| **Name** | **Sequence (5‘-3‘)** |
|---|---|
| *Human BiP fwd.* | CATGGTTCTCACTAAAATGAAAGG |
| *Human BiP rev.* | GCTGGTACAGTAACAACTG |
| *Human Erdj4 fwd.* | AAAATAAGAGCCCGGATGCT |
| *Human Erdj4 rev.* | CGCTTCTTGGATCCAGTGTT |
| *Human p58$^{IPK}$ fwd.* | CTCAGTTTCATGCTGCCGTA |
| *Human p58$^{IPK}$ rev.* | TTGCTGCAGTGAAGTCCATC |
| *Human RPS18 fwd.* | GCGGCGGAAAATAGCCTTTG |
| *Human RPS 18 rev.* | GATCACACGTTCCACCTCATC |

**Supplementary Table S1. Oligonucleotides used for qRT-PCR**
*fwd.* indicates a forward primer, *rev.* indicates a reverse primer

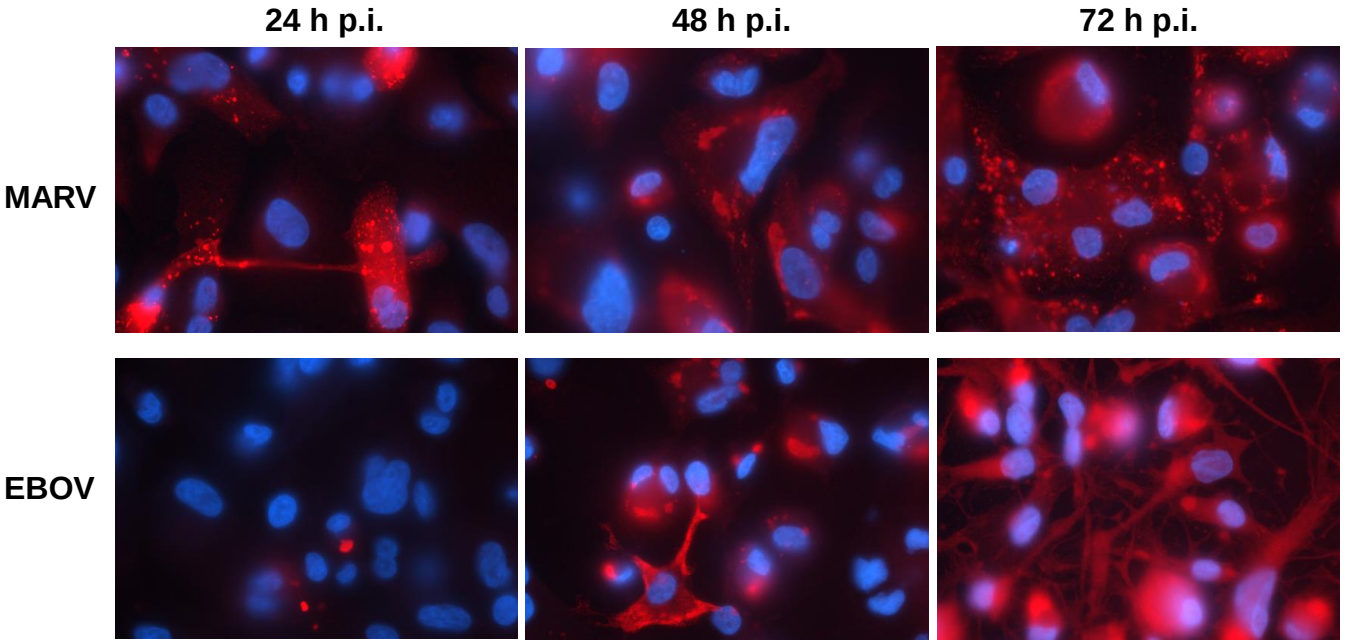


**Figure S1. Filovirus infection of THP-1 cells.** Cells were infected with MARV or EBOV (MOI = 0.1). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde at the indicated time points and subjected to IFA using antibodies against the respective NP. The photomicrographs were obtained using the same exposure times. DAPI staining labels cell nuclei.

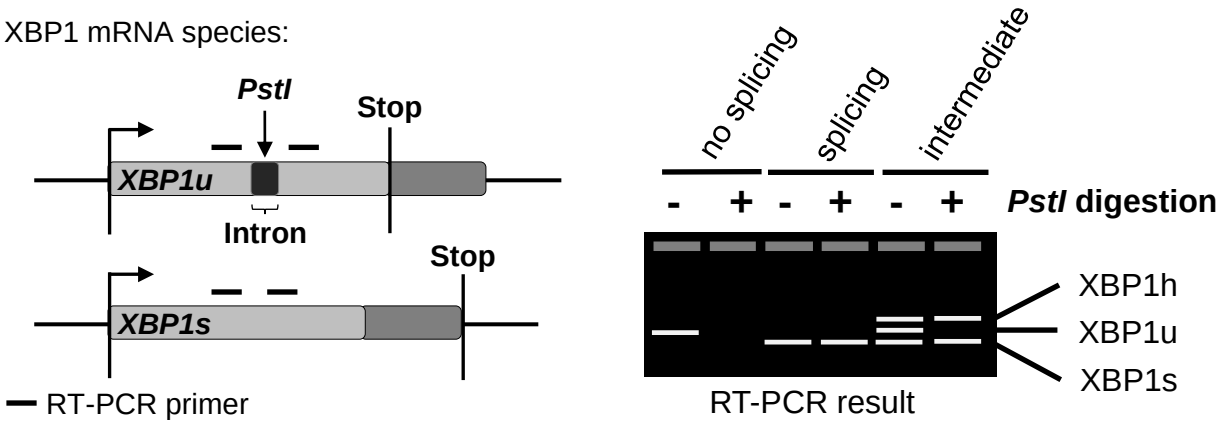


**Figure S2. XBP1-specific RT-PCR.** In the absence of IRE1α activity, *XBP1u* mRNA will not be spliced; The *PstI* restriction site is present and the PCR product can be digested. If IRE1α is active, *XBP1u* is spliced; The *PstI* restriction site is thereby removed and the PCR product cannot be digested. Intermediate phenotype: *XBP1u* is partially spliced and a hybrid of XBP1u and XBP1s forms (XBP1h, confirmed by sequencing) that is visible in the agarose gel and resistant to digestion. This has also been shown by e.g. Li *et.al.,* 2010 [52].