

3-Indoleacetonitrile Is Highly Effective In Treating Influenza A Virus Infection In Vitro and In Vivo

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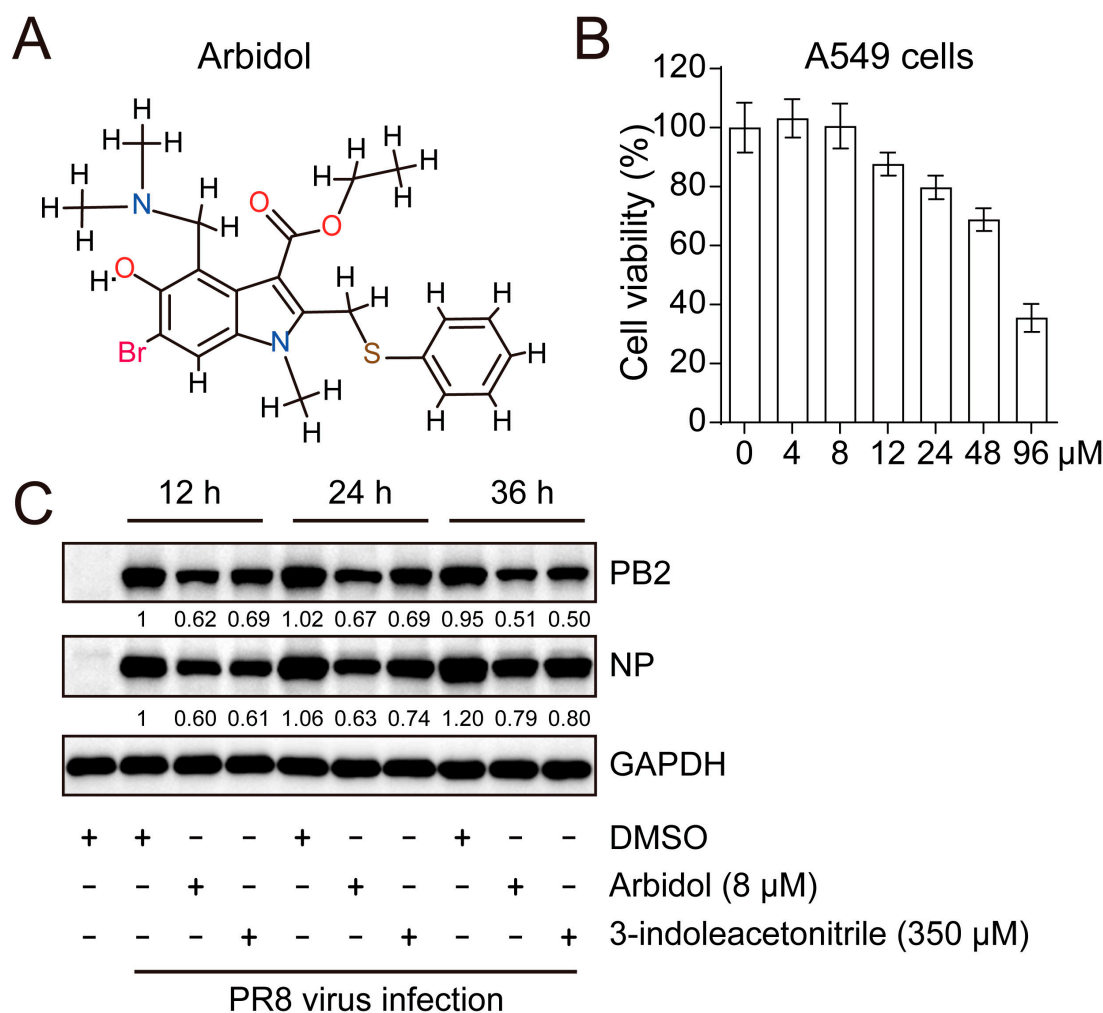


Figure S1. Antiviral activity of 3-indoleacetonitrile versus arbidol against PR8 virus. (A) Molecule structure of arbidol. (B) The A549 cells were treated with arbidol at indicated concentrations for 24 hours. Then, the cell viability was measured by CCK-8 assay. (C) The protein levels of PR8 viral NP and PB2 were measured in infected A549 cells treated with arbidol (8 μM) or 3-indoleacetonitrile (350 μM) at time points of 12, 24, and 36 hpi, DMSO was used as control.

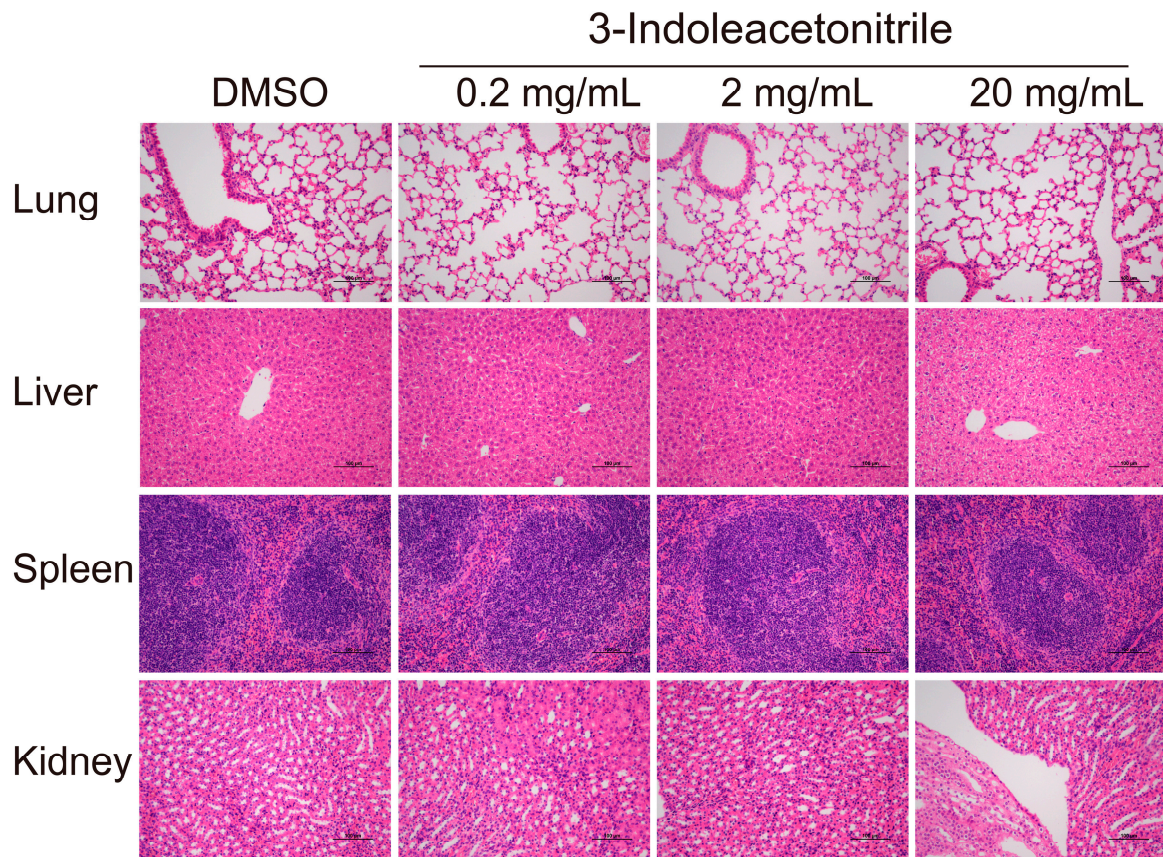


Figure S2. Representative images of H&E staining of the mouse tissues treated with vehicle control or various concentrations of 3-indoleacetonitrile. The scale bar represents 100 μ m.

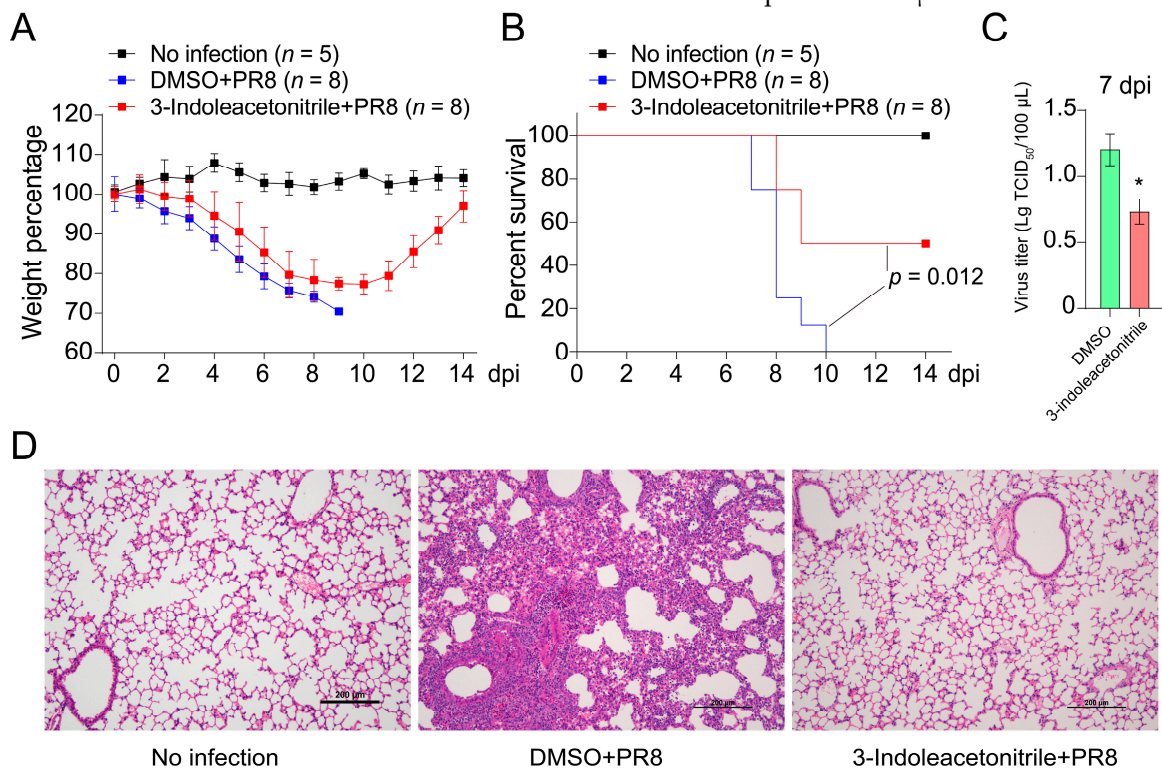


Figure S3. 3-indoleacetonitrile restricts PR8 virus replication in mice. Female BALB/c mice were inoculated with 50 μ L of 2 LD₅₀ PR8 viruses and treated with 3-Indoleacetonitrile or DMSO at a concentration of 20 mg/kg as indicated in Figure 5A. In the next 2 weeks, the body weights (A) and mouse survival (B) were recorded daily. P -value was calculated using the log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test. On 7 dpi, the left lung's viral titers (C) were measured by determining the TCID₅₀, and the

right lungs were fixed for H&E staining (D), the scale bar represents 200 μm . * $P < 0.05$; calculated from three independent experiments by two-tailed Student's t-test.

Original images of Western blotting

Figure 2D

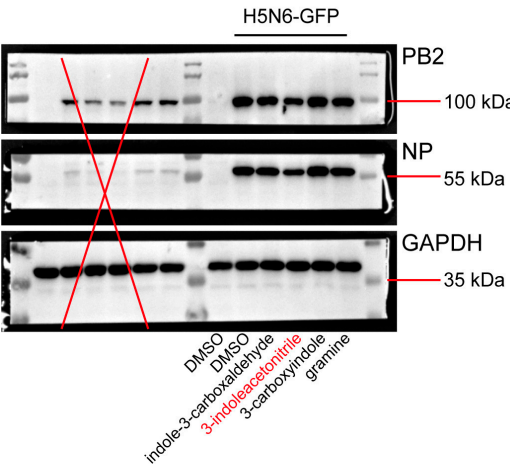


Figure 3A

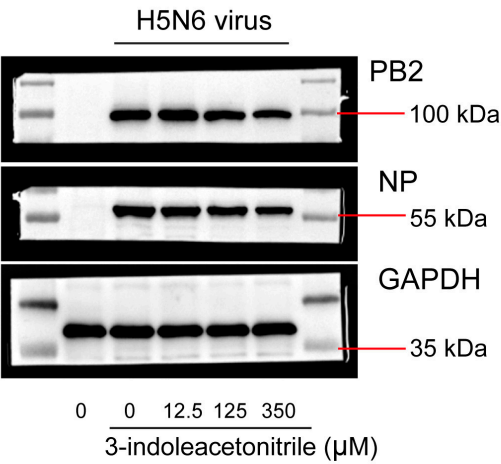


Figure 3D

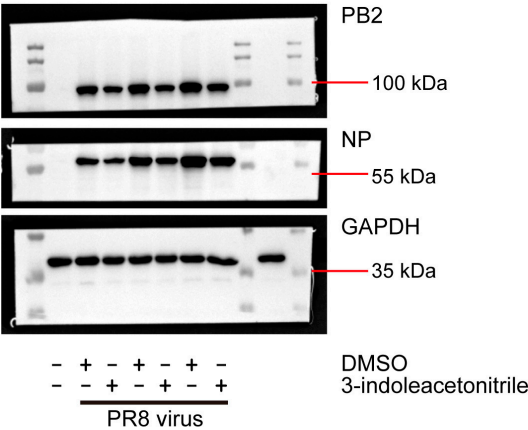


Figure 3E

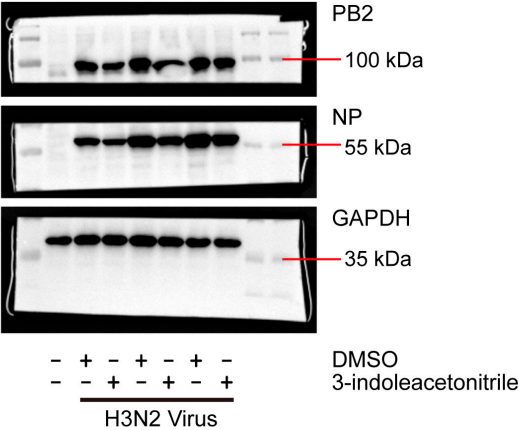
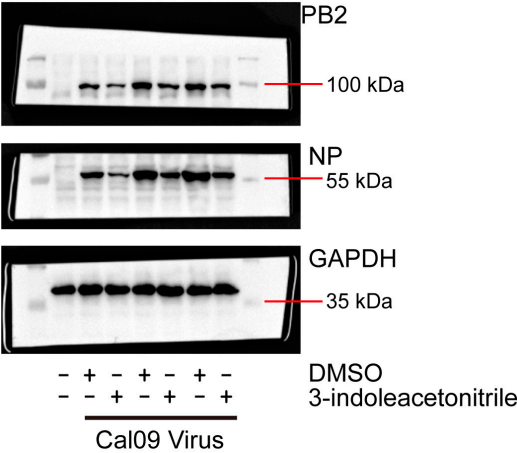


Figure 3F



Supplementary Figure 1C

