

## **Preclinical Characterization of NVR 3-778, a First-in-Class Capsid Assembly Modulator Against the Hepatitis B Virus**

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### **SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES AND TABLE**

Figure S1. NVR 3-778 inhibits replication of HBV reverse transcriptase variants that are resistant to nucleos(t)ide analogs. (A) Relative replication capacities of HBV reverse transcriptase variants. Replication capacities of the resistant variants were normalized to wild-type (WT) HBV, which was set to 100% replication competent. HepG2 cells transfected with HBV plasmids containing either WT or reverse transcriptase variants were treated with increasing concentrations of NVR 3-778 or nucleos(t)ide analogs for 3 days. (B) Antiviral effect of NVR 3-778 against HBV reverse transcriptase variants L180M/M204V (▲), and L180M/M204V/N236T (LMMVNT) (■). (C) Antiviral effect of NVR 3-778 against A181V (▲), N236T (■) and A181V/N236T (AVNT) (◆). (D to F) Antiviral effect of LMV, ETV, or TDF against L180M/M204V (▲) and L180M/M204V/N236T (LMMVNT) (■) variants resistant to nucleos(t)ide analogs. (B to F) The dose response curves for NVR 3-778 and the nucleos(t)ide analogs against WT HBV (●) in each graph are shown as dashed lines. Data points represent mean values from at least three independent antiviral studies, and standard deviations are shown as error bars.

Figure S2. Antiviral activity of NVR 3-778 in PHH during *de novo* infection. (A) Cryopreserved PHH from three different donors were treated with media containing both HBV inoculum (200 GE/cell) and antiviral compounds (cpd). Increasing concentrations of (B, C) NVR 3-778 or (D, E) LMV were added into media containing HBV inoculum prior to the addition to PHH. Highest concentrations were set at 30  $\mu$ M and compounds were 3-fold serially diluted for a total of 8 different concentrations. Compounds were replenished post infection three more times and cells were treated for a duration of 11 days prior to harvesting. (B, D) Levels of secreted HBV DNA ( $\bullet$ ), HBeAg ( $\blacksquare$ ), and HBsAg ( $\blacktriangle$ ) were monitored using supernatant from infected PHH. (C, E) Intracellular total HBV RNA ( $\blacksquare$ ) and beta-actin mRNA ( $\bullet$ ) were monitored from cell lysates using the Quantigene assay. Data points are mean values from experiments using three different PHH donors, with standard deviations shown as error bars.

Figure S3. Effect of human serum on NVR 3-778 antiviral activities. HepG2.2.15 cells were incubated with increasing concentrations of NVR 3-778 for 6 days in the presence of 0% ( $\bullet$ ), 10% ( $\blacksquare$ ), 20% ( $\blacktriangle$ ), or 40% ( $\blacklozenge$ ) human serum (HS). HBV DNA concentrations were determined from supernatant and compared to untreated cells containing the corresponding concentration of human serum. Data points represent mean values from at least three independent antiviral studies, and standard deviations are shown as error bars.

Table S1. HBV genotypes A to H used in transient transfection studies

GT	GenBank #	Genome length (bp)	Amino acid length				
			preC (N-ter)	C	Pol	preS/S	X
A	AF305422	3221	29	185	845	400	154
B	AY220698	3215	29	183	843	400	154
C	AB033550	3215	29	183	843	400	154
D	V01460	3182	29	183	832	389	154
E	AB274971	3212	29	183	842	399	154
F	AB036912	3215	29	183	843	400	154
G	AF160501	3248	2 stop codons	195	842	399	154
H	AB375159	3215	29	183	843	400	154

Figure S1

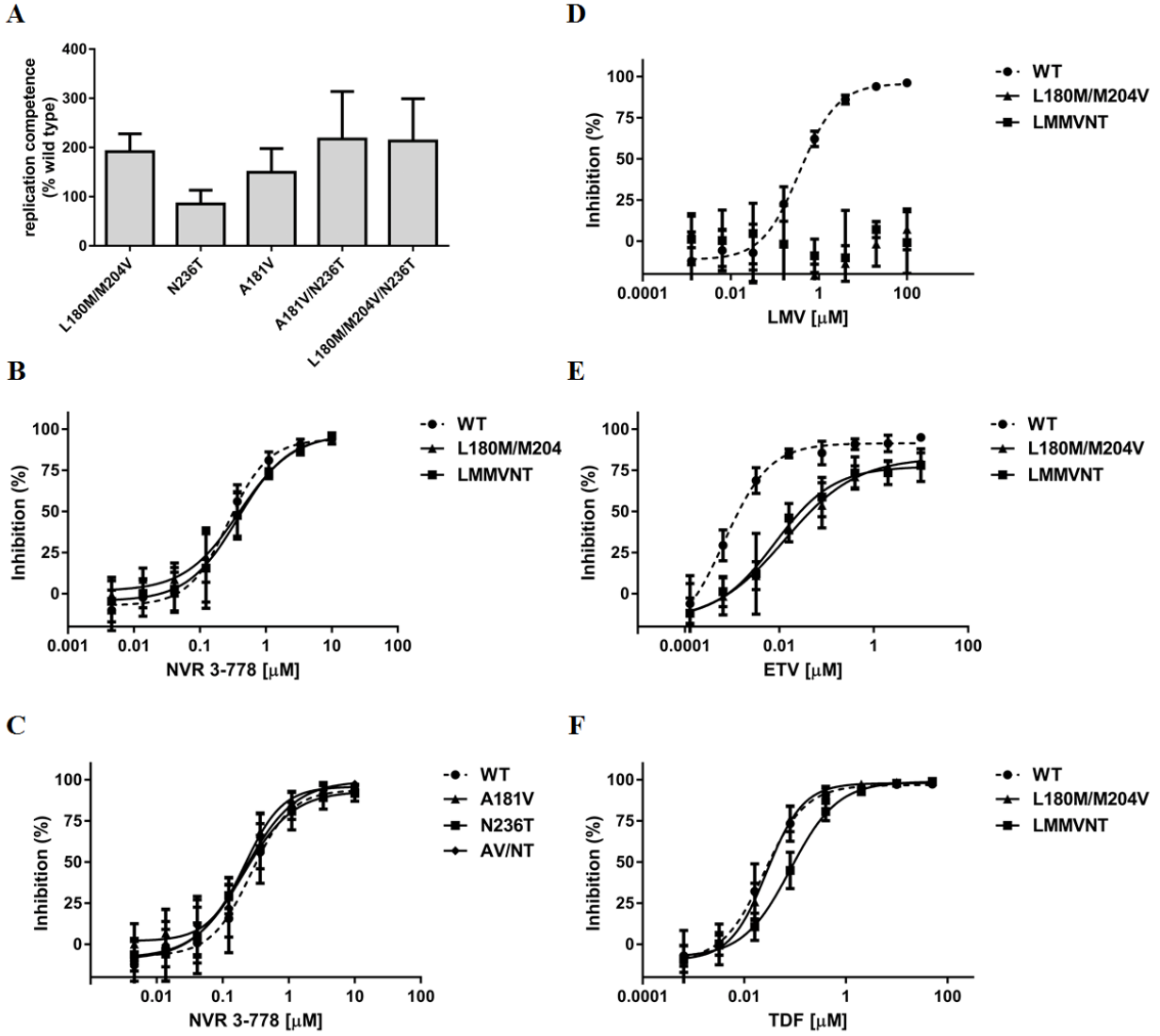


Figure S2

A PHH: *de novo* infection assay scheme

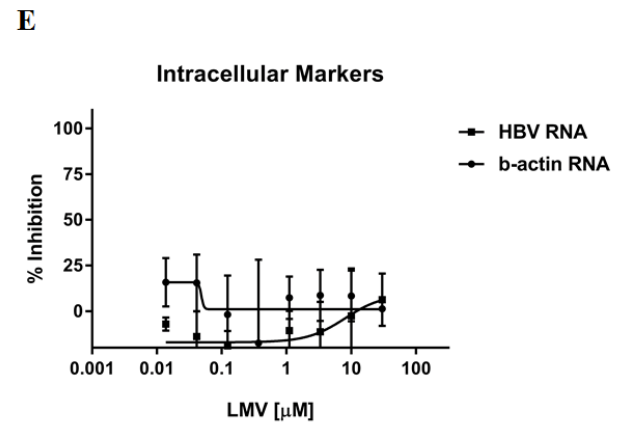
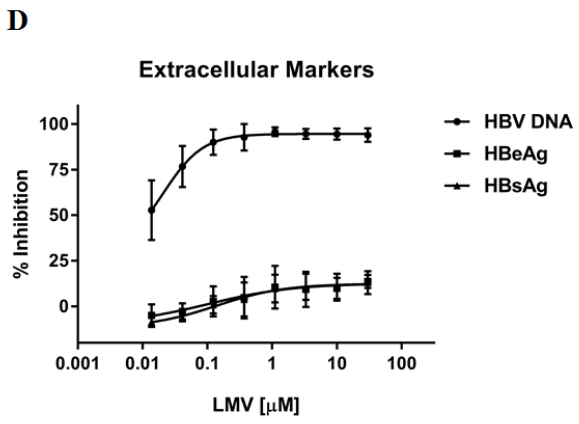
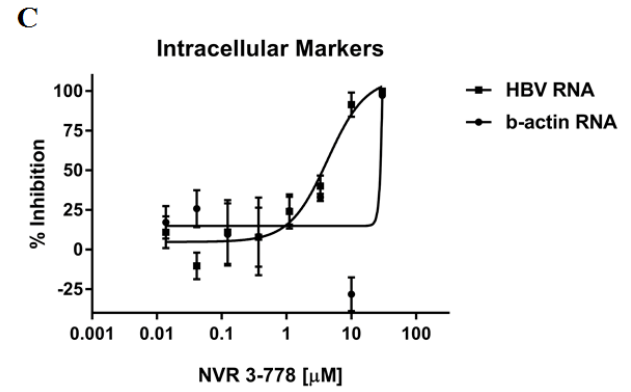
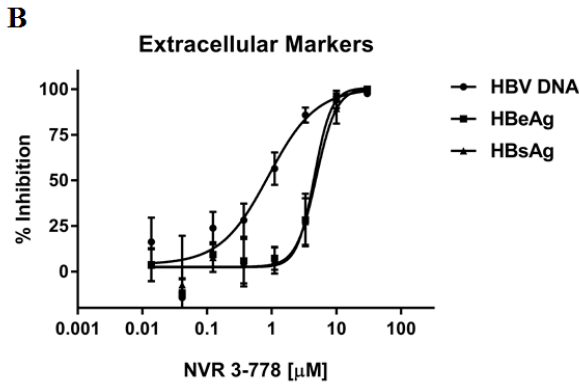
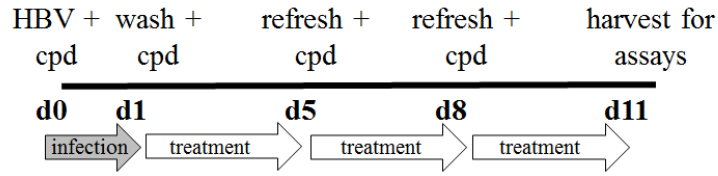


Figure S3

