

# Supplementary figure legends

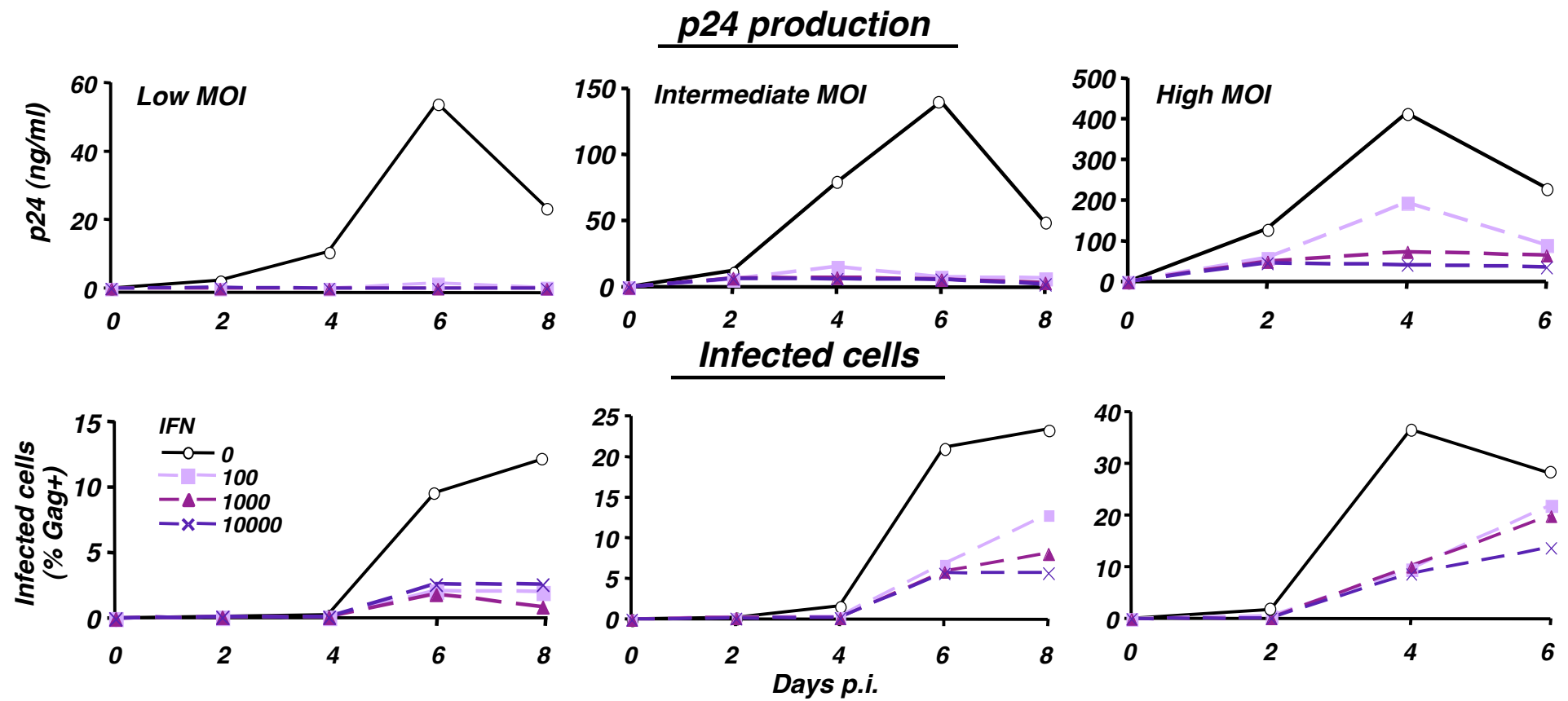
## **Partial inhibition of HIV replication by type-I IFN: impact of cell -to-cell viral transfer Vendrame et al. JVI - 2009**

### **Supplementary figure 1. Inhibition of HIV replication in primary T lymphocytes by IFN- $\beta$**

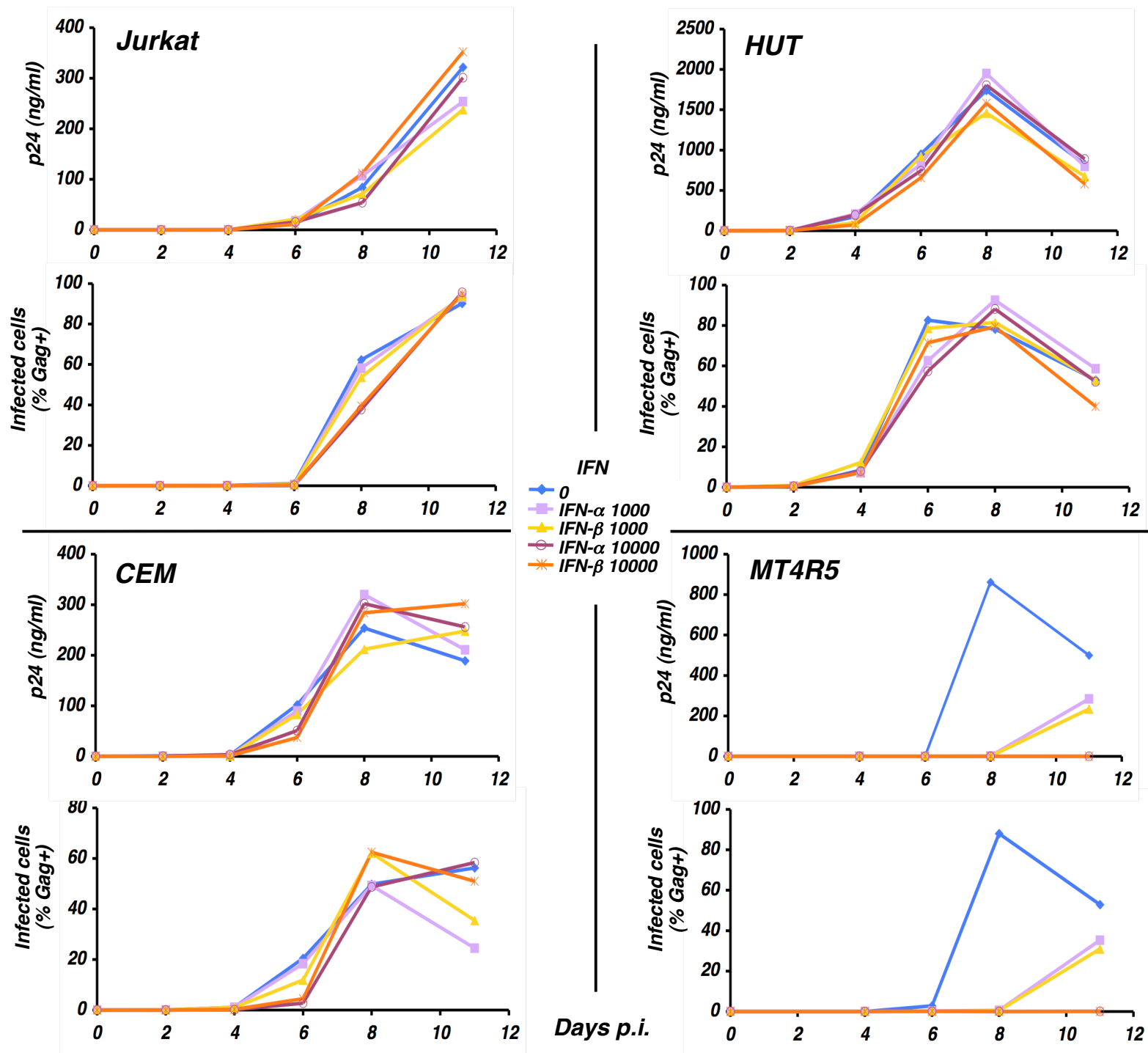
CD4<sup>+</sup> T lymphocytes were cultured in the presence of increasing concentrations of IFN- $\beta$  (0 to 10000 IU/ml) for 24h and then exposed to HIV (1, 10 or 100 ng of p24 /0.5 ml /million cells). The accumulation of Gag p24 in the culture supernatant over time was measured by ELISA, and the percentage of Gag<sup>+</sup> cells in the culture were determined by flow cytometry. Data are representative of 2 independent experiments.

### **Supplementary figure 2. HIV susceptibility to IFN in different T cell lines**

The susceptibility of HIV replication to IFN was assessed in 4 commonly used human CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell lines. Cells were pre-treated with 1000 or 10000 UI/ml IFN- $\alpha$  or IFN- $\beta$  for 24 hours, and then exposed to a low MOI of HIV (0.1 ng / ml / million cells for Jurkat and CEM, and 1 ng / ml / million cell for HUT and MT4R5). The accumulation of Gag p24 in the supernatant (upper panels) and the percentage of Gag<sup>+</sup> cells in culture (lower panels) were followed over time. Data shown are representative of three independent experiments.



Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary  
Figure 2