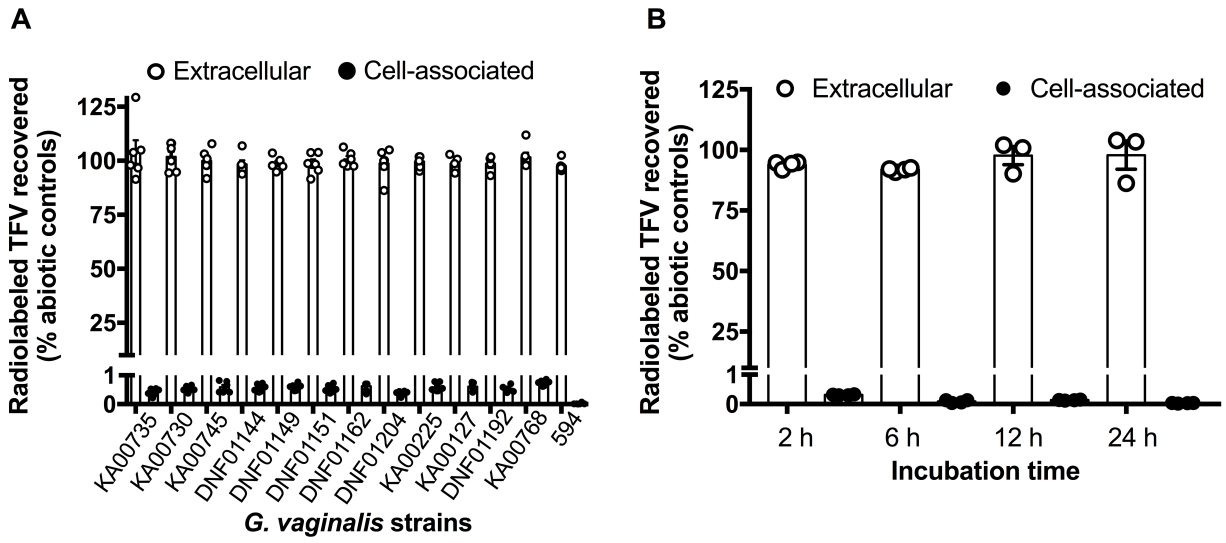
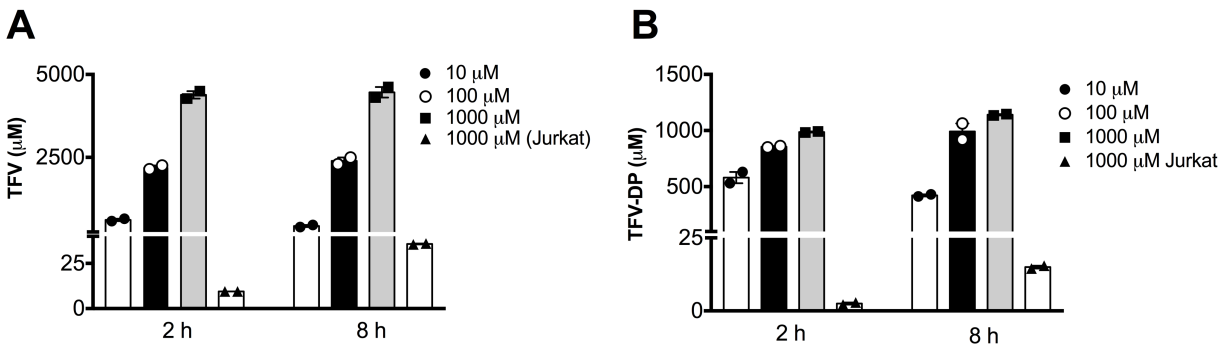
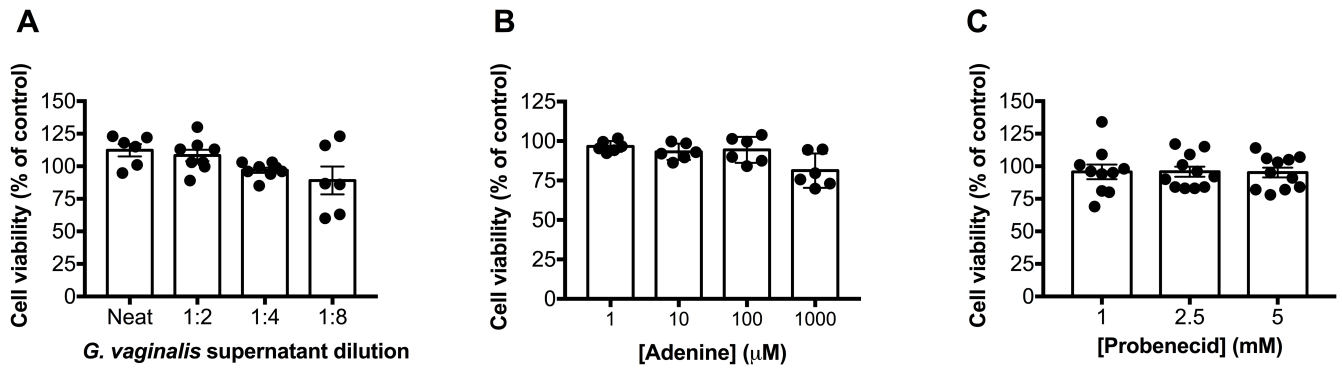


Supplemental Figure 1. Comparison of different strains of *G. vaginalis* and incubation time on tenofovir bioavailability. (A). Different strains of *G. vaginalis* strains were resuspended in M9 medium containing 0.4% glucose and exposed to 1 μM radiolabeled TFV for 2 h at 37 °C and subjected to centrifugation. (B). *G. vaginalis* (594) was resuspended in medium and exposed to 1 μM radiolabeled TFV for the indicated times. Radioactivity recovered in the supernatant (extracellular, open symbols) and in the cell pellet (closed symbols) was quantified by scintillation counting and is expressed as a percentage of input drug in abiotic controls. Results are mean ± SEM for at least three independent experiments.



Supplemental Figure 2. Metabolism of tenofovir to tenofovir-diphosphate by *L. crispatus* and Jurkat T cells. *L. crispatus* (60) or Jurkat T cells were exposed to TFV at the indicated concentrations in M9 medium for 2 and 8 h at 37 °C; uptake was terminated by cold washes, and the levels of TFV (A) or TFV-DP (B) were quantified by HPLC-MS/MS. Results are presented as mean ± SEM of duplicate measurements per condition.



Supplemental Figure 3. Cytotoxicity of probenecid, *G. vaginalis* culture supernatants and adenine. (A) *L. crispatus* was incubated with increasing doses of probenecid for 90 mins at 37 °C. (B) TZM-bl cells were exposed to varying dilutions of *G. vaginalis* supernatants or (C) increasing concentrations of adenine (C) for 48 h at 37 °C. Cell viability was assessed by Baciter-Glo™ Microbial Cell Viability Assay (*L.crispatus*) or CellTiter 96® AQ_{ueous} One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay Assay (Promega) (TZM-bl assay) and is expressed as a percentage of cells treated with no drug or with abiotic culture supernatants. Results are mean ± SEM of at least three independent experiments.