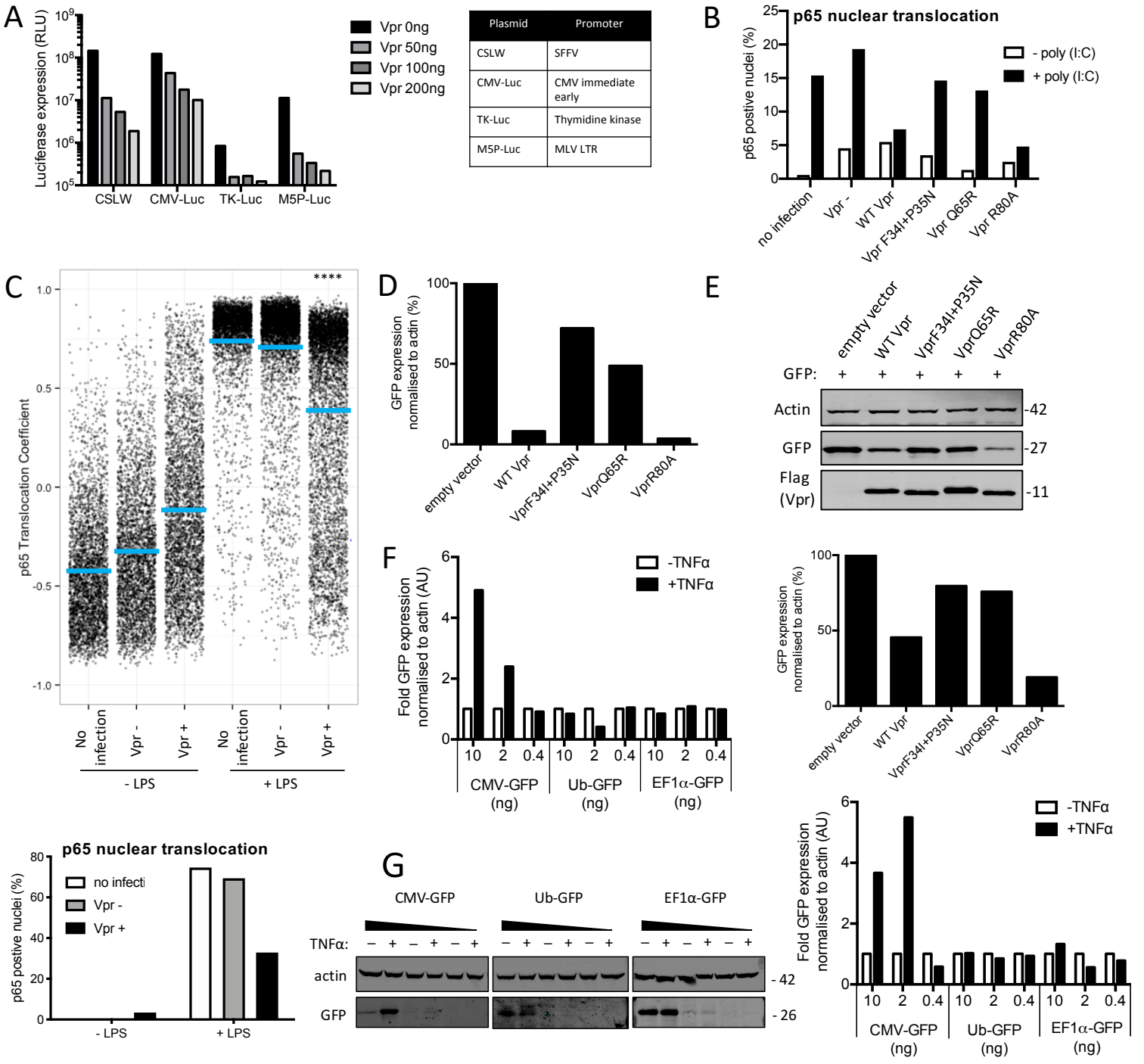

Figure 6 figure supplement 1 Vpr inhibits NF-κB p65 nuclear translocation and NF-κB sensitive plasmid expression

(**A**) Induction of luciferase reporter in HEK293T cells transfected with CSLW, CMV-Luc, TK-Luc or M5P-Luc (10ng), and empty vector, or Vpr encoding vector (50 ng, 100 ng, 200 ng). Table shows the promoters driving the luciferase reporter in each plasmid. (**B**) Percentage of cells in Figure 6D with translocation coefficient greater than 0.5. (**C**) Single cell measurement of NF-κB nuclear translocation in PMA differentiated THP-1 cells stimulated with LPS, or left unstimulated, and infected with HIV-1 GFP lacking Vpr or bearing Vpr (1 RT U/ml), or left uninfected (top panel). Percentage of cells with NF-κB translocation coefficient greater than 0.5 plotted as a percentage (bottom panel). Data is analysed using two-way ANOVA: * ($p<0.05$), ** ($p<0.01$), *** ($p<0.001$), **** ($p<0.0001$) compared to data from infection with HIV-1 lacking Vpr. (**D**) Quantification of GFP expression by densitometry for the immunoblot in Figure 6E. (**E**) Immunoblot detecting flag-Vpr, GFP or actin as a loading control from HEK293T cells transfected with empty vector, flag-tagged WT Vpr encoding vector or flag-tagged mutant Vpr encoding vector and CMV-GFP vector or left untransfected. Size markers are shown in kDa. Quantification of GFP expression by densitometry for the immunoblot is shown below. (**F**) Quantification of GFP expression by densitometry for the immunoblot in Figure 6G. (**G**) Immunoblot detecting GFP, or actin as a loading control, from HEK293T cells transfected with CMV-GFP, EF1α-GFP or Ub-GFP plasmids (10 ng, 2 ng, 0.4 ng) and stimulated with TNFα (200 ng/ml) or left unstimulated. Size markers are shown in kDa. Quantification of GFP expression by densitometry for the immunoblot is shown below.