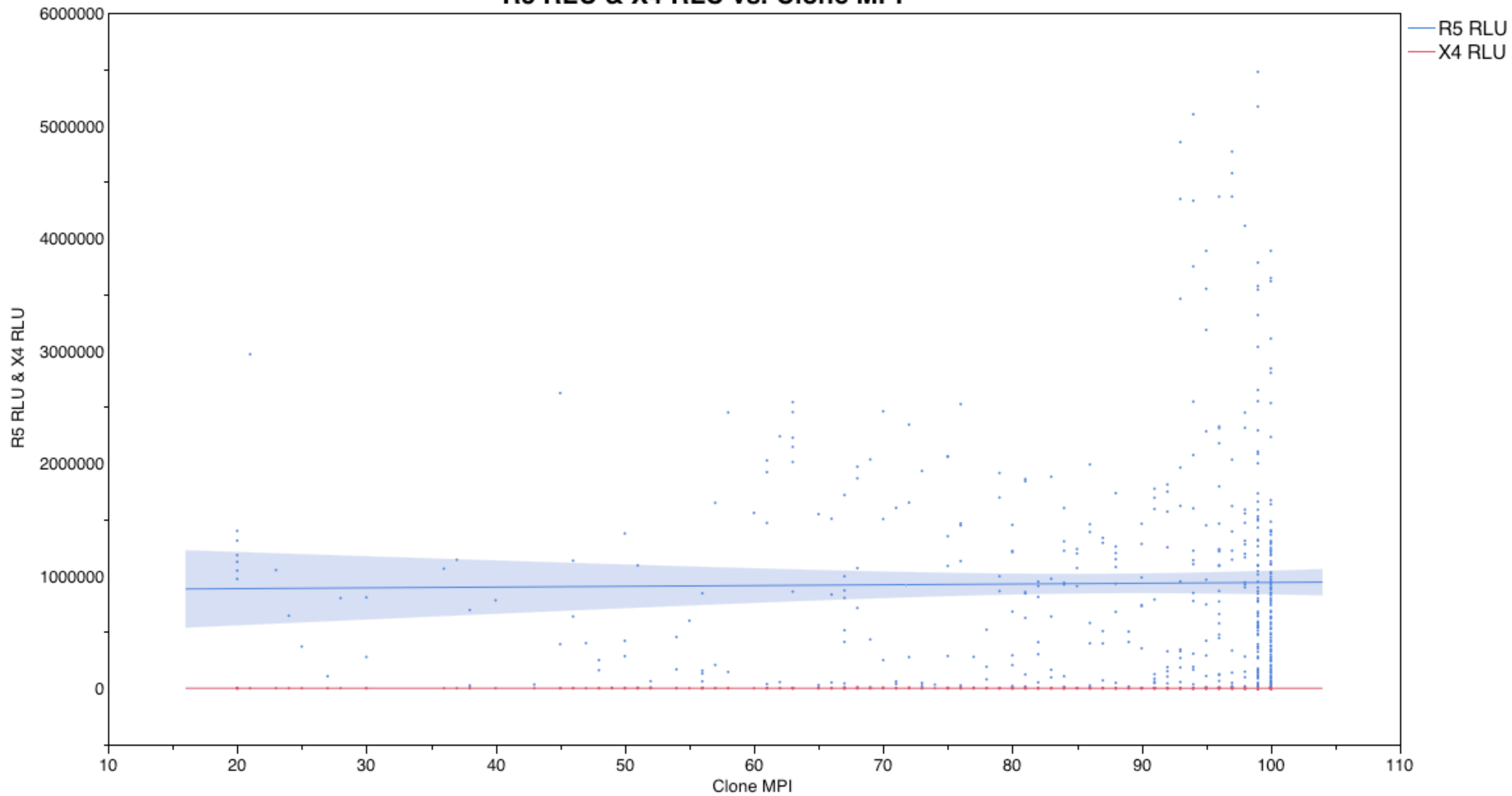


## Supplementary Figures:

**Figure S1.** Plot of luciferase-generated relative light units (RLU) for CCR5 entry efficiency. Clone MPI values are plotted against CCR5 (R5) and CXCR4 (X4) RLU. Blue dots represent CCR5 using clones, while red dots represent CXCR4 using clones. Plots are fitted with linear regression for R5 RLU and X4 RLU, respectively. The results indicate that regardless of resistance state all these clones are R5-tropic viruses.

Figure S1

### R5 RLU & X4 RLU vs. Clone MPI



**Figure S2.** Phylogenetic trees for maraviroc patients (A) 1-8, (B) 9- 16, and placebo-arm patients (C) 18-20. Patient 17 was omitted from phylogenetic analysis due to a lack of scores of pooled resistant MPI. Phylogenetic trees were created using BEAST v1.8.1, with tip nodes calibrated by days since therapy began. Tip nodes show patient number and sequence number, along with sampling day, pooled MPI, and sequence MPI shown in brackets. Node labels are colored by pooled MPI, with red indicating resistant strains (<95% MPI) and green indicating sensitive strains. To the right of every tree, Bayesian skyline plots (top right) and viral load plots (bottom right) are shown. Bayesian skyline plots (black lines) indicate inferred genetic diversity over time (in days) since therapy commencement, which is indicated by a grey vertical line; the blue lines represent the 95% highest posterior density confidence intervals. Viral load plots show the amount of HIV-1 RNA per ml of plasma, with samples taken at multiple time-points, before therapy commencement, during therapy and after therapy termination.

Figure S2 A

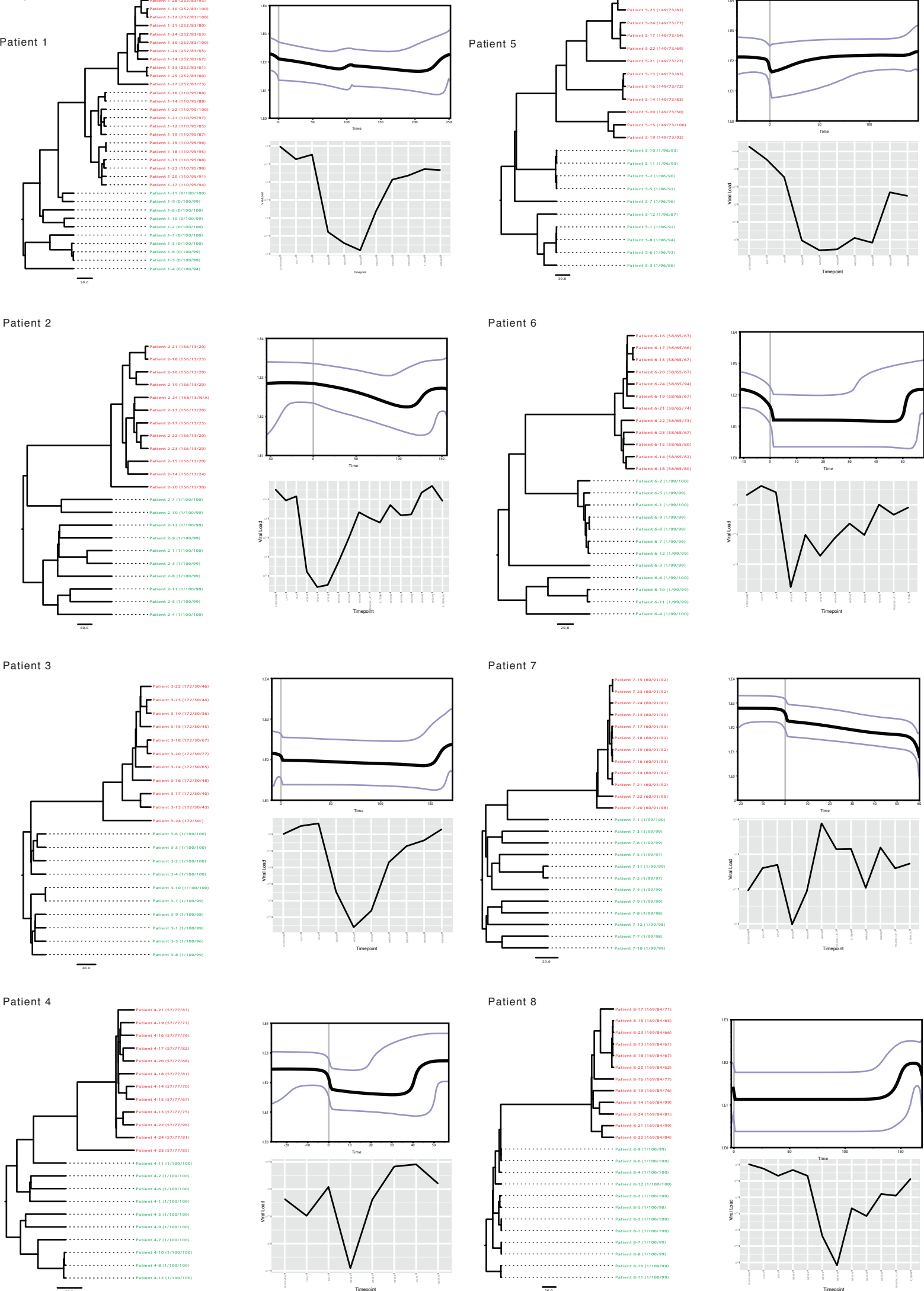
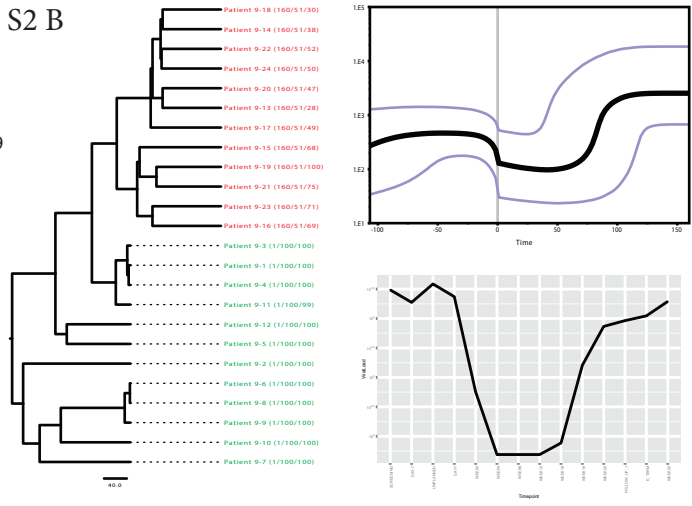
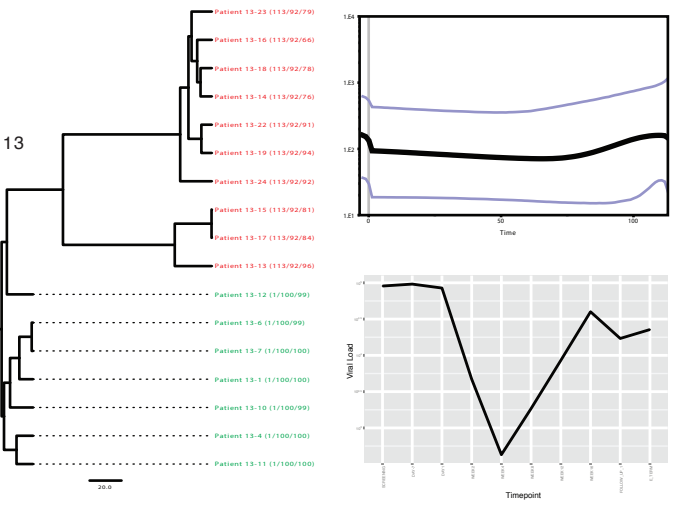


Figure S2 B

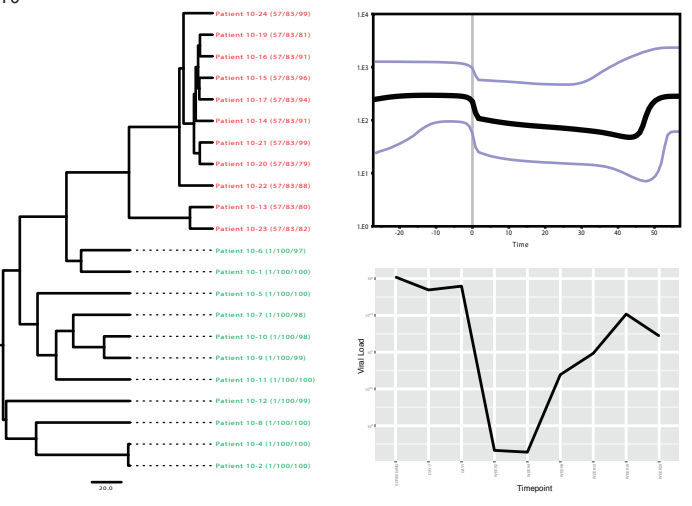
Patient 9



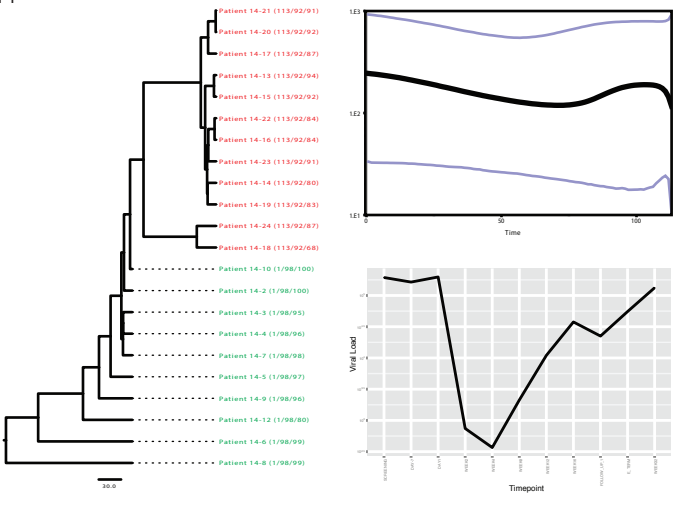
Patient 13



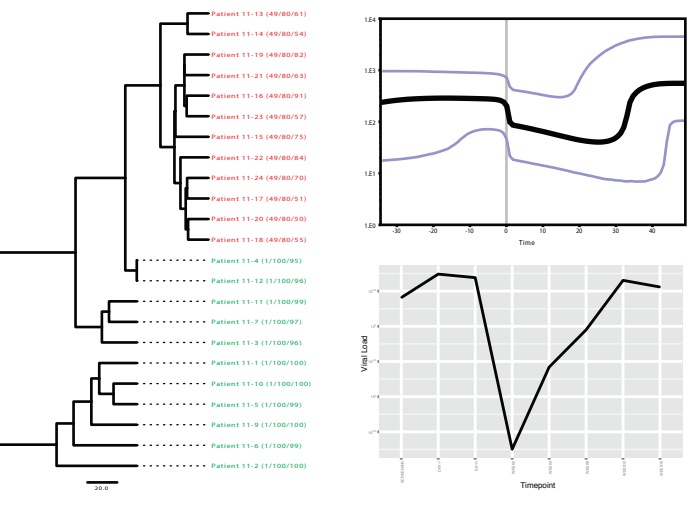
Patient 10



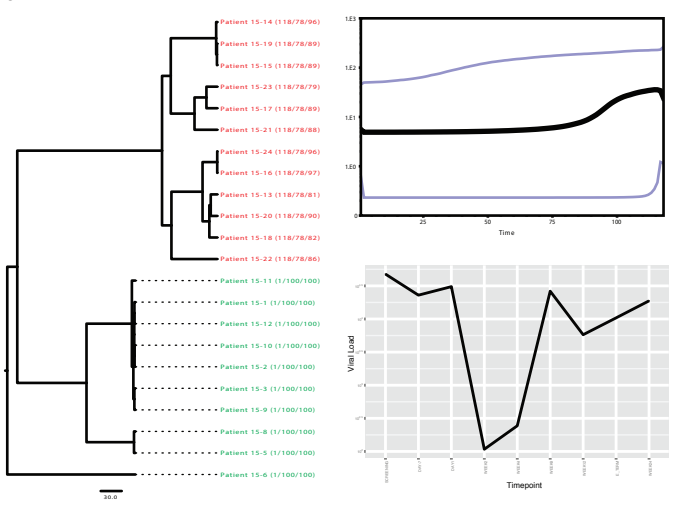
Patient 14



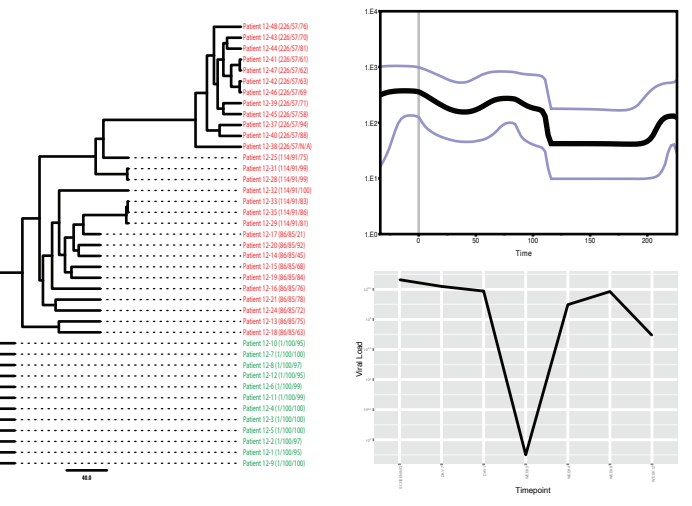
Patient 11



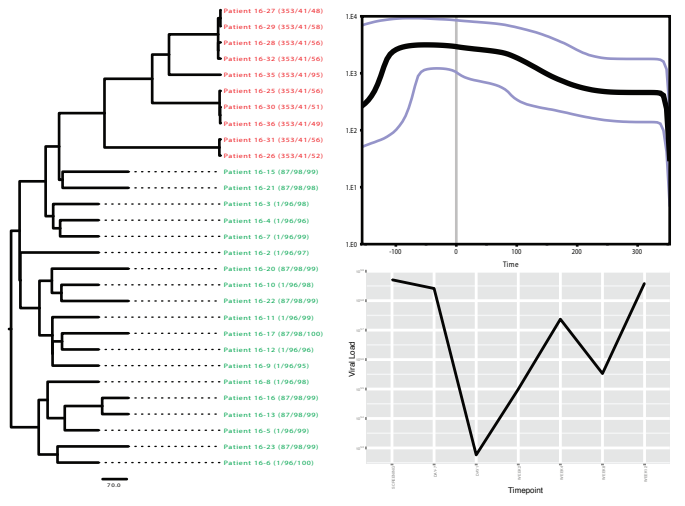
Patient 15



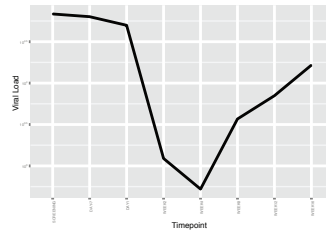
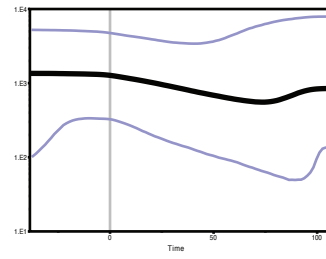
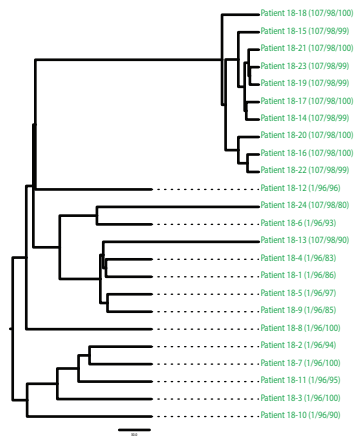
Patient 12



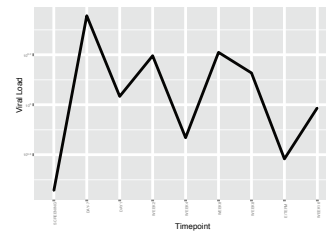
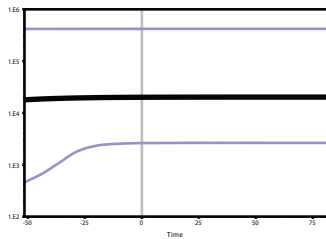
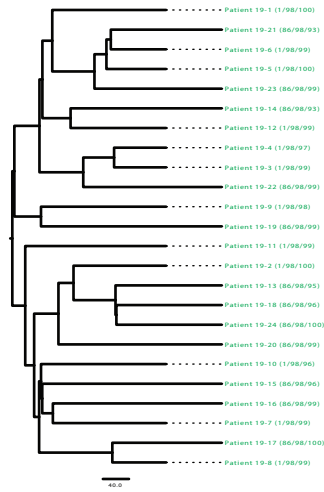
Patient 16



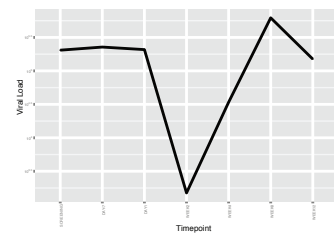
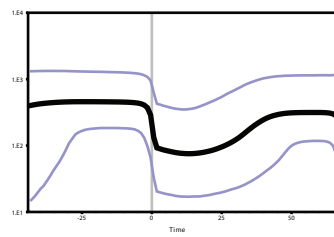
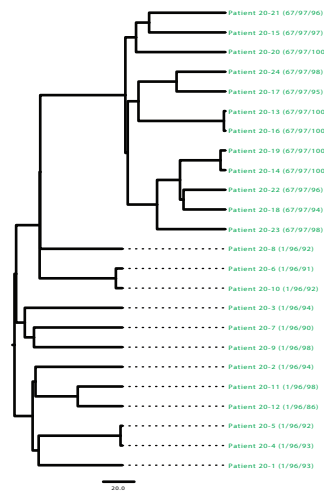
Patient 18



Patient 19

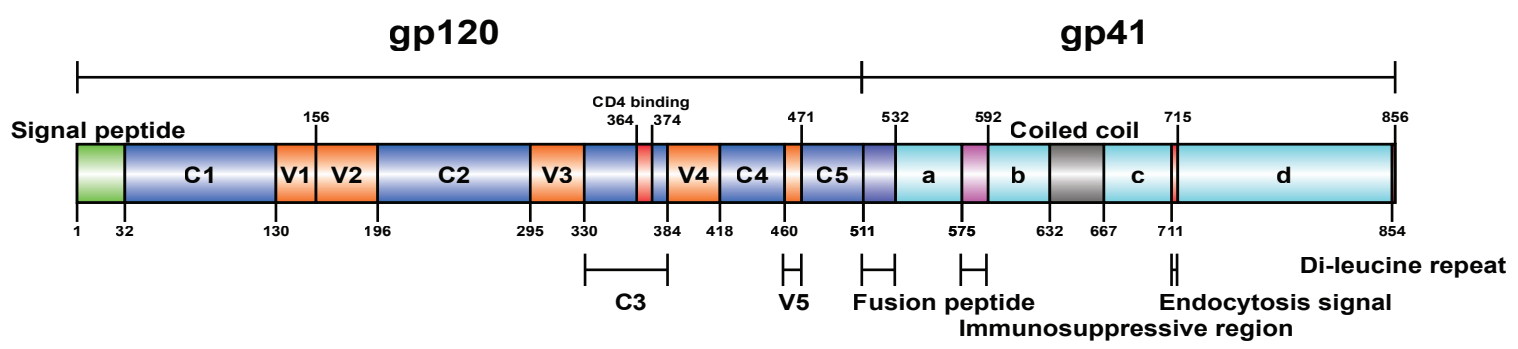
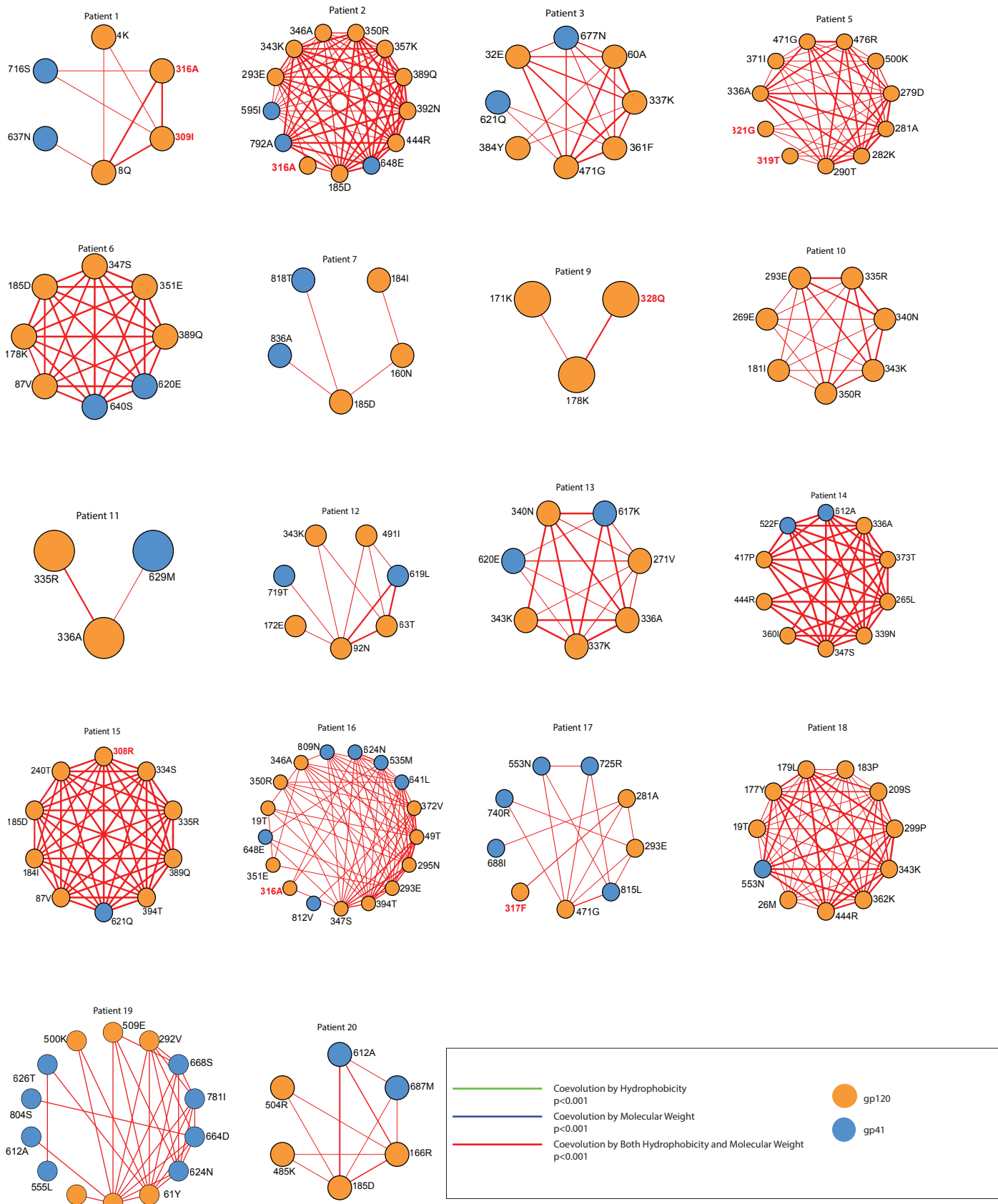


Patient 20



**Figure S3.** Covariation networks of virus from 18 patients. Sites in the V3 loop are labeled red in the network. There are seven patients with V3 loop involved in their networks (patient 1, 2, 5, 9, 15, 16 and 17). All sites in the network coevolve by both hydrophobicity and molecular weight. The size of the edges indicates the strength of covariation.

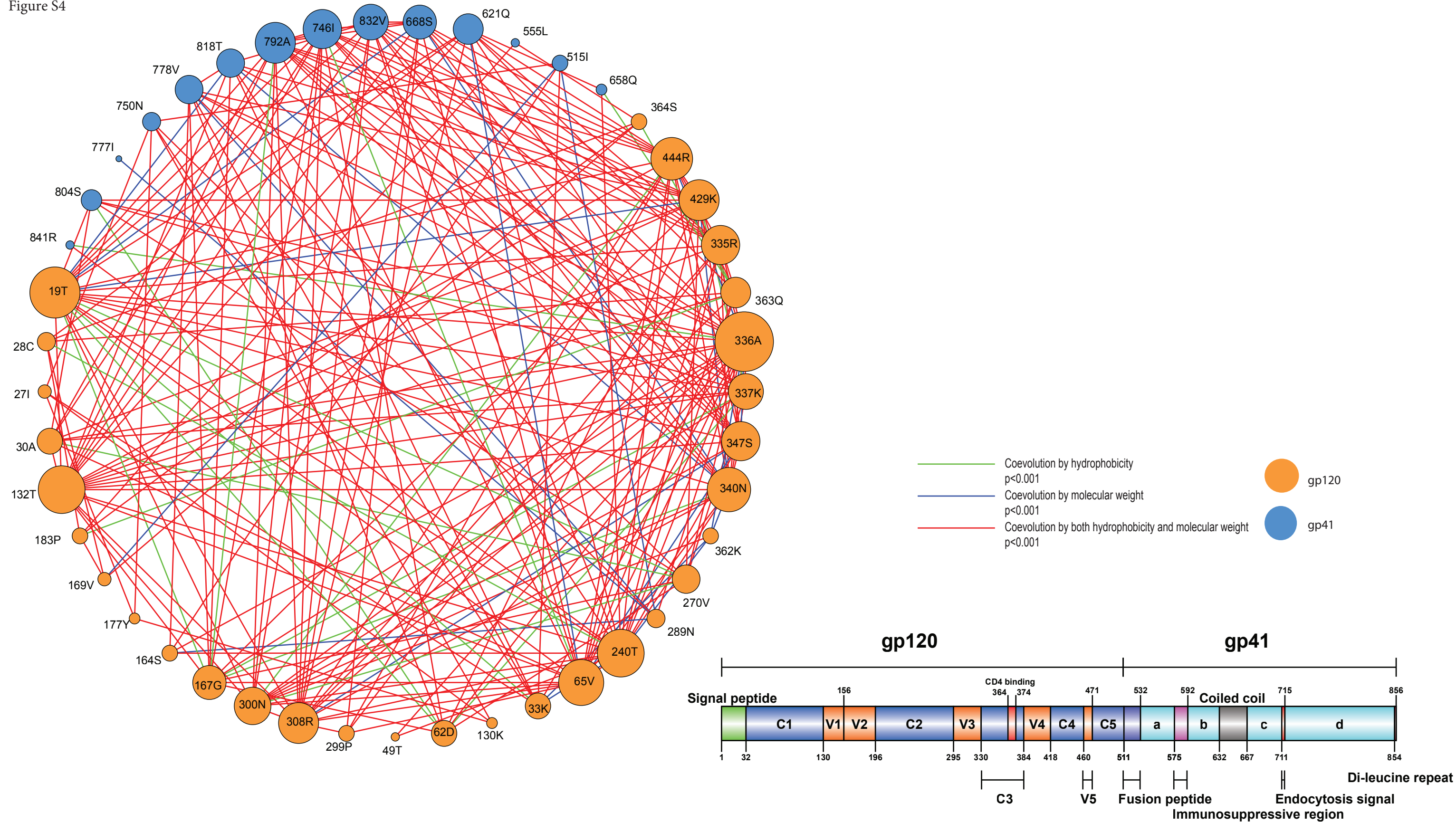
Figure S3





**Figure S4.** Covariation network from viruses when placebo-arm treatment started. The size of each circle indicates the relative number of interactions in the covariation networks. Information regarding positive selection, protein domain and glycosylation can be checked in supplementary table S5.

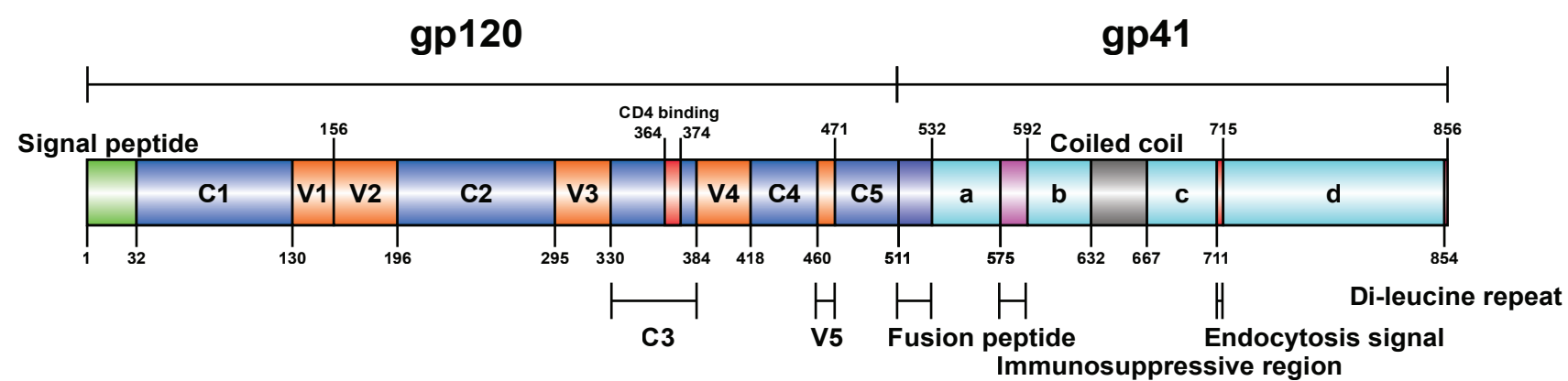
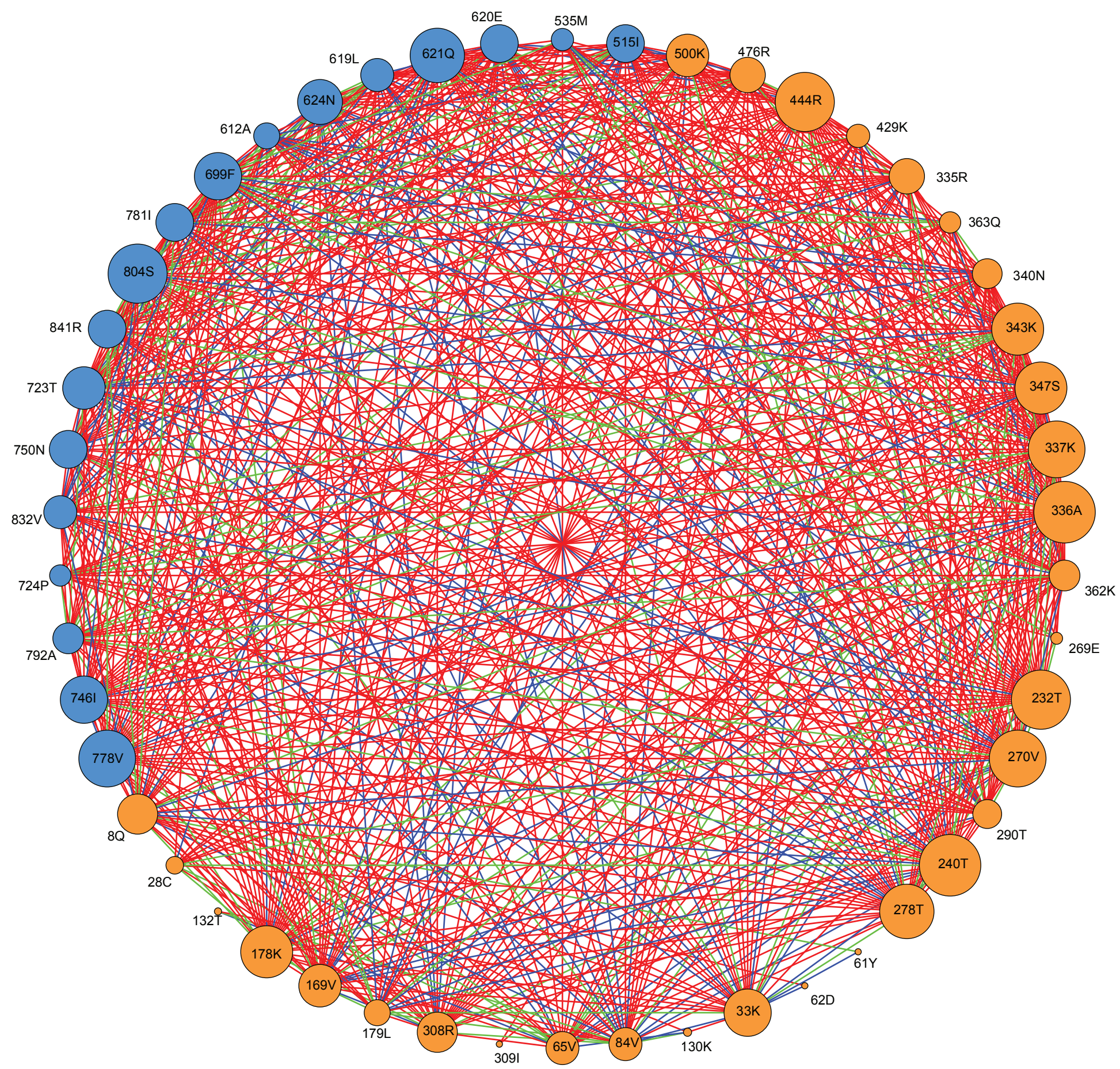
Figure S4



**Figure S5.** Covariation network from viruses after placebo-arm treatment. The size of each circle indicates the relative number of interactions in the covariation networks. Information regarding positive selection, protein domain and glycosylation can be checked in supplementary table S6.



Figure S5



— Coevolution by hydrophobicity  
 $p < 0.001$   
— Coevolution by molecular weight  
 $p < 0.001$   
— Coevolution by both hydrophobicity and molecular weight  
 $p < 0.001$

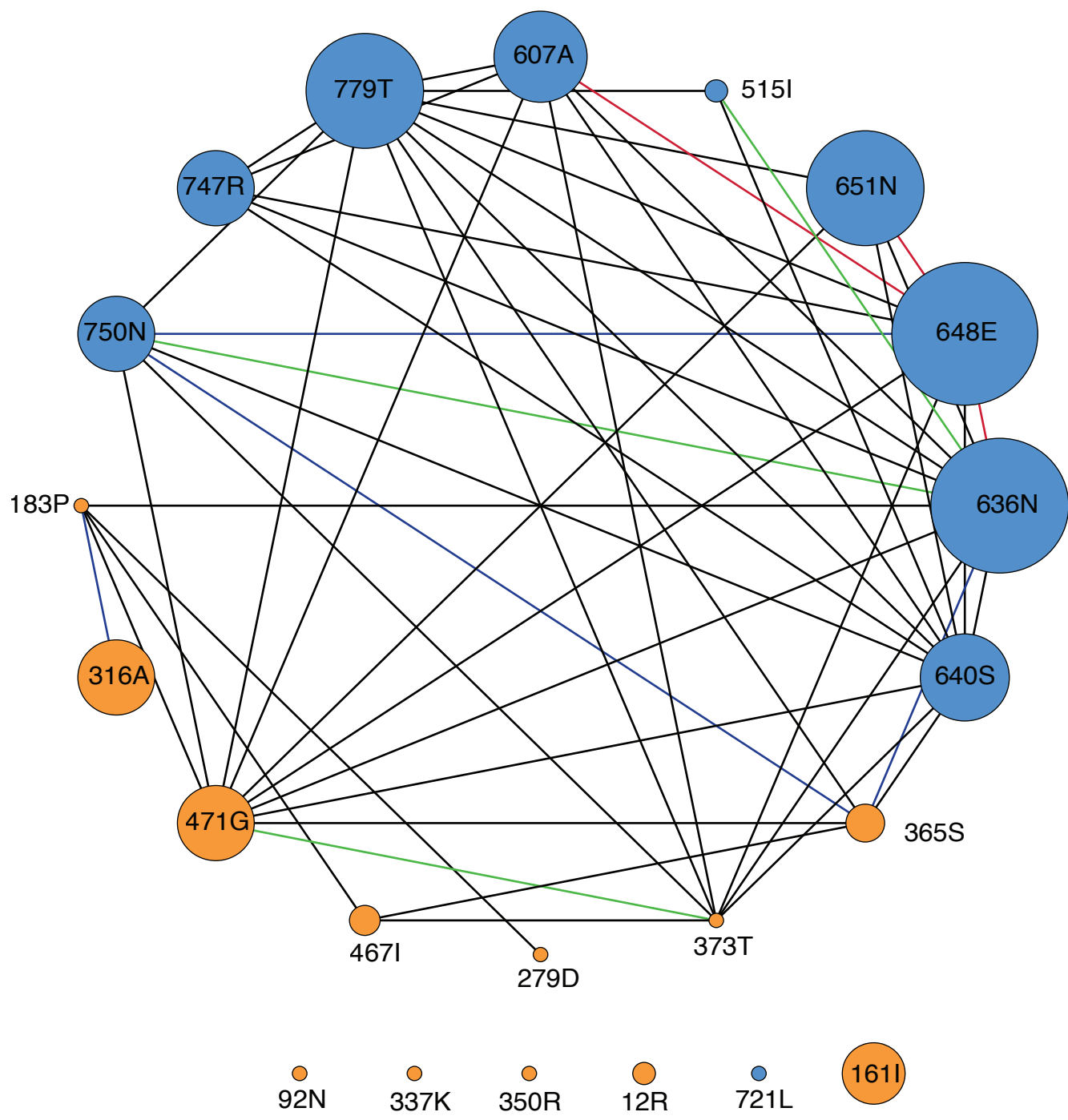
● gp120  
● gp41



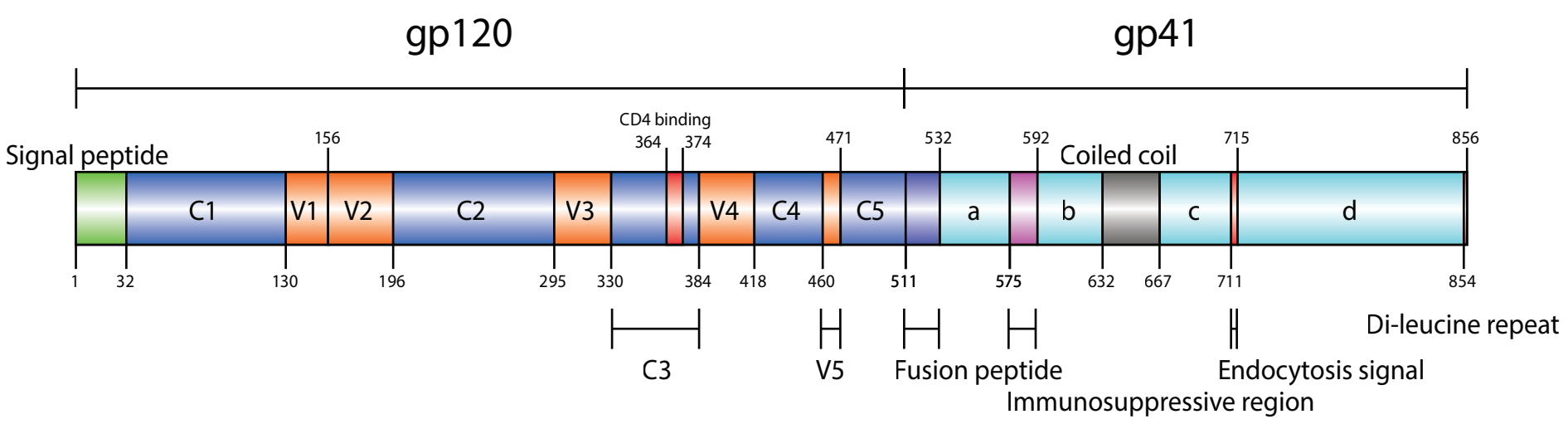
**Figure S6.** A network of covarying sites under positive selection unique to maraviroc-resistant virus. (A) The size of each circle indicates the relative number of interactions in the covariation network. All sites are positively selected ( $p < 0.05$ ) and they are unique to the resistant virus. Covarying sites are connected by lines with three different colours indicating their nature of covariation. Black line indicates the two sites covary by BLOSUM62 scores. Green line indicates the two sites covary by hydrophobicity. Blue line indicates the two sites covary by molecular weight. Finally, red line indicates the two sites covary by both hydrophobicity and molecular weight. The location of each site can be checked in (B). All covarying sites are mapped into a hypothetical structural complex CD4-GP120-CCR5 (Figure S7).

Figure S6

A



B



**Figure S7.** Coevolving sites under positive selection and unique to resistant virus mapped to a hypothetical CD4-GP120-CCR5 structural complex. The complex is shown in A with CD4, GP120, CCR5 and with two N-linked glycans modelled in Table S8 and Figure S6. All coevolving sites are labelled with HXB2 reference amino acids and shown in coloured spheres. Two key interactions, gp120-CD4 and V3-ECL2 (the second extracellular loop of CCR5, coloured red in A and C), are zoomed in B and C, respectively. CD4-GP120-CCR5 complex is based on PDB 2QAD (1) and a CCR5 PDB structure from (2). The two N-glycans (mannose 5) are modelled by GLYCAM (3) and only mannose 5 is modelled (4). The figure was prepared with PyMOL 1.7.5.

1. **Huang CC, Lam SN, Acharya P, Tang M, Xiang SH, Hussan SS, Stanfield RL, Robinson J, Sodroski J, Wilson IA, Wyatt R, Bewley CA, Kwong PD.** 2007. Structures of the CCR5 N terminus and of a tyrosine-sulfated antibody with HIV-1 gp120 and CD4. *Science* **317**:1930-1934.
2. **Garcia-Perez J, Rueda P, Alcami J, Rognan D, Arenzana-Seisdedos F, Lagane B, Kellenberger E.** 2011. Allosteric model of maraviroc binding to CC chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5). *J Biol Chem* **286**:33409-33421.
3. **Kirschner KN, Yongye AB, Tschampel SM, Gonzalez-Outeirino J, Daniels CR, Foley BL, Woods RJ.** 2008. GLYCAM06: a generalizable biomolecular force field. *Carbohydrates. J Comput Chem* **29**:622-655.
4. **Pancera M, Zhou T, Druz A, Georgiev IS, Soto C, Gorman J, Huang J, Acharya P, Chuang GY, Ofek G, Stewart-Jones GB, Stuckey J, Bailer RT, Joyce MG, Louder MK, Tumba N, Yang Y, Zhang B, Cohen MS, Haynes BF, Mascola JR, Morris L, Munro JB, Blanchard SC, Mothes W, Connors M, Kwong PD.** 2014. Structure and immune recognition of trimeric pre-fusion HIV-1 Env. *Nature* **514**:455-461.

Figure S7

