Electronic Supplementary Material

Complementation of Wild-Type and Drug-Resistant Hepatitis B Virus Genomes to Maintain Viral Replication and Rescue Virion Production under Nucleos(t)ide Analogs

Chunchen Wu¹,², Baolin Li³, Xiaoyong Zhang³, Kaitao Zhao²,⁴, Yingshan Chen²,⁴, Yifei Yuan²,⁴, Yan Liu⁵, Rongjuan Chen⁵, Dongping Xu⁵, Xinwen Chen², Mengji Lu³⊠

- 1. Department of Laboratory Medicine, Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Hubei Province, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430070, China
- 2. State Key Lab of Virology, Wuhan Institute of Virology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan 430071, China
- 3. Institute of Virology, University Hospital of Essen, Essen45122, Germany
- 4. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China
- 5. Institute of Infectious Diseases and Liver Failure Research Center, Beijing 302 Hospital, Beijing 100039, China

Supporting information to DOI: https:// 10.1007/s12250-019-00143-y

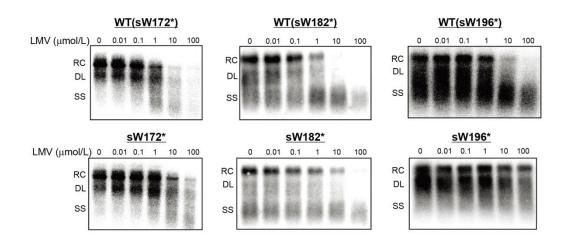


Fig. S1. The replication of both WT and MT HBV under increasing concentrations of lamivudine (LMV). Huh7 cells were transfected with pHBV-WTs [pHBV-WT(sW172*) (WT(sW172*)), pHBV-WT(sW182*) (WT(sW182*)), or pHBV-WT(sW196*) (WT(sW196*))] or pHBV-MTs [pHBV-sW172* (sW172*), pHBV-sW182* (sW182*), or pHBV-sW196* (sW196*)] alone and treated with increasing concentrations of LMV for 72 hours. Encapsidated HBV DNA was extracted from transfected cells and subjected to Southern blotting.