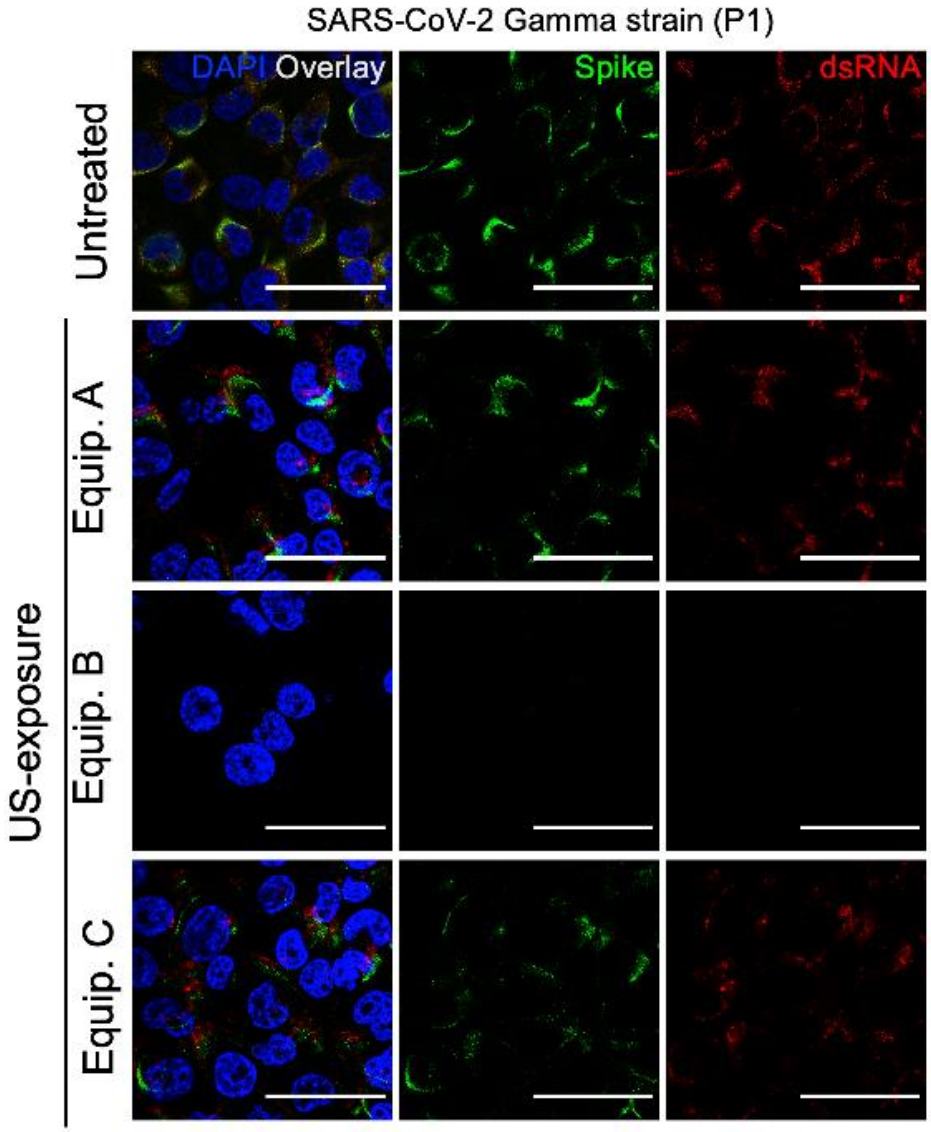
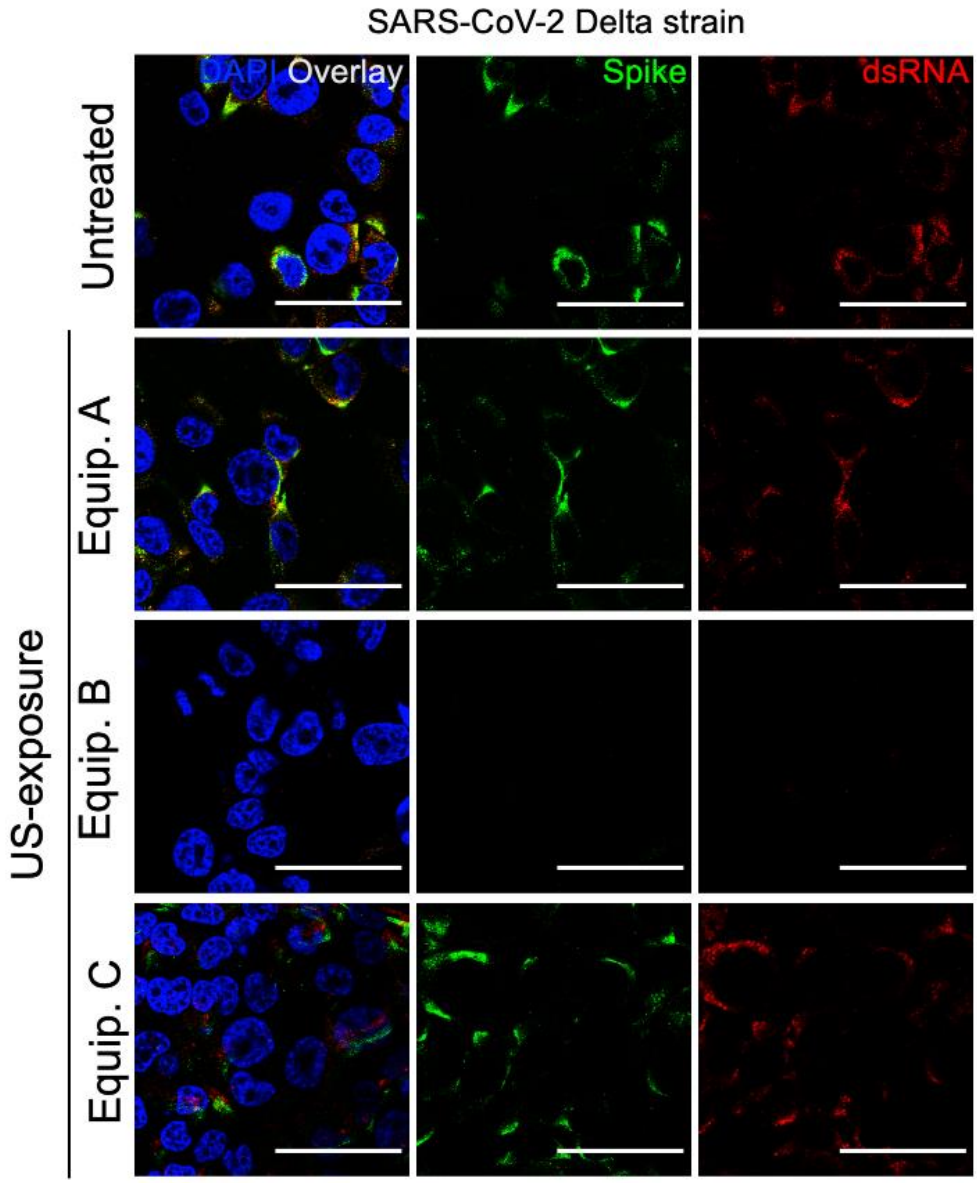


Supplementary Figure 1 – Ultrasound exposure reduces infection and replication of the SARS-CoV-2 Gamma variant. (a) The schematic outlines the procedure in which viral suspensions were subjected to diagnostic ultrasound using linear-array transducers set to three frequency ranges: Equip.1 (3–12 MHz), Equip.2 (5–10 MHz), and Equip.3 (6–18 MHz). Each sample was insonated for 30 minutes before being applied to Vero-E6 cultures. (b) Representative immunofluorescence images of infected cells following treatment are shown. The spike protein is visualized in green, while replication intermediates (viral dsRNA) appear in red. Nuclear counterstaining was performed with DAPI (blue). Scale bar: 50 µm.



Supplementary Figure 2 – Effect of ultrasound treatment on SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant infection and replication. (a) Experimental design illustrating the insonation of Delta strain suspensions with linear-array diagnostic transducers. Three equipment settings were employed: Equip.1 (3–12 MHz), Equip.2 (5–10 MHz), and Equip.3 (6–18 MHz). Exposure time was standardized to 30 minutes. Post-treatment and control samples were then used to infect Vero-E6 cells. (b) Immunofluorescence staining revealed marked differences in viral presence. Spike protein was labeled in green, whereas double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), serving as a replication marker, was stained red. Nuclei were visualized with DAPI (blue). Scale bar: 50 µm.