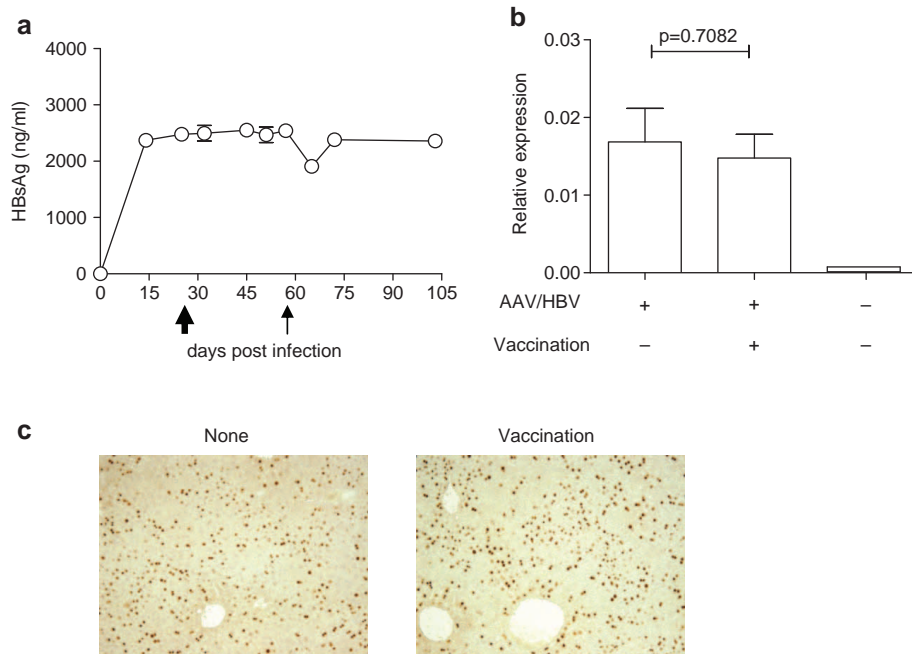


Supplemental Figure 1 Sustained viremia in AAV/HBV-infected mice. **(a)** C57BL/6 mice receiving AAV/HBV (1×10^{11} vg) were bled, and serum HBsAg was monitored by ELISA ($n=3$). **(b)** Plasma samples from the mice described in **a** were also subjected to ELISA to determine HBeAg titers. **(c)** The ALT of carrier mice was measured at 2 weeks post infection (wpi) and at 18 wpi for comparisons with uninfected mice ($n=3$). **(d)** Immunohistochemical staining for HBcAg and H&E of liver sections at 78 wpi. ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AAV, adeno-associated virus; HBeAg, HBV e antigen; HBsAg, HBV surface antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus; H&E, hematoxylin and eosin.



Supplemental Figure 2 A high level of circulating viremia limited the therapeutic effect of HBsAg immunization with CpG. **(a)** AAV/HBV (1×10^{11} vg)-infected mice were vaccinated with HBsAg plus CpG (50 μ g) at 3 wpi and subsequently boosted with Engerix-B at 8 wpi. Serum HBsAg levels in the different groups were monitored by ELISA ($n=3$). **(b)** HBV DNA in the liver was detected by quantitative real-time PCR at 11 weeks post-vaccination. **(c)** Immunohistochemical staining for HBcAg in the liver sections of different groups ($n=3$). AAV, adeno-associated virus; HBcAg, HBV core antigen; HBsAg, HBV surface antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus.