

Figure 1

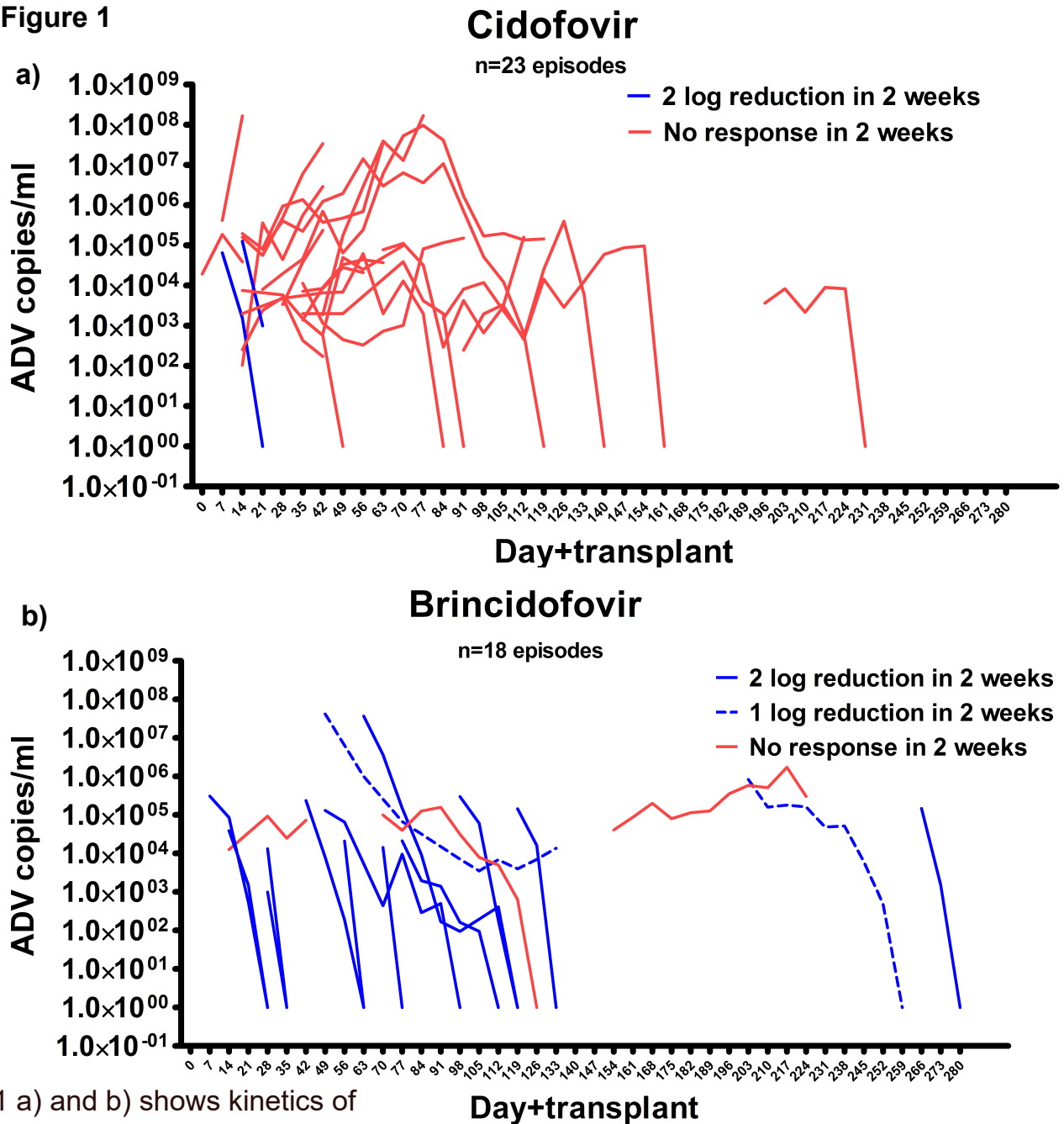


Figure 1 a) and b) shows kinetics of adenoviremia after treatment with Cidofovir and Brincidofovir respectively. Viral load ( $\log_{10}$  copies/ml) are plotted on y-axis and days after HCT are plotted on x-axis. Cidofovir mediated major virological responses (2 log reduction in 2 weeks) in 2 of 23 episodes. In contrast, 13 of 18 episodes demonstrated major virological responses with Brincidofovir ( $p < 0.0001$ ). The majority of responses to Brincidofovir were major. Minor responses (1 log reduction in 2 weeks) were observed only in two episodes.

Brincidofovir mediated complete responses in 13 patients (80%) and Cidofovir mediated complete responses in 8 patients (35%) ( $p < 0.01$ ). Figure 1 c) compares the lymphocyte count at the resolution of viraemia following treatment with Brincidofovir ( $n=15$ ) and Cidofovir ( $n=8$ ). The median lymphocyte count at the resolution of viraemia after Brincidofovir versus Cidofovir was 320/microlitre versus 910/microlitre respectively. The resolution of viraemia occurred in the Brincidofovir group despite significant lymphopenia of  $> 300$ /microlitre. In contrast, resolution of viraemia occurred in the Cidofovir group when lymphocyte count was  $> 300$ /microlitre ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Figure 2**

**(a)**

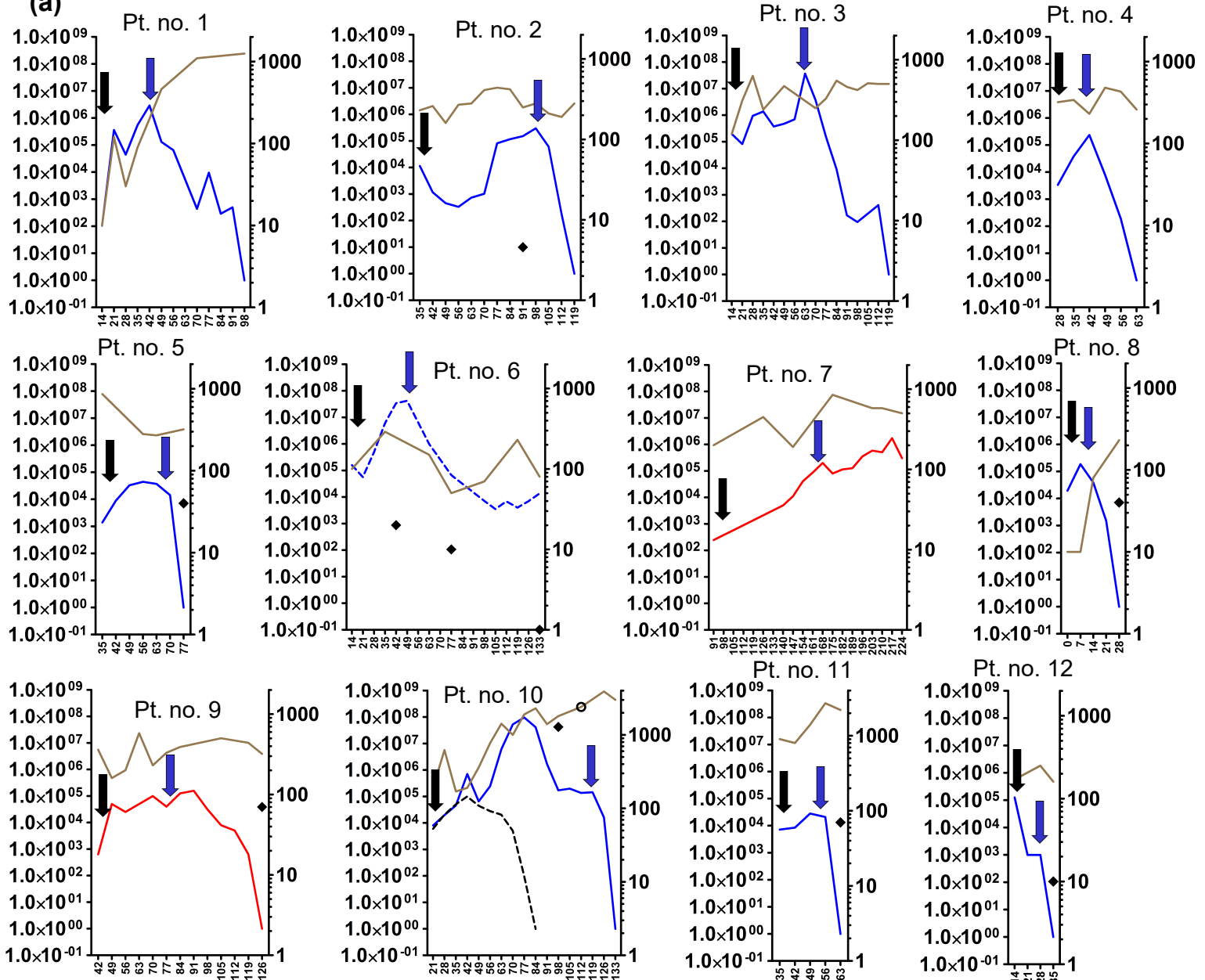


Figure 2 a) shows kinetics of adenoviremia (plotted on left y-axis) and corresponding lymphocyte count (plotted on right y-axis) in 12 episodes treated with Cidofovir followed by Brincidofovir. Days after HCT are plotted on x-axis. Black arrows indicate start of Cidofovir and blue arrows indicate start of Brincidofovir. Major (shown as blue line) and minor responses (shown as interrupted blue line) were observed in 9 of 11 episodes unresponsive to Cidofovir. No response in 2 weeks is shown as red line. The circulating lymphocyte count is shown as brown line and CD4+ T-cell count (where available) is shown as black diamond. The median circulating lymphocyte count at complete response was 300/microlitre (160 - 3000). In patient

number 10, coexistent CMV viremia (shown as interrupted black line) resulted in T-cell expansion and resolution of CMV viremia. However, adenoviremia and gut adenoviral disease continued despite CD4+ T cell reconstitution. Adenovirus-specific T-cell response was absent despite CD4+ T-cell expansion (shown as black circle). In the remaining 7 patients who had lymphocyte subsets measured, CD4+ T-cells were < 100/ microlitre. Figure 2 b) shows change in adenovirus load between Cidofovir and Brincidofovir in patients unresponsive to Cidofovir (n=11). The median change in log<sub>10</sub> viral load on Cidofovir treatment was +1.2 (range, 0.3 to 2.3). In contrast, median change in log<sub>10</sub> viral load after 2 weeks of Brincidofovir treatment was -2.9 (range: -5.1 to 0.6; p<0.005). The solid lines represent median and interquartile range and whiskers represent minimum and maximum values.

**(b)**

