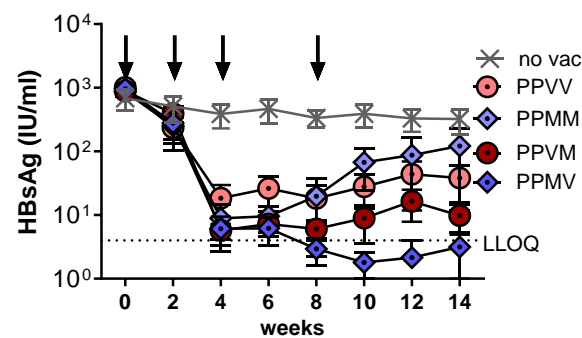


Supplementary Figure S1: HBV core-specific CD4 T-cell responses induced by the immunization with different VSV-GP-HBs/c-based heterologous prime-boost regimens in HBV-carrier mice. (A, B) Percentages of core-specific IFN γ + CD4 T cells in liver (A) and spleen (B) were determined by ICS following stimulation with core-specific peptide pools in the experimental setting shown in Figure 3. (C, D) Percentages of core-specific IFN γ + CD4 T cells in liver (C) and spleen (D) in the experimental setting shown in Figure 4. (E, F) Percentages of core-specific IFN γ + CD4 T cells in liver (E) and spleen (F) in the experimental setting shown in Figure 5.



Supplementary Figure S2: Time kinetics of serum HBsAg levels throughout the experiment. C57BL/6 mice were intravenously transduced with 6×10^9 GE AAV-HBV1.2 virus six weeks prior to the initiation of the immunization to establish the persistent HBV infection. HBV-carrier mice were immunized intramuscularly with HBsAg and HBcAg adjuvanted with c-di-AMP at weeks 0 and 2. At weeks 4 and 8, mice received either homologous or heterologous booster immunizations with MVA-HBs/c or VSV-GP-HBs/c as indicated in the table. Six weeks after the 2nd boost immunization (week 14), mice were sacrificed to evaluate vaccine-induced immune responses. The serum levels of HBsAg during the experiment were monitored every 2 weeks. The arrows indicate the vaccination time points.

The original Western blot images of Figure 1B

