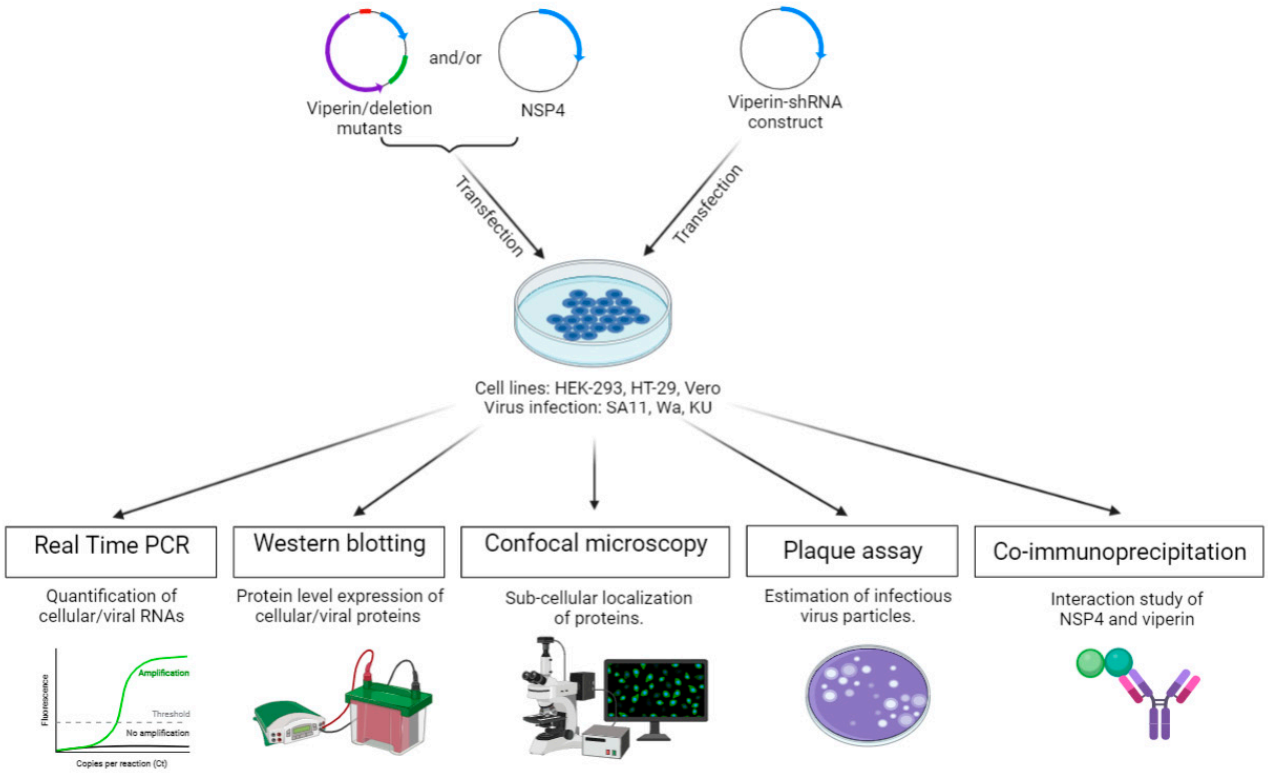

Figure S1. Flowchart diagram of the study design.

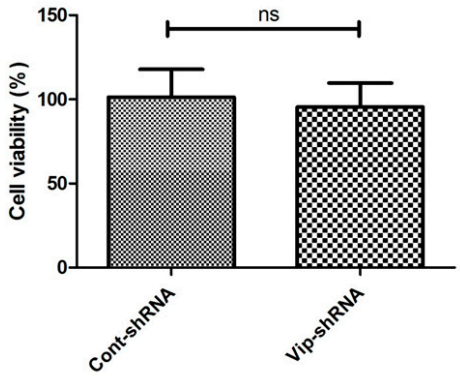

Figure S2. Cell viability analysis of viperin knocked down cells. HT-29 cells were transfected with either cont-shRNA or vip-shRNA and incubated for 72 hours. After incubation, cells were subjected to MTT assay to check cell viability. Data was represented as mean ± SD of three independent experiments. ns represents *P* value not significant, unpaired student's t test.

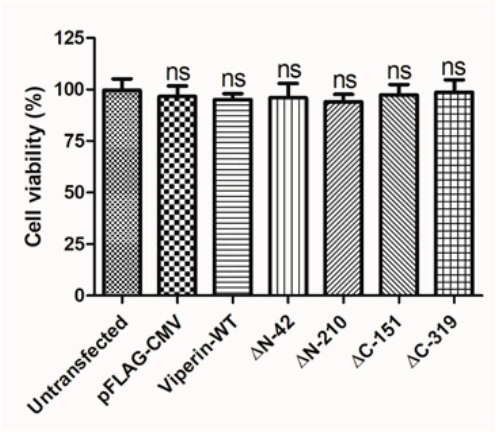

Figure S3. Cell viability analysis of HEK-293 cells overexpressing WT-viperin or mutant viperin**.** HEK-293 cells were transfected with either control vector or vector encoding WT-viperin, ΔN-42 viperin, ΔN-210 viperin, ΔC-151 viperin or ΔC-319 viperin and incubated for 72 hrs. After incubation, cells were subjected to MTT assay to check cell viability. Data was represented as mean ± SD of three independent experiments. ns represents *P* value not significant, unpaired student's t test.

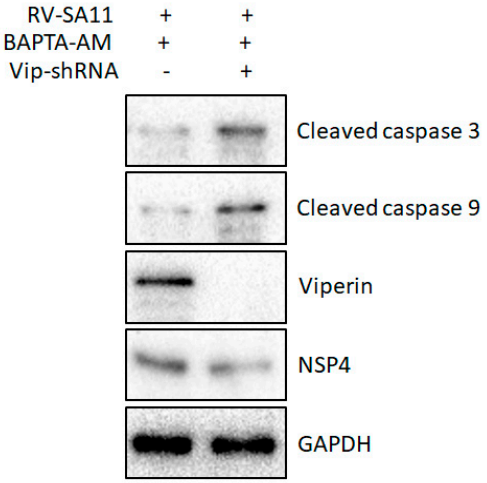

Figure 4. Cytoplasmic release of Ca^{2+} from ER is not influenced by viperin during RV infection. HT-29 cells, transfected with either cont-shRNA or vip-shRNA, were infected with RV-SA11 at an MOI of 3 in the presence of cell permeable chelator BAPTA-AM (50 μM) and incubated for 9 hrs. Next, cell lysates were prepared and subjected to western blot analysis using antibodies specific for cleaved caspase 3, cleaved caspase 9, viperin, NSP4 and GAPDH.