**Supplemental Figure:**

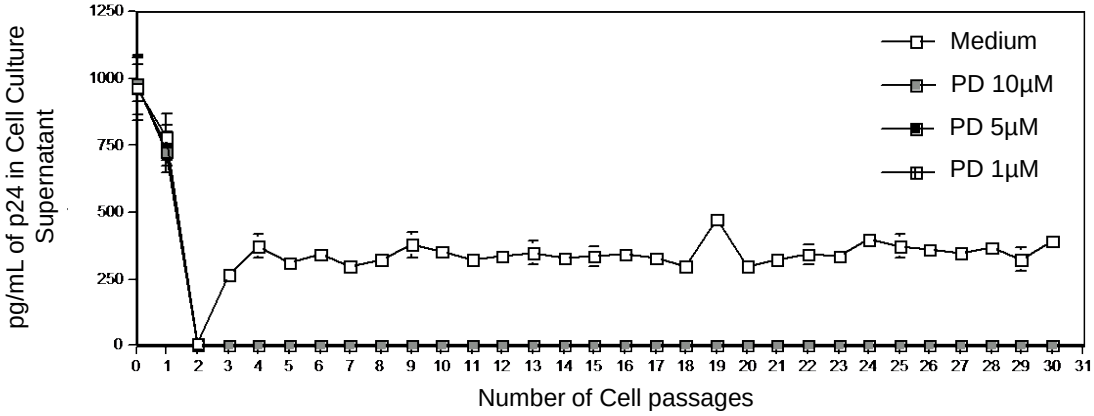


**Figure S1. PD does not foster the emergence of escape mutants.** HIV-1 (1 ng of p24 of NL4.3) was added to TZM-bl cells (1 x $10^6$ cells). Fifteen minutes later, an aliquot of supernatant was collected for viral input normalization, and PD was added to cells at the indicated concentrations. Cells were then split every two days for a period of 60 days. Fresh PD was added at each passage to maintain the same concentration throughout the 60 days. Before each passage an aliquot of supernatant was collected to determine amounts of virus in cell culture via p24 ELISA. Error bars represent standard deviations of triplicate samples. Results are representative of three independent experiments.

PBMC-amplified HIV-1 (NL4.3, 1 ng of p24, corresponding to approximately 1,000-5,000 infectious units) was added to TZM-bl cells (1x $10^6$ cells) (MOI 0.001-0.005). Fifteen minutes later, an aliquot of supernatant (50 µL) was collected for viral input normalization, and PD was added to the cells at 1, 5, or 10 µM. TZM-bl cells were split every two days for a period of 60 days. Fresh PD was added at each passage to maintain the same concentration throughout the 60 days. Before each passage an aliquot of supernatant (50 µL) was collected to determine amount of virus in cell culture via p24 ELISA (Perkin Elmer Life Sciences). During each cell passage, the cells were counted using trypan blue. No increase in the number of “blue” cells was observed. At the end of 60 days, the viability of the entire cell population was determined using the MTT assay and no signal of cellular toxicity was observed at this time.