

Supplementary material

## A functional ubiquitin-proteasome system is required for efficient replication of New World Mayaro and Una Alphaviruses

Yessica Y. Llamas-González <sup>1,2</sup>, Dalkiria Campos <sup>1</sup>, Juan M. Pascale <sup>3,4</sup>, Juan Arbiza <sup>5</sup> and José González-Santamaría <sup>1,4,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Grupo de Biología Celular y Molecular de Arbovirus, Instituto Conmemorativo Gorgas de Estudios de la Salud, 0816-02593 Panamá, Panama; qfb.y.llamas@gmail.com (Y.Y.L.-G.); dcampos@gorgas.gob.pa (D.C.)

<sup>2</sup> Programa de Doctorado en Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad de la República, 11200 Montevideo, Uruguay

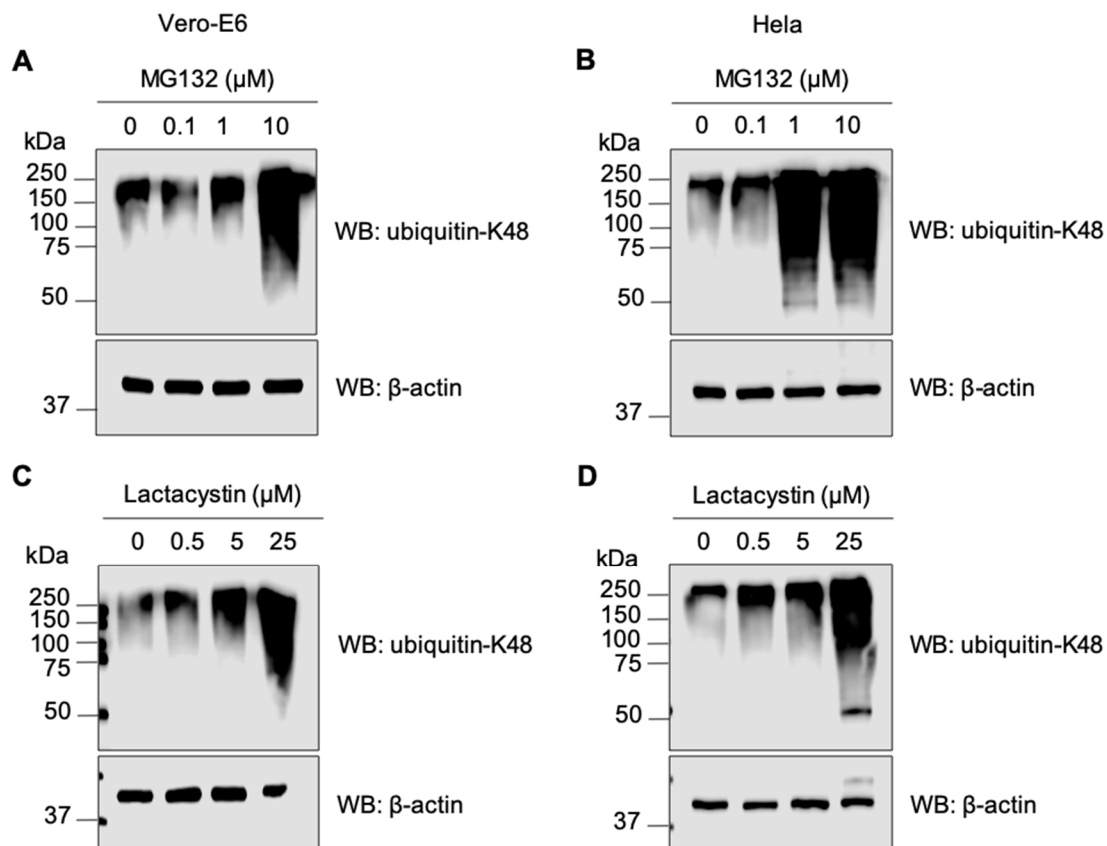
<sup>3</sup> Dirección de Investigación y Desarrollo Tecnológico, Instituto Conmemorativo Gorgas de Estudios de la Salud, 0816-02593 Panamá, Panama; jmpascale@gorgas.gob.pa (J.M.P.)

<sup>4</sup> Escuela de Medicina, Universidad de Panamá, Panamá, Panama

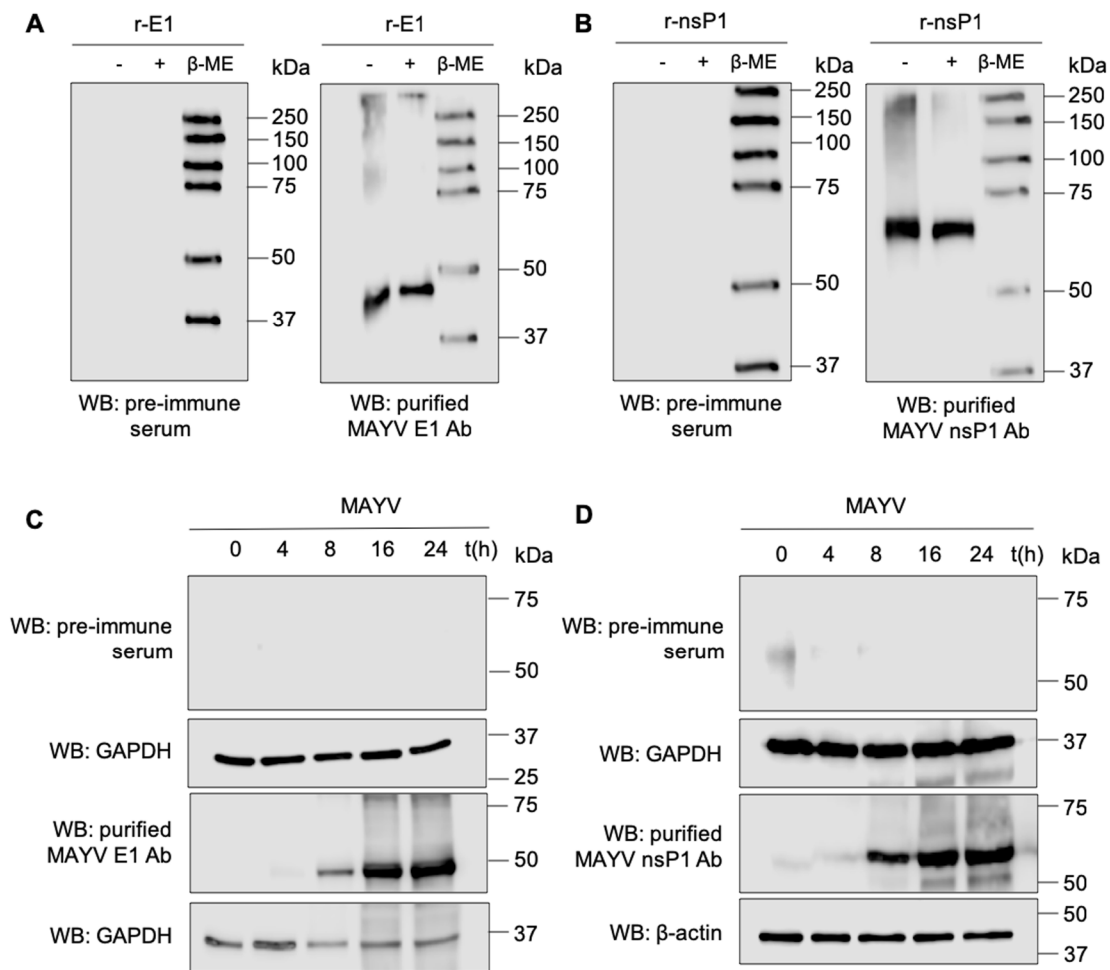
<sup>5</sup> Sección de Virología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de la República, 11400 Montevideo, Uruguay; jarbiza@fcien.edu.uy (J.A.)

<sup>4</sup> Dirección de Investigación, Universidad Interamericana de Panamá, 9865 Panamá, Panama

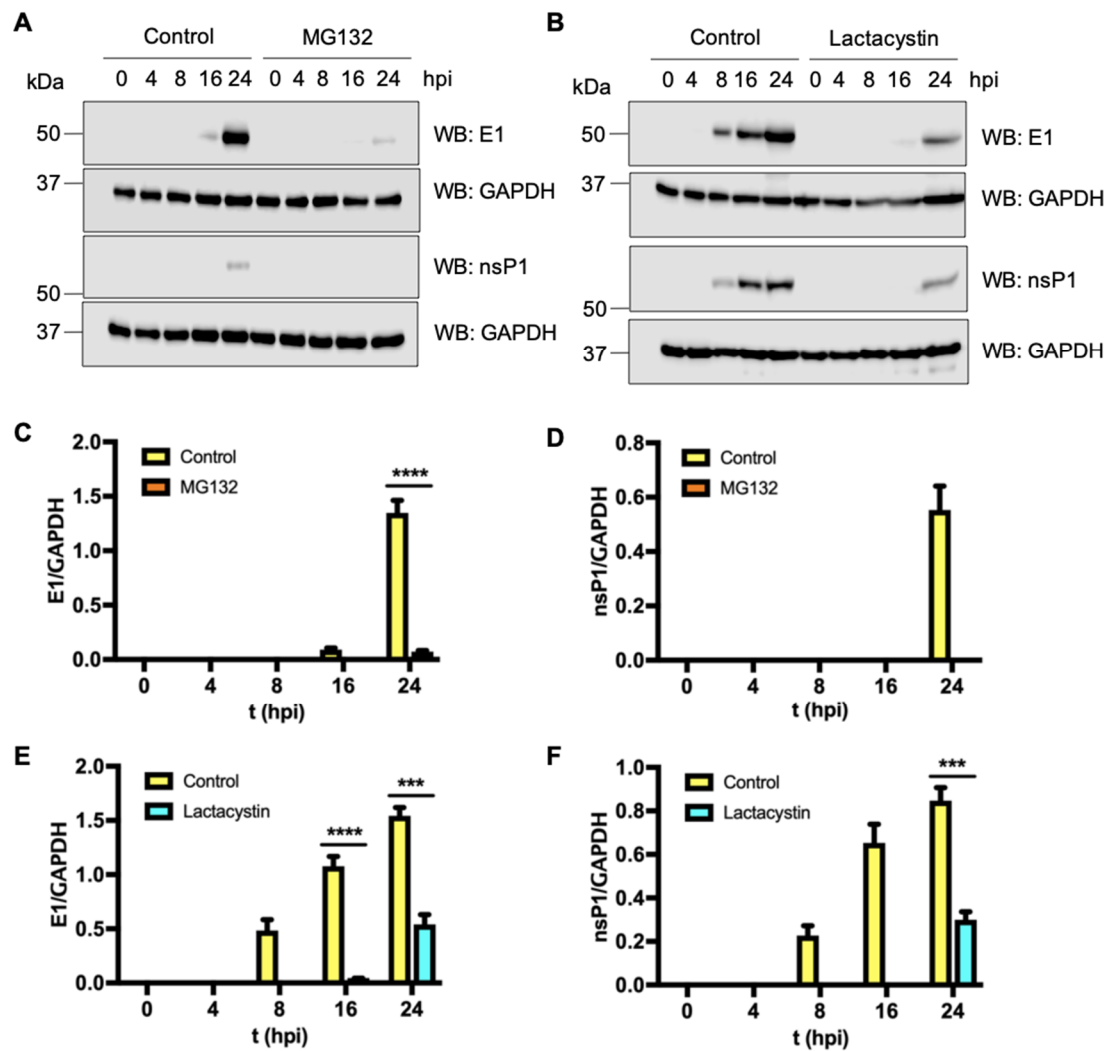
\* Correspondence: jgonzalezsantamaria@gorgas.gob.pa; Tel.: +507 527-4814



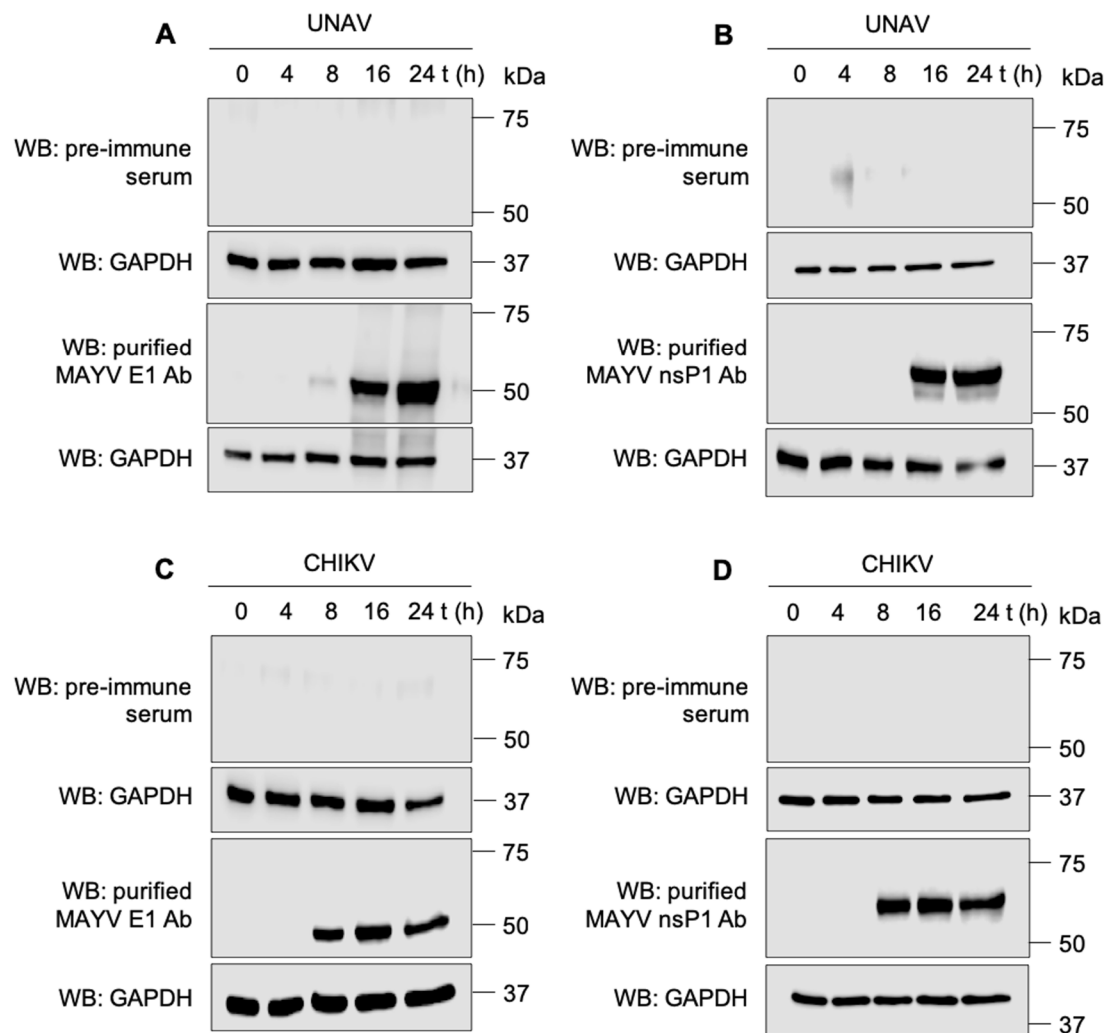
**Figure S1. Proteasome inhibition promotes the accumulation of K48-polyubiquitinated proteins.** Vero-E6 (A, C) or HeLa (B, D) cells were treated with MG132 or Lactacystin at the indicated concentrations. In control cells, DMSO (0.1%) or water was added. After 24 h of treatment, the levels of K48-polyubiquitinated proteins were analyzed by Western blot (WB) as described previously.  $\beta$ -actin antibody was used as a loading control.



**Figure S2. Validation of antibodies against E1 and nsP1 proteins from MAYV.** Fifty ng of recombinant MAYV E1 (A) or nsP1 (B) proteins with or without  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol ( $\beta$ -ME) were fractionated in SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose membranes and incubated with pre-immune sera (left panel in A and B), anti-E1 antibodies or anti-nsP1 antibodies (right panel in A and B) and analyzed by Western blot (WB) as described above. (C, D) Vero cells were infected with MAYV at an MOI of 1 and at indicated time points, cells lysates were evaluated with pre-immune sera or antibodies to detect E1 and nsP1 proteins. GAPDH and  $\beta$ -actin antibodies were used as loading controls.



**Figure S3. Proteasome inhibition affects the expression of MAYV E1 and nsP1 proteins in HeLa cells.** HeLa cells were treated with MG132 (A) or Lactacystin (B) and infected with MAYV as previously described. Untreated HeLa cells served as controls. In control cells, DMSO (0.1%) or water was added. Cell protein lysates were assessed by Western blot (WB) using anti-E1 and anti-nsP1 antibodies. Quantification of E1 and nsP1 protein expression from cells treated with MG132 (C, D) or Lactacystin (E, F) was performed using ImageJ software and normalized against GAPDH as a loading control. Data were analyzed with Two-way ANOVA using GraphPad software and are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. Statistically significant differences are indicated: \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ .



**Figure S4. MAYV antibodies recognize E1 and nsP1 from other MAYV-related Alphaviruses, such as UNAV and CHIKV.** Vero cells were infected with UNAV (A, B) or CHIKV (C, D) at an MOI of 1. At the indicated times, protein cell lysates were evaluated by Western blot (WB) as described previously. GAPDH antibody was used as a loading control.