1 Title page

2 Original paper

3 Title

4 Associations of functional HLA class I groups with HIV viral load in a heterogeneous cohort.

5 Running head

6 Functional HLA clusters and HIV-1 viral load

7 Authors

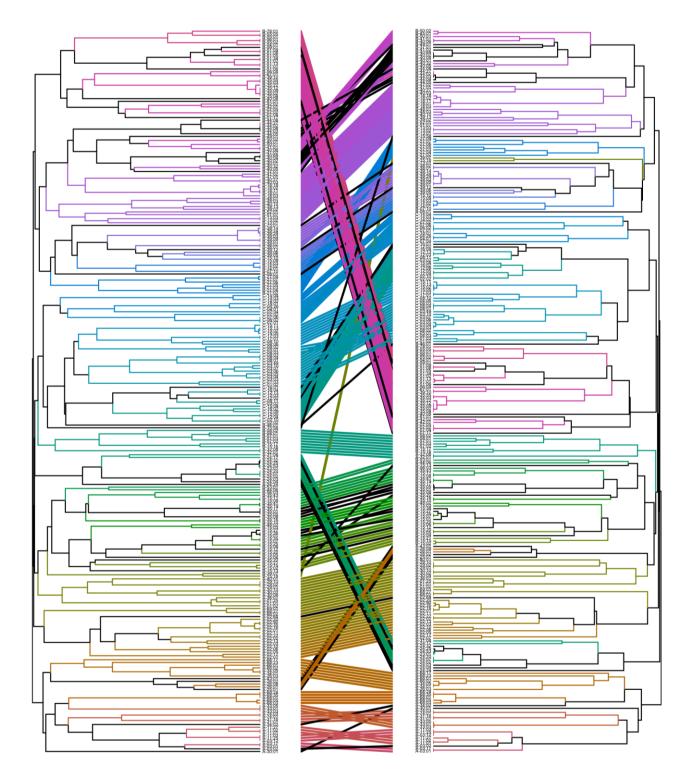
- 8 Adrian G. ZUCCO¹, Marc BENNEDBÆK², Christina EKENBERG¹, Migle GABRIELAITE³, Preston LEUNG¹, Mark N.
- 9 POLIZZOTTO⁴, Virginia KAN⁵, Daniel D. MURRAY¹, Jens D. LUNDGREN¹ and Cameron R. MACPHERSON¹ for
- 10 the INSIGHT START study group.

11 Affiliations

- 12 ¹PERSIMUNE Center of Excellence, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 13 ²Virus Research and Development Laboratory, Virus and Microbiological Special Diagnostics, Statens Serum
- 14 Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark
- ³Center for Genomic Medicine, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- ⁴Clinical Hub for Interventional Research, College of Health and Medicine, The Australian National University,
 Canberra, Australia
- 18 ⁵George Washington University, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Washington D.C, U.S.A.

19 Corresponding author

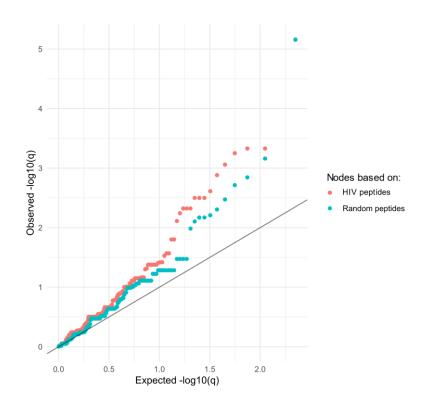
- 20 Adrian Gabriel Zucco, MSc., PhD.
- 21 Tel: +45 35 45 57 75
- 22 mail: adrian.gabriel.zucco@regionh.dk
- 23 Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital
- 24 Centre of Excellence for Health, Immunity and Infections (CHIP) & PERSIMUNE
- 25 Blegdamsvej 9, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark



26

Figure S1. Tanglegram of consensus clustering from predicted immunopeptidomes based on random versus HIV-specific peptides.

- 29 Two different peptide sets were used for consensus clustering based on predicted immunopeptidomes to
- 30 268 HLA class I alleles. On the left, a dendrogram generated from 5x10⁵ random peptides is compared to a
- 31 dendrogram generated from 173,792 HIV peptides. Black branches and lines connecting both dendrograms
- 32 indicate differences in clustering among both dendrograms.

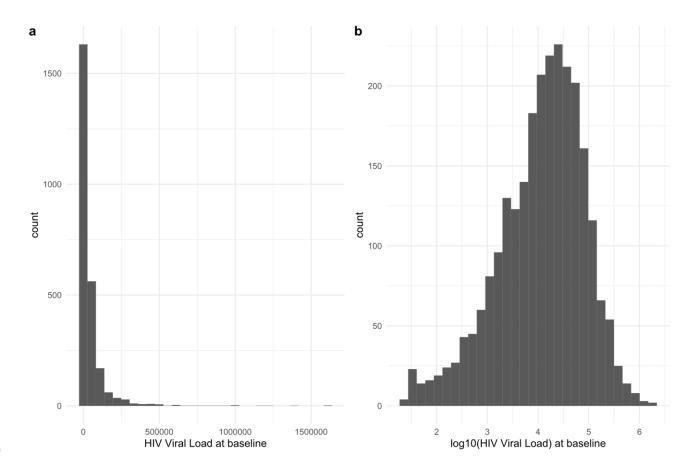


33

Figure S2. Q-Q plot of observed versus theoretical q-values from associations to HIV-VL from HLA functional nodes

- 36 HLA functional nodes were generated by consensus clustering of predicted HIV-specific immune peptidomes
- 37 (red) and unspecific predicted immunopeptidomes from random peptides (blue).

38



39

40 Figure S3. Histograms of HIV viral load

Histogram of HIV viral load (a) and log₁₀-transformed HIV viral load (b) measured once in participants of the
START study at entry.

43

Alleles in the tested node B-57:03 B-57:02 B-57:01 B-58:01	Estimate -0.2502	q-value 7.0217E-06	Estimate -0.2570	q-value 3.6756E-06
B-58:01		7.0217E-06	-0.2570	3.6756E-06
C 00.01 LC 00.04	0.0000			
C-08:01 C-08:04	-0.2863	4.1949E-02	-0.2600	7.7905E-02
B-44:05 B-44:08 B-44:04 B-44:03 B-44:02 B-44:27	0.1483	3.1637E-03	0.1549	2.0194E-03
B-56:03 B-35:43 B-15:08 B-15:11 B-35:08 B-35:19 B-35:41 B-35:01 B-35:17 B-35:05 B-35:20 B-35:16 B-35:10 B-15:13 B-53:01 B-44:06	0.1324	4.8579E-02	0.1188	8.1062E-02

44 Table S1. Estimates and q-values of a sensitivity analysis comparing the use of self-reported race

45 and country versus Principal Components for adjustment of population stratification in

46 association testing of relevant HLA functional nodes to log10-transformed HIV VL

47 Associations to log10-transformed HIV VL with each HLA functional node in the consensus tree were tested

48 and adjusted by sex, country and self-reported race or sex and the first four principal components computed

49 by Principal Component Analysis (PCA) excluding the HLA region. The estimate corresponds to the β

parameter of the fitted linear models and q-values refer to the adjusted p-values for multiple testing using a
 Benjamini-Hochberg procedure.