

**Variable switching rates of malaria virulence genes are associated with  
chromosomal position**

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### Figure Legends

**Figure S1. Transcriptional analysis of bulk NF54 culture used for second limiting dilution experiment .**

Transcriptional analysis of the unselected NF 54 bulk culture again reveals favored expression of central *var* genes located on chromosome 4. As in Figure 1 A the central *var* locus PFD1005c is the most actively transcribed *var* gene.

**Figure S2. Overview of wild type NF 54 clone *var* transcriptional analysis.** 10 clones were generated from the original NF54 culture and transcriptional analysis was performed at time points ranging from 6 to 28 weeks after the initial cloning experiment. Cloning by limiting dilution was performed on 2 separate occasions (see materials and methods). Clones G6, D2, F6 and A6 are in parenthesis because they expressed the same gene.

**Figure S3. Overview of *var* gene transcriptional analysis in transgenic parasites carrying the blasticidin-S-deaminase selectable marker gene at different chromosomal locations.** The diagram shows the strategy used to isolate different parasite populations, which were then grown for different time periods either with or without selection with blasticidin. Addition of blasticidin to the culture media selects for expression of a single, transgenic *var* gene and consequent silencing of all other *var* genes in the parasite genome. Removal of blasticidin pressure allows the parasites to switch *var* expression freely.

Figure S 1

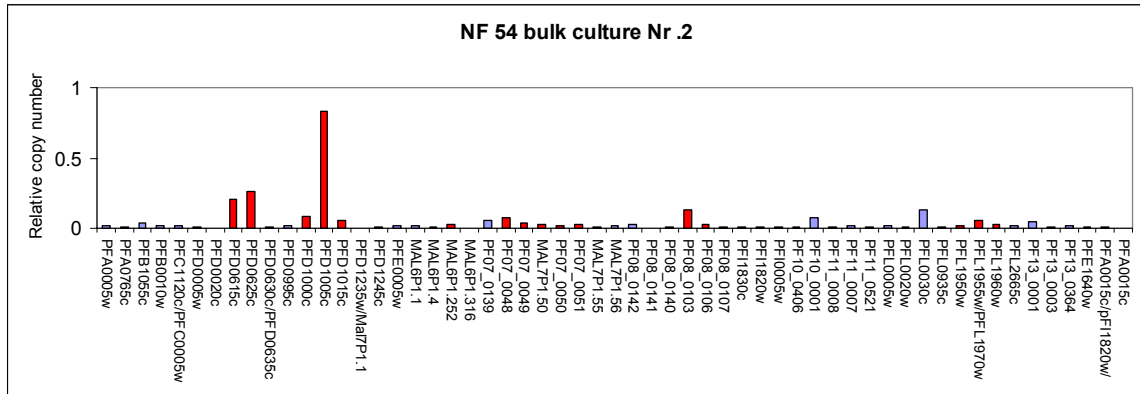


Figure S2

Clone C3 used for transformation with blasticidin deaminase (*bsd*)

