

Supporting information

For

Selenium-ruthenium complex blocks H1N1 influenza virus-induced cell damage by activating GPx1/TrxR1

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1 Calculation of the titer of influenza virus

TCID₅₀ represents the amount of virus that causes cytopathic effects in 50% of infected cells, and can be used to estimate the intensity and content of viral infection. The brief calculation method is as follows. MDCK cells were uniformly inoculated into 96-well plates with a cell density of 8×10^4 /mL and placed in an incubator at 37 °C overnight. The virus culture solution was used to dilute the original virus continuously 10-fold, from 10⁻¹ to 10⁻¹². The diluted virus was inoculated into 96-well culture plates, and each well was inoculated with 100 μL. After incubating at 33 °C for 2 hours, the virus diluent was discarded and 100 μL virus culture medium was added into the incubator at 33 °C. The results were observed daily and recorded, usually for 5-7 days until the cytopathic condition was stable. TCID₅₀ was calculated by Reed-Muench assay. The results were recorded and calculated as Table 1.

Table 1 Titer of H1N1

Dilution of H1N1	CPE	None CPE	Accumulation		The ratio of CPE (%)
			CPE	None CPE	
10 ⁻¹	8	0	43	0	100(43/43)
10 ⁻²	8	0	35	0	100(35/35)
10 ⁻³	8	0	27	0	100(27/27)
10 ⁻⁴	6	2	19	2	90(19/21)
10 ⁻⁵	5	3	13	5	72(13/18)
10 ⁻⁶	3	5	8	10	44(8/18)
10 ⁻⁷	3	5	5	15	25(5/20)
10 ⁻⁸	2	6	2	21	8(2/23)
10 ⁻⁹	0	8	0	29	0(0/29)
10 ⁻¹⁰	0	8	0	37	0(0/37)
10 ⁻¹¹	0	8	0	45	0(0/45)
10 ⁻¹²	0	8	0	53	0(0/53)

The Reed - Muench assay was used to test the titer of H1N1. (TCID₅₀=10^{-5.79})