

Supplementary Figures

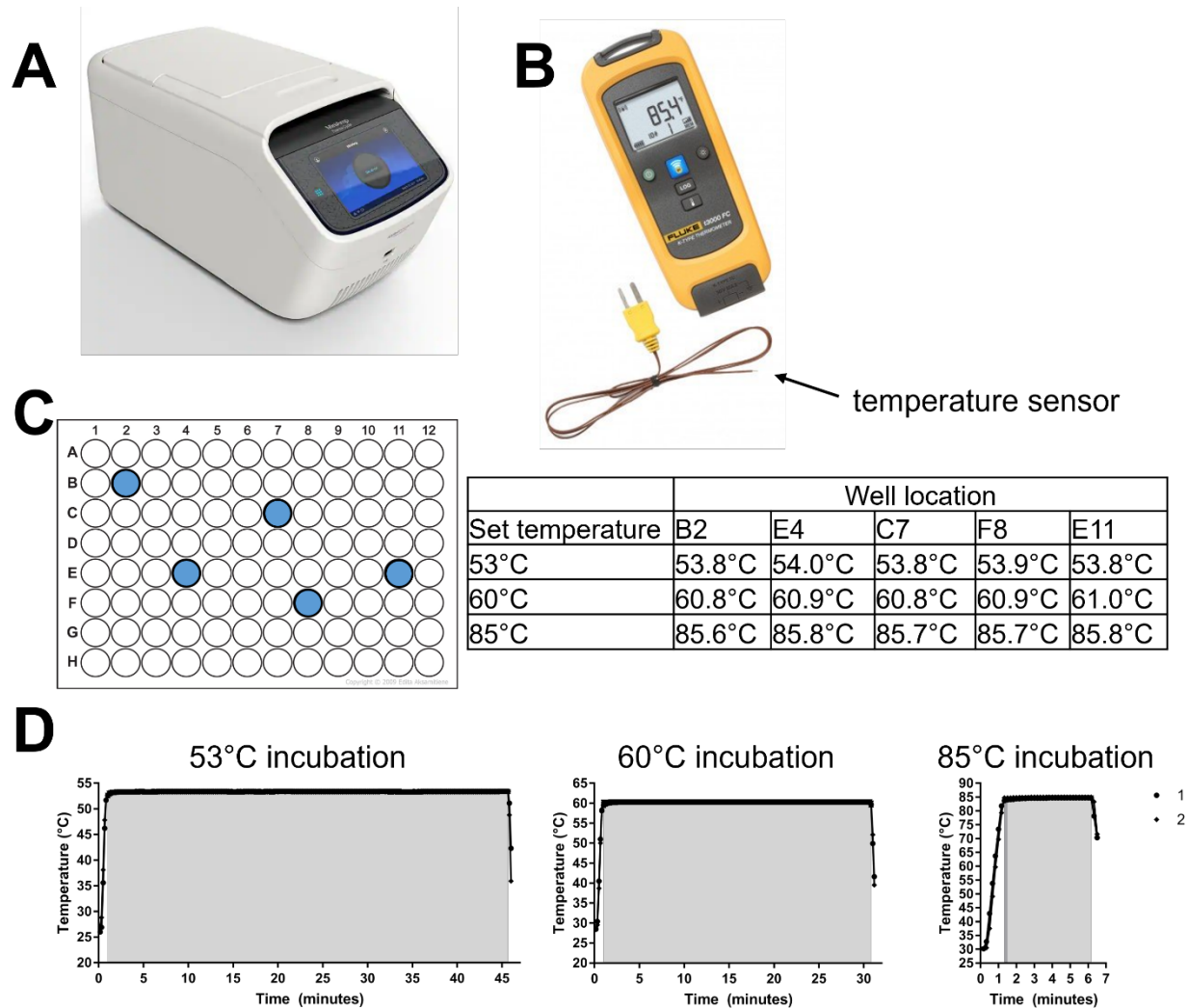


Figure S1. Temperature measurements in the Applied Biosystems™ MiniAmp™ Thermal Cycler. (A) Image of the thermal cycler used for scRNA-seq sample inactivation in the BSL-4 laboratory. (B) Image of the Fluke T3000 FC Wireless K-Type Temperature Module. (C) Temperature measured with the Fluke T3000 FC Wireless K-Type Temperature Module at different positions in the thermal cycler. (D) Temperature profile measurements with the Fluke T3000 FC Wireless K-Type Temperature Module with thermal cycler set to programs of 53°C for 45 minutes (left), 60°C for 30 minutes (middle), and 85°C for 5 minutes (right) measured every 10 seconds. Measurements were performed twice (runs 1 and 2, as indicated by the symbols). Times in which the temperature probe measured within 1°C of the desired temperature are shaded in gray.

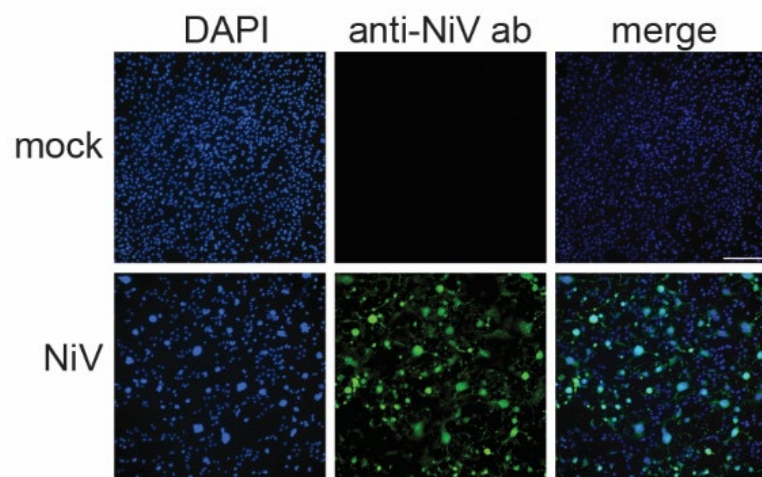


Figure S2. Initial NiV infection rates at one day post-infection. Vero E6 cells seeded in a 48-well plate were left uninfected (mock) or infected with NiV at a multiplicity of infection of 10 TCID₅₀ units per cell. One day post-infection, the cells were fixed with 10% formalin and subjected to immunofluorescence analysis using polyclonal anti-NiV hyperimmune mouse ascitic fluid (green). Cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue).

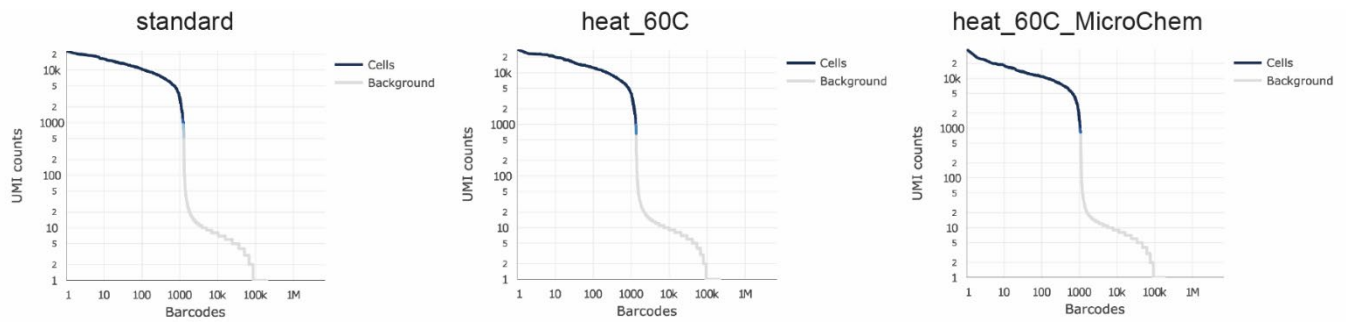


Figure S4. Knee plots of scRNA-seq samples. Knee plots of scRNA-seq of all three samples showing a steep drop-off separation between the cell-associated barcodes and the barcodes associated with empty GEMs. The percentage of reads mapped in cells was 93.4%, 93.3%, and 92.3% for the standard, heat_60C, and heat_60C_MicroChem samples, respectively.

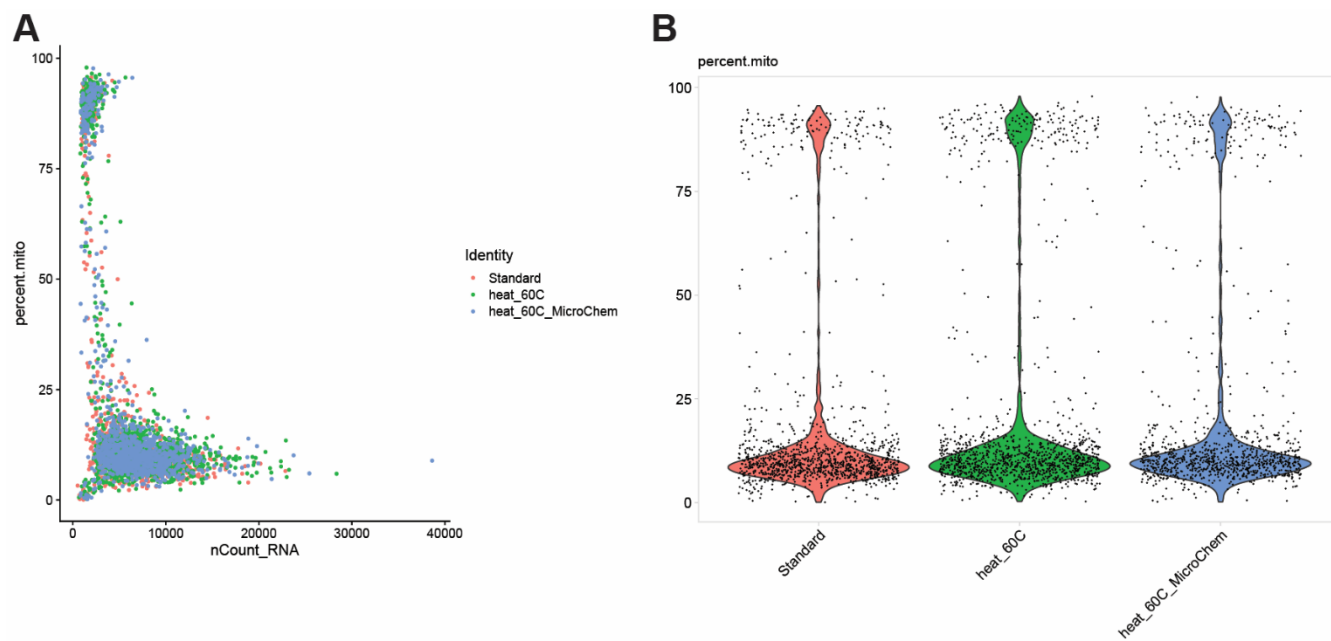


Figure S5. Scatter and violin plots. Scatter (A) and violin (B) plots showing percentage of mitochondrial transcripts per cell in all three scRNA-seq samples.