

**Supplementary Materials for**  
**Biomechanical Role of Epsin in Influenza A Virus Entry**

Jophin G. Joseph<sup>1,†</sup>, Rajat Mudgal<sup>2</sup>, Shan-Shan Lin<sup>1</sup>, Akira Ono<sup>2</sup>, Allen P. Liu<sup>1,3,4,5,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48109, USA

<sup>2</sup> Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48109, USA

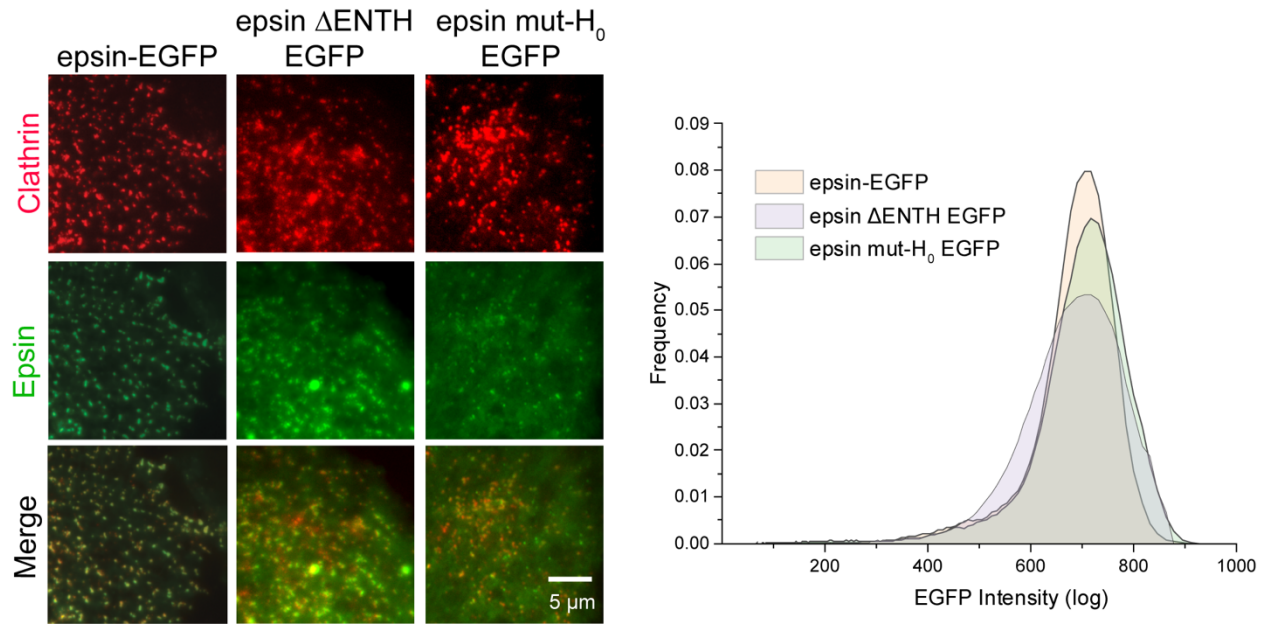
<sup>3</sup> Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48109, USA

<sup>4</sup> Cellular and Molecular Biology Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48109, USA

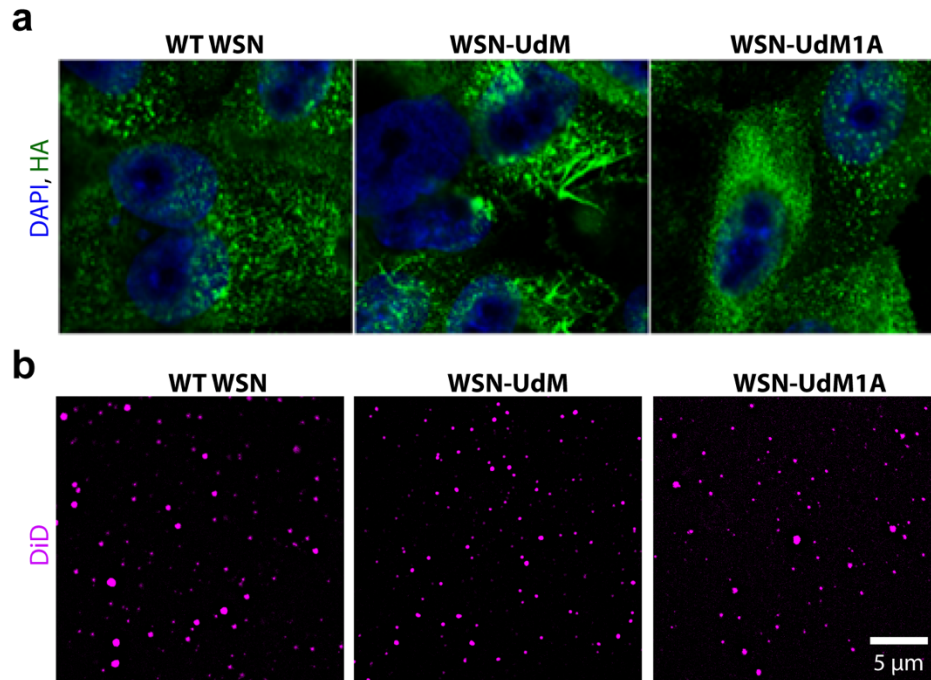
<sup>5</sup> Department of Biophysics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48109, USA

\* Correspondence: A.P.L.: [allenliu@umich.edu](mailto:allenliu@umich.edu)

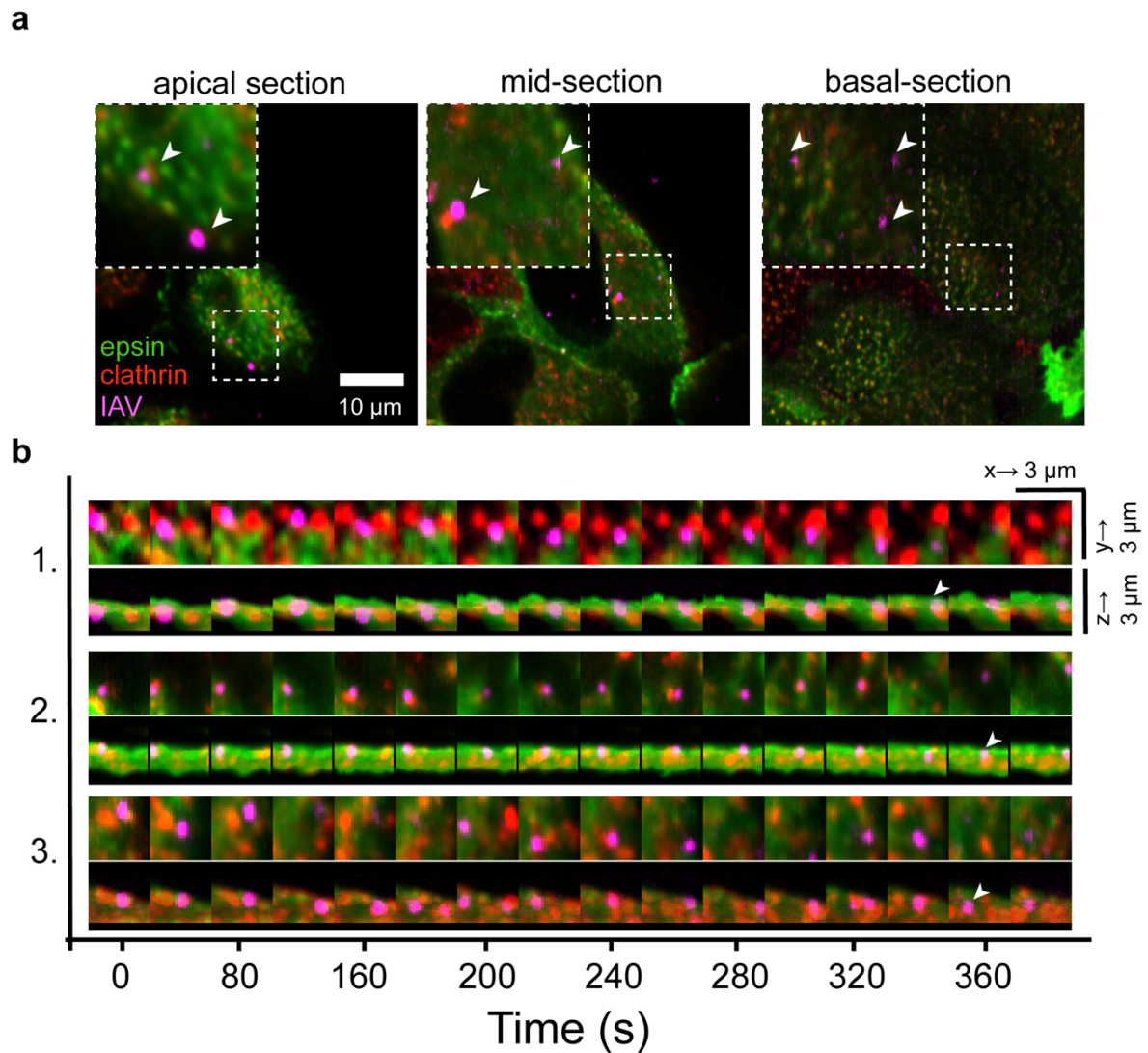
†Current position: Senior Engineer, Zoetis Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA



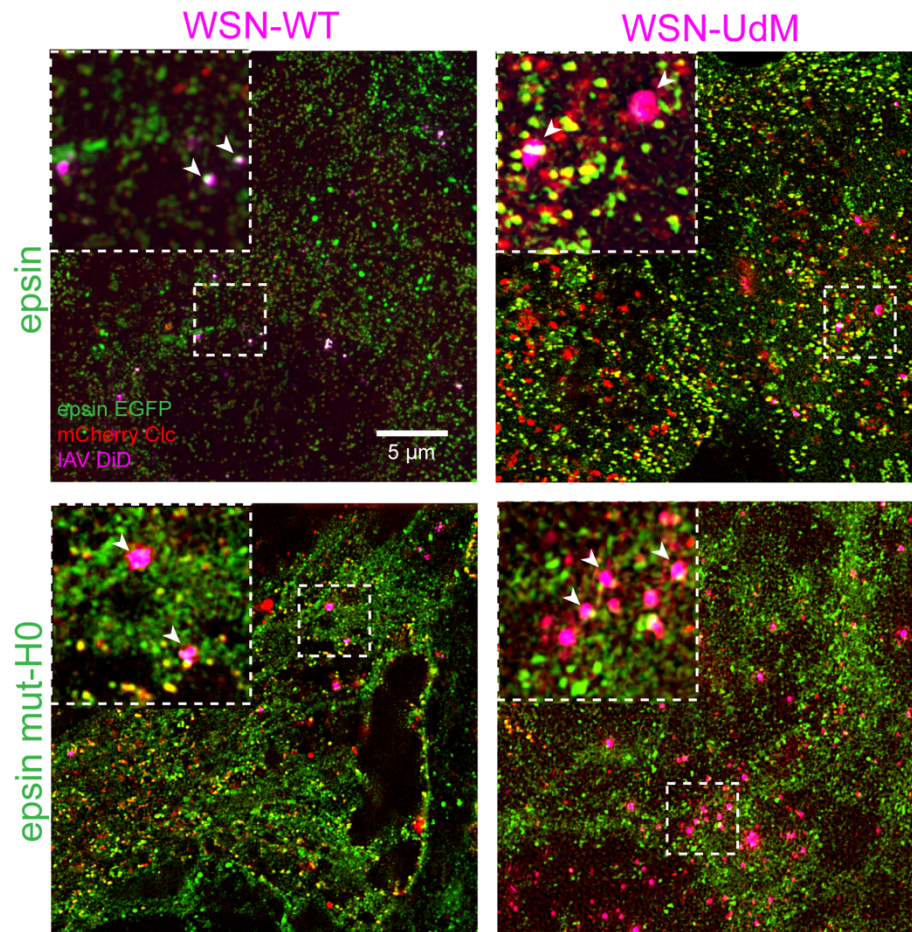
**Supplementary Figure S1. Expression levels of different epsin constructs. a.** Representative fluorescence images of stable RPE cells expressing mCherry-Clc and different EGFP tagged epsin constructs (left). Flow cytometry analysis shows the stable cell line have similar expression levels of EGFP-tagged epsin constructs (right).



**Supplementary Figure S2. Spherical and filamentous IAV morphologies and labeling.** (a). MDCK cells producing spherical (WSN WT), mixed population of filamentous and spherical (WSN-UdM) and isogenic spherical (WSN UdM1A) IAVs. Signal are detected by immunostaining for HA (non-permeabilized). (b). Harvested WSN WT, WSN-UdM and WSN-UdM1A IAV particles labeled with DiD lipophilic dye and imaged by fluorescence confocal microscopy. Note that the WSN-UdM particles do not appear to be filamentous as they can be diffraction-limited, but they are filament-forming particles.



**Supplementary Figure S 3. IAV internalization visualized using lattice light sheet microscopy.** (a). Different sections of RPE cells overexpressing epsin-EGFP and mCherry-Clc. IAVs are shown with white arrows (inset). (b). Three example trajectories of IAV (magenta) internalization in x-y and x-z spatial orientations. The fully internalized IAV is shown using white arrows.



**Supplementary Figure S4. Colocalization of spherical and filament-forming IAVs to CCSs.** 3D SIM images (maximum intensity projection) of spherical (WSN-WT) and filament-forming (WSN-UdM) viruses bound to CCSs in apical section of RPE cells stably expressing epsin EGFP or epsin mut-H<sub>0</sub> EGFP and mCherry-Clc. White arrows in the inset show IAVs bound to CCSs on the cell surface.

**Supplementary Table S1. Comparison of viral infectivity with or without DiD labeling.** MDCK cells were infected with IAVs with or without DiD labeling. Virus titers (PFU/mL) were quantified by plaque assay. Data are representative of the mean  $\pm$  SD from two replicates.

Viral strain	DiD (-)	DiD (+)
WSN-WT		$2.00 \pm 0.14 \times 10^8$
WSN-UdM		$1.30 \pm 0.42 \times 10^7$
WSN-UdM-1A		$1.15 \pm 0.21 \times 10^7$