

ATM and ATR Expression Potentiates HBV Replication and Contributes to Reactivation of HBV Infection upon DNA Damage

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Supplementary materials

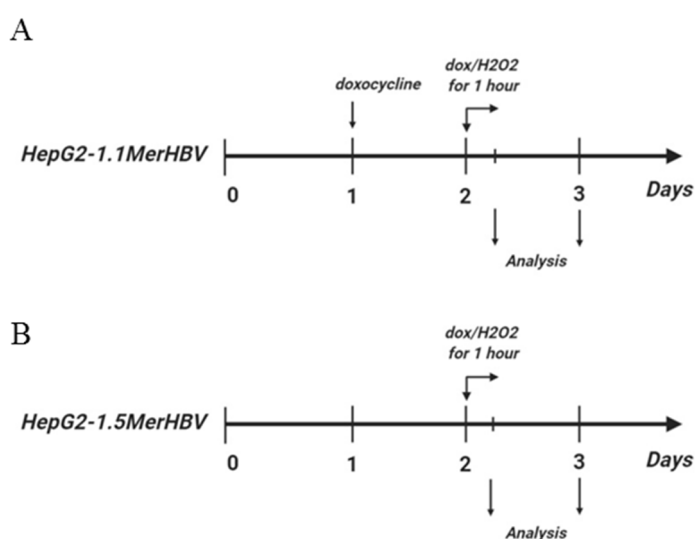


Figure S1. Experimental schematics. (A) HepG2-1.1merHBV were first treated with doxycycline for 24 h to induce HBV expression then incubated with doxorubicin or H₂O₂ solutions for 1 h. Treated and untreated cells were harvested immediately or 24 h pt. (B) HepG2-1.5merHBV cells were treated by doxorubicin or H₂O₂ solutions for 1 h and harvested immediately or 24 h pt.

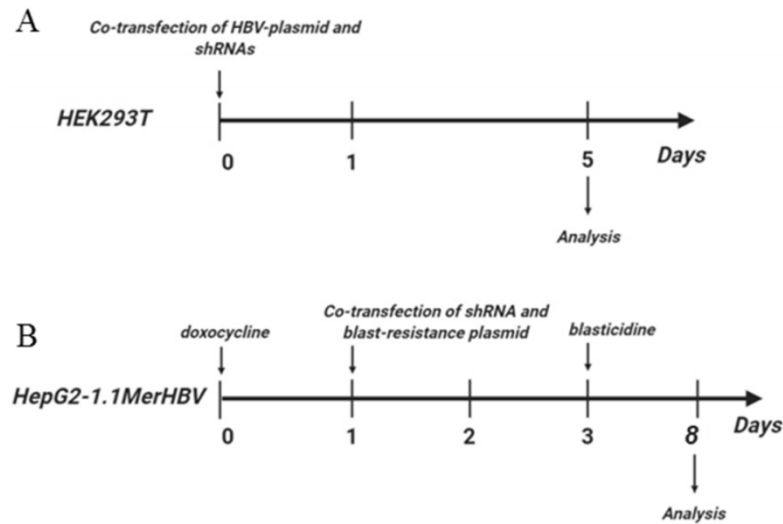


Figure S2. Experimental schematic for shRNAs transfections. (A) HEK293T cells were co-transfected with HBV-encoding plasmid and an shRNA-encoding plasmid using polyethylenimine; cells were harvested for analysis 5 days pt. (B) HepG2-1.1merHBV cells were treated by doxycycline for 24 h to induce HBV expression, co-transfected by shRNA-encoding plasmid and blasticidine-resistance plasmid the following day using Lipofectamine 3000. Transfected cells were selected with blasticidine for 5 days and harvested for analysis.

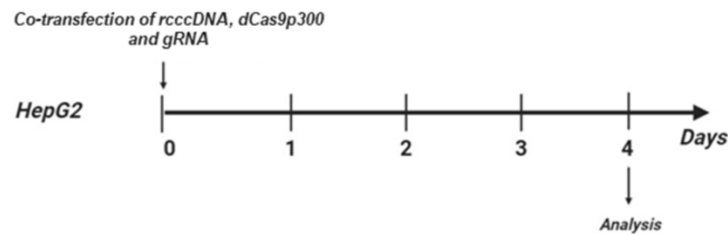


Figure S3. Experimental schematic for transcriptional activation of ATM and ATR. HepG2 cells were co-transfected by a recombinant cccDNA, dCas9p300 and a gRNA targeting either ATM or ATR promoter using Lipofectamine 3000 and harvested at day 4 pt.