



Article

SARS-CoV-2 Infection Dysregulates Cilia and Basal Cell Homeostasis in the Respiratory Epithelium of Hamsters

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Supplementary material

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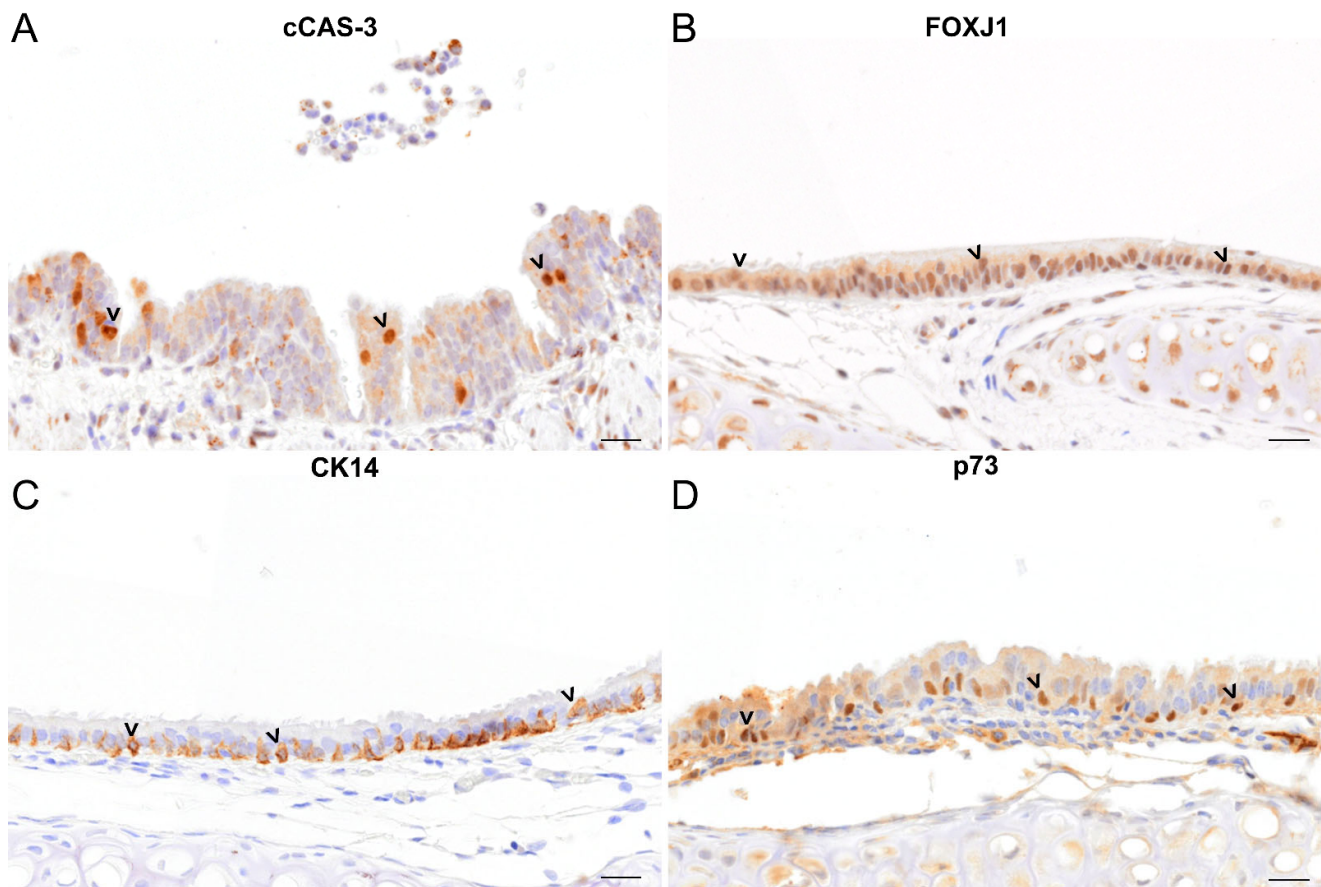


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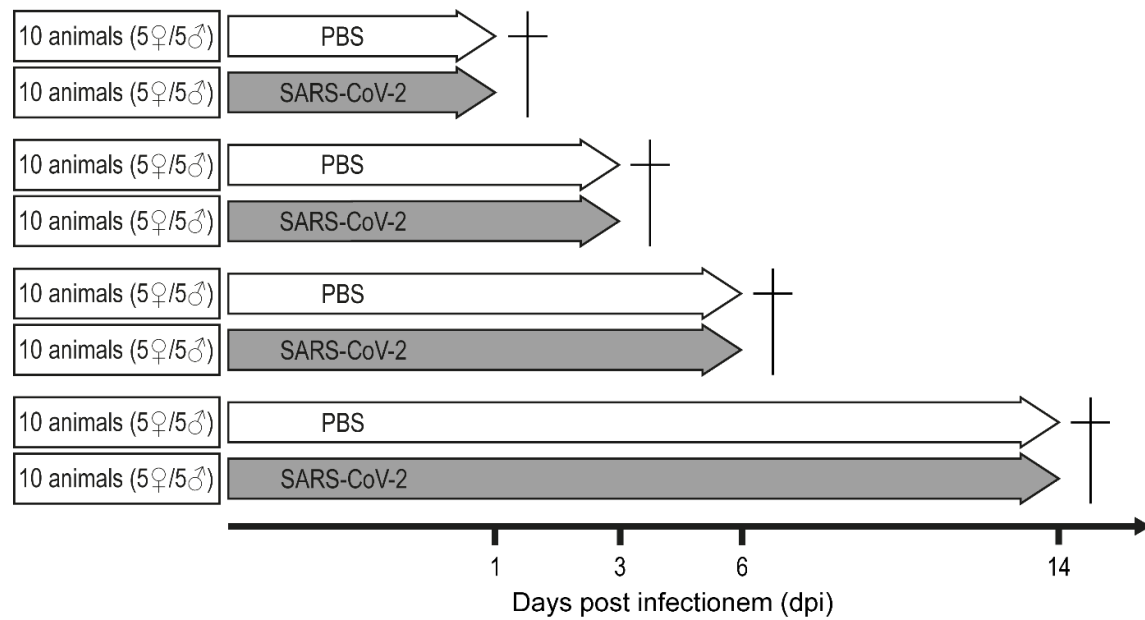
This file includes:

Fig. S1.

Fig. S2



Supplementary Figure S1. Immunohistochemistry for the markers of apoptosis, differentiated ciliated cells and basal cells. Representative images of cleaved caspase-3 (A, cCAS-3, marker for apoptosis, cytoplasmic signal), Forkhead box protein J1 (B, FOXJ1, transcription factor and marker for differentiated ciliated cells, nuclear signal), cytokeratin 14 (C, CK14, marker for basal cells, cytoplasmic signal), and p73 (D, marker for basal cells, nuclear signal) in respiratory epithelium of hamsters. Examples of immunolabelled cells are indicated by arrowheads. Scale bars: 50 μ m.



Supplementary Figure S2. Animal experiment. 10 golden Syrian hamsters per group were intranasally inoculated with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) (SARS-CoV-2/Germany/Hamburg/01/2020; ENA study PRJEB41216 and sample ERS5312751) or phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), respectively. SARS-CoV-2 and PBS injected/inoculated animals were euthanized at 1, 3, 6 or 14 dpi.