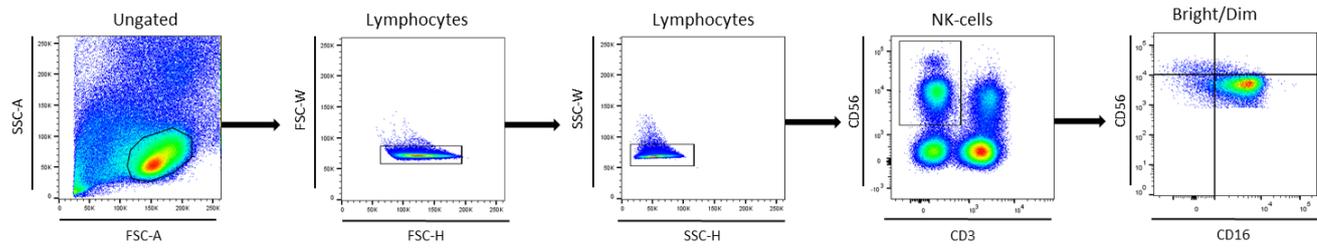
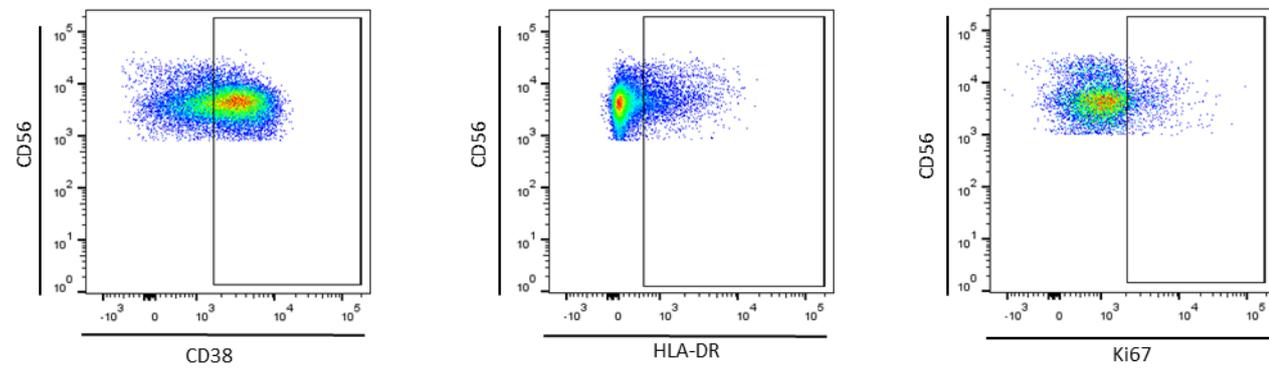
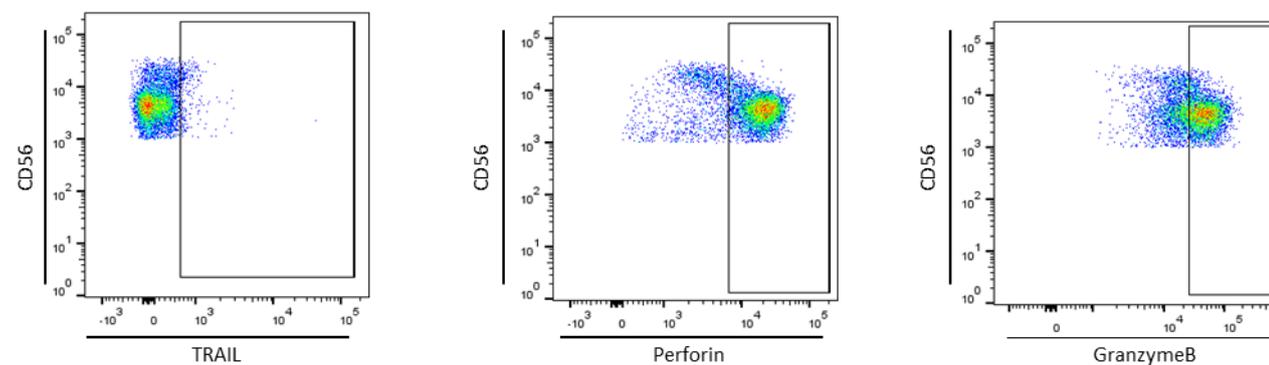
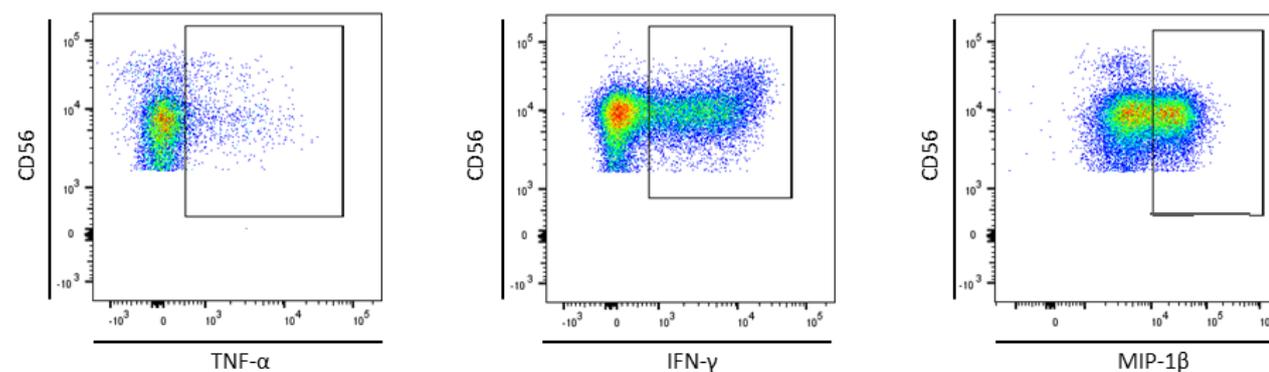


Supplementary figures

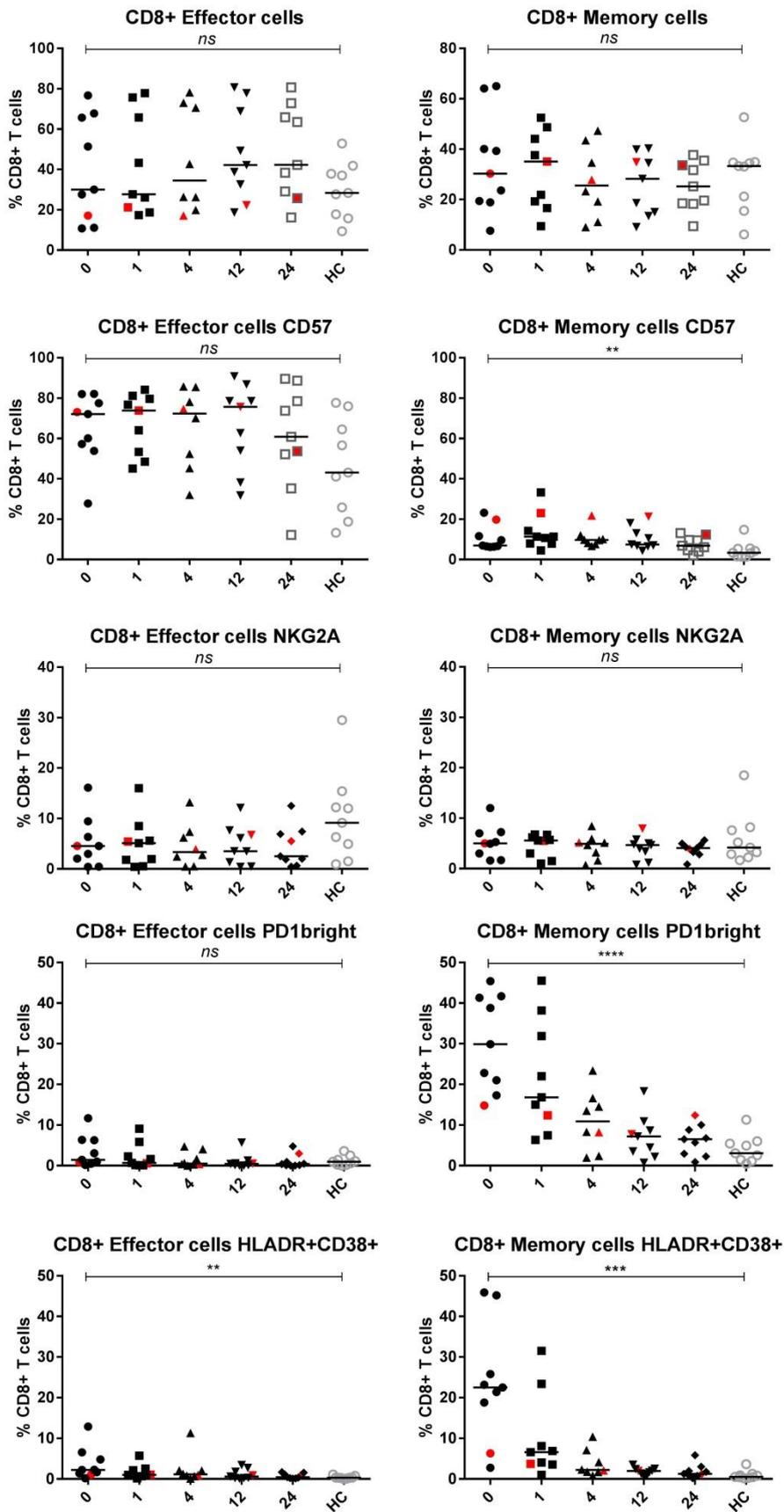
Dynamics of the immune response in acute hepatitis B infection

Femke Stelma, Robin Erken, Sophie B. Willemse, Annikki de Niet, Marjan J. Sinnige, Karel van Dort, Hans L.

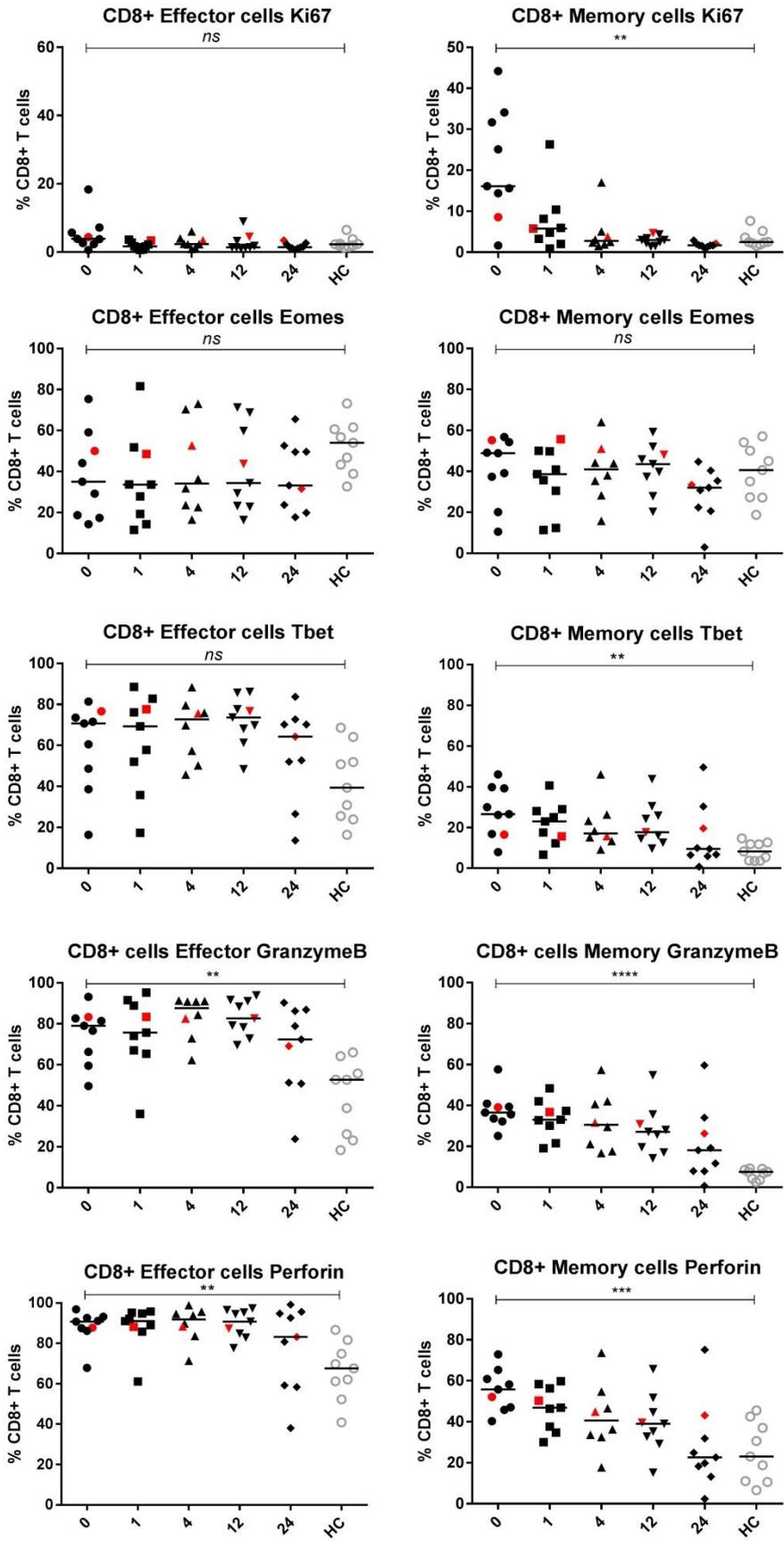
Zaaijer, Ester M.M. van Leeuwen, Neeltje A. Kootstra, Hendrik W. Reesink

A**B****C****E**

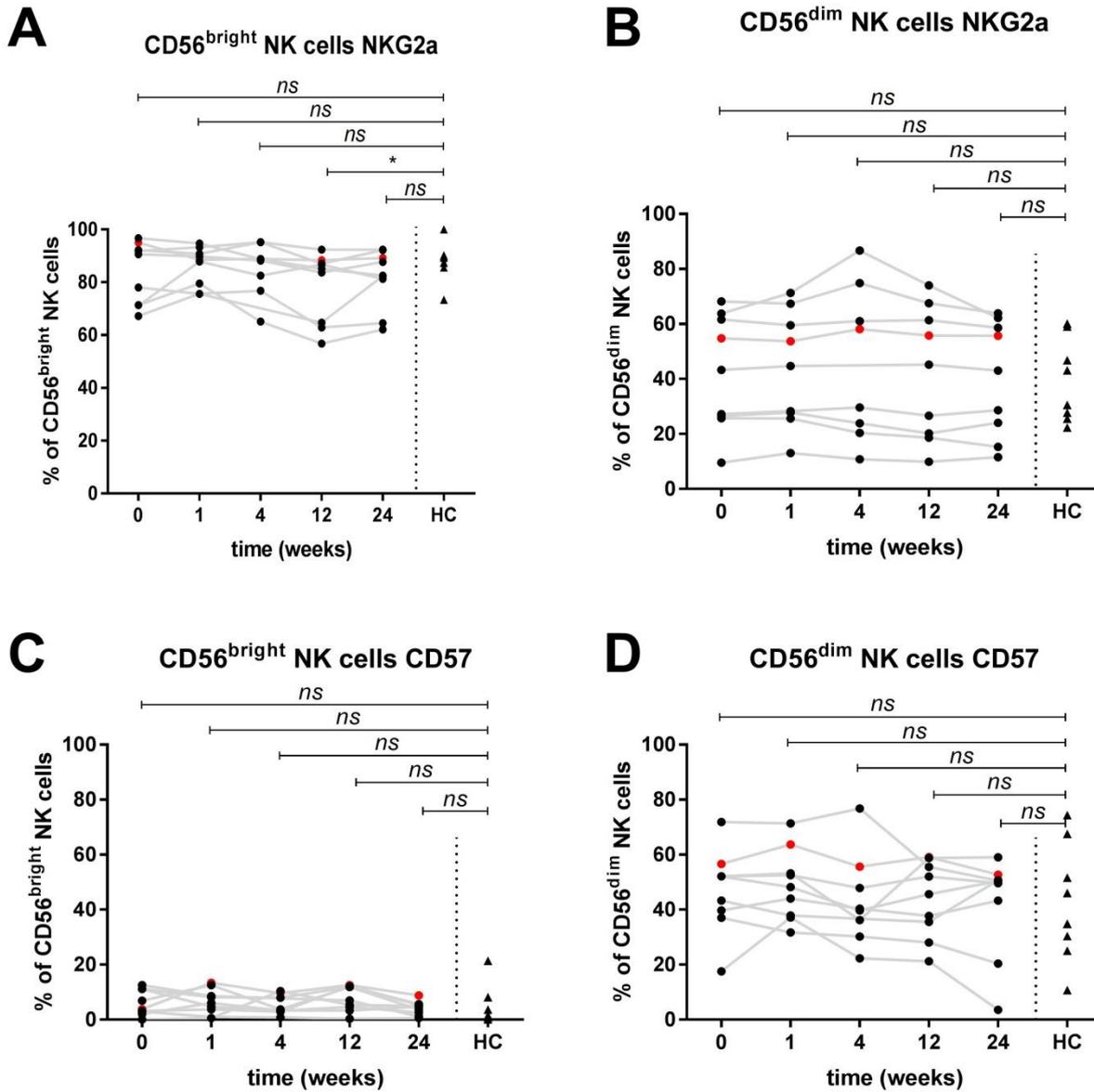
Supplementary figure 1. Gating strategies used to analyse phenotype and function of NK cells. Gating as displayed was used for both CD56^{dim} NK cells and CD56^{bright} NK cells. FSC, Forward-scatter; SSC, side-scatter.



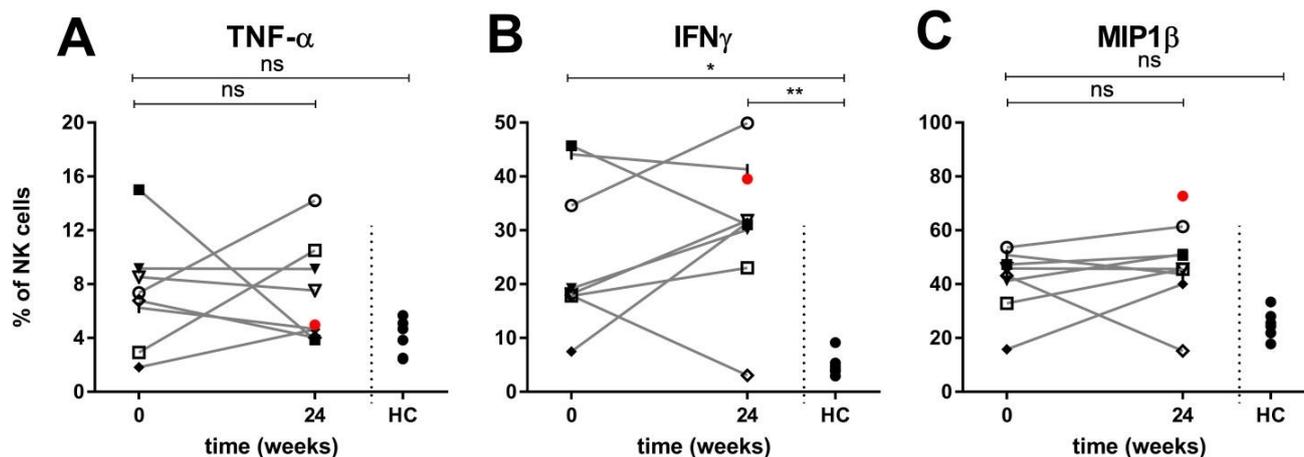
Supplementary figure 2 (part I). Proportion of effector and memory CD8+ T cells expressing various markers. NK cells from patients with acute HBV infection (n=9) as well as 9 healthy controls (HC) were analysed using immune phenotyping by flowcytometry. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to determine statistical significance. ns, non-significant; ****, $p < 0.0001$; **, $p < 0.01$.



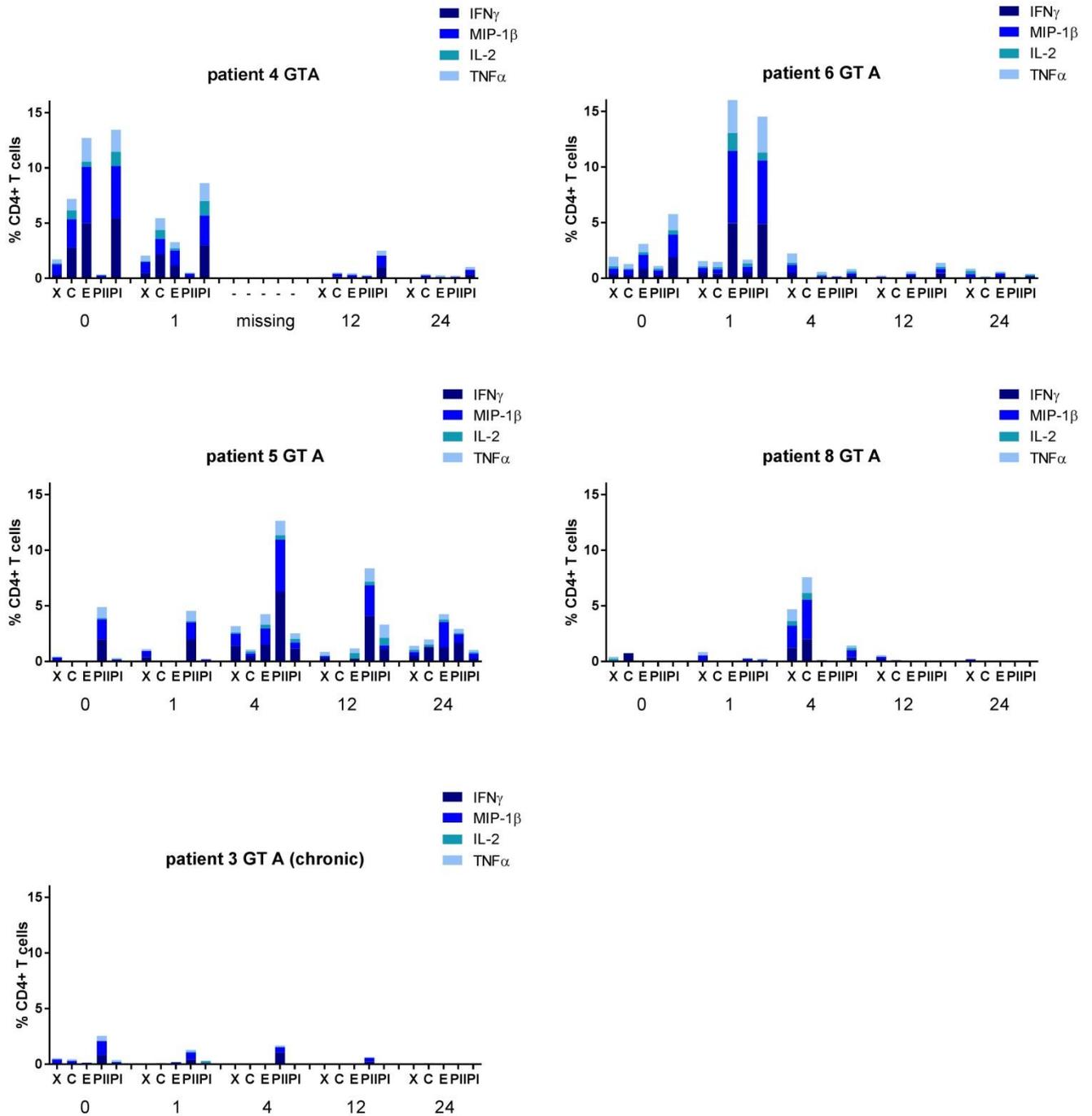
Supplementary figure 2 (part II) Proportion of effector and memory CD8+ T cells expressing various markers NK cells from patients with acute HBV infection (n=9) as well as 9 healthy controls (HC) were analysed using immune phenotyping by flowcytometry. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to determine statistical significance. ns, non-significant; ****, p < 0.0001; ***, p < 0.001; **, p < 0.01.



Supplementary figure 3. Proportion of CD56^{bright} and CD56^{dim} NK cells expressing differentiation markers NKG2A (A,B) and CD57 (C,D) does not significantly change through the course of infection. NK cells from patients with acute HBV infection (n=9) as well as 8 healthy controls (HC) were analysed using immune phenotyping by flowcytometry. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to determine statistical significance. ns, non-significant. peptide pools: X, x protein; C, core protein; E, envelope protein; PI, polymerase protein pool I; PII, polymerase protein pool II



Supplementary figure 4. Proportion of NK cells that produce IFN γ is elevated in patients with AHB infection as compared to healthy controls (HC). Cytokine production, after IL-12 and IL-15 stimulation, of NK cells from patients with acute HBV infection (n=9) as well as 6 healthy controls (HC) were analysed using immune phenotyping by flowcytometry. Mann-Whitney U test and Wilcoxon test were used to determine statistical significance. Healthy controls, HC; ns, non-significant; *, $p < 0.01$. Patient 1 (\square), patient 2 (\square), patient 3 (\bullet), patient 4 (\blacksquare), patient 5 (\blacklozenge), patient 6 (\blacktriangledown), patient 7 (\blacktriangledown), patient 8 (\blacklozenge), patient 9 (\circ), and healthy controls (\bullet).



Supplementary figure 5. CD4+ T cell responses to HBV genotype A peptides was lower in the patient that that did not clear the virus spontaneously compared to patients that did. TNF α , IL-2, MIP-1 β and IFN- γ production by HBV-specific CD4+ T cells after stimulation with a HBV-peptide library in 4 patients who cleared AHB infection (A-D) and 1 patient who evolved to chronicity (E). Analysed using immune phenotyping by flowcytometry. Peptide pools: X, x protein; C, core protein; E, envelope protein; PI, polymerase protein pool I; PII, polymerase protein pool II.