

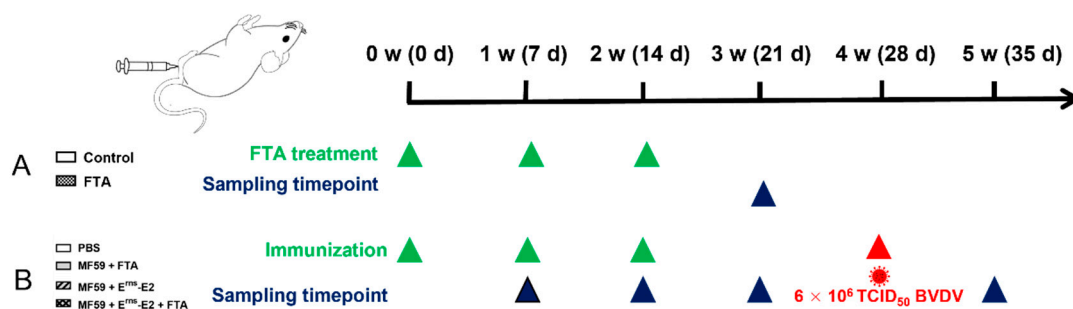
# Forsythiaside A Improves the Inhibitory Efficiency of Recombinant Protein Vaccines against Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Infection

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**Figure S1. Animal design of treatment and sampling selection process in vivo.** (A) Twenty of mice were randomly divided into two groups to evaluate the effects of FTA on various organs and T Cell-mediated immune responses in mice. The mice in group I and II were treated intraperitoneally with PBS and FTA at 0, 7, and 14 days (d). (B) Eighty female BALB/c mice were divided into four groups (n = 20 per group) to explore the role of the recombinant E<sup>rms</sup>-E2 protein vaccine-FTA adjuvant combination treatment in preventing BVDV infection mice. Each group was immunized three times intraperitoneally with PBS or MF59 adjuvant and FTA or E<sup>rms</sup>-E2 protein containing MF59 adjuvant or E<sup>rms</sup>-E2 protein containing MF59 adjuvant and FTA. Four weeks (W) after the primary immunization, mice were challenged intraperitoneally with 6×10<sup>6</sup> TCID<sub>50</sub> BVDV. The process of treatment and sample collection are shown in Figure S1.