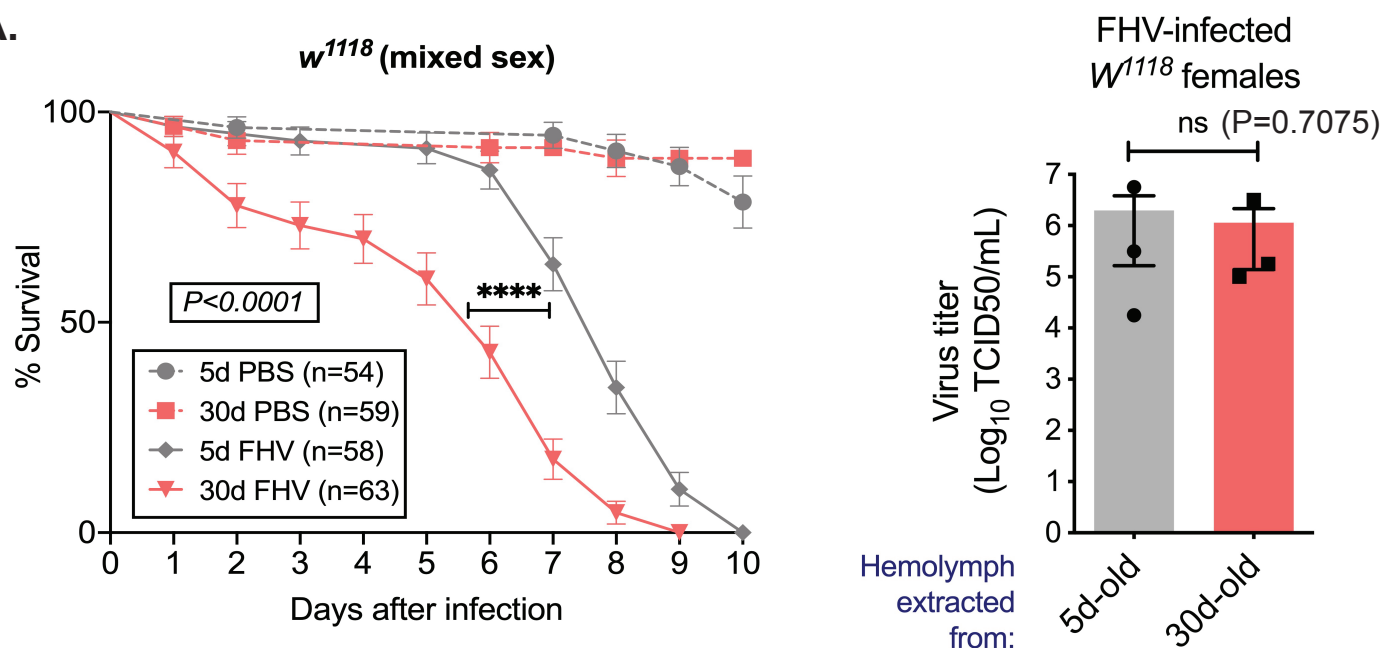
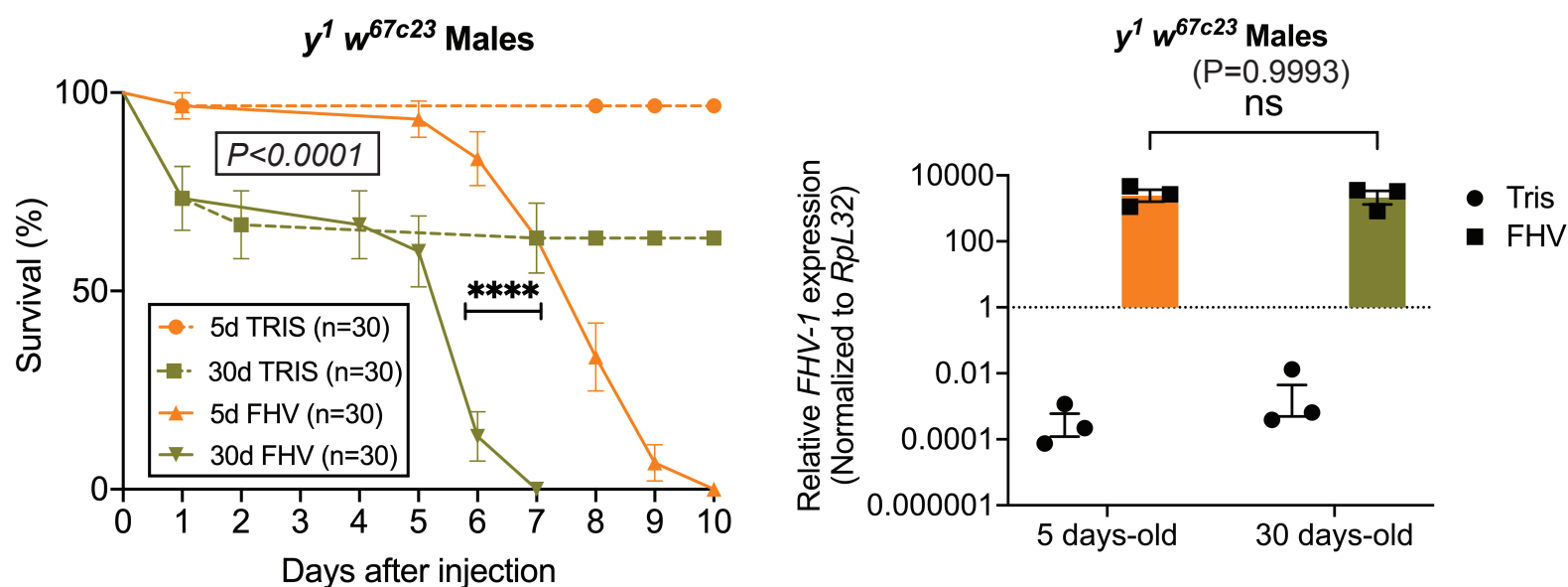


Figure S3**A.****B.**

Supplemental Figure S3. A. Survival (left panel) and virus load (right panel) of young and aged FHV-infected mixed sex cohorts of *w*¹¹¹⁸ flies. Survival results from three independent injection experiments of mixed-sex-groups of 17-25 flies per condition. PBS 1X (PBS) injection is used as a control for the effect of the injury alone. Virus titers determined using the TCID₅₀ method are measured at 4 dpi from hemolymph extracted from ~80 young and aged FHV-infected *w*¹¹¹⁸ females. Graph represents mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. ns=non significant (P=0.7075) based on non-parametric unpaired *t*-test. **B.** Survival and virus load of young and aged FHV-infected male *y*¹ *w*^{67c23} flies. For each experimental condition the survival of groups of 10 flies from three independent injection experiments is shown. TRIS injection is used as a control for the effect of the injury alone. Virus load is determined by measuring expression of *FHV RNA1* using RT-qPCR at 3 dpi. The graph represents mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. Each symbol represents a pool of 4-5 flies. ns=non significant, P>0.05 based on 2-way ANOVA with Tukey's post test. **A and B.** In all survival graphs error bars represent standard error. Survival curves are compared using a Log-Rank (Mantel-Cox) statistical test. Total number of flies tested in survival assays is shown in the parenthesis.