

Clone	Susceptibility	PrP ^{Sc+} cells [TCIU/ml]*		Relative PrP ^c expression [#]	
		Mean $\pm$ Stdv		Fluorescence intensities	
		endogenous	elevated PrP ^c	endogenous	elevated PrP ^c
PK1 _{Prnp-kd}	res	0 $\pm$ 0	396 $\pm$ 39	58	142
R2	rev	77 $\pm$ 11	57 $\pm$ 12	163	262
R5	rev	15 $\pm$ 6	12 $\pm$ 6	111	145
R7	rev	31 $\pm$ 8	21 $\pm$ 5	144	224
PK1	sus	526 $\pm$ 38	640 $\pm$ 23	165	211
PD88	sus	666 $\pm$ 77	679 $\pm$ 72	158	204
PD112	sus	172 $\pm$ 29	201 $\pm$ 46	135	252

* The number of PrP^{Sc}-positive cells after prion infection of distinct cell clones at endogenous and elevated levels of PrP, expressed as TCIU/ml was determined as described in Methods.

[#] Relative PrP expression levels of cells were determined using FITC-conjugated anti-PrP antibodies.

Supplementary Table S1: PrP overexpression does not render prion-revertant cells

susceptible. Relative levels of susceptibility and PrP surface expression of revertant (rev) and susceptible (sus) PK1 clones expressing endogenous or elevated levels of PrP^c were determined three passages after incubation with a 10⁻⁵ dilution of RML. Infectious titres, expressed as TCIU/ml were determined at a proteinase K concentration of 8.8 mU/ml lysis buffer as described in Methods. To control that expression of *Prnp* allotype A (*Prnp*^a) confers susceptibility to prion propagation we reconstituted stably *Prnp*-silenced PK1 cells (PK1_{Prnp-kd}) with *Prnp*^a.