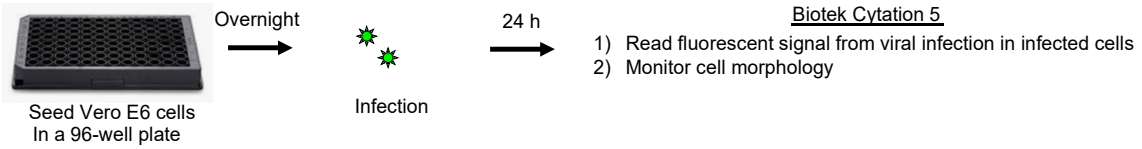
Replication competent SARS-CoV-2 virus expressing mNeonGreen



Pseudotyped SARS-CoV2-S luciferase virus

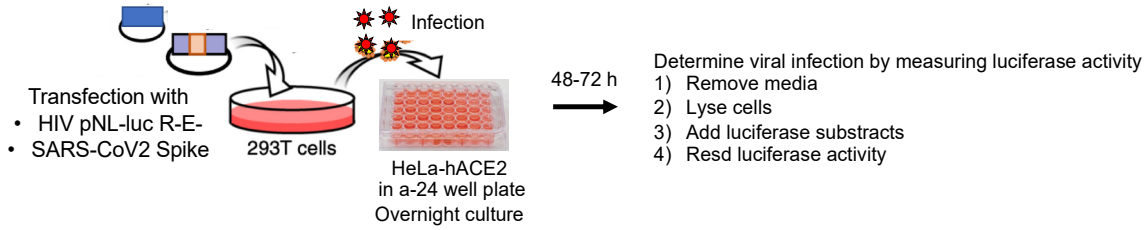


Figure S1. A workflow diagram of infection assays used in the study.

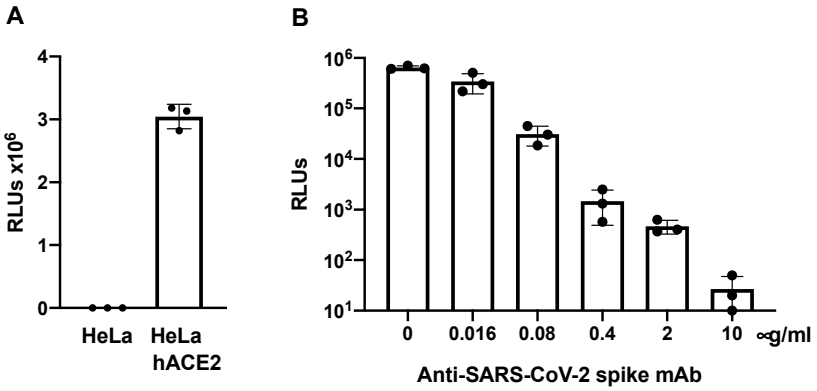


Figure S2. HIV pseudotyped virus expressing SARS-CoV-2 spike proteins (A) Parental HeLa cells or HeLa cells overexpressing hACE2 were infected with HIV pseudotyped SARS-CoV-2 (~20 ng p24 per well; 48-well plate) for 1 h. Cells were washed, and then cultured for 3 days before measurement of luciferase activity in infected cells. The results show that the infection by pseudotyped luciferase virus expressing SARS-CoV2 spike proteins was hACE2-dependent. (B) Pseudotyped SARS-CoV-2 virus was incubated with different concentrations of monoclonal antibody against SARS-CoV-2 spike proteins for 1 h before infection of HeLa-hACE2 cells. Luciferase activity was measured at 48 h post-infection. The result confirmed that anti-spike protein antibody blocked infection by pseudotyped virus indicating that infection was mediated by the spike proteins.

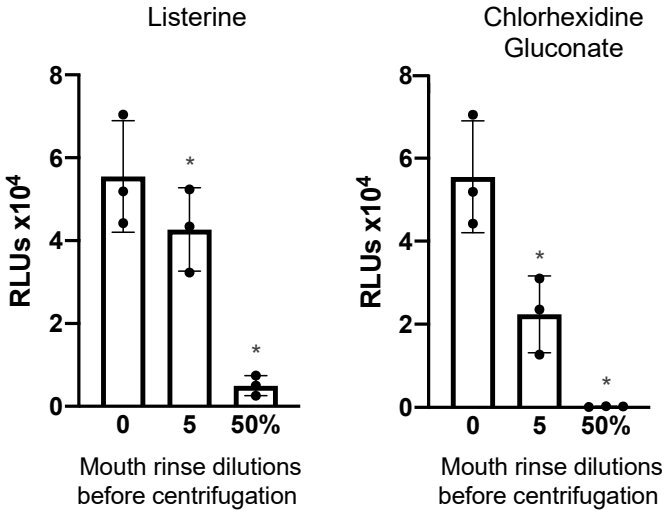


Figure S3. Preincubation of viruses was not required for the inhibitory effect of mouth rinses. Mouth rinses were added to pseudotyped SARS-CoV-2 viruses, mixed, and immediately centrifuged. Supernatants were aspirated, virus pellets were resuspended in medium, and added to HeLa-hACE2 cells. Infection was determined by measuring luciferase activity on post-infection day 2. Data are mean ±SD. Differences between mouth rinse-treated viruses and medium control (0%) were compared; * $p < 0.05$. The anti-viral profiles of Listerine and CHG were comparable to the results with pre-incubation of viruses with mouth rinses for 30 min shown in Fig 5, indicating that pre-incubation of viruses with mouth rinses was not required to inactivate the viruses.