

Antigenically intact hemagglutinin in circulating avian and swine influenza viruses and potential for H3N2 pandemic

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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Figure S1. Phylogeny tree of 1968 pandemic HA and selected seasonal vaccine, avian and swine H3 HAs. Human isolates are labeled in red; remaining isolates are labeled in blue. When compared to seasonal HAs, the avian and swine HAs are closer to the 1968 pandemic HA reflecting the archival nature in those species.

Figure S2. N-linked glycosylation and antigenic drift of A/H3N2 HA. The influence of N-linked glycosylation on the antigenic drift was captured by changes in the AI values of the individual antigenic regions (**a-e**) before and after the accumulation of glycosylation sites. Glycosylation sites that protect region A appeared in 1996 (at positions 122 & 133) and 1999 (at position 144); glycosylation site that protects region E appeared in 1974 (at position 63). Upward pointing arrows are drawn to indicate these time periods on the X-axis.

Figure S1.

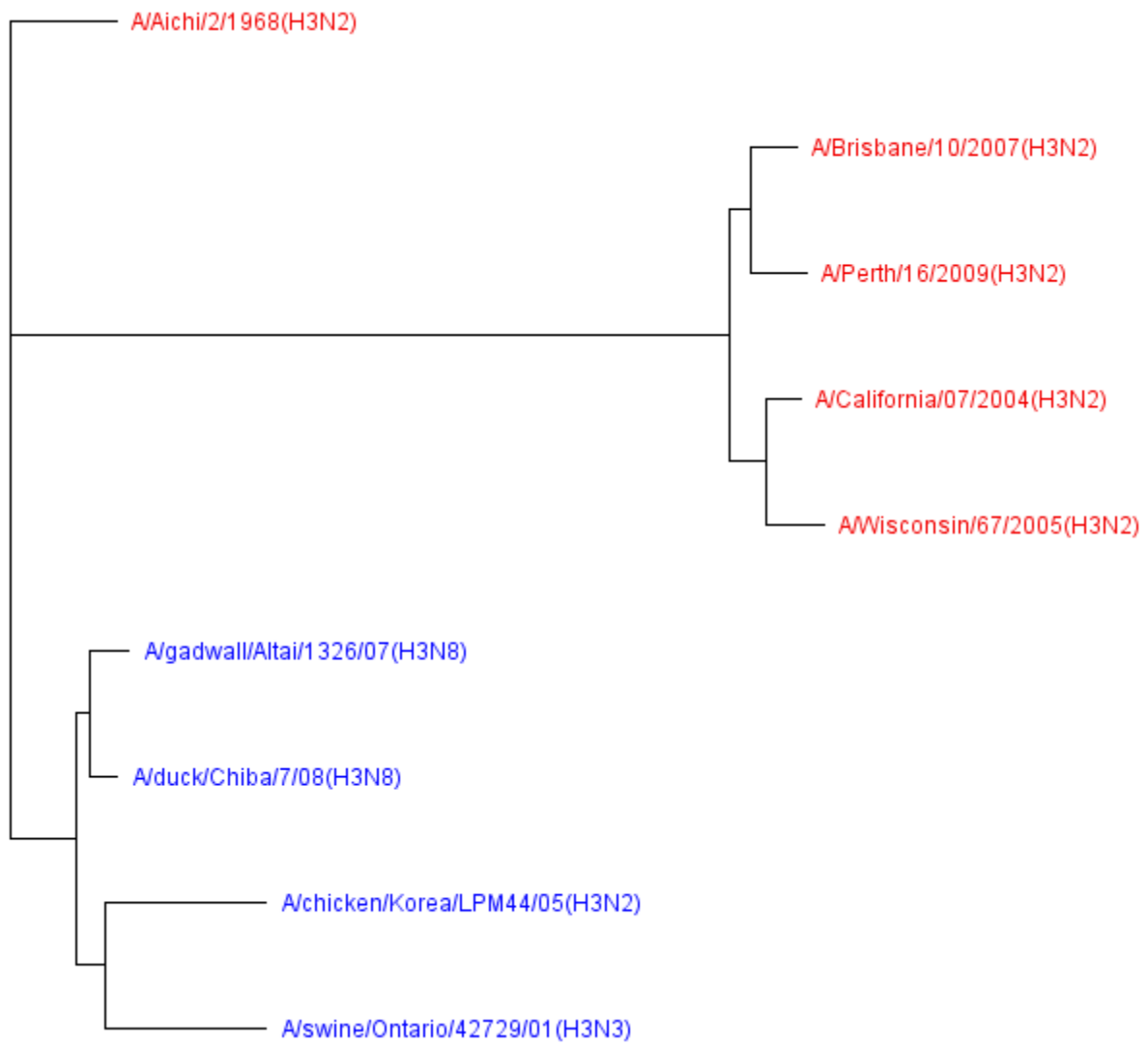
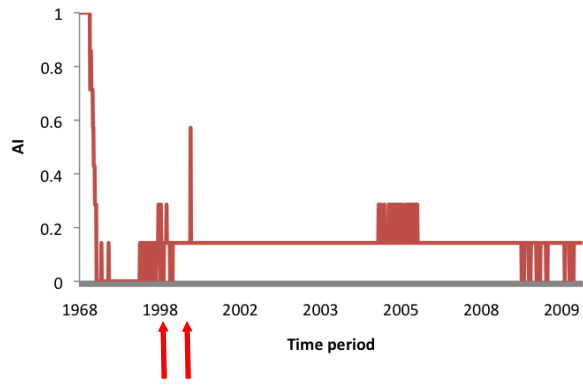
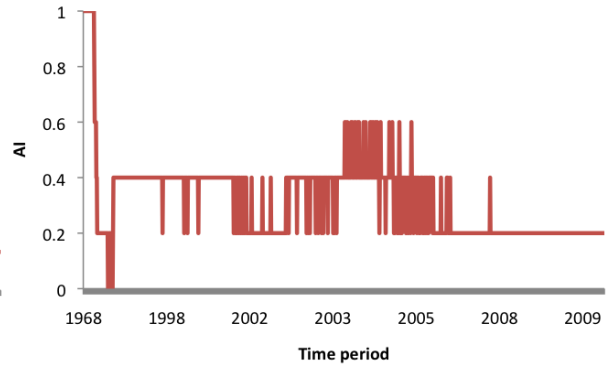


Figure S2.

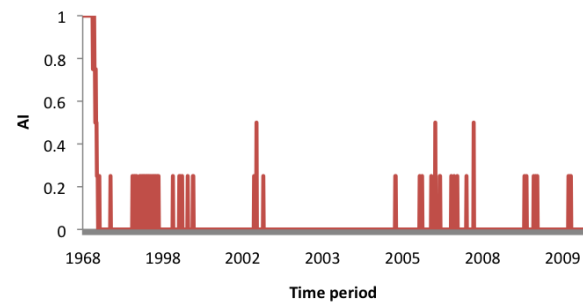
a



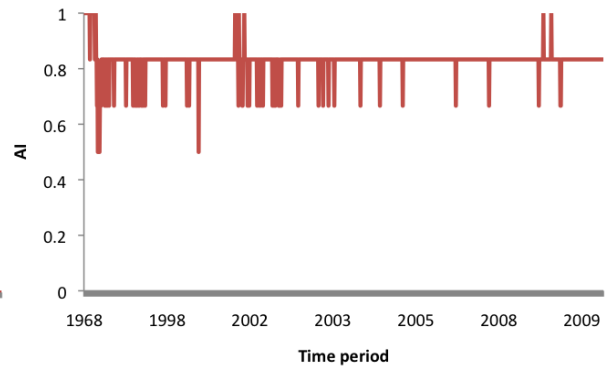
b



c



d



e

