There is a heightened interest in understanding the viral factories and their formation in the context of liquid-liquid phase separation. Recent studies have focused on the viral proteins Nucleoprotein and phosphoprotein and their role as main drivers of phase-separation in context of liquid-like viral factories. This work by Visentin and Demitroff et al ventures to study the role of antiterminator protein M2-1 and other RSV viral proteins in the formation of liquid-like assemblies in-vitro. The authors have done an in-depth study, but I have few underlying points of concern.

1. I found few spelling mistakes frequently in the text. Please correct them.
2. In Figure 1(b) top panel, phase separation of M2-1 alone with increasing concentration, the condensates look like fractal structures which turn into more spherical/liquidy condensates at highest concentrations. Could authors comment on this behavior.
3. In Figure 1(b) bottom panel, addition of salt and PEG seems to lead to formation of more spherical condensates as well, while decreasing phase-separation concentration. Could authors dissect separately the influence of salt and PEG.
4. In M2-1 and P co-condensation, Figure 2 (A), can authors explore other ratios besides the three tested. Also, what is the net charge on P protein and M2-1 protein. Usually, the biggest condensates are made at charge balanced condition in the solution mixture.
5. The authors have posited electrostatic interactions at play in M2-1 homotypic and M2-1 – RNA condensation. While some LLPS interaction for condensation of P. Can the authors provide insight towards the residues/stickers they hypothesize to be responsible for the interactions driving phase-separation in all cases, as authors have done both thorough in-vitro experiments and bioinformatic analysis.
6. Figure 2 (D), I do not understand how PEG data is adding to the story?
7. In line 300-301, the authors talk about solvent role of P in the homotypic condensates. For the uninitiated reader it is hard to grasp, can the authors explain elaborately.
8. In line 305, the authors claim that P only condensates and condensates with deletion constructs are indistinguishable. The PdeltaC condensates seem slightly smaller if the scale on the images are the same, possibly due to decrease in monomer length. The authors could change indistinguishable to another word that best describes the results.
9. Figure 5C, the structures of M2-1 with tRNA look more like aggregates than spherical condensates. Please comment.
10. In line 529, authors talk about electrostatics VS. LLPS prone characteristics. Electrostatics comes under the umbrella of LLPS interactions, others being cation-pi interactions, pi-pi interactions, hydrophobic interactions etc. Can the authors elaborate what precisely they mean by LLPS prone characteristics?