

Supplementary information**Systemic HIV and SIV latency reversal via non-canonical NF-κB signalling in vivo**

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Fig. 1a: Top panel. First stained for p100/p52 then stripped and reprobed for cIAP1 and then stripped and reprobed for β -actin. For p100, p52 and β -actin the molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) signal in green.

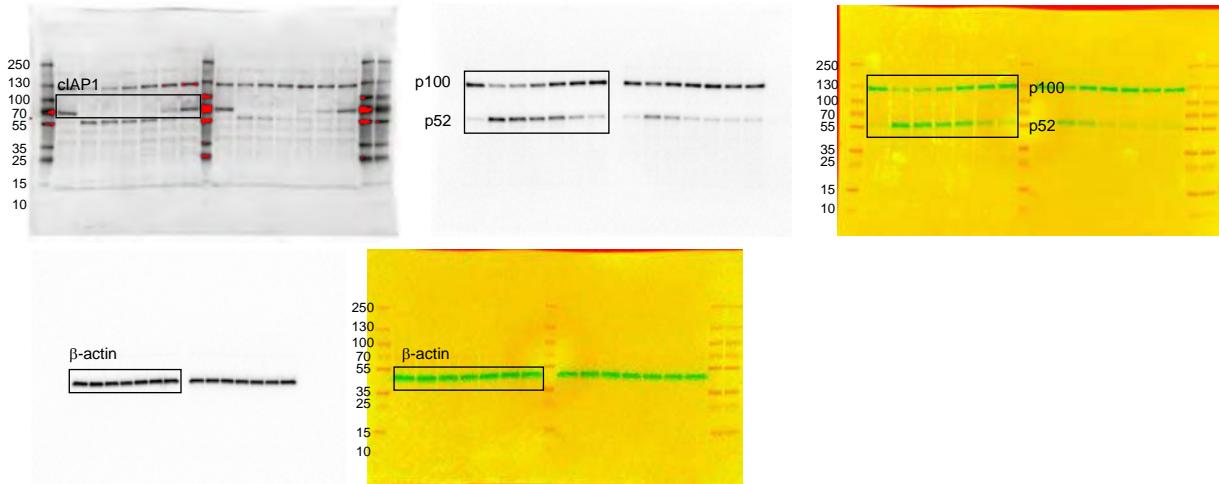


Fig. 1a: Middle panel. First stained for cIAP1 or cIAP2 and then stripped and reprobed for β -actin. The molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the ECL signal in green. β -actin controls were not included in the figure but shown here.

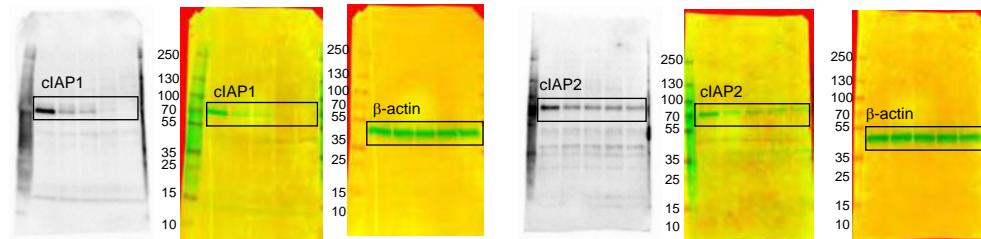
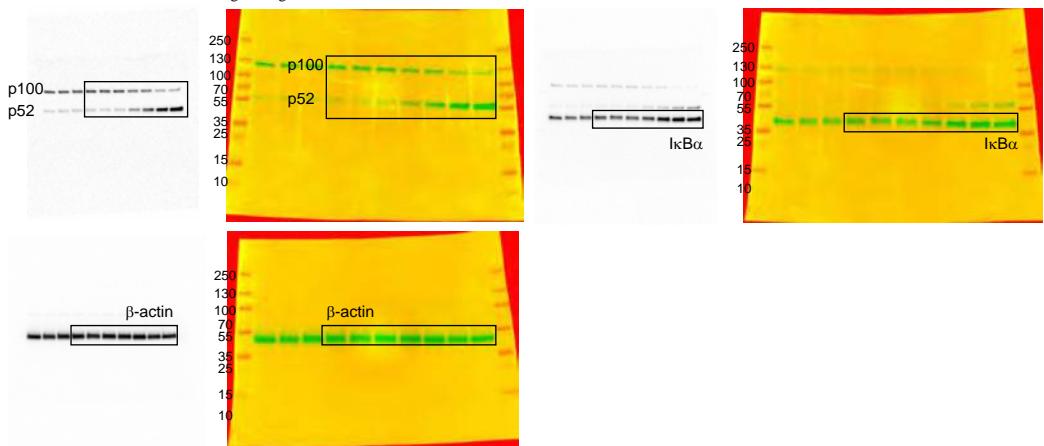
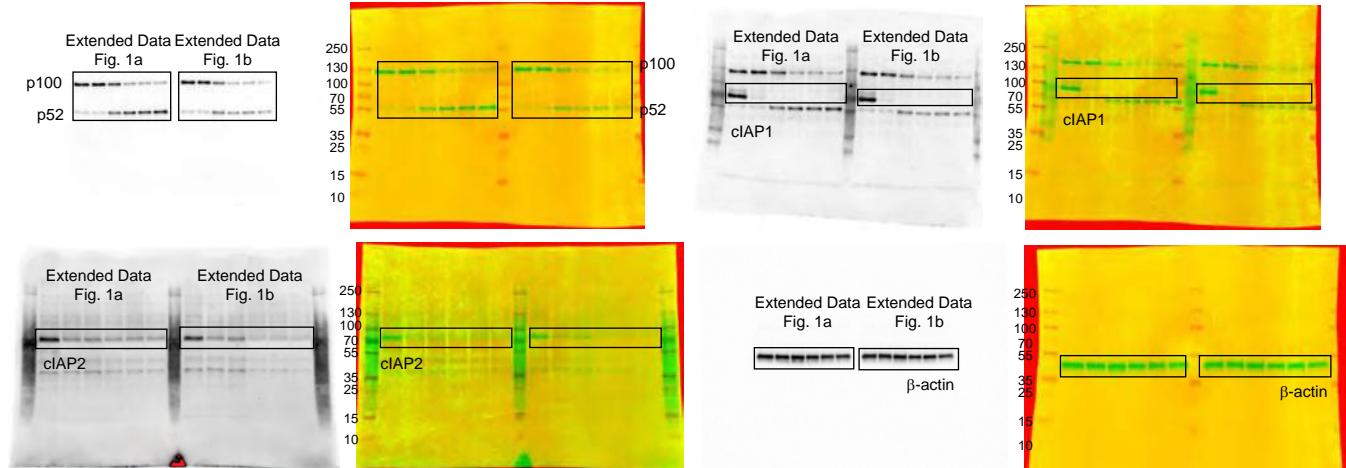


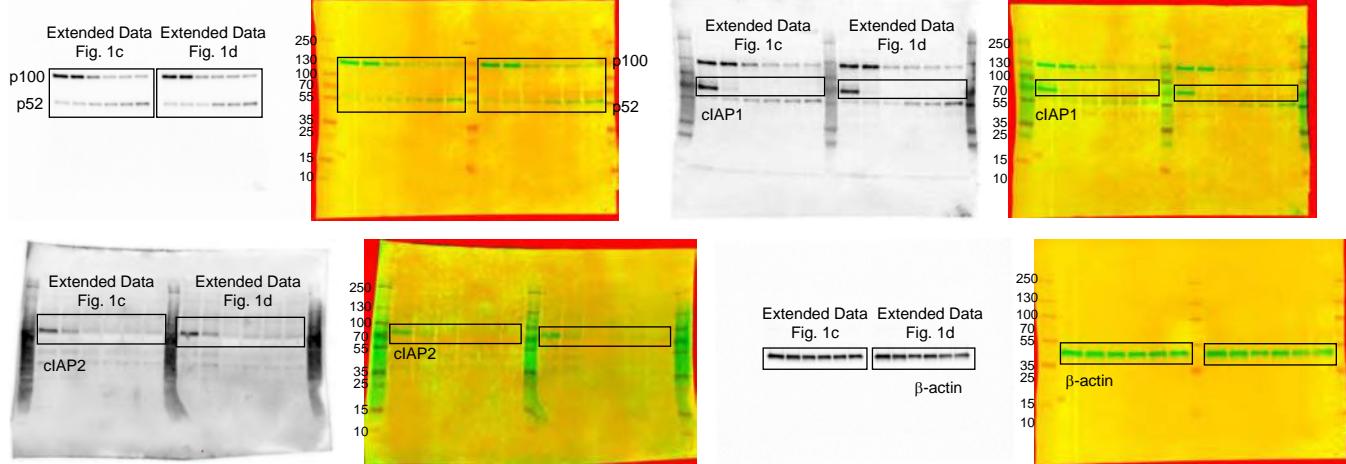
Fig. 1a: Bottom panel. First stained for p100 and p52, then stripped and reprobed for $I\kappa B\alpha$, then stripped and reprobed for β -actin. The molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the ECL signal in green.



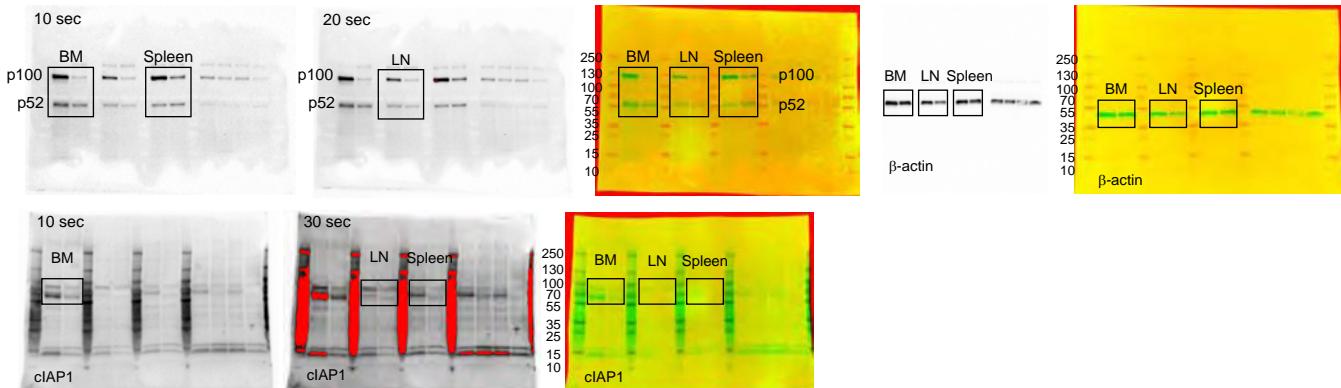
Extended Data Fig. 1a,b. First stained for p100/p52 then stripped and reprobed for cIAP1 and then stripped and reprobed for β -actin. The molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the ECL signal in green.



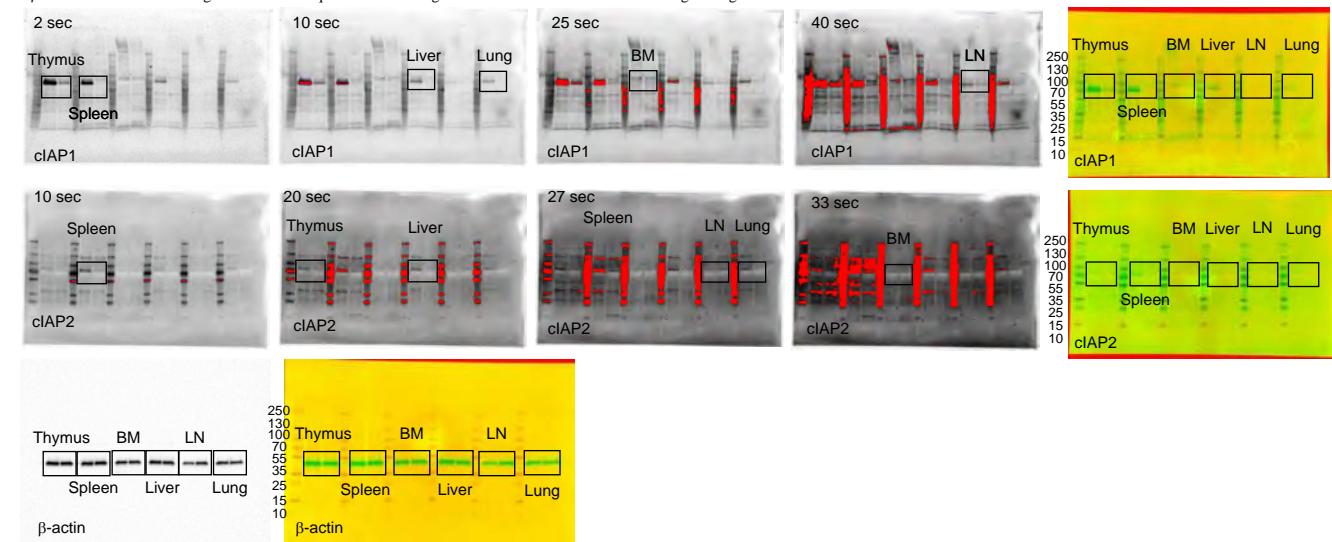
Extended Data Fig. 1c,d. First stained for p100/p52 then stripped and reprobed for cIAP1 and then stripped and reprobed for β -actin. The molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the ECL signal in green.



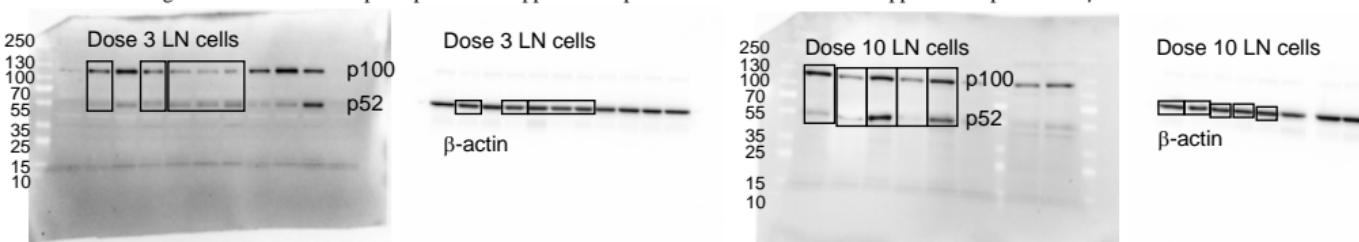
Extended Data Fig. 3a. The same membrane was acquired for different lengths of time to obtain optimal images of the target bands for each tissue. The cIAP1 blot was stripped and reprobed for β -actin. The molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the ECL signal in green.



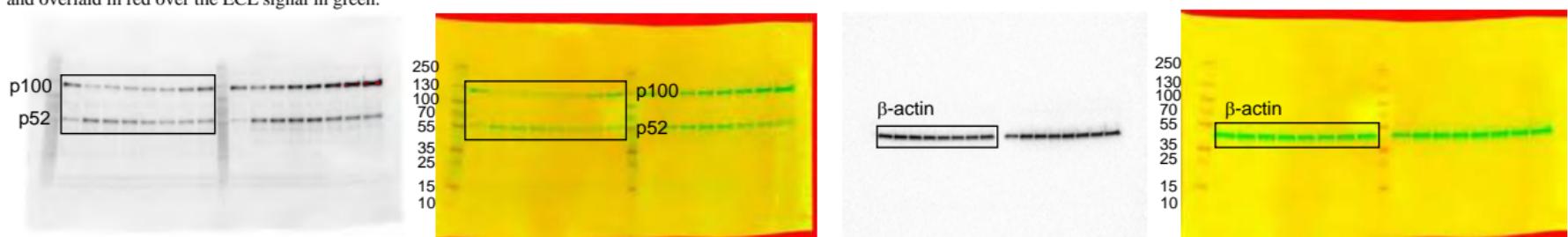
Extended Data Fig. 3b The same membrane was acquired for different lengths of time to obtain optimal images of the target bands for each tissue. The cIAP1 blot was stripped and reprobed for β -actin. The molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the ECL signal in green.



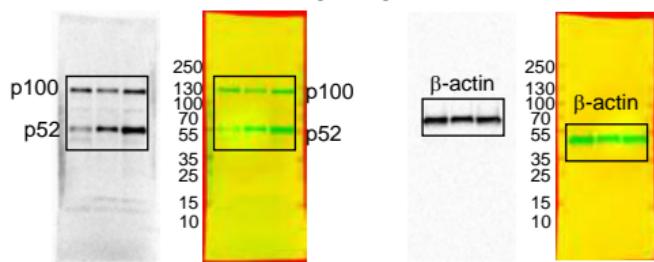
Extended Data Fig. 4c. First stained for p100/p52 then stripped and reprobed for cIAP1 and then stripped and reprobed for β -actin.



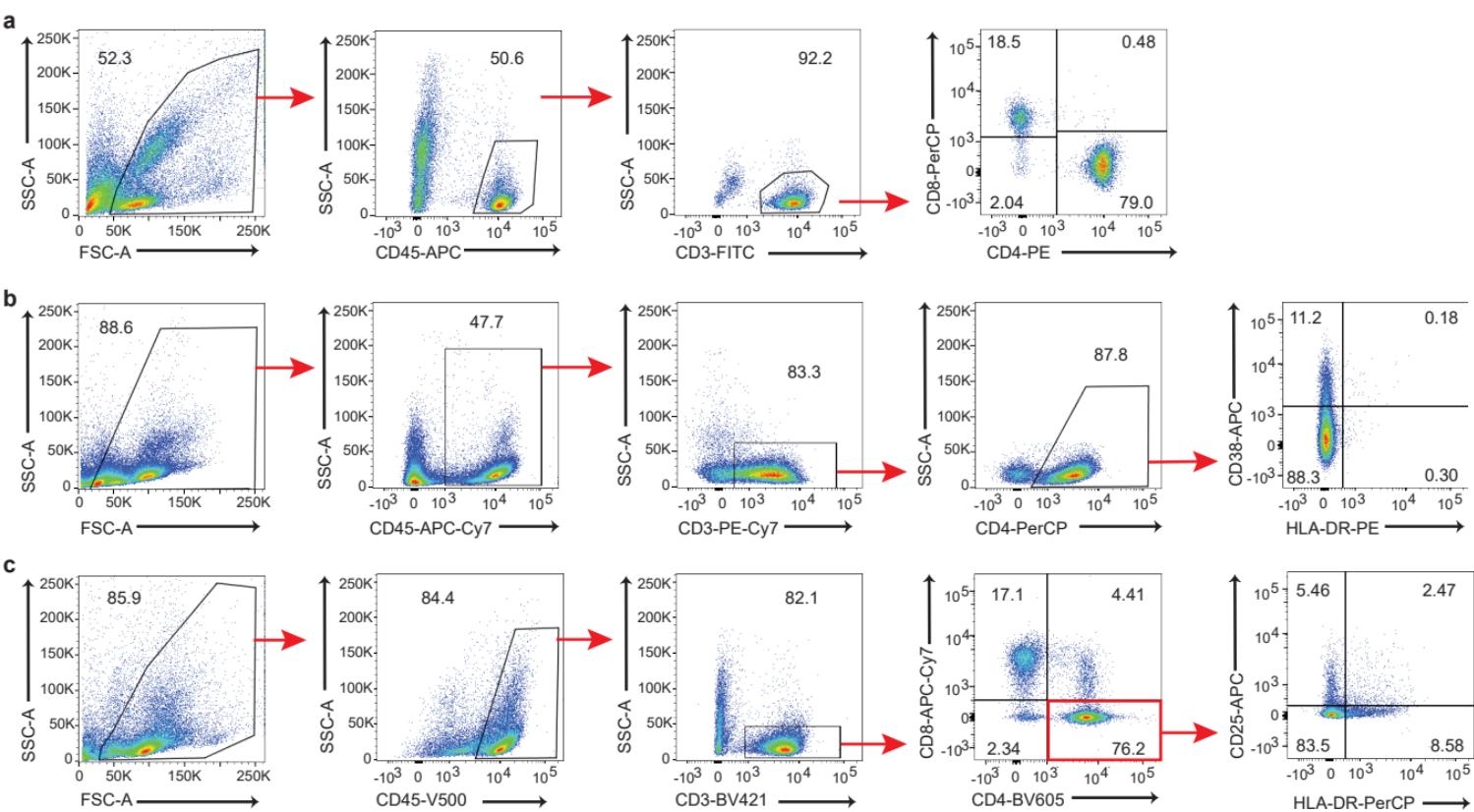
Extended Data Fig. 4d. First stained for p100/p52 then stripped and reprobed for cIAP1 and then stripped and reprobed for β -actin. The molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the ECL signal in green.



Extended Data Fig. 4f. First stained for p100/p52 then stripped and reprobed for cIAP1 and then stripped and reprobed for β -actin. The molecular weight ladder was acquired in visible light and overlaid in red over the ECL signal in green.



Supplementary Figure 1: Uncropped gel scans



Supplementary Figure 2: Flow cytometric gating strategies in BLT mice. Gating strategies for the identification of (a) human CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, (b) activated (CD38+HLA-DR+) T cells, and (c) resting (CD25neg HLA-DRneg) CD4+ T cells.

Experiment	Treatment group	Mouse ID	At time of HIV exposure	
			Peripheral blood humanization	
			%CD45 ⁺	%CD4 ⁺
#1	Control vehicle	1	57.4	76.2
		2	40.8	64.8
		3	49.7	70.4
		4	51.8	51.4
		5	54	68
		6	54.7	67.2
		Mean ± s.e.m	51.4% ± 2.4%	66.3% ± 3.4%
	AZD5582	7	55.7	77.5
#2	Control vehicle	8	54.4	68.5
		9	57.2	76.9
		10	51.9	70.8
		11	41.8	73.1
		12	47.9	50.4
	AZD5582	Mean ± s.e.m	51.5% ± 2.3%	69.5% ± 4.1%
		13	72.5	88.1
		14	49.1	90.1
		15	41.3	86.1
		16	31.3	74.0
		Mean ± s.e.m	48.6% ± 8.8%	84.6% ± 3.62%
	AZD5582	17	74.9	72.8
		18	42.2	79.5
		19	38.3	78.6
		20	37.2	82.8
		Mean ± s.e.m	48.15 ± 10%	78.43 ± 2.1%

Supplementary Table 1: Levels of human cells in BLT mice at the time of HIV-1_{JR-CSF} exposure as determined by flow cytometry analysis of peripheral blood. BLT mice in experiment 1 are shown in Fig. 2b,c left panels and BLT mice in experiment 2 are shown in Fig. 2b,c right panels. s.e.m: standard error mean. Gating strategy=Live→human CD45 (%CD45⁺)→human CD3→human CD4 (%CD4⁺).

Experiment	Treatment group	Mouse ID	Viral load (copies/mL plasma)		
			0 h	24 h	48 h
#1	Control vehicle	1	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		2	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		3	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		4	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		5	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		6	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
#1	AZD5582	7	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		8	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		9	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		10	< LOQ	< LOQ	553
		11	< LOQ	< LOQ	773
		12	< LOQ	< LOQ	876
#2	Control vehicle	13	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		14	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		15	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		16	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
#2	AZD5582	17	< LOQ	< LOQ	< LOQ
		18	< LOQ	< LOQ	573
		19	< LOQ	< LOQ	953
		20	< LOQ	< LOQ	1,574

Supplementary Table 2: Detectable plasma viremia in HIV-infected, ART-suppressed BLT mice following a single dose of AZD5582 (3 mg/kg). The limit of quantification (LOQ) for this assay is 350 copies/mL.

Treatment group	Tissue	Copies HIV-DNA/ 10^5 resting CD4+ T cells	Fold difference between control and AZD5582
Control vehicle	Lung	369.303	1.3
	Bone marrow	49.988	-0.59
	Thymic organoid	17.58	-1.56
AZD5582	Lung	272.822	
	Bone marrow	84.33	
	Thymic organoid	27.43	

Supplementary Table 3: Cell-associated HIV-DNA levels in the tissues of ART-suppressed BLT mice following a single dose of AZD5582 (3 mg/kg).

Analyte	Serum concentration			Comparison of serum concentrations		
	0 h	24 h	5 d	0 h vs 24 h	0 h vs 5 d	24 h vs 5 d
Albumin	3.2 ± 0.18	3.85 ± 0.55	2.63 ± 0.10	p=0.5000	p=0.1250	p=0.2500
Alkaline phosphatase	61.33 ± 30.02	58.5 ± 3.1	17.75 ± 3.17	p=0.7500	p=0.5000	p=0.1250
Alanine aminotransferase	118.50 ± 57.40	702 ± 170.71	33.50 ± 12.87	p=0.1250	p=0.2500	p=0.1250
Amylase	593.50 ± 21.85	607 ± 38.54	397 ± 101.04	p>0.9999	p=0.2500	p=0.2500
Aspartate aminotransferase	235.67 ± 106.18	709 ± 216.11	92 ± 10.03	p=0.2500	p=0.2500	p=0.1250
Blood urea nitrogen	23 ± 1.78	11.5 ± 0.96	15 ± 1	p=0.1250	p=0.1250	p=0.2500
Calcium	6.38 ± 1.57	10.75 ± 0.22	11.7 ± 0.26	p=0.2500	p=0.1250	p=0.2500
Creatinine	0.29 ± 0.06	0.11 ± 0.02	0.46 ± 0.04	p=0.1250	p=0.2500	p=0.1250
Phosphorus	4.45 ± 1.4	5.45 ± 0.25	4.90 ± 0.44	p>0.9999	p=0.8750	p=0.3750
Total bilirubin	2.15 ± 0.95	1.15 ± 0.22	0.80 ± 0.14	p=0.5000	p=0.2500	p=0.3750
Total protein	5.27 ± 0.24	5.90 ± 0.97	6.45 ± 0.33	p>0.9999	p=0.2500	p=0.8750

Supplementary Table 4: Levels of serum indicators for organ drug toxicity. Serum was collected from BALB/c mice (n=4) immediately prior to, 24 h after, and five days after administration of a single dose of AZD5582. Shown are the mean concentrations (± standard error mean) of serum albumin (g/dL), alkaline phosphatase (U/L), alanine aminotransferase (U/L), amylase (U/L), aspartate aminotransferase (U/L), blood urea nitrogen (mg/dL), calcium (mg/dL), creatinine (mg/dL), phosphorus (mg/dL), total bilirubin (mg/dL) and total protein (g/dL). A two-sided Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed ranks T test was used to evaluate statistical significance.

	Tissue	Treatment group		p value
		Control vehicle	AZD5582	
%CD38+HLA-DR+ of CD4+ T cells	Bone marrow	0.85 ± 0.35	1.15 ± 0.68	0.8593
	Thymic organoid	2.7 ± 1.13	2.78 ± 1.03	0.6991
	Lymph nodes	1.23 ± 0.50	1.40 ± 0.57	0.9372
	Spleen	0.71 ± 0.31	0.63 ± 0.21	0.8593
	Liver	1.08 ± 0.38	1.04 ± 0.36	0.8939
	Lung	0.56 ± 0.23	0.89 ± 0.40	0.8139
%CD38+HLA-DR+ of CD8+ T cells	Bone marrow	1.8 ± 0.43	1.69 ± 0.99	0.3874
	Thymic organoid	0.30 ± 0.11	0.23 ± 0.08	0.8030
	Lymph nodes	0.35 ± 0.25	0.53 ± 0.24	0.6991
	Spleen	1.87 ± 0.50	0.62 ± 0.36	0.0260
	Liver	0.23 ± 0.08	0.34 ± 0.21	0.4827
	Lung	0.35 ± 0.19	0.86 ± 0.47	0.4177

Supplementary Table 5: AZD5582 does not activate T cells in the tissues of HIV-infected,

ART-suppressed BLT mice. Shown is the mean percentage (\pm standard error mean) of CD4 $^{+}$ and CD8 $^{+}$ T cells co-expressing CD38 and HLA-DR from the bone marrow, thymic organoid, lymph nodes, spleen, liver and lung of HIV-infected, ART-suppressed BLT mice (n=6/group) 24 h after treatment with control vehicle or AZD5582. A two-sided Mann-Whitney test was used to evaluate statistical significance.

Cytokine/chemokine	Control (pg/mL)	AZD5582 (pg/mL)	Difference between means	p value
EGF	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
FGF-2	616.1 ± 192	626.6 ± 218	10.5 ± 26	0.7835
Eotaxin	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
TGFα	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
G-CSF	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
Flt-3L	3.205 ± 1.605	< LOQ	NA	NA
GM-CSF	34.53 ± 16.31	32.30 ± 16.1	-2.23 ± 0.21	0.9221
Fractalkine	26.82 ± 25.22	18.67 ± 17.07	-8.15 ± 8.15	>0.9999
IFN α 2	6.038 ± 3.193	4.069 ± 2.469	-1.969 ± 0.724	0.7273
IFN γ	130.1 ± 41.68	130.1 ± 41.34	0 ± 0.34	>0.9999
GRO	55.12 ± 18.23	68.16 ± 19.85	13.04 ± 1.62	0.6234
IL-10	40.39 ± 11.51	40.37 ± 11.05	-0.02 ± 0.46	0.9372
MCP-3	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
IL-12p40	21.64 ± 6.422	22.23 ± 9.533	0.59 ± 3.111	0.974
MDC	166.6 ± 12.84	145.9 ± 16.25	-20.73 ± 3.41	0.3939
IL-12p70	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
PDGF-AA	1,325 ± 505.5	1,303 ± 463.8	-22 ± 41.70	>0.9999
IL-13	4.649 ± 2.096	5.444 ± 2.569	0.795 ± 0.473	0.8485
PDGF-AB/BB	201 ± 32.67	169.7 ± 36.58	-31.30 ± 3.91	0.4848
IL-15	2.825 ± 1.225	< LOQ	NA	NA
sCD40L	65.34 ± 8.32	63.31 ± 9.24	-2.03 ± 0.92	>0.9999
IL-17A	15.32 ± 4.241	14.75 ± 4.141	-0.57 ± 0.100	0.9372
IL-1RA	2.170 ± 0.5698	3.619 ± 2.019	1.449 ± 1.4492	>0.9999
IL-1 α	33.93 ± 15.72	38.85 ± 21	4.92 ± 5.280	0.8139
IL-9	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
IL-1 β	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
IL-2	1.907 ± 0.3074	2.066 ± 0.4656	0.159 ± 0.1582	>0.9999
IL-3	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
IL-4	24.58 ± 9.935	24.64 ± 8.402	0.06 ± 1.533	0.8939
IL-5	10.10 ± 7.984	9.210 ± 7.268	-0.8900 ± 0.716	0.8485
IL-6	9.847 ± 5.244	10.43 ± 5.650	0.5830 ± 0.4060	0.8485
IL-7	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
IL-8	60.04 ± 27.66	66.50 ± 31.76	6.46 ± 4.1	0.7381
IP-10	1,071 ± 448.9	1,076 ± 434.3	5.000 ± 14.60	>0.9999
MCP-1	461.5 ± 114.8	465.4 ± 120.3	3.9 ± 5.500	>0.9999
MIP-1 α	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
MIP-1 β	9.593 ± 3.152	10.22 ± 3.037	0.6270 ± 0.1150	0.7792
RANTES	840.3 ± 364.8	764.3 ± 329.8	-76 ± 35.00	0.5887
TNF α	21.41 ± 10.45	22.6 ± 9.11	1.190 ± 1.340	0.9805
TNF β	< LOQ	< LOQ	NA	NA
VEGF	9.014 ± 7.414	9.655 ± 5.33	0.641 ± 2.084	0.5455

Supplementary Table 6: Plasma cytokine analysis from mice treated with vehicle control or AZD5582. BLT mice were administered vehicle control (n=6) or AZD5582 (n=6) and peripheral blood plasma collected 24 h later to analyze the levels of 41 human cytokines/chemokines that are commonly associated with cell activation. Shown is the mean concentration (pg/mL) ± standard error mean of each cytokine/chemokine analyzed, the difference between the mean concentrations of each cytokine/chemokine between groups and the corresponding p value as

determined with a two-sided Mann-Whitney U test. Assay range: 3.2-1x10⁴ pg/mL. LOQ: limit of quantification. NA: not applicable. For statistical analysis, values <LOQ were set at 1.6 pg/ml.

RM ID	Group	Sex	Date of birth	Age at first dose (years)
RDm16	AZD5582	Male	4/19/2014	3.8
RDI16	AZD5582	Male	4/12/2014	3.8
RKn16	AZD5582	Male	4/26/2014	3.8
RFk16	AZD5582	Male	4/08/2014	3.8
RNp16	AZD5582	Male	4/08/2014	3.8
RLu16	AZD5582	Male	6/10/2014	3.6
RQs16	AZD5582	Male	5/28/2014	4.0
RAr16	AZD5582	Male	5/17/2014	4.0
RKp16	AZD5582	Male	5/06/2014	4.1
RLy15	AZD5582	Male	5/02/2013	5.1
RKI16	AZD5582	Male	4/14/2014	4.1
RYs16	AZD5582	Male	5/30/2014	4.0
RAj16	Control	Male	3/29/2014	3.9
RDf16	Control	Male	6/27/2013	4.6
RNq16	Control	Male	5/15/2014	3.8
RQd16	Control	Male	6/11/2013	4.7
RFv15	Control	Male	4/20/2013	5.2
RKw16	Control	Male	7/07/2014	3.9
RUs16	Control	Male	5/29/2014	4.0
RKz15	Control	Male	5/06/2013	5.1
RZe15	Control	Female	4/22/2012	6.2

Supplementary Table 7: Sex and age of AZD5582-treated and control SIV-infected, ART-suppressed RMs.