SUPPORTING INFORMATION

TITLE

ARB-1740, a RNA Interference Therapeutic for Chronic Hepatitis B Infection

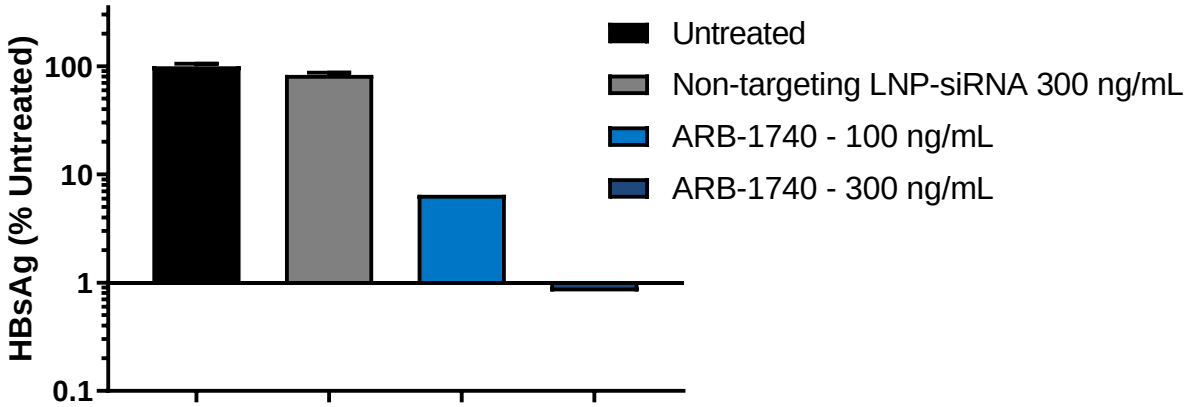
AUTHOR LIST

Emily P. Thi[1], Ammen P. Dhillon[1], Andrzej Ardzinski[1], Lale Bidirici-Ertekin[1], Kyle D. Cobarrubias[1], Andrea Cuconati[1], Andrew S. Kondratowicz[1], Kaylyn Kwak[1], Alice H. L. Li[1], Angela Miller[1], Chris Pasetka[1], Luying Pei[1], Janet R. Phelps[1], Nicholas M. Snead[1], Xiaohe Wang[1], Xin Ye[1], Michael J. Sofia[1], Amy C. H. Lee[1]

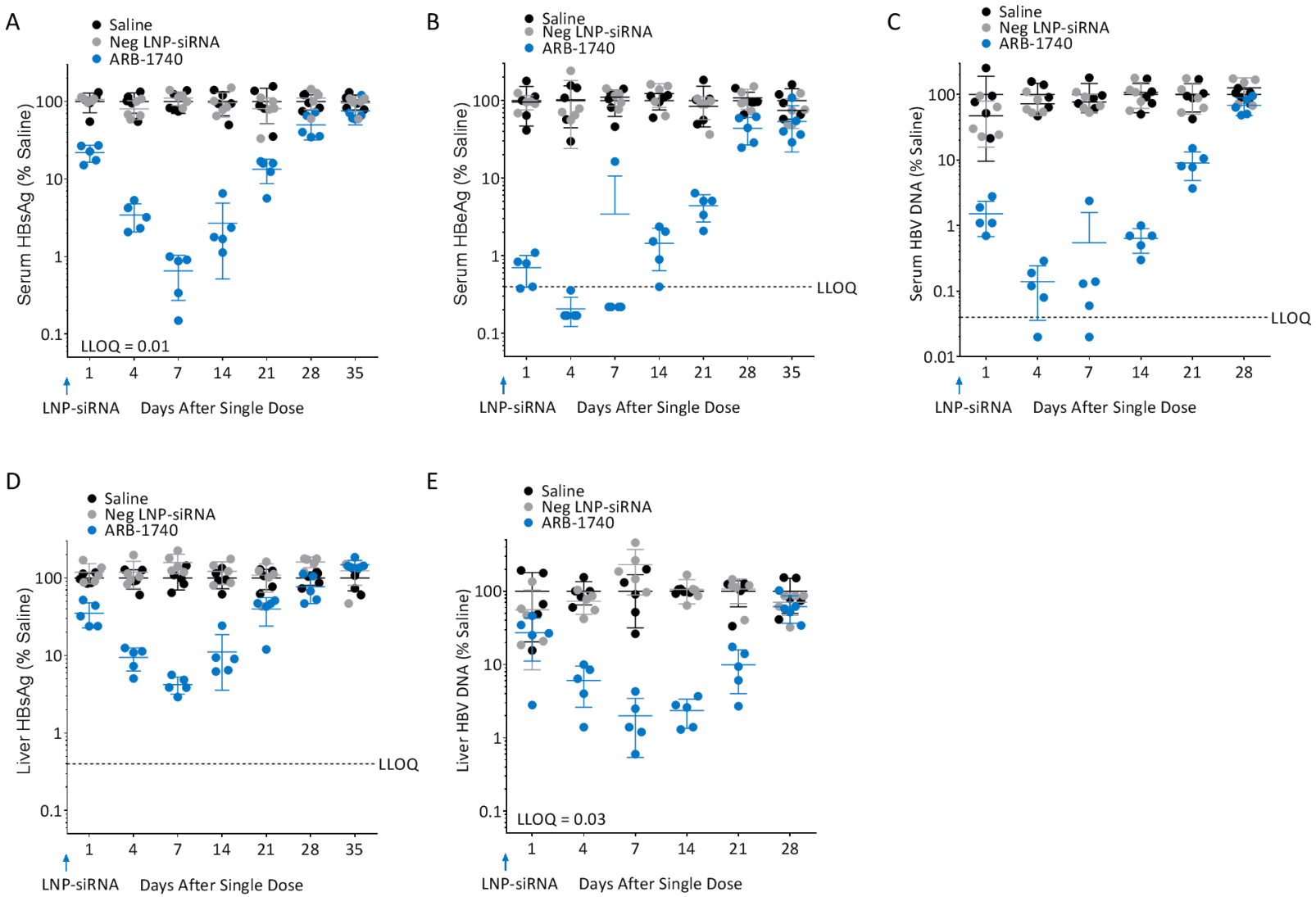
[1]Arbutus Biopharma, 701 Veterans Circle, Warminster, Pennsylvania, 18974 United States

Corresponding author: alee@arbutusbio.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Supplementary Figure 1. ARB-1740 is able to target HBV transcripts expressed from integrated HBV DNA in a cell model for HBV integration. PLC/PRF/5 cells (ATCC CRL-8024) expressing HBsAg-encoding HBV transcripts from HBV DNA integration were seeded at 1×10^5 cells/well in 96-well plates and administered ARB-1740 or nontargeting LNP-siRNA control or were left untreated as negative controls. Cells were incubated for two days followed by a medium change and culture supernatants were collected four days after ARB-1740 administration for HBsAg quantification by ELISA (BioRad EIA GS HBsAg 3.0 kit according to the manufacturer's instructions). Data are presented as percent expression relative to untreated negative controls.



Supplementary Figure 1. ARB-1740 Mediated Durable Silencing of Multiple HBV Markers in the HDI mouse model. Female NOD.CB17-Prkdcscid/J mice expressing HBV genotype D were treated with a single dose of ARB-1740 at 0.3 mg/kg via tail vein injection on Day 0. Reductions in serum viral markers HBsAg (**A**), HBeAg **(B)** and HBV DNA **(C)** were observed, with effects resolving by 28 days after dose administration. ARB-1740 treatment also reduced liver HBsAg **(D)** and liver viral replication **(E).** Data are individual animals at each timepoint with group means ± SD, n=5 per group. LLOQ = lower limit of quantitation.