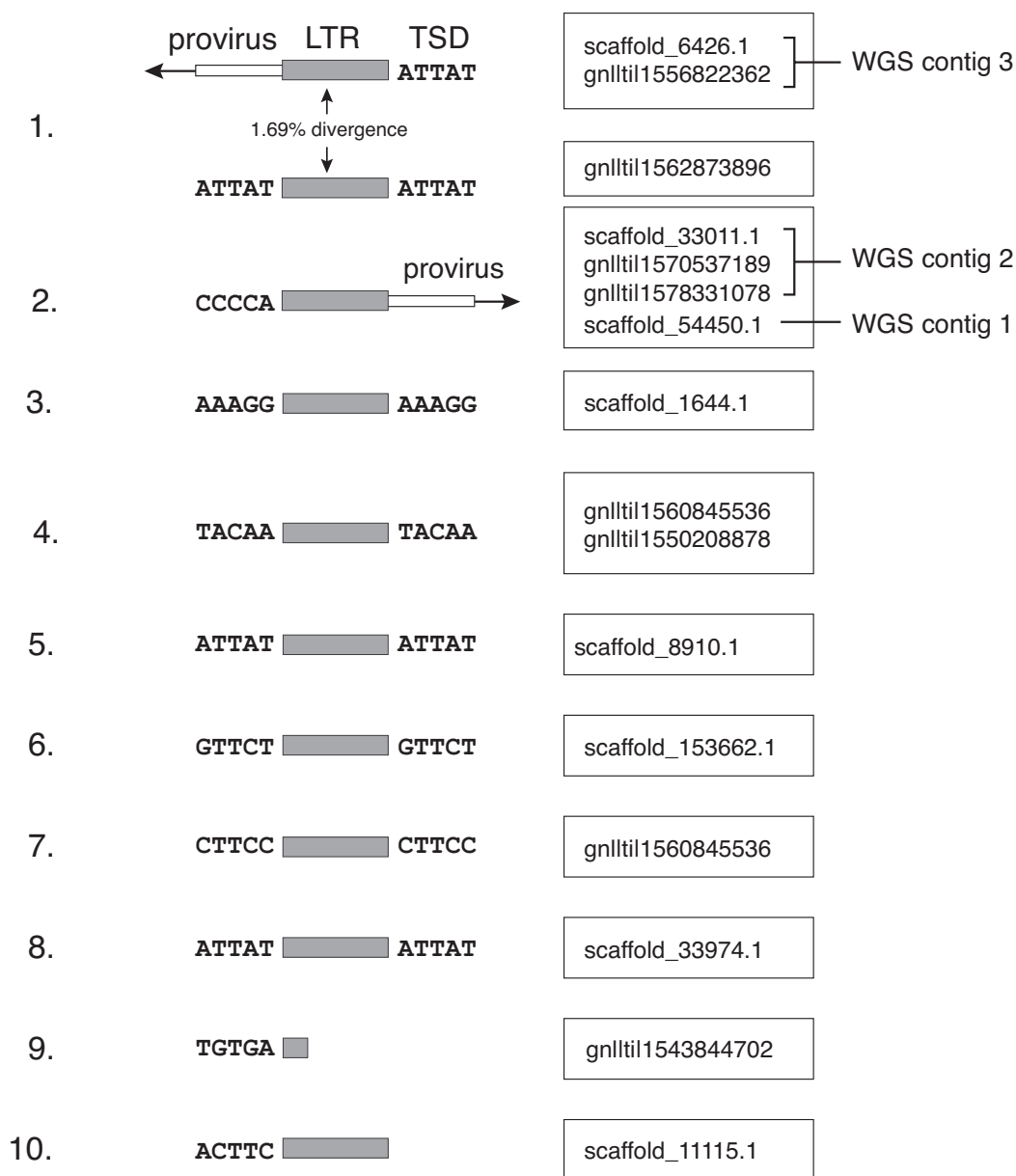


# Supporting Information

Gifford *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0807873105



**Fig. S1.** pSIVgml insertion sites. Ten distinct pSIVgml insertions identified in the low coverage *M. murinus* genome. The ten insertions shown included two distinct full-length insertions (i.e., insertions encoding internal regions), along with nine solo LTRs (one of which was identified at the same locus as a full-length insertion). The IDs of sequences from WGS sequence assembly and trace archives are shown in boxes to the right (those that begin 'scaffold' are from WGS data, all others are from trace archive data). Sequences used to create the WGS contigs (1, 2, and 3) illustrated in Fig. 1 are indicated. Distinct insertions were identified through comparison of genomic DNA and target site duplication (TSD) sequences flanking viral insertions. For each of the insertions shown, at least 30 bp of unambiguously distinct genomic flanking sequence was present. TSD sequences—5-bp stretches of DNA flanking viral insertions that are generated during integration—are shown for each insertion. Where no flanking sequences were available, sequences that could be assembled into contigs were conservatively assumed to belong to the same pSIVgml insertion. At locus (1) both a solo LTR and full-length version of pSIVgml were identified, indicating that solo LTR formation had occurred on one chromosome, but not the other. The divergence between the solo LTR and the 3' LTR of the full-length insertion at this locus was 1.69%.

1. Leitner T, *et al.*, eds (2005) *HIV Sequence Compendium 2005* (Theoretical Biology and Biophysics Group, Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico).



**Fig. 52.** pSIVgml consensus sequence. Locations of the proteins encoded by the *gag*, *pol* and *env* genes were determined via homology to the HIV-1 reference sequence HXB2 (1), and by searches against the pFAM database (2). Tat, Rev, and Vif were identified by genomic location, and by the identification of the conserved 'SQV' motif in Vif and a predicted NLS in Rev (3). Also shown is a putative ORF extending into the 3' LTR. Putative promoter and polyadenylation signals are indicated in bold type. All lentiviruses have PBS sequences specific for tRNALys; however, pSIVgml is unique amongst primate lentiviruses in utilizing tRNALys1,2 rather than tRNALys3. Two regions of nucleic acid secondary structure, TAR and the RRE, are highlighted in dark gray. Black lines adjacent to the corresponding nucleotide sequences indicate the PBS and PPT sequences.

2. Finn RD, et al. (2006) Pfam: Clans, web tools and services. *Nucleic Acids Res* 34:D247–D251.  
3. Pollard VW, Malim MH (1998) The HIV-1 Rev protein. *Annu Rev Microbiol* 52:491–532.

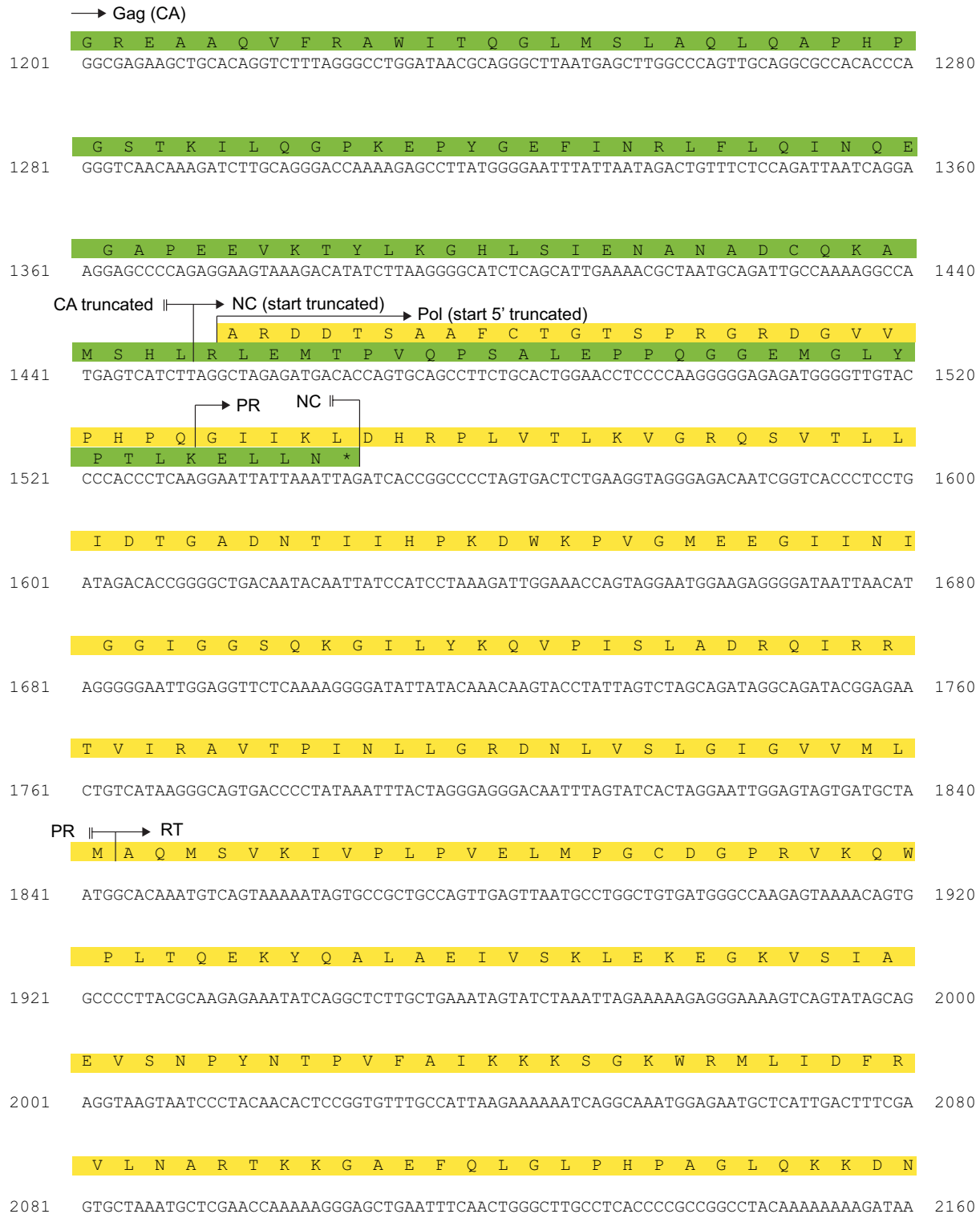


Fig. S2. continued.

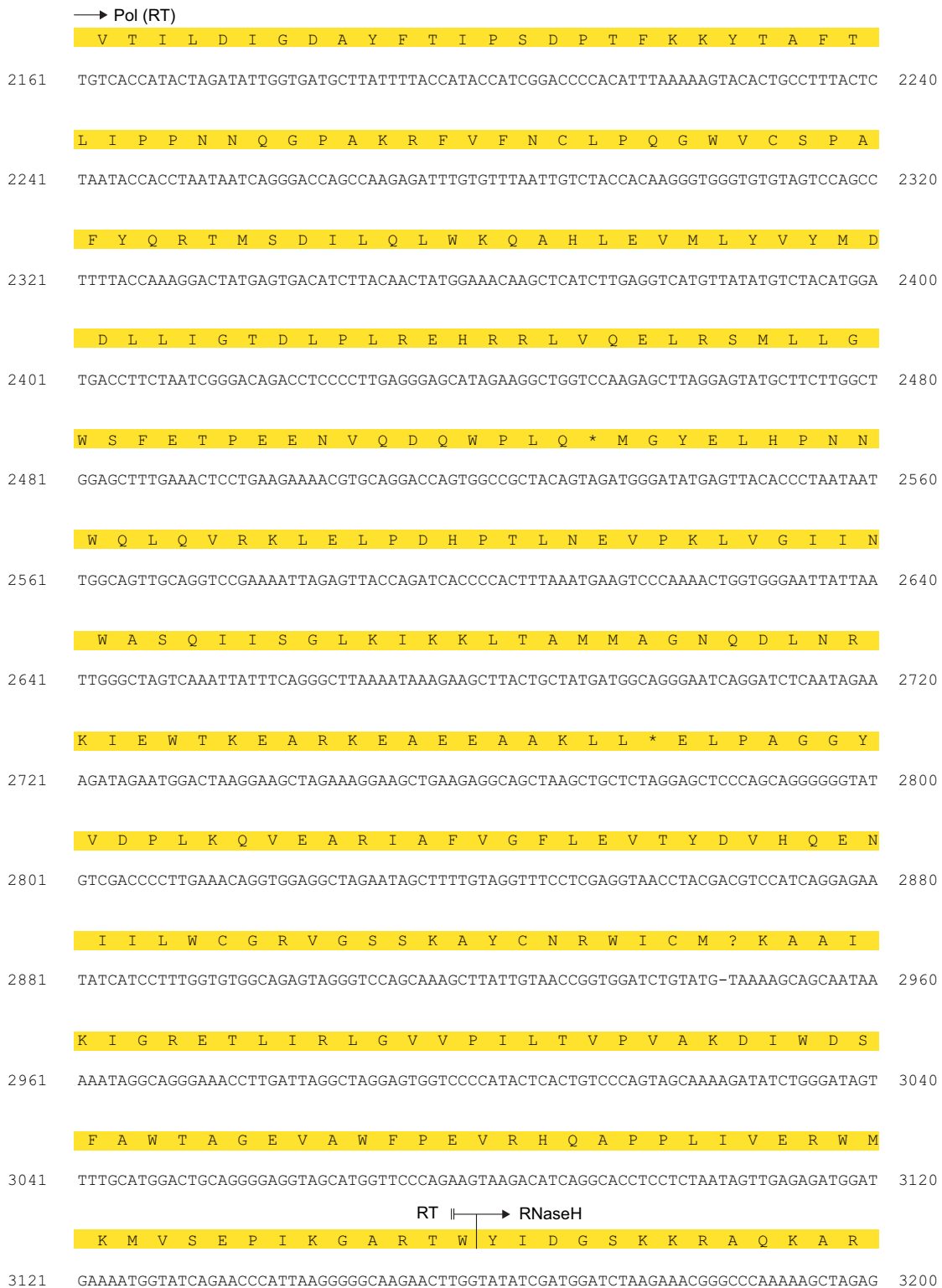


Fig. S2. continued.

→ Pol (RT)

A G I W T E G E K A Q V Q E L E G S N Q K A E L A A L

3201 CAGGAATTTGGACAGAGGGAGAGAAGGCACAAGTACAGGAAGTGGAGGGCTCAAATCAAAAAGCAGAATTGGCAGCCTTA 3280

L Y A L Q Q E D Q E L N I I T D S Q Y V M K V L R L V

3281 TTGTATGCCTTACAGCAGGAAGACCAAGAATTAACATTATCACTGATTCTCAATATGTAATGAAAGTGTGCGACTCGT 3360

P W V S D S P L V Q S I I Q A V E K K Q A I Y L D W

3361 GCCATGGGTTAGCGATTCTCCCTTGGTGCAGAGCATCATACAAGCAGTAGAGAAAAACAGGCTATCTATTTAGATTGGG 3440

V P G H K G I P G N H K I D E E I Q Y W Q G L V I Q G

3441 TGCCAGGTCATAAGGGAATCCCAGGAAATCATAAAATTGATGAAGAAATTC AATATGGCAAGGTTGGTTATCCAAGGC 3520

T G I L P K R E E D V G Y D L Q I P E D V Y L Q G L E

3521 ACAGGTATCCTTCTAAAAGAGAAGAGGATGTAGGCTATGATTTACAAATCCAGAAGATGTGTACCTGCAGGGCTTGA 3600

R R S V P L N L \* V Q W E K D Q W G L I V A K S S M

3601 AAGGCGGTCCGTTCCGTTGAAGTGTGAGTTCAATGGAAAAAGACCAATGGGGGTTGATTGTGGCAAAGTCTCTATGG 3680

A Q M G V I P L G G V I D S G Y R G P I I I I L W N L

3681 CTCAGATGGGGGTGATTCCTTTAGGTGGAGTCATAGATTCTGGGTATAGAGACCCATCATCATCCTATGGAATCTT 3760

N R K A V L L K A G K R V A Q L V I M S L L H E E L Q

3761 AATAGAAAGGCAGTACTCCTTAAAGCCGAAAAAGAGTGGCTCAACTAGTTATAATGTCTCTACTTTCATGAGGAGTTGCA 3840

Q V Q Q V K I D T A R G E G A F G S T G T Y F L E A

3841 ACAAGTTCAGCAGGTCAAATGACACGGCCCGAGGTGAAGGAGCATTGGTTCCACTGGAACCTATTTCTTGGAGGCCA 3920

I P R A E S D H E L W H S G V K A L M Q D F G I S Q M

3921 TCCTAGAGCAGAAAGTGATCATGAACTATGGCACTCGGGGTTAAAGCTCTCATGCAGGATTTTGAATATCTCAAATG 4000

V A K A I V H K C P N C Q G K G S A I T G V V D Y T P

4001 GTGGCTAAAGCCATCGTGCATAAAATGTCCTAATTGCCAAGGAAAGGGTCTGCCATTACAGGGGTTGGATTACACCCC 4080

G T W Q M D V T H W E G H K L L V A V E T A S G L T

4081 GGGGACATGGCAGATGGATGTTACCCACTGGGAAGGACATAAACTGTTAGTAGCAGTTGAGACTGCTTCTGGGTTAACAT 4160

RNaseH || → dUTPase

dUTPase || → IN

Fig. S2. continued.

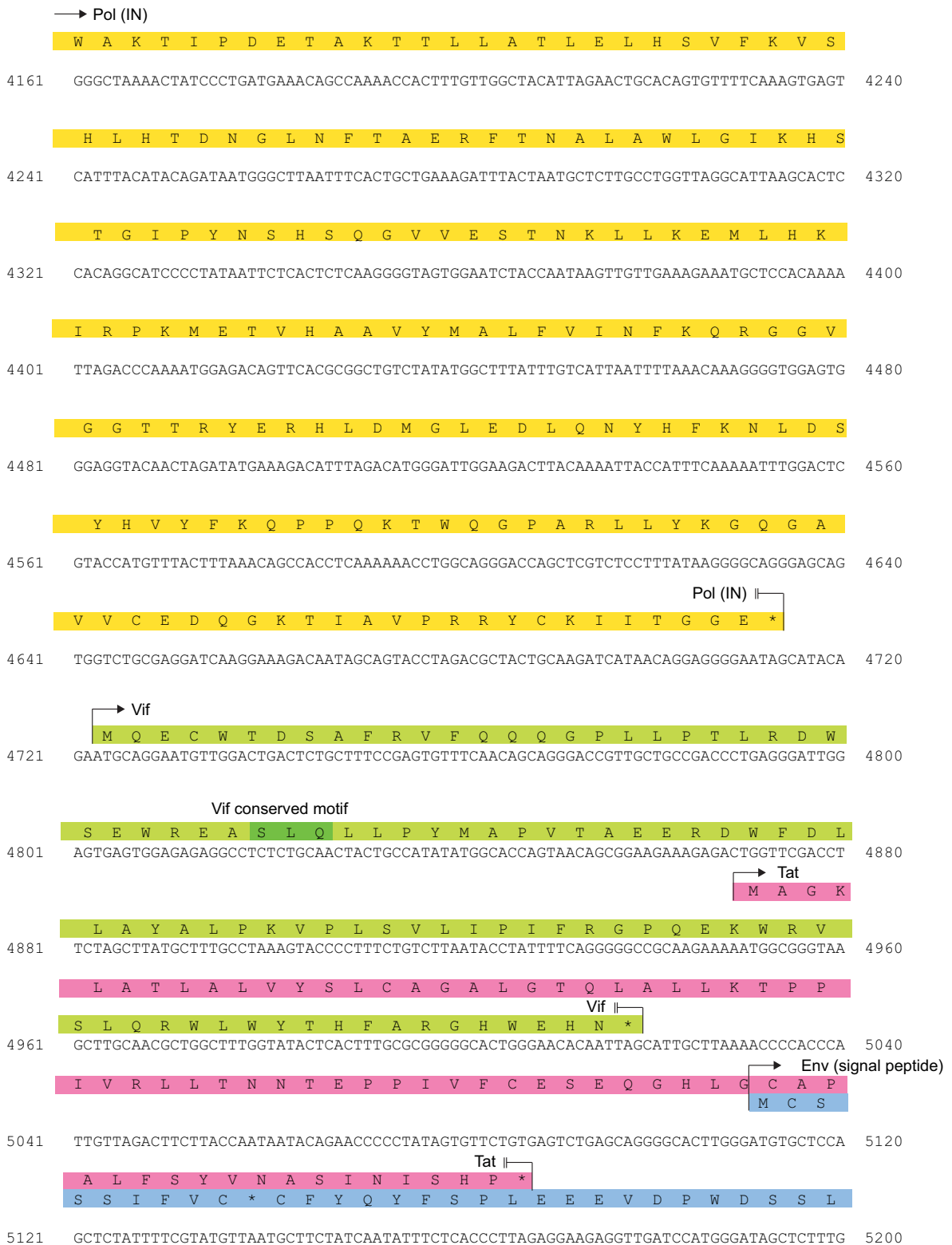


Fig. S2. continued.

→ Env (signal peptide) || → SU  
 G L F T D W V S | G A H M Q W L T Q R A Q E W R G Y C Q

5201 GGATTGTTACAGACTGGGTATCCGGAGCCCATATGCAGTGGCTGACTCAAAGAGCCAGGAATGGAGGGGATATTGCCA 5280  
 P M N C T Q A N N F T R N C T R P Y V D Y E S R P E

5281 ACCAATGAACTGTACGCRGGCTAATAACTTTACTAGAAATTGTACCAGGCCTTATGTGGATTATGAAAGTAGACCTGAAA 5360  
 N I Q E T I S H M Q L N C T N S T C V W K E C K Q R L

5361 ACATTCAGGAGACAATTTACATATGCAGTTAAATTGTACTAATTCAACCTGTGTGTGAAAGAGTGTAACAAAGATTG 5440  
 F F R G N P P L D A Q T F R L C V R P P F A L R R C P

5441 TTCTCCGGGGTAACCCACCTCTTGATGCCAAACCTTTAGACTTTGTGTTAGACCACCTTTTGCCTTAAGAAGATGTCC 5520  
 P T N R T D W R Q P Y K C S E Q C L T S C T E A V N

5521 ACCAACCAATAGGACGGACTGGAGGCAACCTTATAAGTGCTCTGAGCAATGCCTAACTTCTGTACAGAGGCAGTAAATA 5600  
 I T V E T L W Q S Q G V L N P N Q T G V S C Y Q E G M

5601 TAACTGTCAAACCTTTGTGGCAATCACAGGGAGTGTTAAACCCAAATCAAACAGGGGTGAGCTGTTACCAAGAGGGAATG 5680  
 R V T V Q T E H D P I G I K V L Q T V K I P K M T C N

5681 AGGGTAACAGTCCAAACTGAGCAGCACCCCATTTGGGATAAAGGTCTTGCAGACTGTGAAAATACCAAAAATGACCTGTAA 5760  
 L T G A Q N N S G Q K G I V D P C Y F L C Y N A T K

5761 TCTTACAGGAGCTCAAAATAACAGTGGTCAAAGGGCATAGTTGACCCCTGTTATTTCTTTGCTATAATGCCACAAAGA 5840  
 K G R G G N G N P I V L I S C K Y N G T S G T L T N C

5841 AAGGAAGAGGAGGCAACGGCAATCCCATAGTGCTTATCTCTTGTAAGTACAATGGGACGTCTGGGACGTTAACCAATTGT 5920  
 E R V F K V S M P G P Q D P L Y Y P T Y P G E K W L L

5921 GAAAGAGTTTTTAAAGTGTCAATGCCAGGGCCACAAGATCCCCTATATTATCCAACCTATCTGGGAAAAGTGGTTACT 6000  
 H L P M E E T G D P V Q C N A S F Q W L S R S V A L

6001 GCATCTCCCAATGGAGGAAACAGGGGATCCAGTACAGTGTAAATGCCTCTTTCCAGTGGCTATCAAGGAGTGTGGCGTTAC 6080  
 H D T G V L K P N I Y S S F G A E E A W R D M V E N Y

6081 ACGACACTGGGGTACTGAAGCCCAATATCTATAGCTCCTTTGGGGCAGAGGAAGCATGGAGAGATATGGTAGAAAACACTAC 6160

Fig. S2. continued.

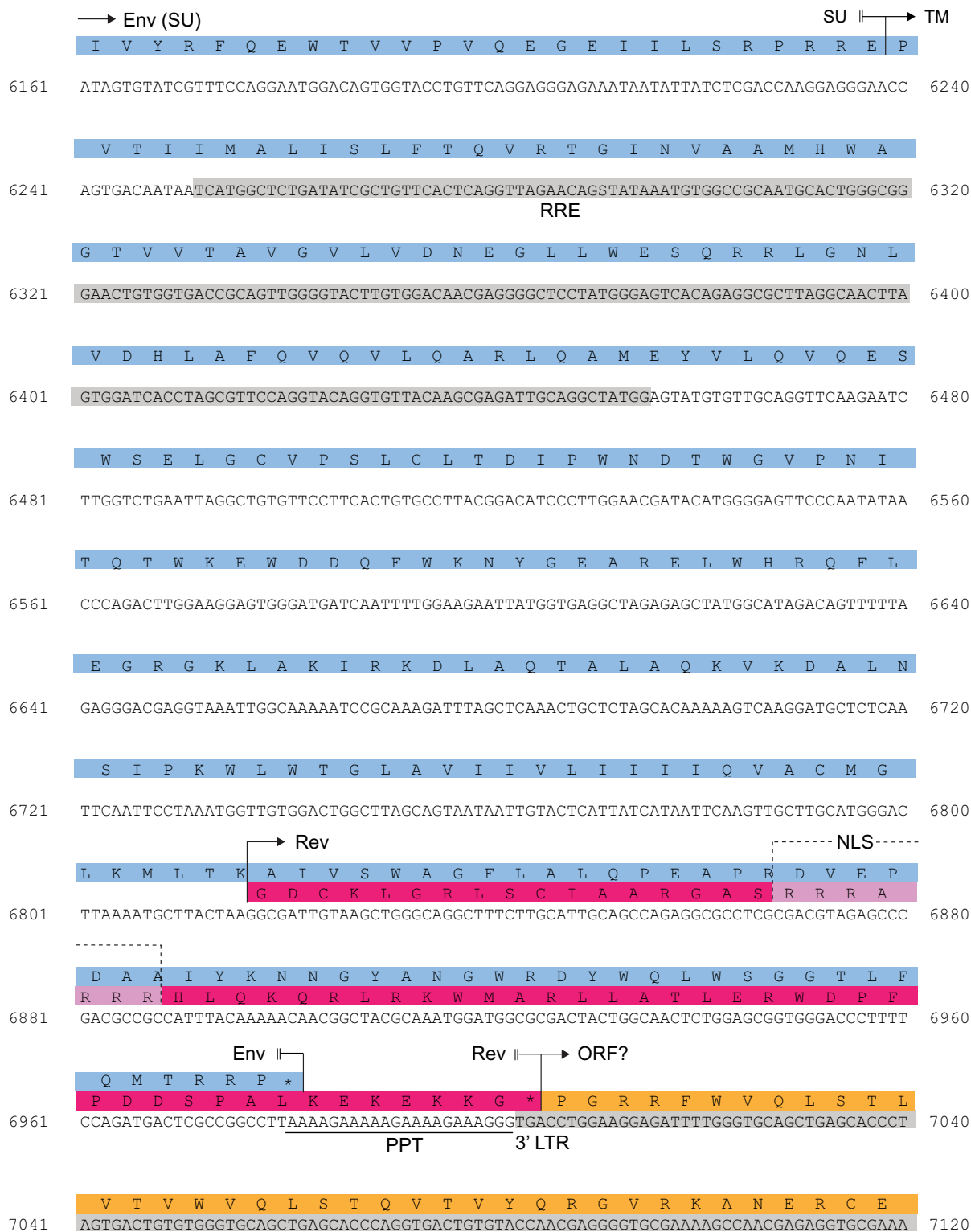


Fig. S2. continued.



→ ORF?

7121 R C C V S I Q E T T T A D C L S H L Y S L H K D F A F 7200  
GGTGC TGTGTGAGCATA CAGGAAACCACA ACCGCAGACTGTCTTT CACACCTTTACAGCTTACACAAGGACTTTGCTTTC

ORF? ||

7201 Y L G K G G Y F S T W G L G R A W G S I Y K P E V A \* 7280  
TATTTGGGGAAGGGGGCTACTTCAGTACTTGGGGCTTGGGGAGGGCTTGGGGGAGCATATATAAGCCTGAGGTTGCCTA

7281 ACCTCGAGGTCCCCTCACGCATCTCTGGTTCCGGCCATCACCCAGACTCAGAGTGTGGATCCACAATAAA GCTGTGCATC 7360

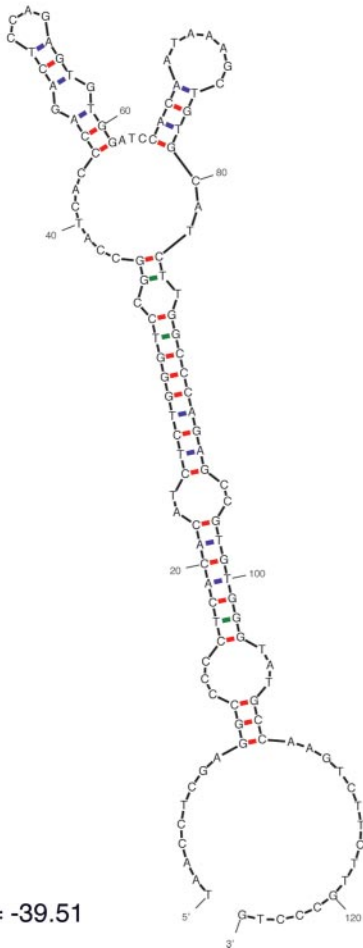
7314 TTGGACCCAGAGCCGTGTGGGTGTCTTCTTACC 7393

### Key

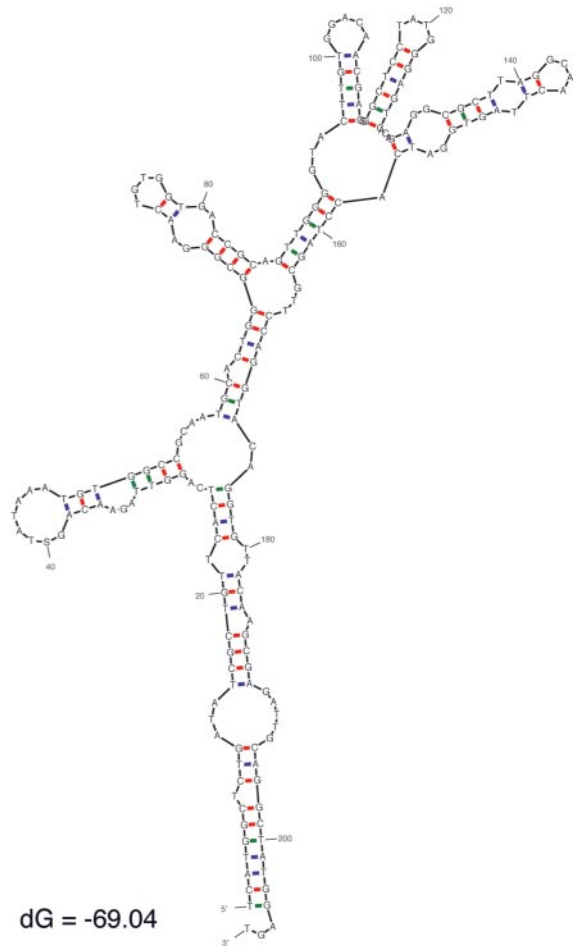
MA matrix  
 CA capsid  
 NC nucleocapsid  
 PR protease  
 RT reverse transcriptase  
 IN integrase  
 SU surface domain  
 TM transmembrane domain  
 LTR long terminal repeat  
 PBS primer binding site  
 PPT polypurine tract  
 NLS nuclear localisation signal  
 TAR transactivation response element  
 RRE rev-responsive element

Fig. S2. continued.

## TAR



## RRE



**Fig. S3.** Putative RNA secondary structure motifs in pSIVgml. Secondary structures were predicted using the MFOLD thermodynamic folding algorithm (4), and assessed by comparison to well-characterized examples in other lentiviruses; (*Left*) the putative TAR (transactivation responsive region) downstream of the viral promoter is a consistently predicted two-finger structure similar to the TAR found in HIV-2 (5); (*Right*) the putative RRE (Rev responsive element) contains a consistently predicted three-finger structure. The precise boundaries of the RRE are uncertain.

- Zuker M, Mathews DH, Turner DH (1999) Algorithms and thermodynamics for RNA secondary structure prediction: A practical guide. In *RNA Biochemistry and Biotechnology*, eds Barciszewski J, Clark BFC (Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht), pp 11–43.
- Rabson AB, Graves BJ (1997) Retrovirus gene expression: Transcription and RNA processing. In *Retroviruses*, eds Coffin JM, Hughes SH, Varmus HE (CSHL Press, New York), p 226.

