

Supporting Information

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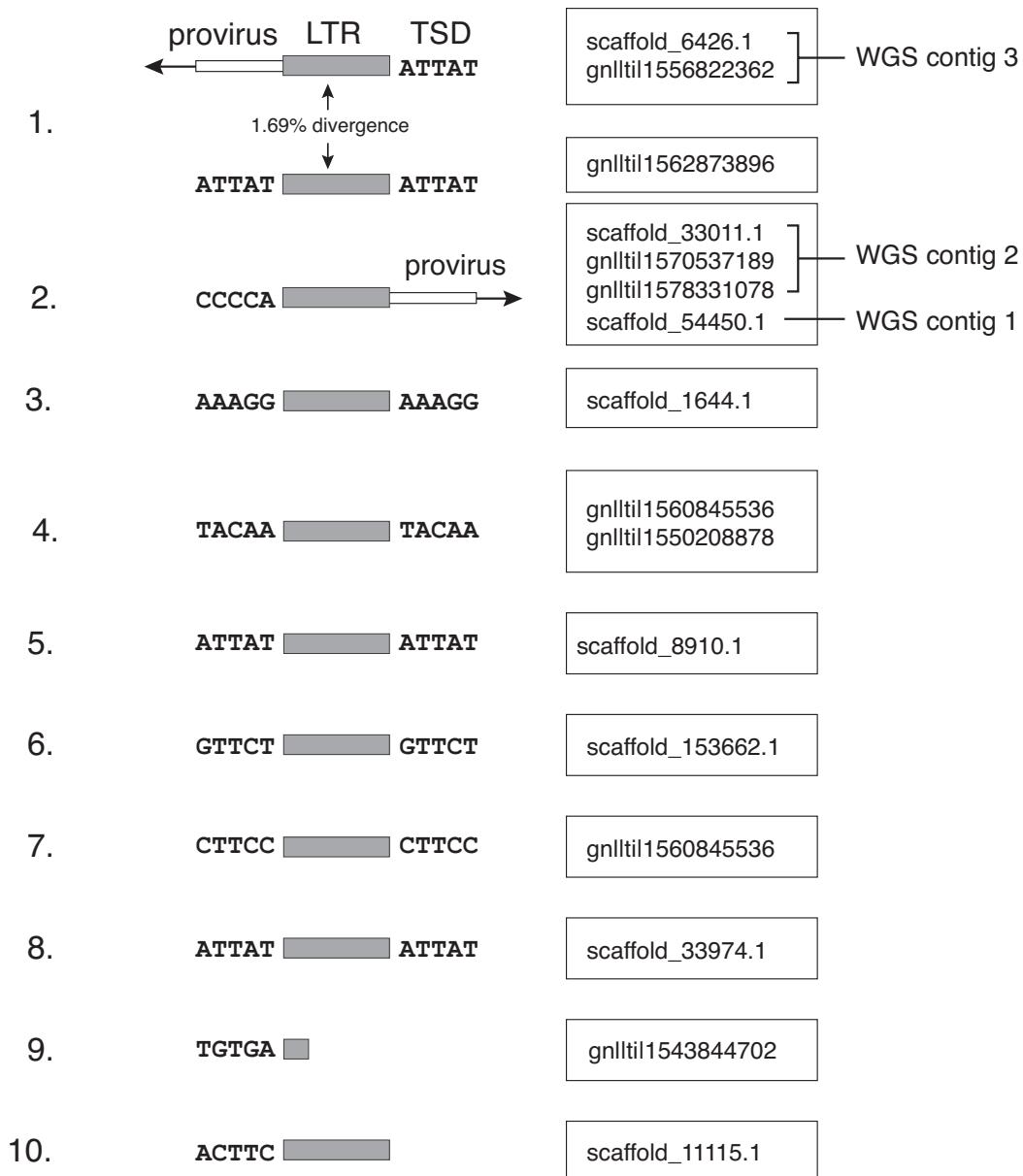


Fig. S1. pSIVgml insertion sites. Ten distinct pSIVgml insertions identified in the low coverage *M. munitus* genome. The ten insertions shown included two distinct full-length insertions (i.e., insertions encoding internal regions), along with nine solo LTRs (one of which was identified at the same 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).

	5' LTR		
1	TG AAGGGAGATTGGGTGCAGCTGAGCACCCTAGTGACTGTGTGGTGCAGCTGAGCACCCAGGTGACTGTGTACCAAC	80	
81	GAGGGGTGCAAAAGCCAACGAGAGGTGCGAAAGGTGCTGTGAGCATACAGGAAACCAACCGCAGACTGTCTTC	160	
161	CACCTTACAGCTTACACAAGGACTTGCTTATTTGGGAAGGGGGCTACTTCAGTACTTGGGCTTGGGAGGGC	240	
241	TAR TTGGGGAGCA TATATAA GCCTGAGGTGCCAACCTCGA GGCCCCCTCACACATCTCTGGTCCGCCATACCCAGACT	320	
321	CCAGAGTGTGGATCCACAATAAAGCTGTGCATCTGGCCAGAGCCGTGTTGAGTGCCTGGGAA AGTCTTCTGCCCTGGGAA	400	
401	GGCAATGCAAGTTGCCCTTC CA GCTGGGCCAACGTGGGCTGGACTTGATTCTGCAAACGGTGAGTTGKGGAGT	480	
	PBS		
	→ Gag (MA)		
481	M E K G K M G D G Q C L G R D T G K K A Q R V TGCAGGGCAAGATGGAAAAGGGGAAGATGGGTATGGACAGTGTCTAGGGAGAGACACGGKGAAAAGGCACAGCGGGTA	560	
561	R V R G T G K P M H K L G N F V W A V K I A A A V A E AGAGTGAGAGGTACCGAAAGGCCATGCACAAGTTAGGAACCTTGCTGGCAGTAAAGATAAGCTGCAGCAGTCGAGA	640	
641	R S I D K T A V G V F R R W P P K G G A G D I N V A AAGATCTATCGACAAAACAGCTGTGGGGTTTTAGGCCTGGCCACCAAGGGGGGGCAGGGACATTAATGTAGCAC	720	
721	L D T L L C Y G L Q R K G S Q W K V Q R V P Q M W Q R TAGACACCCTGCTATGTTATGGGTACAGCGAAAGGGTCACAGTGGAAAGTACAGAGGGTGCGCAGATGTGGCAAAGG	800	
801	W V G W Q E Q L Y G K K E Q D P E A E A A A Y P V V N TGGTAGGATGGCAAGAACAGCTCTATGGGAAGAAAGAGCAGGATCCGGAGGCAGAACGAGCTGCCTACCGGTTGAAA	880	
881	R G Q G W A Y E P M S T R T V A A W I R Q T R E K G TAGGGGACAGGGTGGCTTATGAGCCTATGAGTACCAACTGTCGCAGCATGGATTGACAGACTAGAGAGAAGGGAC	960	
961	L T S P E T I T Y W G L I S Q D L S S R E Q V Q L L E TTACTAGTCCAGAGACAATCACATATTGGGTTAATATCCCAAGATCTGTCCAGCAGGGAACAGGTCCAACGTGGAA	1040	
1041	V I P G L Q A D K D M L G A Y L G E R A R E W D A Q P GTCATTCCAGGACTTCAGGCAGACAAGGATATGCTGGGGCATATCTAGGAGAAAGGGCACGTGAGTGGATGCGCAACC	1120	
1121	Q Q P L P Y T F C S Y W G I W Q G I R P F A I S A Q ACAACAGCCATTGCCCTATACTTCTGCTCATATTGGGGATTGGCAGGGATCAGGCCATTGCCCATAATCAGCGCAAG	1200	

Fig. S2. 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.

	→ Gag (CA)	
1201	G R E A A Q V F R A W I T T Q G L M S L A Q L Q A P H P GGCGAGAAGCTGCACAGGTCTTAGGGCCTGGATAACGCAGGGCTTAATGAGCTGGCCAGTTGCAGGCCACACCCA	1280
1281	G S T K I L Q G P K E P Y G E F I N R L F L Q I N Q E GGTCAACAAAGATCTGCAGGGACCAAAAGAGCCTATGGGAATTATTAAATAGACTGTTCTCCAGATTAAATCAGGA	1360
1361	G A P E E V K T Y L K G H L S I E N A N A D C Q K A AGGAGCCCCAGAGGAAGTAAAGACATATCTAAGGGCATCTCAGCATTGAAAACGCTAATGCAGATTGCCAAAAGGCCA	1440
1441	CA truncated → NC (start truncated) → Pol (start 5' truncated) M S H L R L E M T P V Q P S A L E P P Q G G E M G L Y TGAGTCATCTTAGGCTAGAGATGACACCAGTGCAGCCTCTGCACTGGAACCTCCCCAAGGGGAGAGATGGGTTGTAC	1520
1521	PR NC P H P Q G I I K L D H R P L V T L K V G R Q S V T L L CCCACCCCTCAAGGAATTATAAATTAGATCACCGGCCCTAGTGAAGGTAGGGAGACAATCGGTACCCCTCTG	1600
1601	I D T G A D N T I I H P K D W K P V G M E E G I I N I ATAGACACCGGGCTGACAATACAATTATCCATCTAAAGATTGGAAACCAAGTAGGAATGGAAGAGGGATAATTACAT	1680
1681	G G I G G S Q K G I L Y K Q V P I S L A D R Q I R R AGGGGAATTGGAGGTTCTCAAAGGGATATTATAACAAACAGTACCTATTAGTCTAGCAGATAGGCAGATACGGAGAA	1760
1761	T V I R A V T P I N L L G R D N L V S L G I G V V M L CTGTCATAAGGGCAGTGACCCCTATAAATTACTAGGGAGGGACAATTAGTATCACTAGGAATTGGAGTAGTGATGCTA	1840
1841	PR → RT M A Q M S V K I V P L P V E L M P G C D G P R V K Q W ATGGCACAAATGTCAGTAAAAATAGTGCCGCTGCCAGTTGAGTTAACGCCTGGCTGTGATGGCCAAGAGTAAACAGTG	1920
1921	P L T Q E K Y Q A L A E I V S K L E K E G K V S I A GCCCTTACGCAAGAGAAATTCAGGCTTGCTGAAATAGTATCTAAATTAGAAAAAGAGGGAAAGTCAGTATAGCAG	2000
2001	E V S N P Y N T P V F A I K K K S G K W R M L I D F R AGGTAAGTAATCCCTACAAACACTCCGGTGGGCCATTAAGAAAAATCAGGCAAATGGAGAATGCTCATTGACTTCGA	2080
2081	V L N A R T K K G A E F Q L G L P H P A G L Q K K D N GTGCTAAATGCTCGAACCAAAAGGGAGCTGAATTCAACTGGGCTTGCTCACCCGCCGCTACAAAAAAAGATAA	2160

Fig. S2. continued.

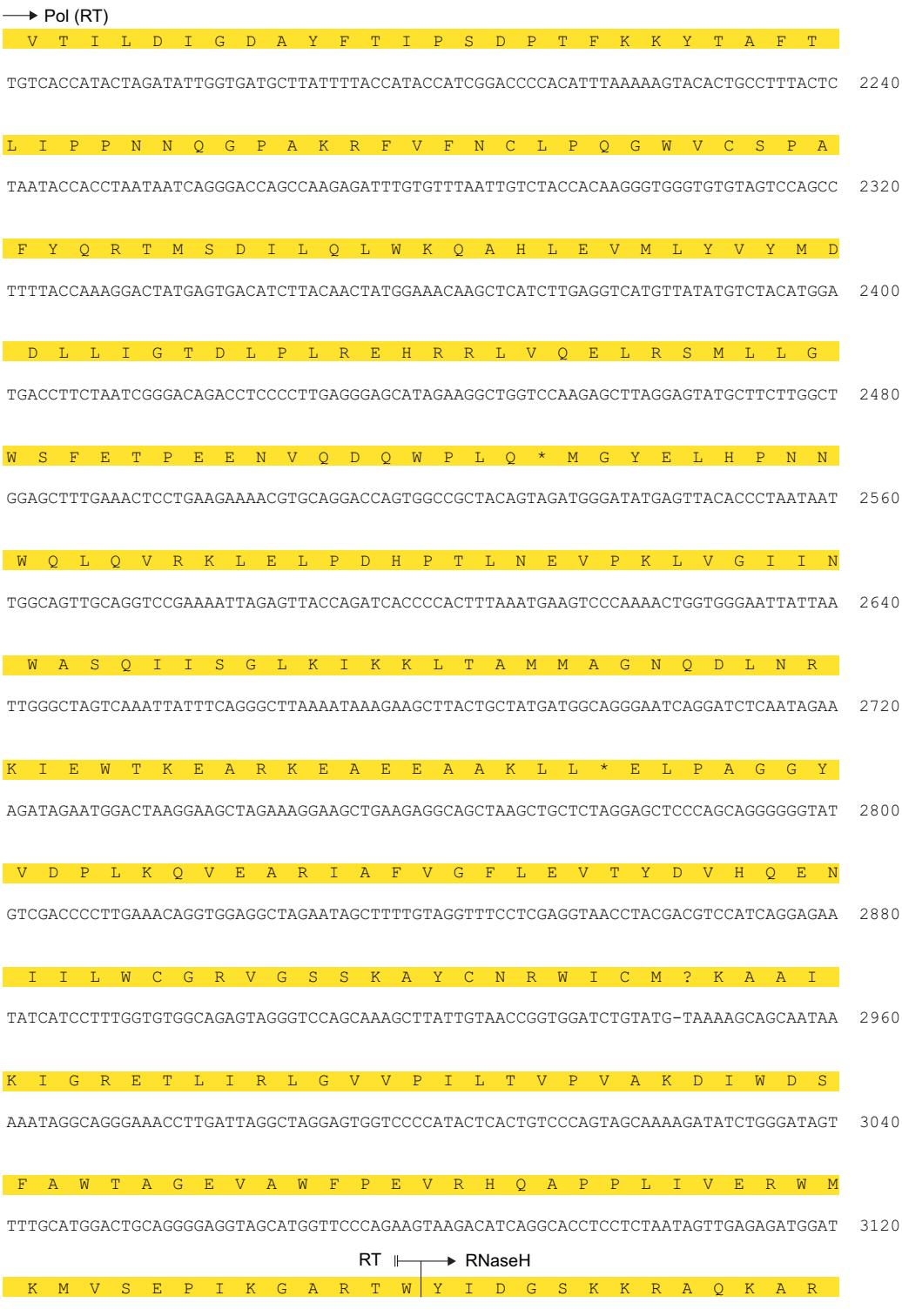


Fig. S2. continued.

→ 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 CAGGAATTGGACAGAGGAGAGAAGGCACAAGTACAGGAACTGGAGGGCTCAAATCAAAAGCAGAATTGGCAGCCTTA 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 TTGTATGCCTTACAGCAGGAAGACCAAGAACATTATCACTGATTCTCAATATGAAAGTGCTGCGACTCGT 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 GCCATGGGTTAGCGATTCTCCCTGGTGCAGAGCATACAAAGCAGTAGAGAAAAACAGGCTATCTATTAGATTGGG 3440

RNaseH II → dUTPase
 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 TGCCAGGTATAAGGAATCCCAGGAAATCATAAAATTGATGAAGAAATTCAATATTGCAAGGTTGGTTATCCAAGGC 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 ACAGGTATCCTCCTAAAGAGAGAGAGGATGTAGGCTATGATTACAAATTCCAGAAGATGTGTACCTGCAGGGCTGG 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 AAGGCGGTCCCGTTGGTGAACCTGTGAGTCATAGATTCTGGTATAGAGGACCCATCATCATCCTATGGAATCTT 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 CTCAGATGGGGGTGATTCTTTAGGTGGAGTCATAGATTCTGGTATAGAGGACCCATCATCATCCTATGGAATCTT 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 AATAGAAAGGCAGTACTCCTAAAGCCGAAAAGAGTGGCTCAACTAGTTATAATGTCCTACTTCATGAGGAGTTGCA 3840

dUTPase II → IN
 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 ACAAGTTCAGCAGGTAAAATTGACACGCCCGAGGTGAAGGAGCATTGGTCCACTGGAACCTATTCTGGAGGCCA 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 TCCCTAGAGCAGAAAGTGTACATGAACTATGGCACTCGGGGTTAAAGCTCTCATGCAGGATTGGAAATATCTCAAATG 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 GTGGCTAAAGCCATCGTCATAATGCTTAATTGCCAAGGGAAAGGGCTGCCATTACAGGGTGGATTACACCCCC 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 GGGGACATGGCAGATGGATGTTACCCACTGGGAAGGACATAACTGTTAGTAGCAGTTGAGACTGCTCTGGTTAACAT 4160

Fig. S2. continued.

→ Pol (IN)

W A K T I P D E T A K T T L L A T L E L H S V F K V S

4161 GGGCTAAACTATCCCTGATGAAACAGCCAAACCACTTTGGCTACATTAGAACTGCACAGTGTTCAGGTGAGT 4240

H L H T D N G L N F T A E R F T N A L A W L G I K H S

4241 CATTACATACAGATAATGGGCTTAATTCACTGCTGAAAGATTACTAATGCTCTTGCGTGGTAGGCATTAAGC 4320

T G I P Y N S H S Q G V V E S T N K L L K E M L H K

4321 CACAGGCATCCCCTATAATTCTCACTCTAAGGGTAGTGAATCTACCAATAAGTTGAAAGAAATGCTCCACAAA 4400

I R P K M E T V H A A V Y M A L F V I N F K Q R G G V

4401 TTAGACCCAAAATGGAGACAGTTCACGGCTGTCTATATGGCTTATTGTCATTAATTAAACAAAGGGTGGAGTG 4480

G G T T R Y E R H L D M G L E D L Q N Y H F K N L D S

4481 GGAGGTACAACATAGATATGAAAGACATTTAGACATGGGATTGGAAGACTTACAAAATTACCATTCAAAATTGGACTC 4560

Y H V Y F K Q P P Q K T W Q G P A R L L Y K G Q G A

4561 GTACCATGTTACTTAAACAGCCACCTCAAAAACCTGGCAGGGACCAGCTCGTCTCCTTATAAGGGCAGGGAGCAG 4640

Pol (IN) ||

V V C E D Q G K T I A V P R R Y C K I I T G G E *

4641 TGGTCTGCGAGGATCAAGGAAAGACAATAGCAGTACCTAGACGCTACTGCAAGATCATAACAGGAGGGAAATAGCATACA 4720

→ Vif

M Q E C W T D S A F R V F Q Q Q G P L L P T L R D W

4721 GAATGCAGGAATGTTGGACTGACTCTGCTTCCGAGTGTTCACAGCAGGGACCCTGCTGCCACCTGAGGGATTGG 4800

Vif conserved motif

S E W R E A S L Q L L P Y M A P V T A E E R D W F D L

4801 AGTGAGTGGAGAGAGGCCTCTGCAACTACTGCCATATATGGCACAGTAACAGCGGAAGAGAGACTGGTCGACCT 4880

→ Tat

M A G K

L A Y A L P K V P L S V L I P I F R G P Q E K W R V

4881 TCTAGCTTATGCTTGCCTAAAGTACCCCTTCTGTCTTAATACCTATTTCAAGGGGGCCGAAGAAAATGGCGGGTAA 4960

Vif ||

S L Q R W L W Y T H F A R G H W E H N *

4961 GCTTGCAACGCTGGCTTGGTATACTCACTTGCGCGGGGCACTGGGAACACAATTAGCATTGCTAAACCCCCACCCA 5040

→ Env (signal peptide)

I V R L L T N N T E P P I V F C E S E Q G H L G C A P

M C S

5041 TTGTAGACTTACCAATAATACAGAACCCCTATAGTGTCTGTGAGTCTGAGCAGGGGACTTGGATGTGCTCCA 5120

Tat ||

A L F S Y V N A S I N I S H P *

S S I F V C * C F Y Q Y F S P L E E E V D P W D S S L

5121 GCTCTATTTCGTATGTTAATGCTTCTATCAATATTCTCACCTTAGAGGAAGAGGTTGATCCATGGGATAGCTTTG 5200

Fig. S2. continued.



5201 GGATTGTTCACAGACTGGGTATCCGGAGCCCATAATGCAGTGGCTGACTCAAAGAGGCCAGGAATGGAGGGATATTGCCA 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 ACCAATGAACGTACGCRGGCTAACATACTTACTAGAAATTGTACCAGGCCTATGTGGATTATGAAAGTAGACCTGAAA 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 ACATTCAAGGAGACAATTCACATATGCAGTTAAATTGTACTAACCTGTGTGGAAAGAGTGTAAACAAAGATTG 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 TTCTTCCGGGTAAACCCACCTCTTGATGCCAACCTTAGACTTGTGTTAGACCACCTTGCTTAAGAAGATGTCC 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 ACCAACCAATAGGACGGACTGGAGGCAACCTTATAAGTGCCTGAGCAATGCCTAACCTGTACAGAGGCAGTAAATA 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 TAACTGTCGAAACTTGTGGCAATCACAGGGAGTGTAAACCCAAATCAAACAGGGTGAGCTGTACCAAGAGGAAATG 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 AGGGTAACAGTCCAAACTGAGCACGACCCATTGGATAAGGTCTTGAGACTGTGAAAATACCAAAATGACCTGTAA 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 TCTTACAGGAGCTAAAATAACAGTGGCAAAAGGGCATAGTTGACCCCTGTTATTCCTTGCTATAATGCCACAAAGA 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 AAGGAAGAGGAGGCAACGGCAATCCCATACTGCTTATCTCTGTAACTACAATGGGACGTCTGGGACGTTAACCAATTGT 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 GAAAGAGTTTAAAGTGTCAATGCCAGGGCACAAGATCCCATAATTATCCAACCTATCCTGGGGAAAGTGGTTACT 6000

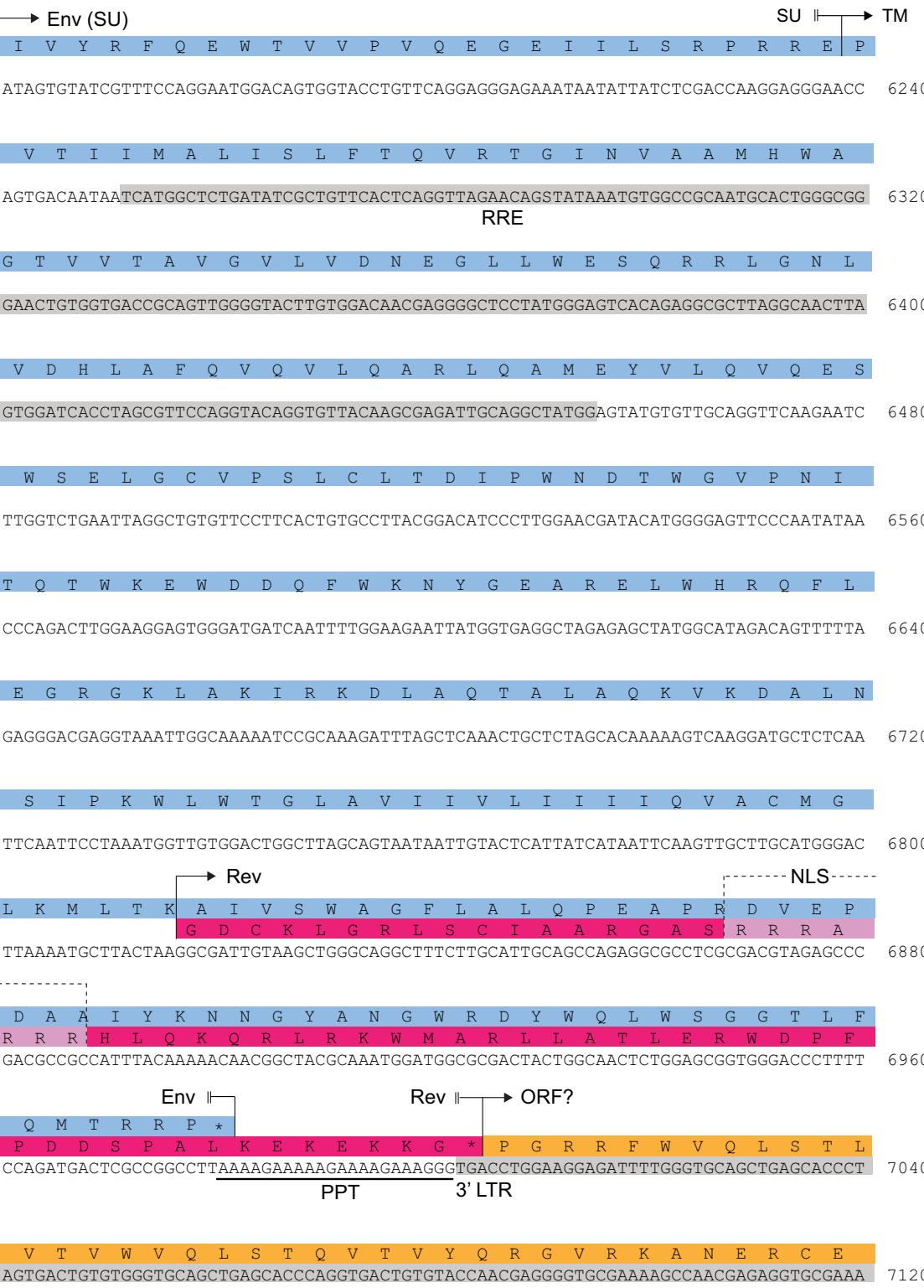
H L P M E E T G D P V Q C N A S F Q W L S R S V A L

6001 GCATCTCCAATGGAGAACAGGGATCCAGTACAGTGTAAATGCCTCTTCCAGTGGCTATCAAGGAGTGTGGCGTTAC 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 ACGACACTGGGTACTGAAGCCAATATCTATAGCTCCTTGGGCAGAGGAAGCATGGAGAGATGGTAGAAACTAC 6160

Fig. S2. continued.

**Fig. S2.** continued.

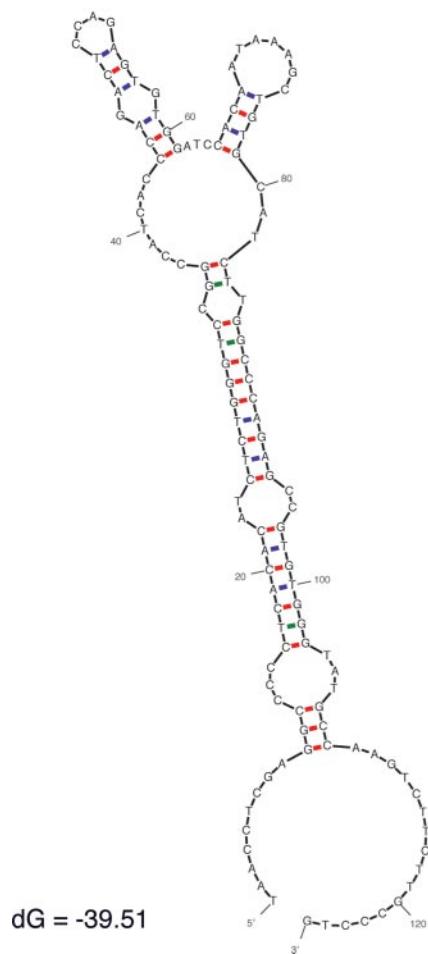
	→ ORF?		
7121	R C C V S I Q E T T A D C L S H L Y S L H K D F A F	GGTGCTGTGAGCATACAGGAAACCACAACCGCAGACTGTCTTCACACCTTACAGCTTACACAAGGACTTGCTTTC	7200
		ORF?	
7201	Y L G K G G Y F S T W G L G R A W G S I Y K P E V A *	TATTTGGGGAAAGGGGGCTACTTCAGTACTTGGGGCTTGGGGAGGGCTTGGGGAGCATATAAGCCTGAGGTTGCCTA	7280
7281	ACCTCGAGGTCCCCTCACGCATCTGGTCCGCCATCACCCAGACTCAGAGTGTGGATCCAC AATAAA GCTGTGCATC		7360
7314	TTGGACCCAGAGCCGTGTGGGTCTTCTTA CC		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 polypyrimidine tract
- NLS nuclear localisation signal
- TAR transactivation response element
- RRE rev-responsive element

Fig. S2. continued.

TAR



RRE

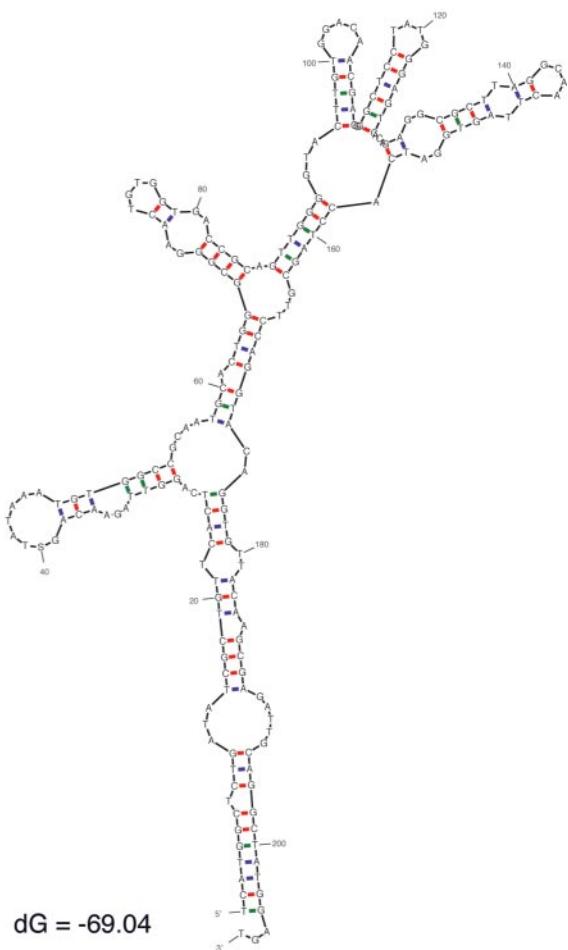


Fig. S3. Putative RNA secondary structure motifs in pSIVgml. Secondary structures were predicted using the MFOLD thermodynamic folding algorithm (4), and assessed by comparison to well-characterized examples in other lentiviruses; (*Left*) the putative TAR (transactivation responsive region) downstream 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.

4. 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.
5. 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.

Table S1. Complete and low coverage genome sequence data screened

Species	Common name	Release files	Stage*	Geographic range
Complete genome assemblies				
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	human	NCBI build 36 version 2 (2006)	Complete	Worldwide
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	chimpanzee	NCBI build 2 version 1 (2006)	Complete	Africa
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	rhesus monkey	NCBI build 2 version 1 (2006)	Complete	Asia
Low coverage genome assemblies				
<i>Microcebus murinus</i>	grey mouse lemur	EMBL Broad Institute Release 1	30% coverage	Madagascar
Trace archive raw sequence files				
<i>Aotus nancymaae</i>	Ma's night monkey	001–002	613023	South America
<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	spider monkey	001	28627	South America
<i>Callicebus moloch</i>	dusky titi	001–002	624987	South America
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	squirrel monkey	001	1740	South America
<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	common marmoset	001–058	28216241	South America
<i>Eulemur macaco</i>	black lemur	001	3967	Madagascar
<i>Lemur catta</i>	ring-tailed lemur	001	92444	Madagascar
<i>Microcebus murinus</i>	grey mouse lemur	001–017	8339325	Madagascar
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	gorilla	001–008	4119727	Africa
<i>Papio anubis</i>	olive baboon	001–003	1001661	Africa
<i>Papio cynocephalus</i>	yellow baboon	001–002	625576	Africa
<i>Colobus guereza</i>	guereza	001–002	630384	Africa
<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	vervet monkey	001	179976	Africa
<i>Otolemur garnettii</i>	galago	001–018	8859530	Africa
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	orang utan	001–025	12157107	South East Asia
<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	white-cheeked gibbon	001–009	4499952	South East Asia
<i>Hylobates concolor</i>	black gibbon	001	2282	South East Asia
<i>Tarsius syrichta</i>	tarsier	001–029	14116211	South East Asia

*For trace archive genome data, the number of sequence reads screened is shown. Sequences reads are typically ≈800 bp in length.