Rare HCV subtypes and retreatment outcomes in a cohort of European DAA-experienced patients

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Table S1: Countries of origin of DAA-failure patients with rare GT

| Patient | Rare GT | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Country | Rare GT1 (n=6) | Number of patients n (%) |
| Germany | 1*, 1c, 1e | n=3 |
| France | 1e | n=1 |
| Togo | 11 | n=1 |
| Nigeria | 1* | n=1 |
| | Rare GT2 (n=2) | |
| Germany | 2k | n=1 |
| Niger | 2k | n=1 |
| | Rare GT3 (n=15) | |
| Germany | 3k | n=1 |
| Italy | 3h | n=1 |
| India | 3b, 3g, 3h, 3i | n=5 |
| Bangladesh | 3b, 3g | n=3 |
| Pakistan | 3b | n=2 |
| Syria | 3* | n=1 |
| n.d. | 3b | n=2 |
| | Rare GT4 (n=28) | |
| Germany | 4*,4c, 4f | n=3 |
| Belgium | 4r | n=1 |
| France | 4r | n=1 |
| Switzerland | 4f | n=1 |
| Egypt | 4n, 4o | n=4 |
| Angola | 4r | n=1 |
| DR Congo | 4r | n=5 |
| Burundi | 4b | n=1 |
| Eritrea | 4r | n=5 |
| Nigeria | 4v | n=1 |
| Saudi-Arabia | 4r | n=2 |
| n.d. | 4r | n=3 |
| | GT5a (n=2) | |
| France | 5a | n=1 |
| South Africa | 5a | n=1 |
| | Rare GT6 (n=7) | |
| Germany | 6f, 6n | n=2 |
| Vietnam | 6e, 6r | n=2 |
| Thailand | 6f, 6r | n=2 |
| n.d. | 6e | n=1 |

^{*}subtype unassigned n.d., not determined

Table S2: Primer and PCR conditions for NS5B amplification

| Primer Name | Sequence | PCR* |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| | | |
| RZ_1b_NS5B_out_fw | CTC CGT GTG GRA GGA CTT G | Outer PCR |
| RZ_1a_NS5_out_fw | CCG TGT GGA ARG ACC TTC TG | |
| P3_8713_out_rev | GAV RCR TTG GAG GAG CAN GAT GT | |
| | | |
| NS5B_7998_out_F | CCA ATH SMY ACH ACC ATC ATG GC | Inner PCR |
| P3_6816_rev** | GGC GGA ATT CCT GGT CAT AGC CTC CGT GAA | |
| P6_8611_rev** | AAT TCC TGG TCA TAG CCT CCG TGA AGA CTC | |

^{*}outer and inner PCRs were each performed with 40 cycles at 54°C. Sequencing of PCR products was conducted using P6_8611_rev. Further details can be found in [1]
**Primer sequence adapted from [2]

Table S3: Published reference sequences

| Author | Title | Citation |
|--------|---|----------|
| R. Xu | A panel of 16 full-length HCV genomes was characterized in China belonging to genotypes 1–6 including subtype 2f and two novel genotype 6 variants | [3] |
| C. Li | Characterization of full-length hepatitis C virus sequences for subtypes 1e, 1h and 1l, and a novel variant revealed Cameroon as an area in origin for genotype 1 | [4] |
| L. Lu | Full-length genomes of 16 hepatitis C virus genotype 1 isolates representing subtypes 1c, 1d, 1e, 1g, 1h, 1i, 1j and 1k, and two new subtypes 1m and 1n, and four unclassified variants reveal ancestral relationships among subtypes | [5] |
| L. Lu | Full-length genome sequences of five hepatitis C virus isolates representing subtypes 3g, 3h, 3i and 3k, and a unique genotype 3 variant | [6] |
| C. Li | Complete genomic sequences for hepatitis C virus subtypes 4b, 4c, 4d, 4g, 4k, 4l, 4m, 4n, 4o, 4p, 4q, 4r and 4t | [7] |
| C. Li | An expanded taxonomy of hepatitis C virus genotype 6: Characterization of 22 new full-length viral genomes | [8] |

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