

Article

TNF-Mediated Inhibition of Classical Swine Fever Virus Replication Is IRF1-, NF- κ B- and JAK/STAT Signaling-Dependent

Matthias Liniger ^{1,2}, Markus Gerber ^{1,2}, Sandra Renzullo ¹, Obdulio García-Nicolás ^{1,2} and Nicolas Ruggli ^{1,2,*}

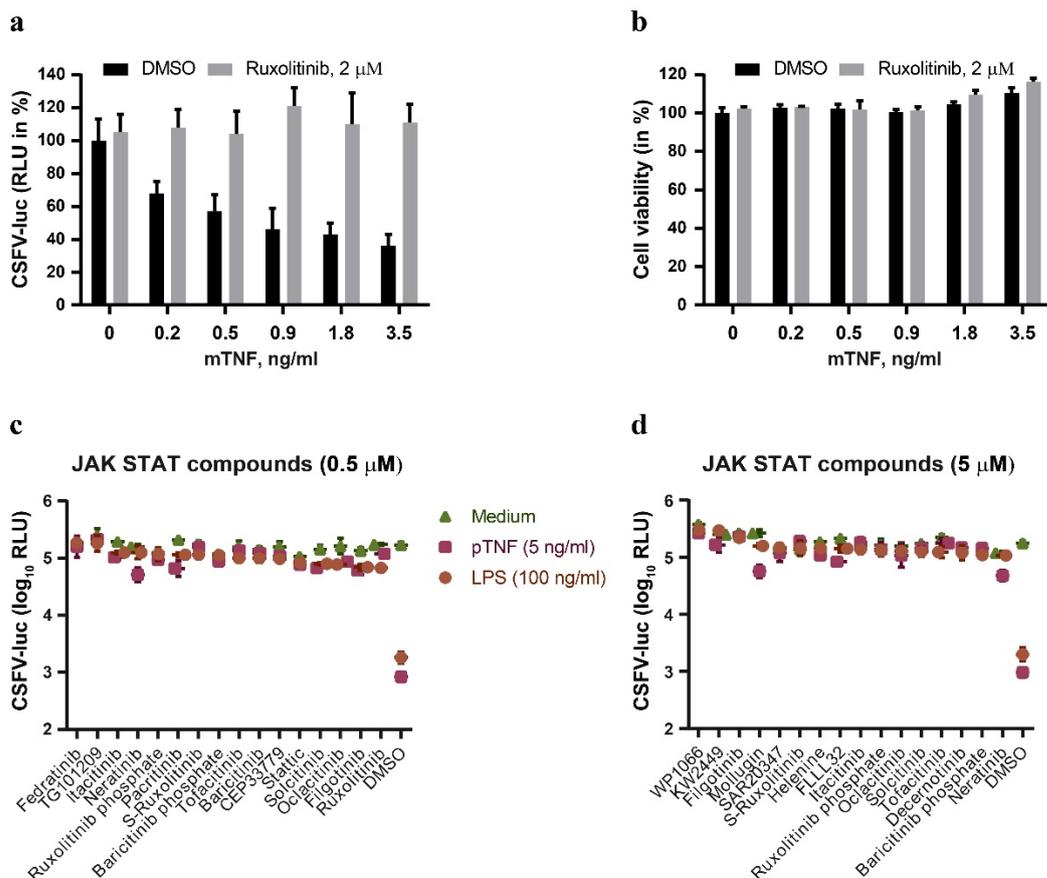


Figure S1. The anti-CSFV activity of TNF involves JAK/STAT signaling. **(a)** The effect of the treatments of PEDSV.15 cells with increasing concentrations of mTNF in presence or absence of ruxolitinib on the replication of CSFV-luc is shown. **(b)** In parallel, the cells were assayed for cell viability. **(c,d)** Selected JAK/STAT inhibitors that blocked LPS and pTNF-mediated antiviral effects are depicted individually, for drug concentrations of 0.5 μ M **(c)** or 5 μ M **(d)**, respectively.

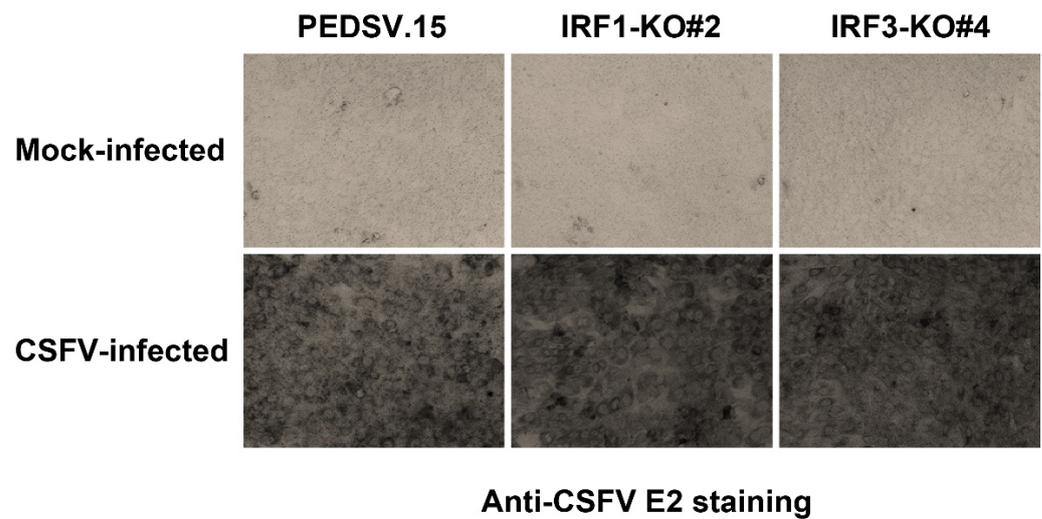


Figure S2. Verification of CSFV infection of PEDSV.15, IRF1-KO#2 and IRF3-KO#4 cells from the experiments of Figure 6. Mock- and CSFV vEy-37-infected cells were analyzed 3 days post-infection by immunoperoxidase staining for viral E2 using the HC/TC-26 anti-E2 monoclonal antibody.