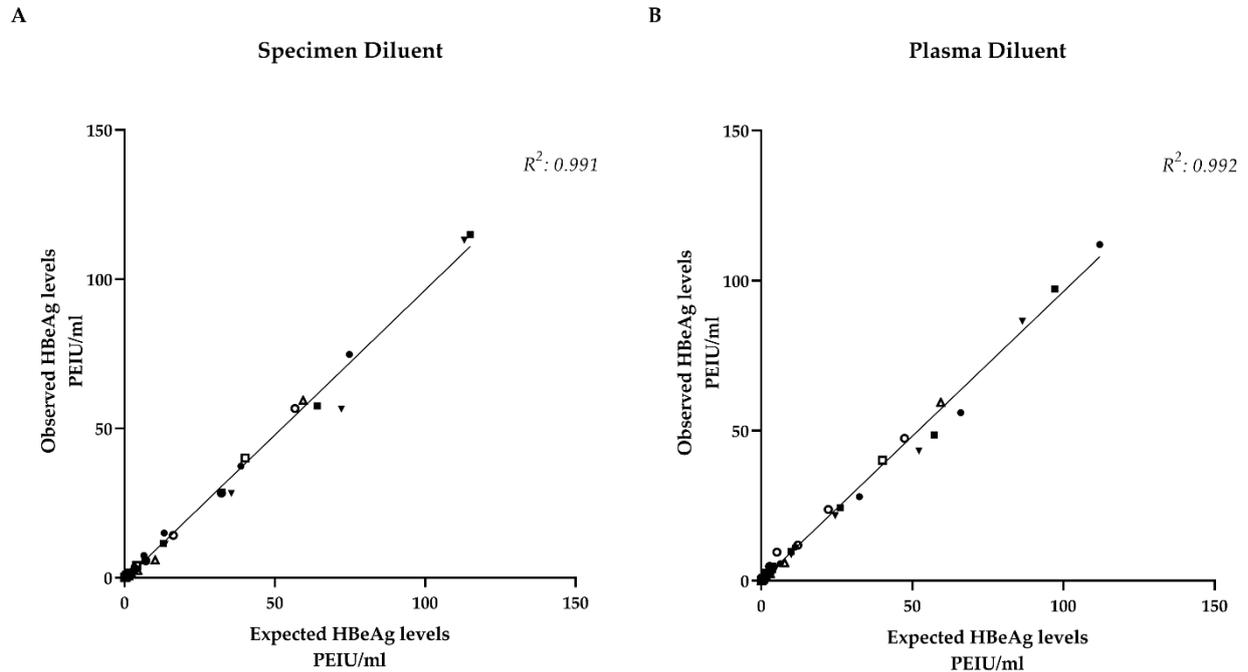


## Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Correlation of virological and biochemical parameters

		Correlation of qHBsAg with		Correlation of serum HBV-DNA with ALT
		Serum HBV-DNA	ALT	
Acute infection	$\rho^a$	0.27	<b>-0.63</b>	-0.28
	$P$ -value <sup>a</sup>	0.34	<b>0.03</b>	0.31
Chronic infection	$\rho^a$	<b>0.56</b>	-0.04	-0.19
	$P$ -value <sup>a</sup>	<b>0.01</b>	0.89	0.44
Chronic hepatitis	$\rho^a$	<b>0.63</b>	-0.23	-0.12
	$P$ -value <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>0.0002</u></b>	0.21	0.51
HBV reactivation	$\rho^a$	<b>0.67</b>	-0.13	0.08
	$P$ -value <sup>a</sup>	<b><u>0.002</u></b>	0.64	0.74

<sup>a</sup> Correlations were assessed by Spearman's rho test. Statistically significant correlations are in bold. P-values remaining significant after correction for multiple hypotheses (by Benjamini-Hochberg method at false discovery rate of 5%) are reported as underlined.



**Figure S1. Linearity of the assay.** The graph in panel A reports the linearity of the assay obtained from serial dilutions of 6 sample made by DiaSorin Specimen Diluent. The panel B shows the serial dilutions of the same samples obtained using plasma from a blood donor.