

Development of an influenza D virus with an eight- or nine-segment genome

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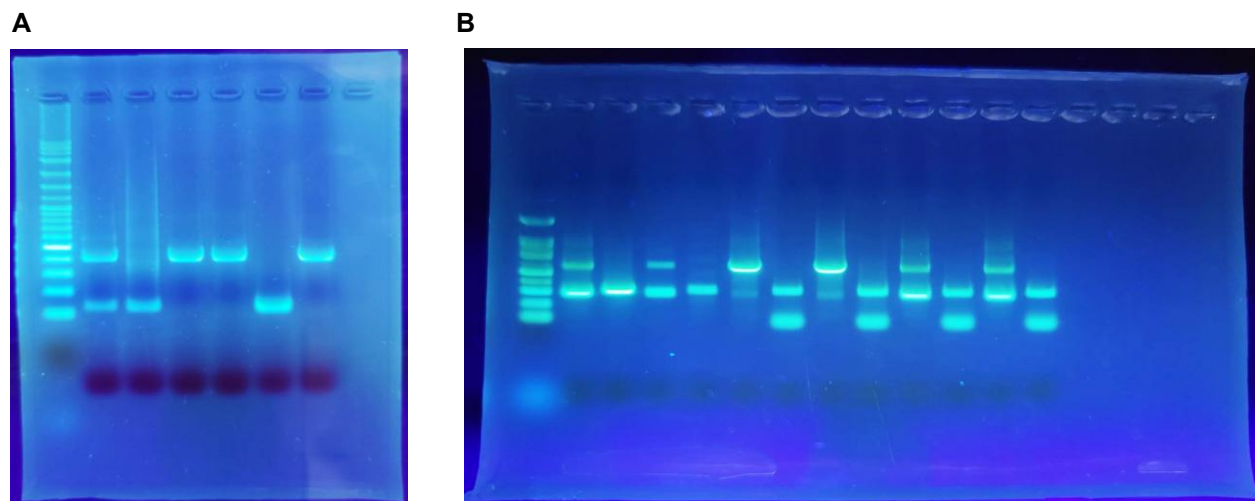
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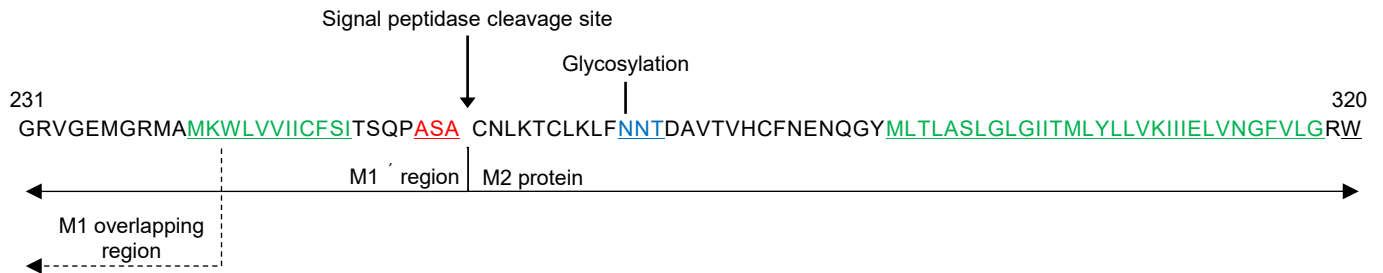
Supplementary Information



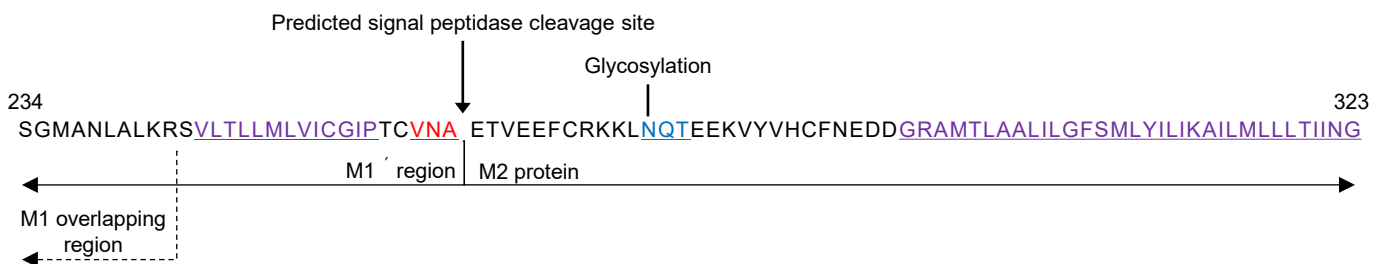
Supplementary Fig. S1 Original gel images corresponding to the main figures. (A) Gel image corresponding to Fig. 1B. (B) Gel image corresponding to Fig. 1D.

Supplementary Information

A ICV (C/Ann Arbor/1/50)



B IDV (D/swine/Oklahoma/1334/2011)



Supplementary Fig. S2 Comparison of the amino acid sequences of the P42 proteins of the influenza C virus (ICV) and influenza D virus (IDV). (A) The P42 protein of ICV is inserted into the endoplasmic reticulum via two transmembrane regions (green). On the endoplasmic reticulum side, it is cleaved into the M1' region on the N-terminal side and the M2 protein on the C-terminal side by signal peptidease, which recognizes the signal motif sequence (red). (B) P42 protein of IDV also has two regions (purple) rich in hydrophobic amino acid regions, and these regions are believed to penetrate the endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Similarly, as observed for ICV, there is a signal motif sequence on the endoplasmic reticulum side. It is believed that P42 is cleaved by signal peptidease after this motif. The numbers indicate the positions of the amino acids at the beginning and end of the sequence. The glycosylation sequence on the endoplasmic reticulum side is presented in blue.