

Figure S1. Enlarged images from figure 2b to show the GFP expression from different AAV serotypes after transduction into neuron cultures.

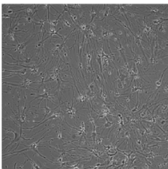
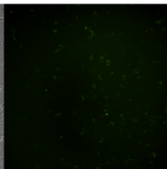
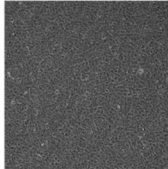
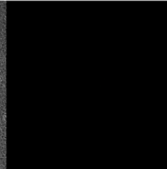
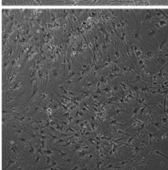
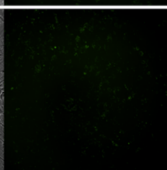
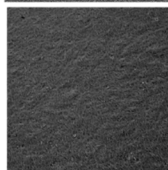

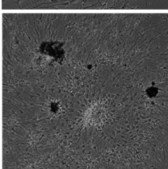
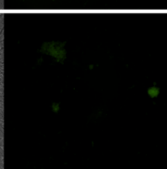
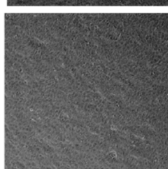

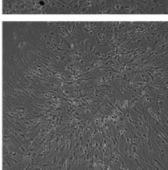
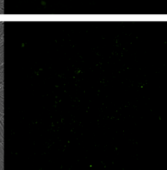
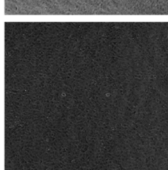

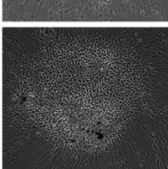
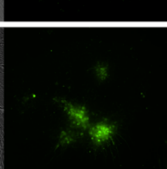
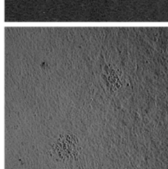
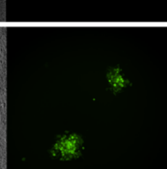
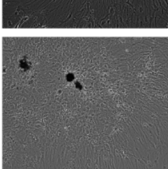
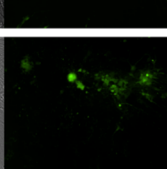
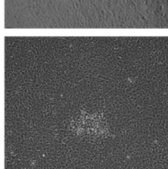
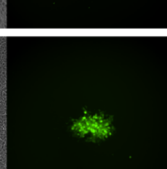
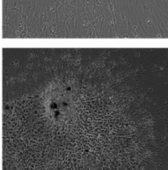
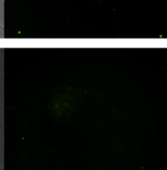
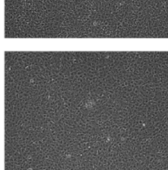
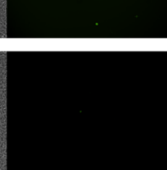
Human neurons		Titrations onto ARPE-19		VZV treatment	AAV treatment
				none	none
				VZV66GFP no reactivation stimuli	none
				none	AAV-saCas9 (no gRNA)
				none	AAV-62-1gR-saCas9
				VZV66GFP reactivated	none
				VZV66GFP reactivated	AAV-saCas9
				VZV66GFP reactivated	AAV-62-1gR-saCas9

Figure S2. Enlarged microscopy images from figure 6a, showing that AAV-62-1gR-saCas9 treatment of latently infected neurons reduces VZV progeny and spread following reactivation induction.