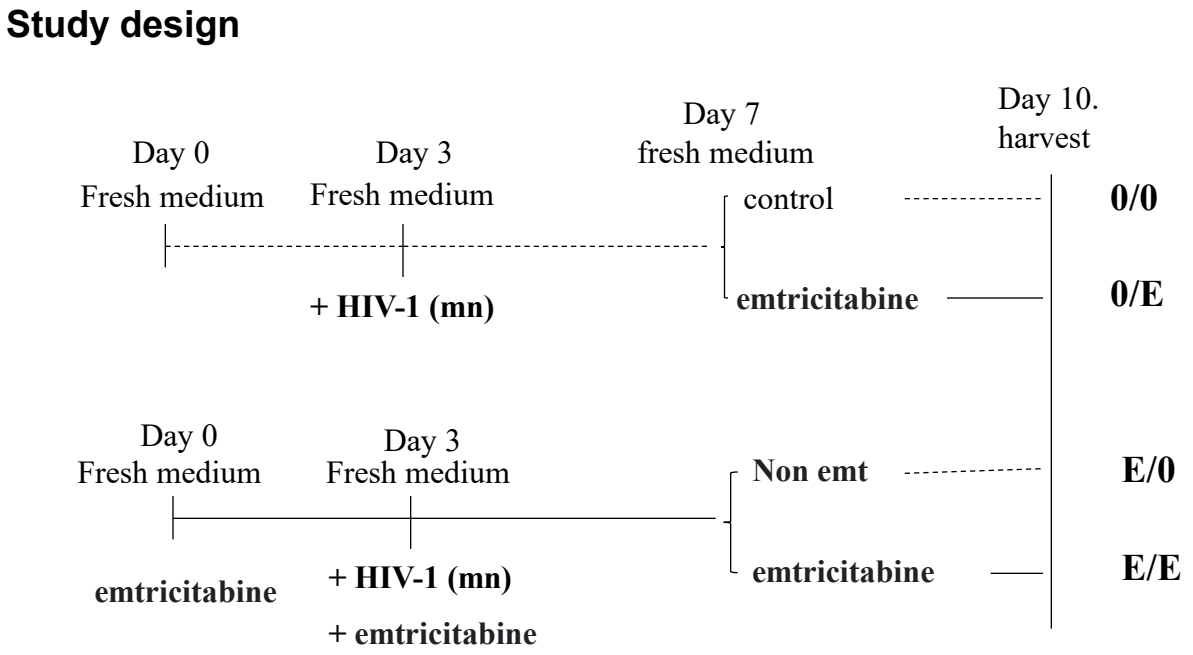
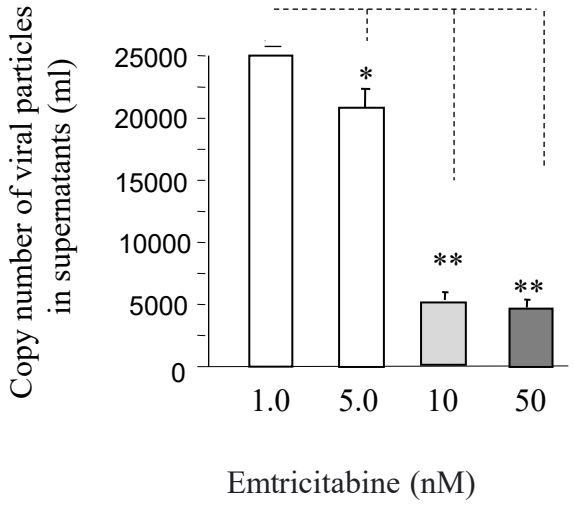
Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. The illustration of the design of experiments. Jurkat cells were initially seeded at a density of 2×10^5 cells/ml for 24 hours and then divided into two groups. In the first group, on day 0, the cells were cultured for 3 days. Afterward, they were infected with known amounts of HIV-1 (MN, 10^9 copies per 10^6 cells) for 2 hours. Subsequently, they were washed twice with PBS and incubated in fresh medium for an additional 4 days. On day 7, these cells were further divided into two subgroups: 1) the cells were incubated for another 3 days (0/0); and 2) the cells were cultured in the presence of 10 nM of emtricitabine for an additional 3 days (0/E). In another group, on day 0, the cells were cultured in the presence of 10 nM of emtricitabine for 3 days. After this, they were infected with known amounts of HIV-1 (MN, 10^9 copies per 10^6 cells) for 2 hours. Subsequently, they were washed twice with PBS and incubated in fresh medium with 10 nM of emtricitabine for an additional 4 days. On day 7, the cells in this group were placed in fresh medium and divided into two subgroups: 3) the cells were incubated in the absence of emtricitabine for another 3 days (E/0); and 4) the cells were cultured in the presence of 10 nM of emtricitabine for an additional 3 days (E/E).

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2. The effects of emtricitabine on HIV-1 replication in Jurkat cells. Jurkat cells were seeded at a density of 2×10^5 cells/ml and incubated for 24 hours. Following this incubation, the cells were treated with various concentrations of emtricitabine (1, 5, 10, and 50 nM) for 3 days, as indicated. After treatment, the cells were infected with a known quantity of HIV-1 (MN strain, 10^9 copies per 10^6 cells) for 2 hours. They were then washed twice with PBS and incubated in fresh medium containing the appropriate concentration of emtricitabine for an additional 7 days. Finally, 140 µl of culture supernatant containing HIV-1 particles was collected and used to isolate viral RNA for RT-PCR analysis to assess viral replication.