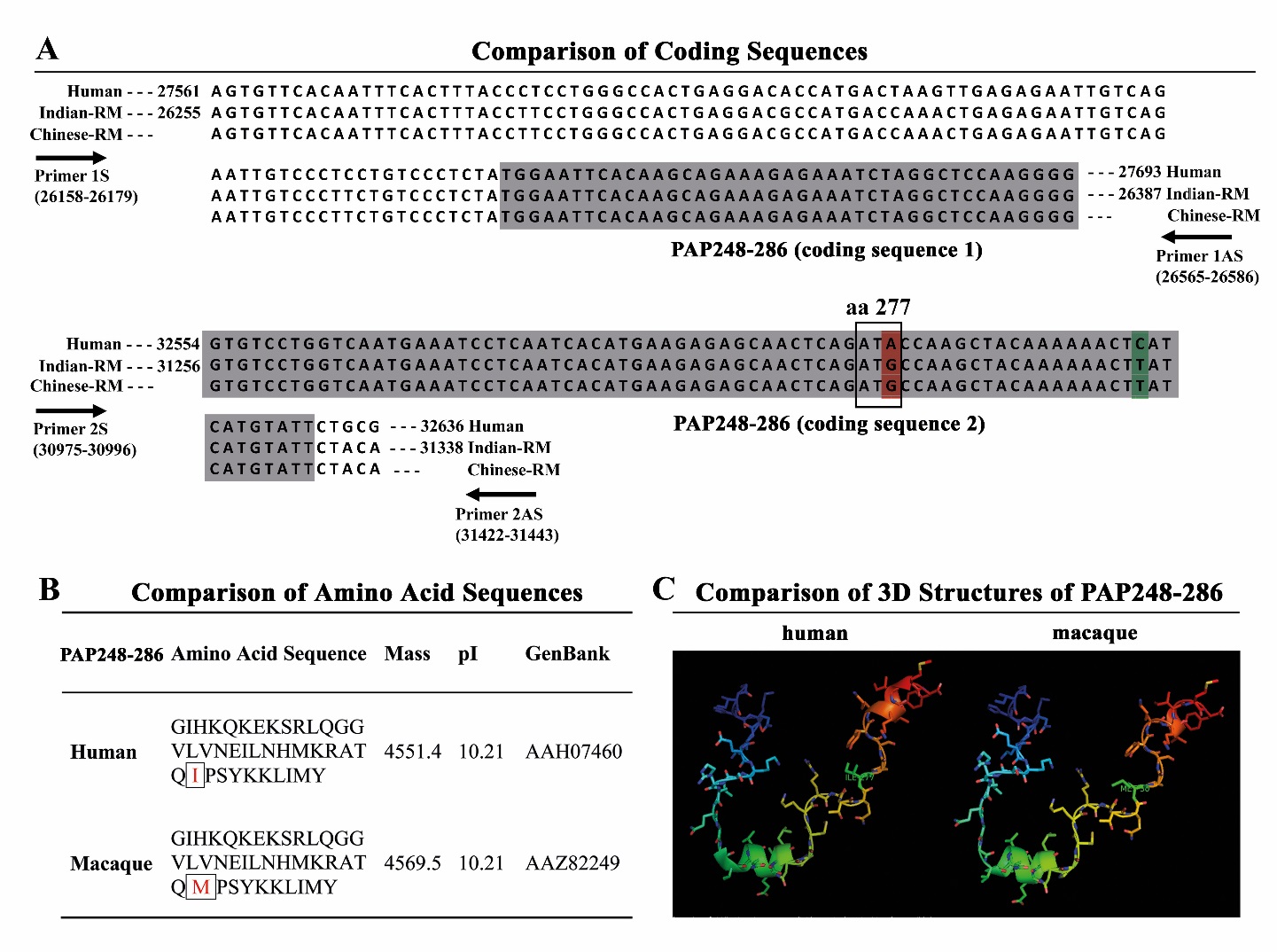
**Supplementary Material**

**Epigallocatechin gallate inhibits macaque SEVI-mediated enhancement of SIV or SHIV infection**

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** Fig. S1. Comparison of the human PAP248-286 and macaque PAP248-286 coding sequences and peptides.** (A)Alignment of the coding sequences of human PAP248-286 and macaque PAP248-286.The gray color highlights the two coding sequences of PAP248-286. The nucleotide sequences that encodes the amino acid 277 of PAP248-286 are boxed in the gray frame. The red highlight was the nucleotide substitution that results in the amino acid difference between human and macaque PAP248-286. (B) Comparison of the amino acid sequences between the human and macaque PAP248-286. (C) The 3D structures of PAP248-286. The structure of human PAP248-286 (left) was download from RCSB PDB (2L3H). The structure of macaque PAP248-286 (right) was derived with the Swiss-Model structure prediction server via Expasy ([www.expasy.ch](http://www.expasy.ch)) and drawn with PyMol.

**C:\Users\tug63827\Desktop\SEVI to JAIDS 2-16\Figures\Supplemetary S2.tifFig. S2. Cytotoxicity analysis of SEVI or EGCG.** TZM-bl cells (open bar) and macaque PBMC (solid bar) were exposed to the indicated concentrations of macaque SEVI (A) or EGCG (B) for 3 h. The cells were then washed and cultured in the fresh medium without SEVI or EGCG. The cell viability was measured at day 2 (for TZM-bl cells) or day 6 (for macaque PBMC) in culture. Data were expressed as mean ± SD of three independent experiments (\**P*<0.05, \*\**P*<0.01, compared with no treatment control).