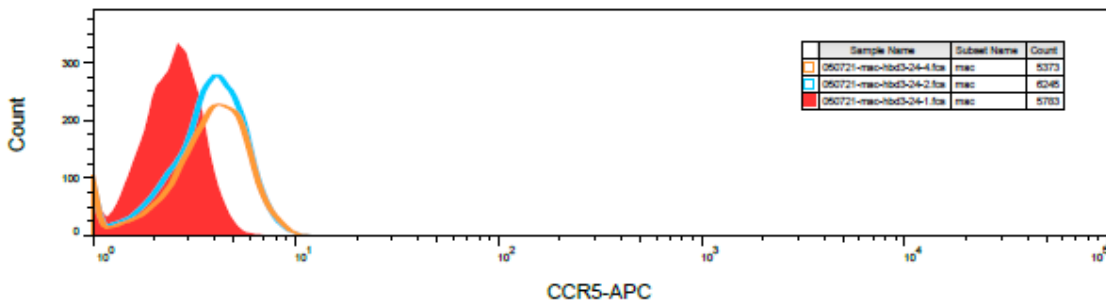
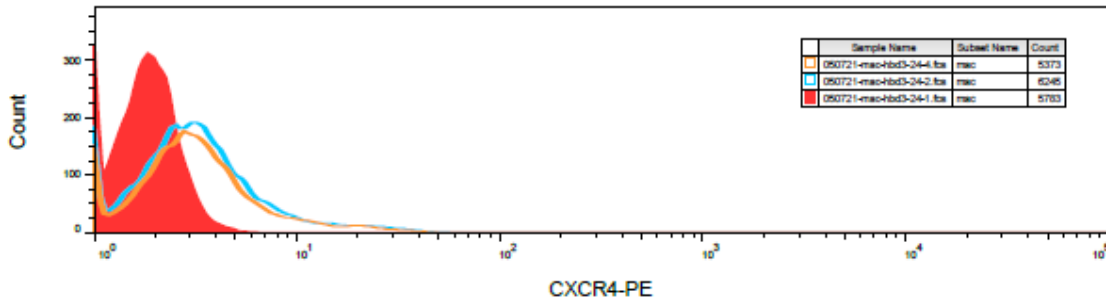
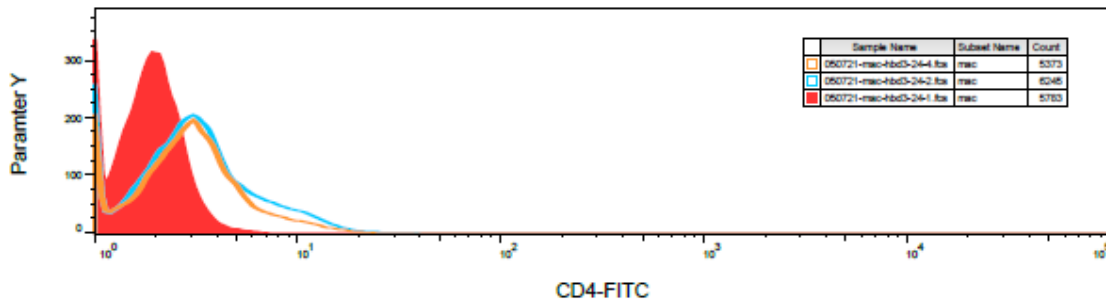
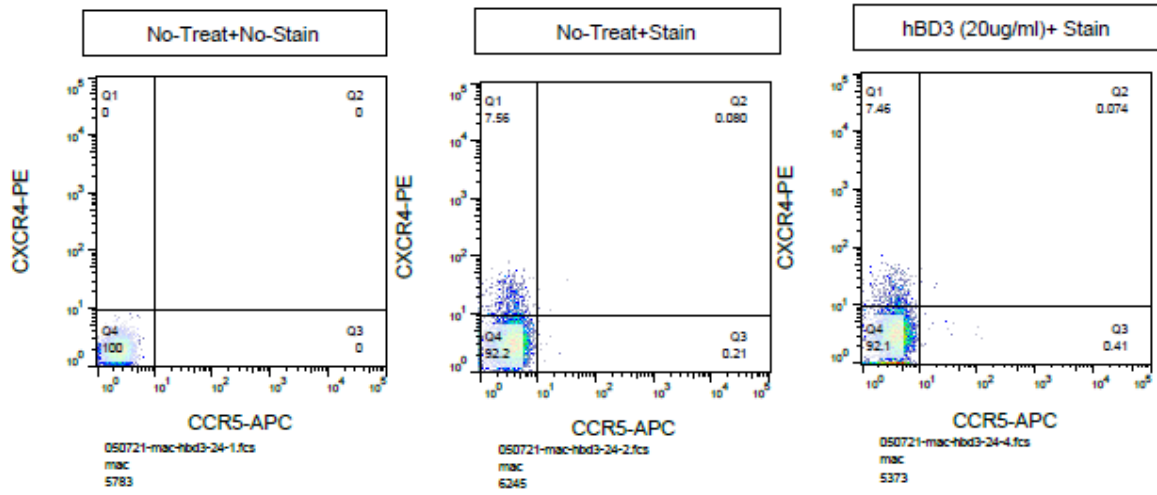
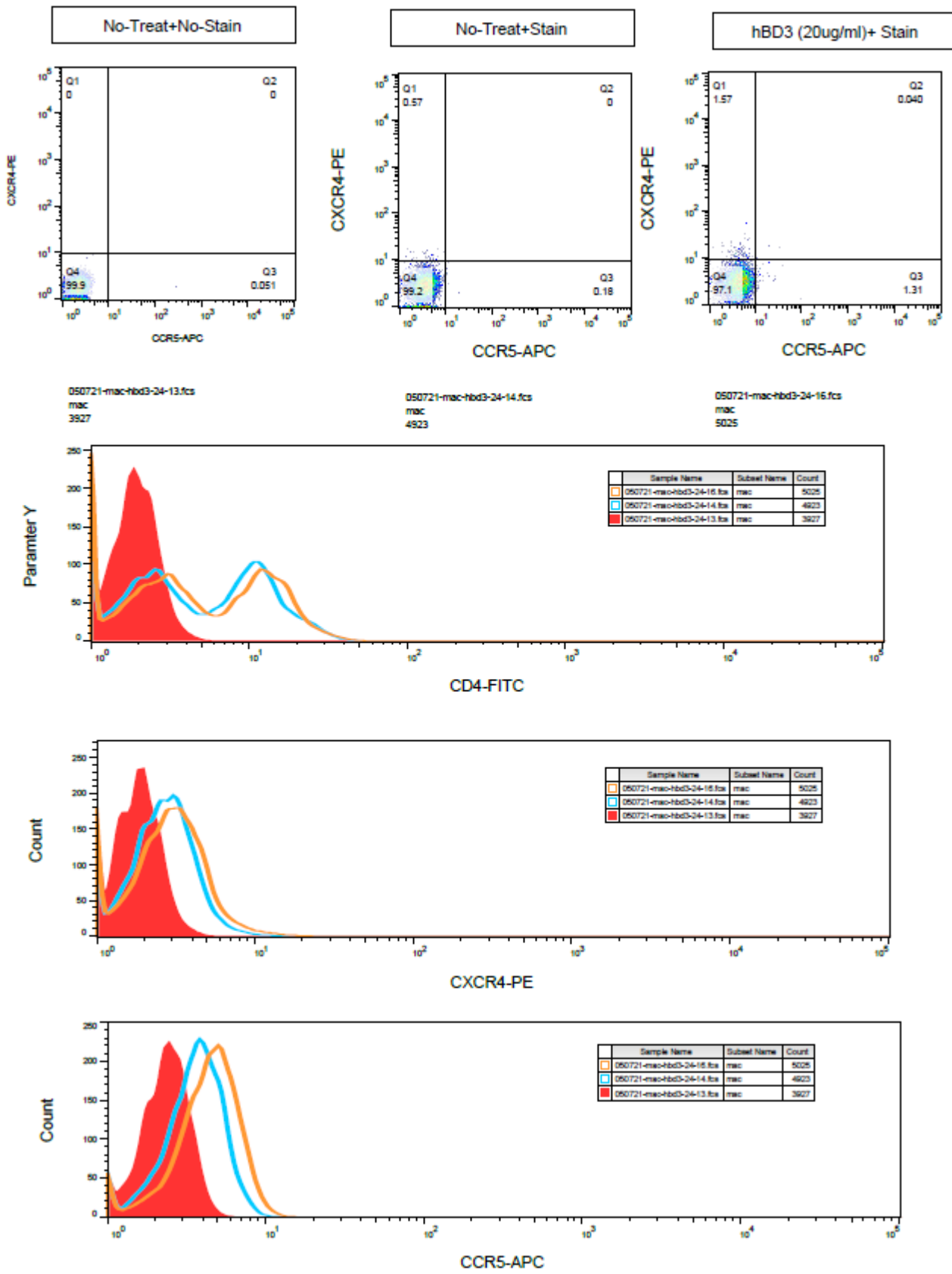


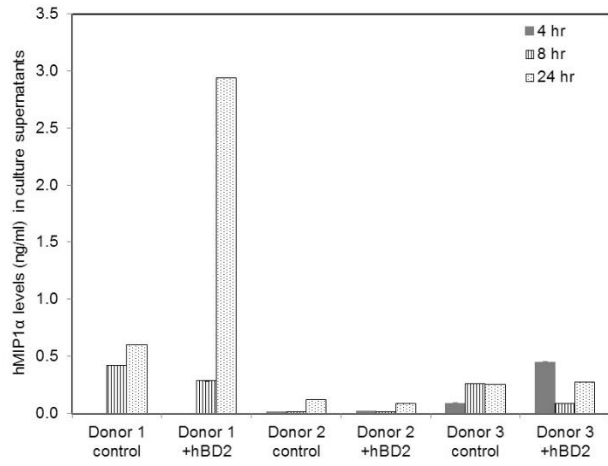
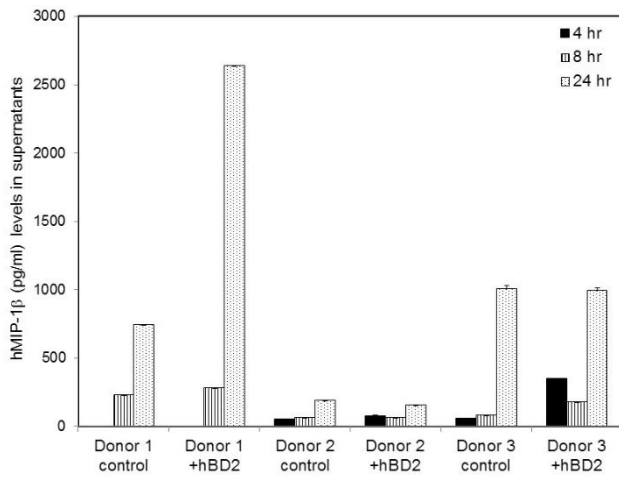
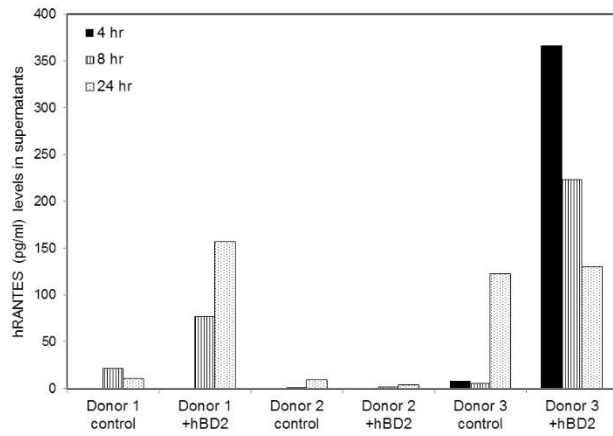
A



B

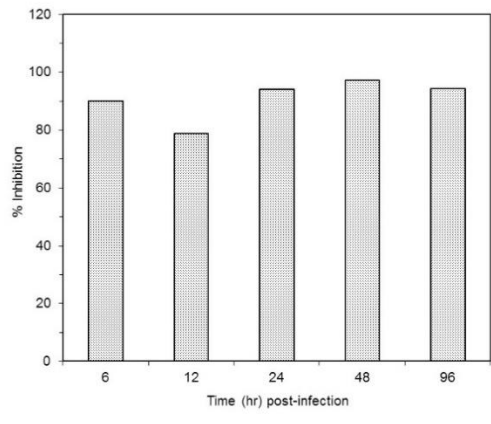


Supplemental Figure S1. hBD3 does not induce modulation of HIV receptors on the surface of MDM. MDMs were treated with hBD3 (4.7 μ M); 1, 2, 3 and 24 hours after treatment cells were analyzed for CD4, CCR5, CXCR4 expression by flow cytometry. Shown are the results of a representative experiment from one of 2 donors, 1 hour (A) and 24 hours (B) after treatment. In red, unstained cells. In blue, cells stained with the antibody as indicated below the graph; in orange, hBD2-treated cells.

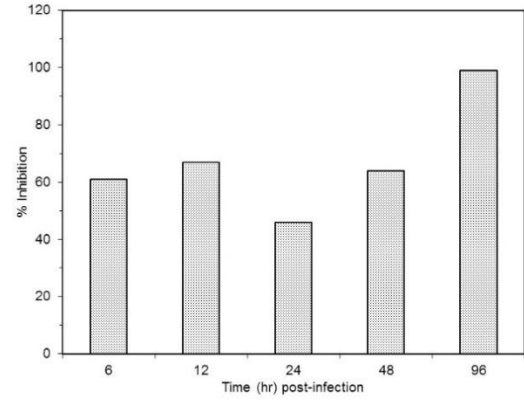
A**B****C**

Supplemental Figure S2. hBD2 does not induce expression of anti-viral cytokines or β -chemokines in macrophages. Culture supernatants from MDM treated with hBD2 were collected at times indicated and β -chemokines MIP-1 α (A), MIP-1 β (B), and RANTES (C) were quantified using commercial ELISA kits. Data are presented as average \pm SEM of duplicates for independent experiments from 3 different donors.

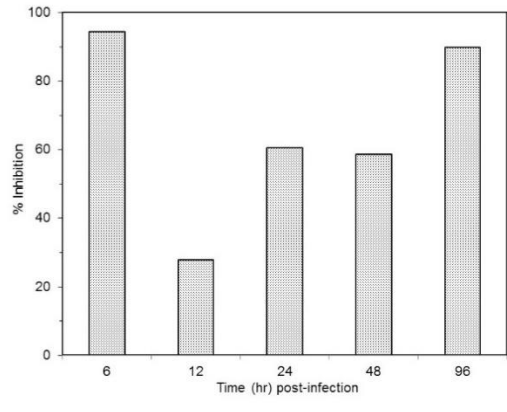
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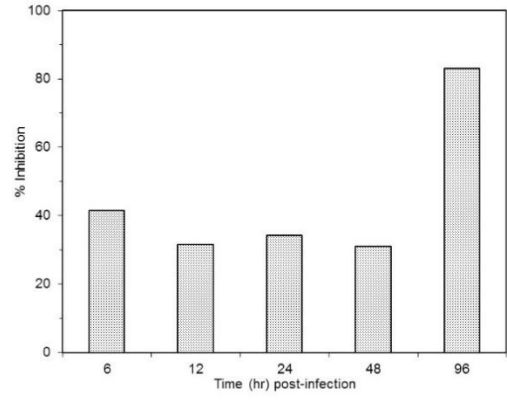
2



3



4



Supplemental Figure S3. hBD2 inhibits accumulation of early reverse transcription products of HIV-1. Inhibition for the four donors shown in Figure 3B was determined as the percentage of HIV-1 DNA copies in treated infected cells in reference to untreated infected cells.