

Methods

Epidemiologic Aspects of the HIV+ Cohort Studied. Patients with HIV-1 participating in the US Air Force portion of the Military HIV Program Natural History Project contributed samples for this study. Wilford Hall Medical Center (WHMC) is the referral hospital for all Air Force personnel who develop infection with HIV. The voluntary, fully informed consent of the subjects used in this research was obtained as required by Air Force Regulation (AFR) 169-9. A total of 1,120 patients were evaluated, including 507 seroconverting individuals. The demographic background of this cohort is 55% European American (EA), 36% African American (AA), 6% Hispanic American (HA) and 3% other. The median age at the time of diagnosis was 28 years (range, 18 to 70 years), and 94% of the subjects were males. The median follow-up time was 6.2 years for the entire cohort. It was 6.6 years for the seroconvertors, using as the initial time-point the estimated seroconversion date (the midpoint between the last negative and first positive HIV test). The median time from the last negative HIV-1 test to estimated seroconversion was 10.8 months. Forty percent of this cohort progressed to AIDS (1987 criteria) and 39% died during the study period, which ended December 1999. Additional epidemiological features of the HIV-1 infected cohort are as described (1, 2). Control unlinked European-, African- and Hispanic-American blood donors from North America were also genotyped. The characteristics of the European- and African-American control groups were as described (1). The Hispanic American controls were from blood donors in San Antonio, TX. The views expressed here are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy of the Department of Defense or other departments of the US government.

References for Supplemental Data

1. Gonzalez, E., Bamshad, S., Sato, N., Mummidi, S., Dhanda, R., Catano, G., Cabrera, S., McBride, M., Cao, X.-H., Merrill, G., O'Connell, P., Bowden, D. W., Freedman, B. I., Anderson, S. A., Walter, E. A., Evans, J. S., Stephan, K. T., Clark, R. A., Tyagi, S., Ahuja, S. S., Dolan, M. J. & Ahuja, S. K. (1999) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* **96**, 12004-12009.
2. Mummidi, S., Ahuja, S. S., Gonzalez, E., Anderson, S. A., Santiago, E. N., Stephan, K. T., Craig, F. E., O'Connell, P., Tryon, V., Clark, R. A., Dolan, M. J. & Ahuja, S. K. (1998) *Nat Med* **4**, 786-93.
3. Carrington, M., Dean, M., Martin, M. P. & O'Brien, S. J. (1999) *Hum Mol Genet* **8**, 1939-45.
4. Mummidi, S., Bamshad, M., Ahuja, S. S., Gonzalez, E., Feuillet, P. M., Begum, K., Galvis, M. C., KostECKI, V., Valente, A. J., Murthy, K. K., Haro, L., Dolan, M. J., Allan, J. S. & Ahuja, S. K. (2000) *J Biol Chem* **275**, 18946-61.
5. Mangano, A., Gonzalez, E., Dhanda, R., Catano, G., Bamshad, M., Bock, A., Duggirala, R., Williams, K., Mummidi, S., Clark, R. A., *et al.* (2001) *J. Infect. Dis.* **186**, in press.
6. Liu, H., Chao, D., Nakayama, E. E., Taguchi, H., Goto, M., Xin, X., Takamatsu, J. K., Saito, H., Ishikawa, Y., Akaza, T., *et al.* (1999) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **96**, 4581-5.