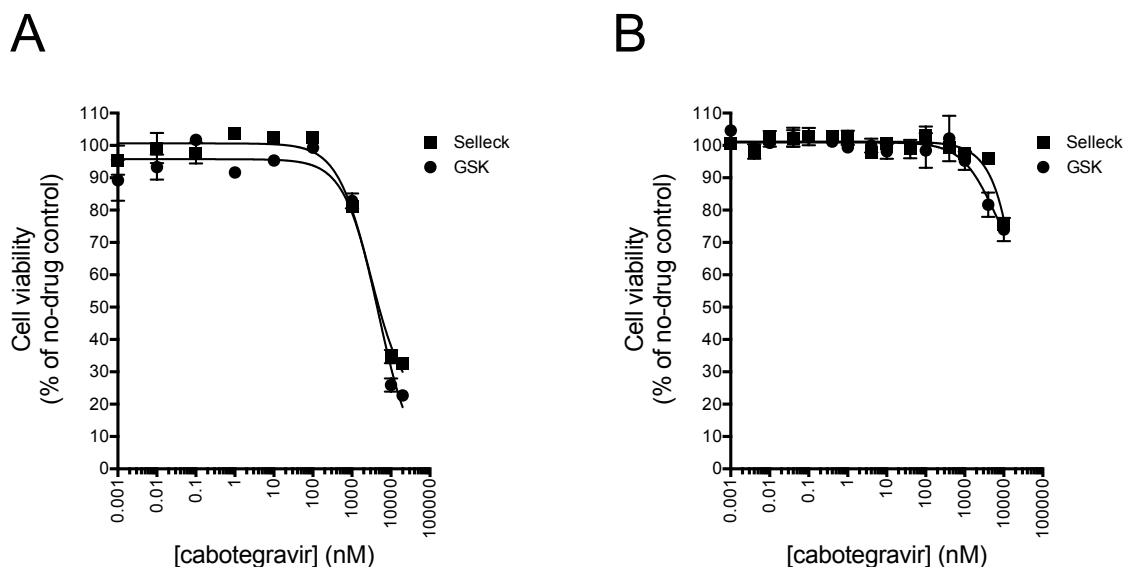


## **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

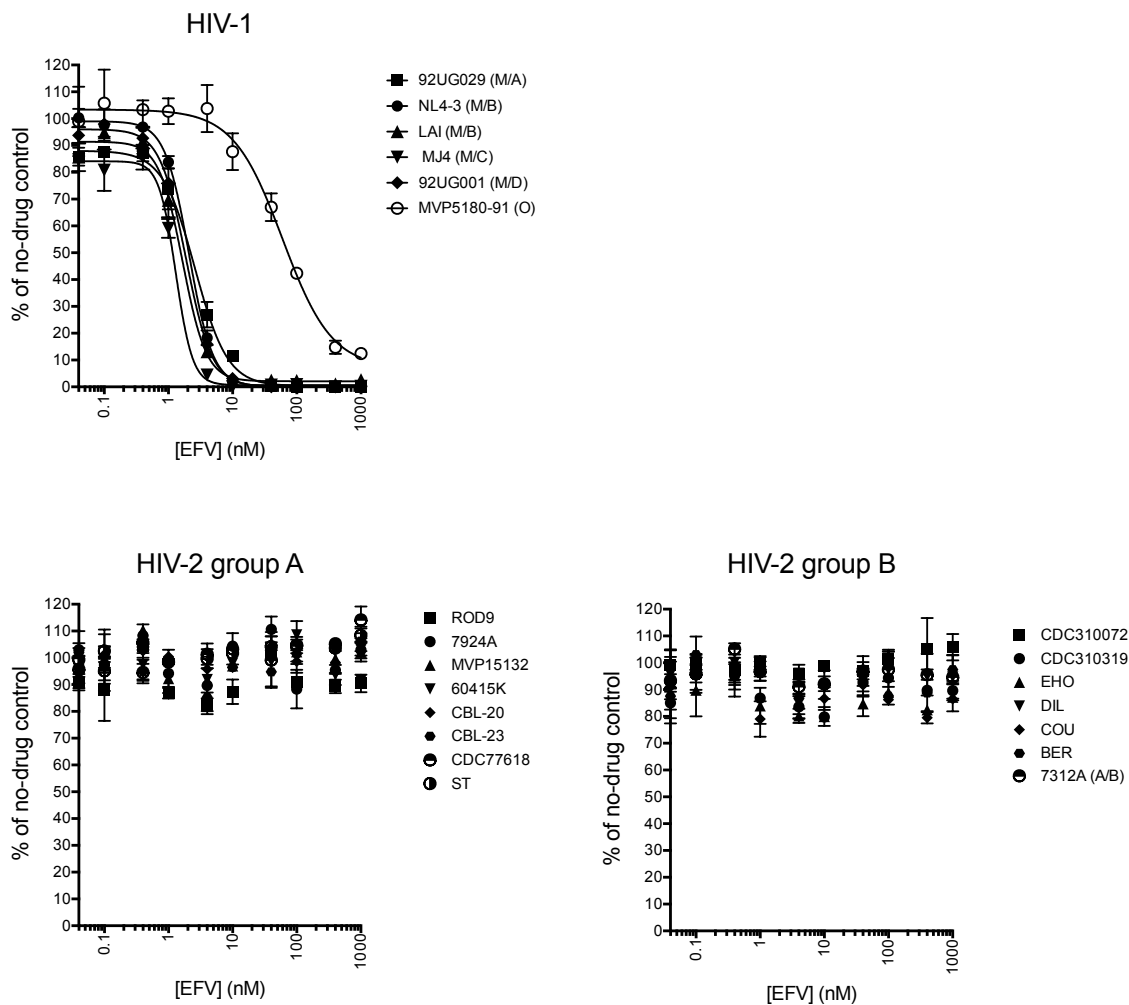
**Figure S1.** Cytotoxicity profiles for cabotegravir in MAGIC-5A and CEMss cells.

**Figure S2.** Susceptibility of HIV-1 and HIV-2 isolates to efavirenz in MAGIC-5A cells.

**Table S1.** EC<sub>50</sub> values for cabotegravir from GlaxoSmithKline, Inc. versus Selleck Chemicals, Inc. in MAGIC-5A cells.



**Figure S1.** Cytotoxicity of cabotegravir in MAGIC-5A (A) and CEMss (B) cell cultures. Data are shown for cabotegravir preparations that were obtained from Selleck Chemicals, Inc. and GlaxoSmithKline, Inc. (GSK). All conditions for cytotoxicity testing were identical to those used in the single-cycle and multi-cycle drug susceptibility assays, respectively, except that in the cytotoxicity assays, virus was omitted from the culture wells (an equivalent volume of complete medium was used in place of the virus inoculum). After incubation of the assay plates for 40 h (for MAGIC-5A) or 6 d (for CEMss), cell lysates were prepared, and ATP levels in the lysates were measured using the CellTiter-Glo<sup>®</sup> Luminescent Cell Viability Assay (Promega) as per the manufacturer’s instructions. Luminescence was quantified using a VICTOR<sup>3</sup> multi-label plate reader (PerkinElmer, Inc.). Cell viability (% of no-drug control) was calculated as the magnitude of the luminescence signal in each culture well relative to the average signal from two cultures that received solvent only. Each datum point is the mean of two values from two independent assay wells. Error bars indicate  $\pm 1$  standard deviations and when not visible are smaller than the symbols. Results are representative of two or more assay runs for each cell type.



**Figure S2.** Susceptibility of HIV-1 and HIV-2 isolates to efavirenz. Drug susceptibility was measured using the single-cycle MAGIC-5A cell assay. Data points represent the amount of  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity produced in HIV-infected, efavirenz-treated cultures relative to HIV-infected, solvent-only (i.e., no-drug) controls. Each point is the mean of two values from two culture wells. Curves were generated using a sigmoidal regression equation (GraphPad Prism 6.0 software). Error bars indicate  $\pm 1$  standard deviations and when not visible are smaller than the symbols.

**Table S1.** Comparison of the antiviral activity of cabotegravir from Selleck Chemicals, Inc. and GlaxoSmithKline, Inc.

Supplier	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM) <sup>a</sup>	
	HIV-1 <sub>NL4-3</sub>	HIV-2 <sub>ROD9</sub>
GSK <sup>b</sup>	1.7 ± 0.073 (4)	1.2 ± 0.10 (6)
Selleck	1.5 ± 0.35 (11)	1.7 ± 0.45 (21)

<sup>a</sup>EC<sub>50</sub>, 50% effective concentrations (means ± SD) determined in the MAGIC-5A single-cycle assay. Values in parentheses indicate the number of independent determinations performed for each combination of drug and virus.

<sup>b</sup>GlaxoSmithKline, Inc.