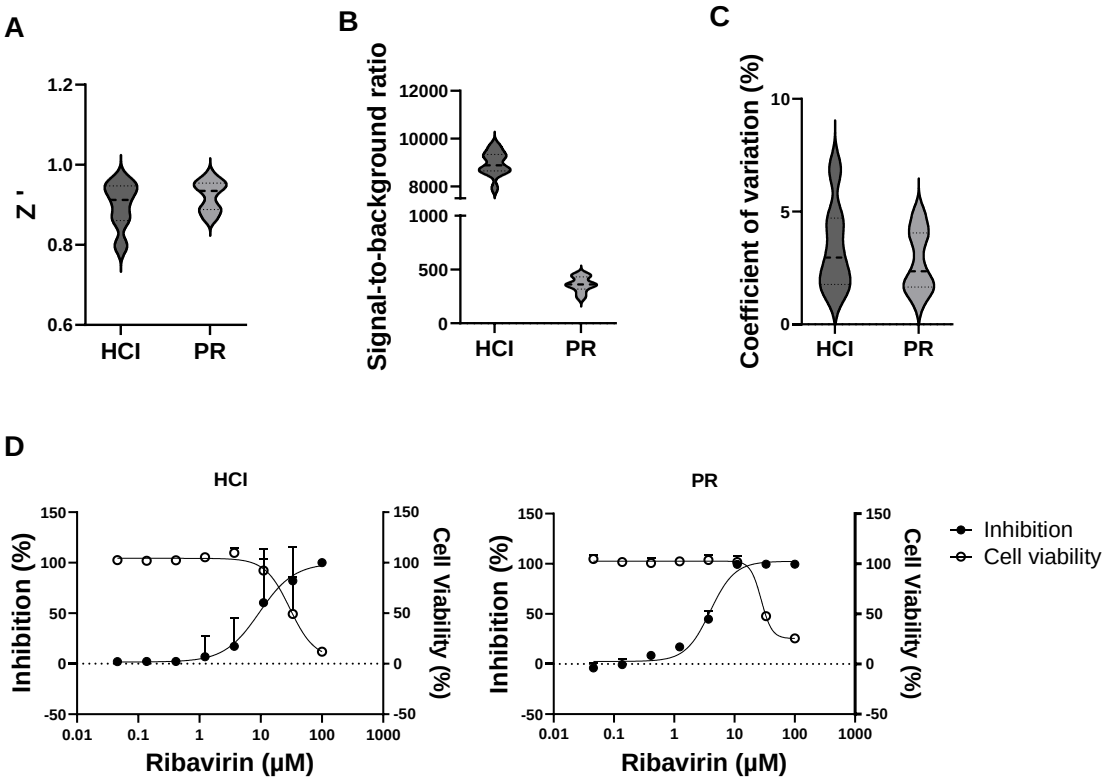

Figure S1. Antiviral activity comparison of HCI and PR assay. Z′ (A), S/B (B) and CV% (C) of HCI (used for HTS) and plate-reader (PR = whole-well fluorescence – used for hit confirmation) antiviral assays. The average Z′ factors are 0.90 in HCI and 0.92 in PR; signal-to-background ratio are 8960 in HCI and 362 in PR; percentage of coefficient of variation of infected control are 3.4% in HCI and 2.7% in PR. The violin plot graphs show data from 13 plates. (D) Anti-RABV activity of ribavirin in BHK-21 cells in HCI and PR assay. Serial dilutions of ribavirin were added together with mCherry-RABV (MOI 0.019 in HCI assay, MOI 0.01 in PR assay) to BHK-21 cells. Antiviral activity and cell viability were determined by HCI analysis for 384-well assay, or by using a standard plate reader (PR) for 96-well assay. Fitting the dose-response curves results in the calculation of EC_{50} of ribavirin of 9.5 μM and 3.9 μM, and CC_{50} of 30 μM and 28 μM, respectively. Averages and standard deviations of at least 3 independent experiments are presented.

Table S1. Effect of selected molecules on *in vitro* RABV replication.

Compounds	**Screening antiviral activity at 10 μM**		**Dose response confirmation**		
	% infection	% viability	EC_{50} (μM) [a]	CC_{50} (μM) [b]	SI [c]
Cyproheptadine	21	78	5.6 ± 0.95	39 ± 13	6.9
Levamlodipine	5.3	60	7.9 ± 3.1	24 ± 2.0	3.1
Dasatinib	7.0	65	2.0 ± 2.6	5.8 ± 4.8	2.9
Salinomycin	20	63	<0.080	3.0 ± 0.8	>38
Ribavirin [d]	40	92	5.1 ± 1.6	36 ± 18	7.0

a. Concentration at which present virus infection was reduced by 50%.
b. Concentration at which cell viability was reduced by 50%.
c. Selectivity index (ratio of CC_{50} to EC_{50}).
d. Included as reference compound.