

Supplementary Materials: Mayaro Virus Infects Human Brain Cells and Induces a Potent Antiviral Response in Human Astrocytes

Table S1. List of primers used in the study.

Name	Sequence (5'–3')
TLR3	TGGGACCAAGGCAAAGGAGT TTCTCTGGTTGGGCCACCT
TLR7	AATGTCACAGCCGTCCTAC TTATTTTACACGGCGCACA
MDA-5	GCCATTGCAGATGCAACCAG TTGCGATTCCTTCTTTTGCAG
RIG-I	AGTGAGCATGCACGAATGAA GGGATCCCTGGAAACACTT
IFN- α	GACGCCGCATTGACCATCTA TTGGCCTTCAGGTAATGCAGAA
STAT1	AAAAATTTCCCTTCTGGCTTTCATTGAA GCAGCCATGACTTTGTAATTGCGAATGAT
STAT2	GAAAACCTTGACCCCGAGAA CGTGAAGCTGATGATGTGCAG
PKR	TGGAAAGCGAACAAGGAGTAAG CCATCCCGTAGGTCTGTG
MX1	GCGGGCTGTGGATATGCT TTTATCGAAACATCTGTGAAAGCAA
GAPDH	TCGGAGTCAACGGATTTGGT TCGCCCCACTTGATTTGGA

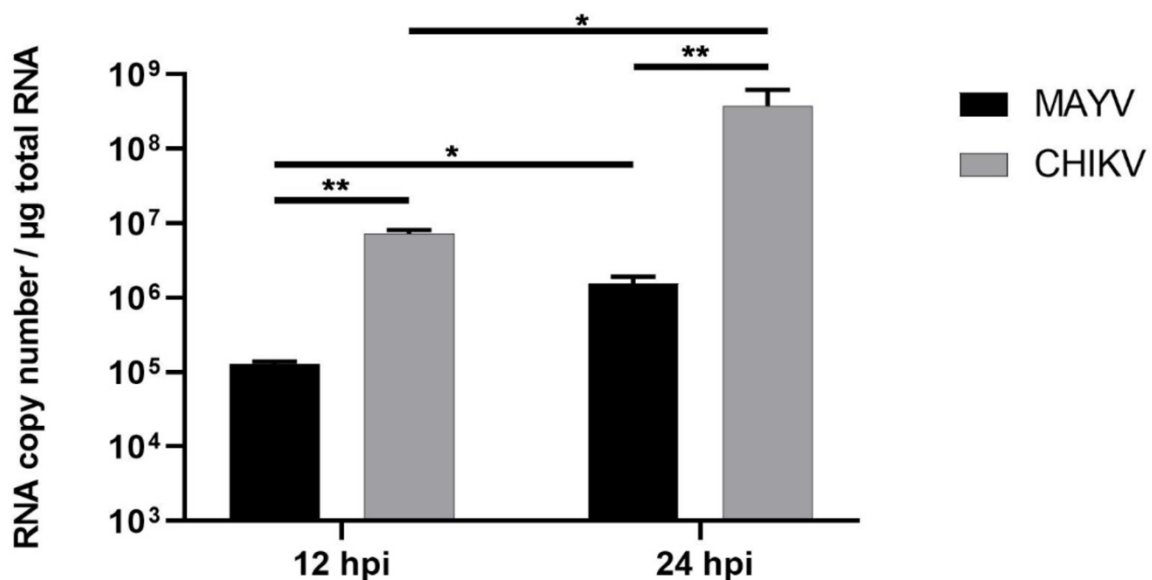


Figure S1. Primary human astrocytes are permissive to MAYV and CHIKV at early time points post-infection. Cells were infected with either MAYV or CHIKV at MOI 5 at 12 and 24 hpi. RT-qPCR were performed to measure viral RNA level in infected cells. Statistical analyses were done from two independent experiments each performed in triplicate. Comparisons between the data at the indicated time points using one-way ANOVA test. * represents $p < 0.05$, ** represents $p < 0.01$.