



Supplemental Figure 1. Progesterone supplementation in control mice

Mated mice were exposed to water by gavage once daily starting on GD1, and were injected subcutaneously with either 0.5mg progesterone (P4) suspended in corn oil, or corn oil as a control on GD1, 5, 9, and 13. Fetal and placenta weights were assessed on GD15. **(A)** Percentage of fetuses that were viable (light grey), non-viable (as assessed by pedal reflex) (white), or resorbed (dark grey) for each treatment group is shown. **(B)** Average fetal weight per litter. **(C)** Average placenta weight per litter. No significant difference was detected between the groups. Statistical comparison by Chi-squared analysis for (A) and by Mann Whitney test for (B-C). Data were acquired from one experiment with n=4/group. Experiment was repeated once.

Table S1. Drug concentrations used in *in vitro* experiments.

Drug class	Drug	Minimum effective concentration (MEC) ^a in µg/ml	10x MEC in µg/ml
NRTI	AZT ^b	0.25	2.5
	3TC ^b	0.1	1
Protease inhibitor (PI)	Atazanavir	0.15	1.5
	Darunavir	0.55	5.5
	Lopinavir	4	40
	Ritonavir	2.1	21
NNRTI	Nevirapine	3.4	34

^a Based on published guidelines.

^b AZT and 3TC levels are not routinely tested in human plasma, the concentrations listed here are referring to *in vitro* virological EC90 values from drug monographs.