

Table S1. Primary and secondary antibodies.

Antibody	WB dilution	IF dilution	Catalog and source
Mouse anti-CRT*	1:1000	-	Santa Cruz, Cat# sc373863
Mouse anti-LMNA*	1:1000	-	Santa Cruz, Cat# sc376248
Mouse anti-GAPDH*	1:1000	-	Santa Cruz, Cat# sc47724
HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse**	1:5000	-	Cell Signaling, Cat# 7076S
HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit**	1:5000	-	Cell Signaling, Cat# 7074S
Rabbit anti-C*	1:5000	1:300	GENETEX, Cat# GTX103343
Rabbit anti-NS5*	1:5000	1:300	GENETEX, Cat# GTX124253
Goat anti-mouse Alexa Fluor488***	-	1:750	Invitrogen, Cat# A21202
Goat anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 555***	-	1:300	Invitrogen, Cat# A21428

* Primary antibodies were incubated overnight (16-18 hours) at 4°C.

** Secondary antibodies for Western blotting were incubated at room temperature for 1 h.

*** Secondary antibodies for indirect immunofluorescence were incubated at 37°C for 2 h.

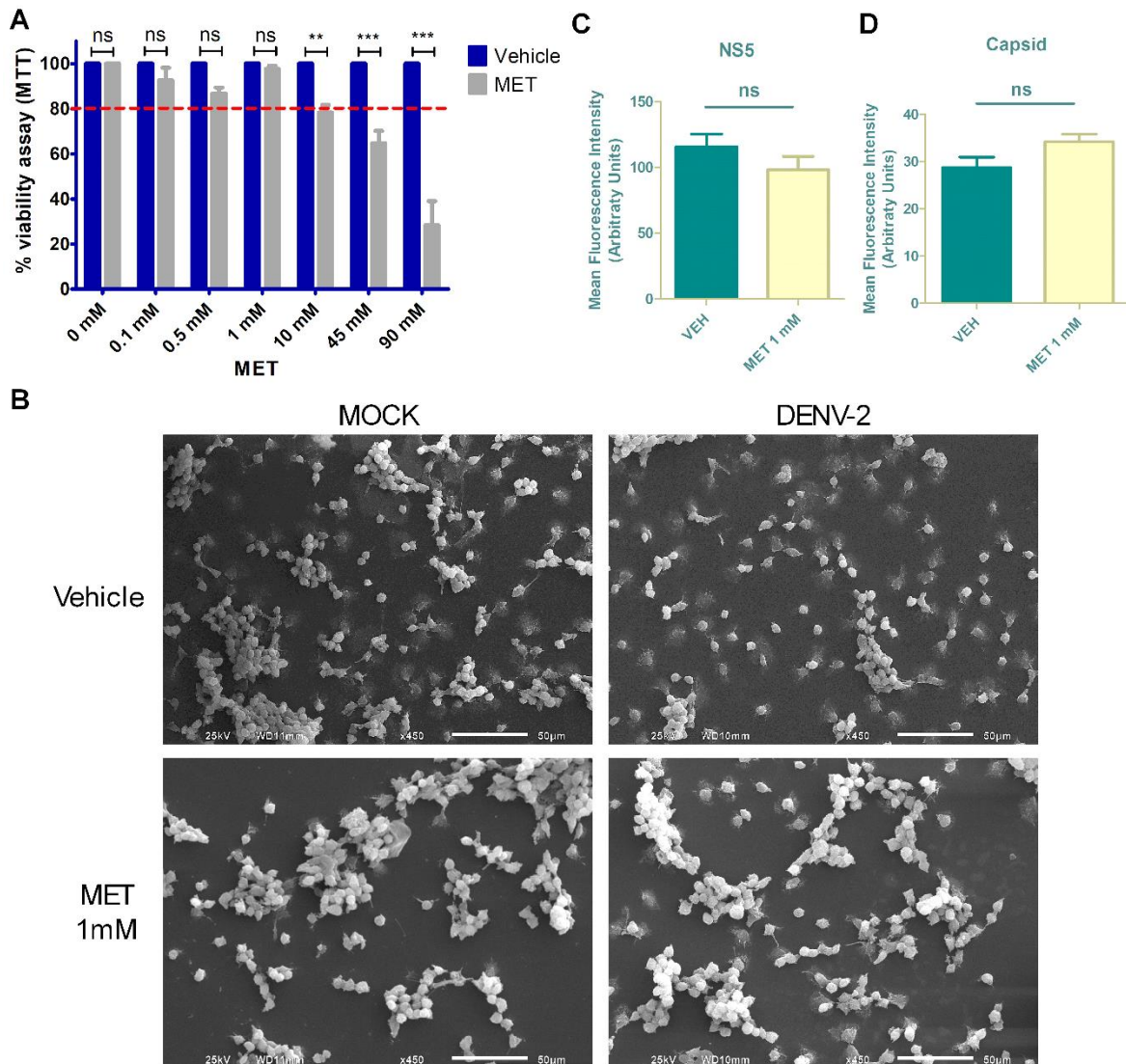


Figure S1. Cell viability assay and representative fields of Huh-7 cell nuclei viewed by SEM.

(A) Percentage of cell viability of MET treatment at 24 hours from three independent experiments in triplicate. Data were represented as mean \pm SEM. Two-way ANOVA performed a statistical comparison with Sidak's multiple comparison test. ns, not significant; ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. (B) Magnification x450 of nuclei isolated from uninfected and DENV-2-infected Huh-7 cells treated with 1mM MET. Scale bar, 50 μ m. (C and D) The total MFI of NS5 and capsid were analyzed. Data correspond to the mean of three independent experiments, and significant differences were obtained from the students' t-tests. Error bars represent the SEM. ns, not significant.

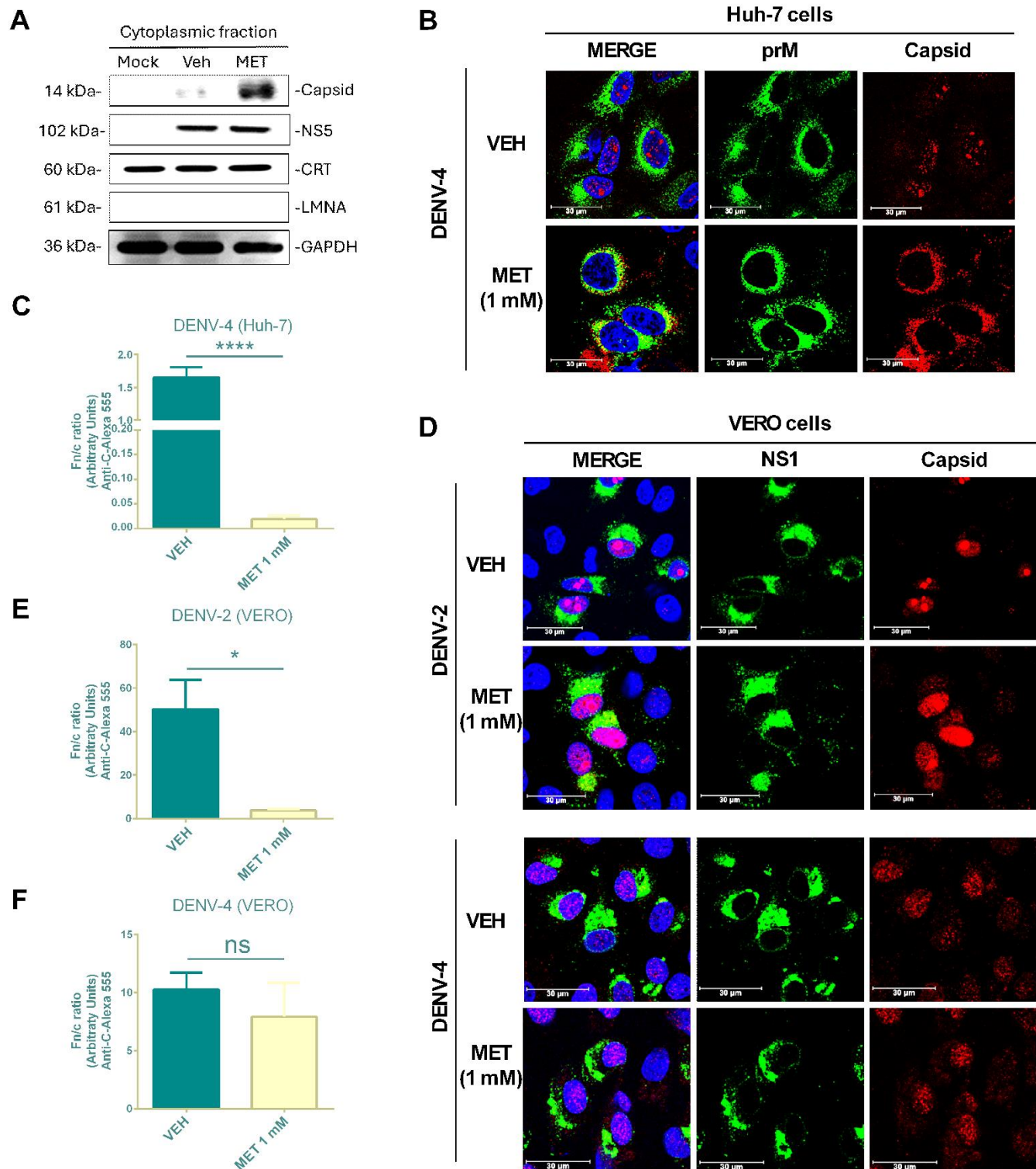


Figure S2. Subcellular localization of DENV-2 and DENV-4 capsid in Vero cell line during MET treatment.

(A) Western blot analysis of the cytoplasmic fraction of Huh-7 cells infected with DENV-2 and treated or not with 1 mM MET for 24 h. CRT and LMNA were used as purity controls, and GAPDH was used as a loading control. (B) Cytoplasmic and nuclear localization of capsid protein by confocal microscopy images of DENV-4-infected Huh-7 cells treated with 1mM MET. (C) MFI graphic showing the Fn/c ratio between vehicle-treated and 1 mM MET-treated DENV-4 Huh7 infected cells. (D) Cytoplasmic and nuclear localization of capsid protein by confocal microscopy images of DENV-2 or DENV-4-infected Vero cells treated with 1mM MET. (E and F) MFI graphic showing the Fn/c ratio between vehicle-treated and 1 mM MET-treated DENV-2 or DENV-4 Vero infected cells. Data correspond to the mean of three independent experiments, and significant differences were obtained from the students' t-tests. Error bars represent the SEM. ns, not significant; * p 0.05; **** p< 0.0001. Scale bar, 30 μ m.

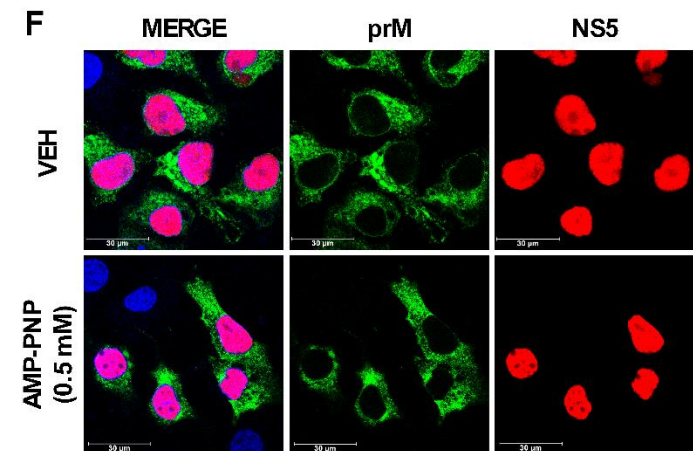
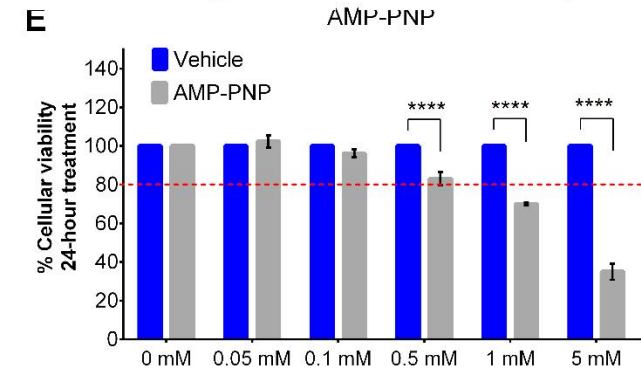
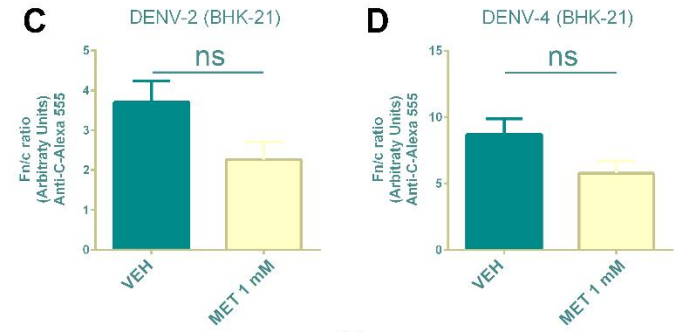
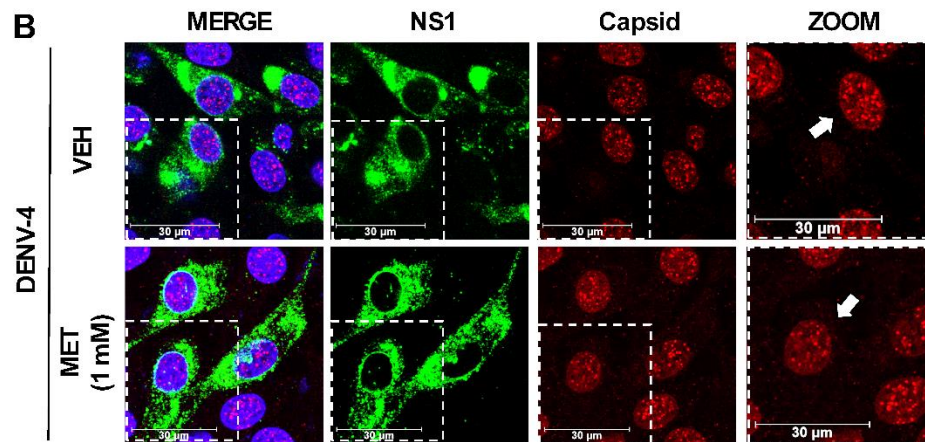
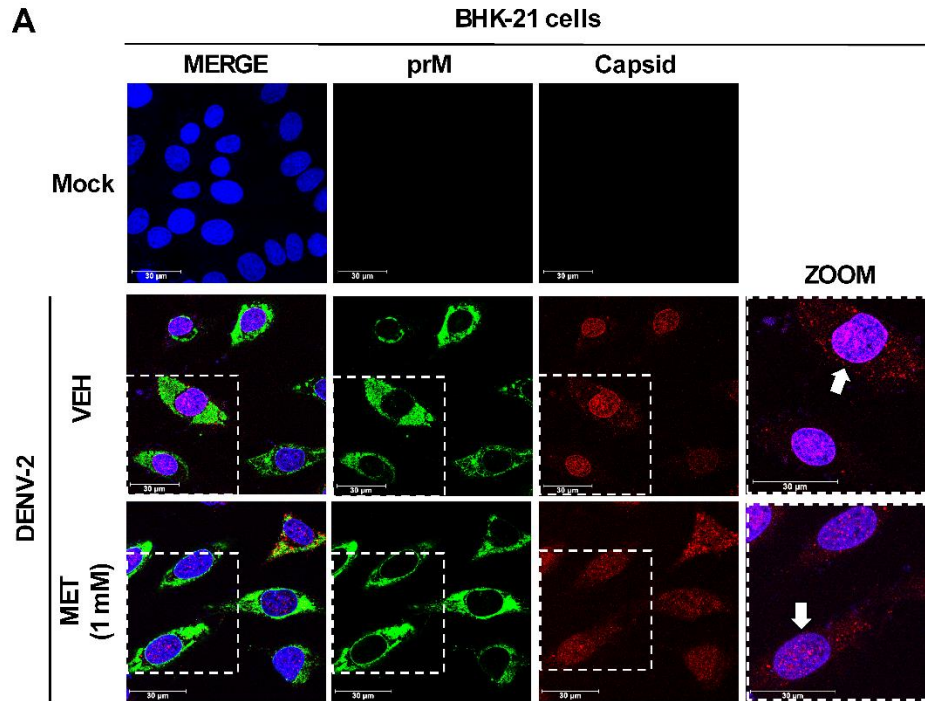


Figure S3. Subcellular localization of DENV-2 and DENV-4 capsid in BHK-21 cell line during MET treatment and effect of AMP-PNP on cell viability and subcellular localization of NS5 protein.

(A and B) Cytoplasmic and nuclear localization of capsid protein by confocal microscopy images of DENV-2 or DENV-4-infected BHK-21 cells treated with 1mM MET. (C and D) MFI graphic showing the Fn/c ratio between vehicle-treated and 1 mM MET-treated DENV-2 or DENV-4 BHK-21 infected cells. Data correspond to the mean of three independent experiments, and significant differences were obtained from the students' t-tests. (E) Percentage of cell viability of AMP-PNP treatment at 24 hours from three independent experiments in triplicate. Data were represented as mean \pm SEM. Two-way ANOVA performed a statistical comparison with Sidak's multiple comparison test. ns, not significant; ****p < 0.0001. (F) Nuclear localization of NS5 protein by confocal microscopy images of DENV-2-infected Huh-7 cells treated with 0.5 mM AMP-PNP.