

Supplementary information S1 (table) | **Viruses that induce infections in humans that are primarily localized to the respiratory tract**

Viruses	Genome	Receptors	Cellular tropism	
			Primary	Secondary
<b>Influenza virus</b>	(-) RNA	Sialylated glycan	Epithelial cells	DCs, macrophages, fibroblasts
<b>RSV</b>	(-) RNA	GAG	Epithelial cells	Macrophages, T cells
<b>Adenovirus</b>	DNA	CAR	Epithelial cells	Fibroblasts
<b>Rhinovirus</b>	(+) RNA	ICAM1	Epithelial cells	Macrophages
<b>Coronavirus</b>	(+) RNA	APN, ACE2	Epithelial cells	Type I alveolar epithelial cells
<b>Herpes viruses</b>	DNA	Heparan sulfate, herpesvirus entry mediator, nectin-1, 3-O sulfated heparan sulfate	Epithelial cells	Inflammatory cells, endothelial cells
<b>Coxsackie virus</b>	(+) RNA	CARs	Epithelial, vascular endothelial cells	–
<b>Paramyxovirus</b>	(-) RNA	Gangliosides, sialylated glycoproteins	Epithelial cells	–

+, positive-stranded; –, negative-stranded; ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2; APN, aminopeptidase N; CAR, coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor; DC, dendritic cell; GAG, glycosaminoglycan; ICAM1, intercellular adhesion molecule 1; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus.