

## **Supplementary Information**

**Title:** Multiple introductions and onward transmission of non-pandemic HIV-1 subtype B strains in North America and Europe.

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**Table S1.** Clade assignment of HIV-1 subtype B subtype *pol* sequences from North America and Europe.

<b>Region</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>B<sub>PANDEMIC</sub></b>	<b>B<sub>CAR</sub></b>
North America	Canada	2,769	2,693 (97.3%)	76 (2.7%)
	US	6,771	6,573 (97.1%)	198 (2.9%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,540</b>	<b>9,266 (97.1%)</b>	<b>274 (2.9%)</b>
Central Europe	Austria	79	79 (100%)	0
	Czech Republic	861	795 (92.3%)	66 (7.7%)
	Germany	1,045	1,020 (97.6%)	25 (2.4%)
	Poland	91	91 (100%)	0
	Slovakia	15	15 (100%)	0
	Switzerland	484	475 (98.1%)	9 (1.9%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,475 (96.1%)</b>	<b>100 (3.9%)</b>
Northern Europe	Denmark	398	397 (99.7%)	1 (0.3%)
	Finland	41	41 (100%)	0
	Norway	58	56 (96.6%)	2 (3.4%)
	Sweden	309	305 (98.7%)	4 (1.3%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>799 (99.1%)</b>	<b>7 (0.9%)</b>
Southern Europe	Italy	2,429	2,412 (99.3%)	17 (0.7%)
	Portugal	289	287 (99.3%)	2 (0.7%)
	Spain	1,556	1,542 (99.1%)	14 (0.9%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>4,241 (99.2%)</b>	<b>33 (0.8%)</b>
Southeastern Europe	Albania	23	23 (100%)	0
	Cyprus	90	90 (100%)	0
	Greece	48	47 (97.9%)	1 (2.1%)
	Montenegro	27	27 (100%)	0
	Romania	84	83 (98.8%)	1 (1.2%)
	Serbia	169	169 (100%)	0
	Slovenia	97	97 (100%)	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>536 (99.6%)</b>	<b>2 (0.4%)</b>
Western Europe	Belgium	294	291 (99.0%)	3 (1%)
	Ireland	6	6 (100%)	0
	Luxembourg	26	25 (96.1%)	1 (3.9%)
	Netherlands	414	405 (97.8%)	9 (2.2%)
	France	479	476 (99.4%)	3 (0.6%)
	United Kingdom	1,093	1,063 (97.3%)	30 (2.7%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>2,266 (98.0%)</b>	<b>46 (2.0%)</b>

**Table S2.** Number of HIV-1 B<sub>CAR</sub> *pol* sequences from North America and Europe that were classified as sporadic lineages (SL) or within local (country-specific) clusters (LC) or international clusters (IC), according to the ML and Bayesian phylogenetic analyses.

Region	Country	Maximum Likelihood (SH- <i>aLRT</i> ≥ 0.95)			Bayesian ( <i>PP</i> ≥ 0.85)		
		SL	LC	IC	SL	LC	IC
North America	Canada	30 (39%)	44 (58%)	2 (3%)	19 (37%)	32 (61%)	1 (2%)
	US	133 (67%)	63 (32%)	2 (1%)	96 (59%)	46 (28%)	22 (13%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b> <b>(59%)</b>	<b>107</b> <b>(39%)</b>	<b>4</b> <b>(2%)</b>	<b>115</b> <b>(53%)</b>	<b>78</b> <b>(36%)</b>	<b>23</b> <b>(11%)</b>
Central Europe	Czech Republic	2 (3%)	52 (79%)	12 (18%)	-	2 (13%)	14 (87%)
	Germany	10 (40%)	9 (36%)	6 (24%)	10 (40%)	8 (32%)	7 (28%)
	Switzerland	7 (78%)	-	2 (22%)	7 (78%)	-	2 (22%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b> <b>(20%)</b>	<b>61</b> <b>(60%)</b>	<b>20</b> <b>(20%)</b>	<b>17</b> <b>(34%)</b>	<b>10</b> <b>(20%)</b>	<b>23</b> <b>(46%)</b>
Northern Europe	Denmark	1 (100%)	-	-	1 (100%)	-	-
	Norway	1 (50%)	-	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	-	1 (50%)
	Sweden	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	-	1 (25%)	-	3 (75%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b> <b>(57%)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(29%)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(14%)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(43%)</b>	-	<b>4</b> <b>(57%)</b>
Southern Europe	Italy	9 (53%)	8 (47%)	-	5 (42%)	2 (16%)	5 (42%)
	Portugal	1 (50%)	-	1 (50%)	1 (100%)	-	-
	Spain	9 (64%)	4 (29%)	1 (7%)	10 (77%)	2 (15%)	1 (8%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b> <b>(58%)</b>	<b>12</b> <b>(36%)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(6%)</b>	<b>16</b> <b>(62%)</b>	<b>4</b> <b>(15%)</b>	<b>6</b> <b>(23%)</b>
Southeastern Europe	Greece	1 (100%)	-	-	1 (100%)	-	-
	Romania	1 (100%)	-	-	-	-	1 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(100%)</b>	-	-	<b>1</b> <b>(50%)</b>	-	<b>1</b> <b>(50%)</b>
Western Europe	Belgium	1 (33%)	-	2 (66%)	1 (33%)	-	2 (66%)
	Luxembourg	1 (100%)	-	-	-	-	1 (100%)
	Netherlands	5 (56%)	2 (22%)	2 (22%)	3 (60%)	-	2 (40%)
	France	1 (33%)	2 (66%)	-	-	-	2 (100%)
	United Kingdom	20 (67%)	7 (23%)	3 (10%)	17 (57%)	7 (23%)	6 (20%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b> <b>(61%)</b>	<b>11</b> <b>(24%)</b>	<b>7</b> <b>(15%)</b>	<b>21</b> <b>(51%)</b>	<b>7</b> <b>(17%)</b>	<b>13</b> <b>(32%)</b>

**Table S3.** HIV-1 B<sub>CAR</sub> *pol* sequences from the Caribbean, North America and Europe used for Bayesian phylogeographic analysis. The asterisk (\*) indicates B<sub>CAR</sub> sequences identified in previous studies<sup>19,21</sup>.

Region	Country	Location	<i>N</i>	Sampling interval
Caribbean*	Dominican Republic	HIS	123	2003-2011
	Haiti		12	2004-2005
	Jamaica	JM	73	2005-2010
	Trinidad and Tobago	TT	50	2000-2003
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>258</b>	<b>2000-2011</b>
North America	US	US	164	1983-2009
	Canada	CA	52	1996-2009
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>216</b>	<b>1983-2009</b>
Central Europe	Czech Republic	CEU	16	2000-2007
	Germany		25	1998-2008
	Switzerland		9	1996-2007
	<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>1996-2008</b>
Northern Europe	Denmark	NEU	1	2000
	Norway		2	2004-2006
	Sweden		4	1998-2004
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>1998-2006</b>
Southern Europe	Italy	SEU	12	1997-2006
	Portugal		1	2005
	Spain		13	2002-2011
	<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>1997-2011</b>
Southeastern Europe	Greece	SEEU	1	2004
	Romania		1	2004
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2004</b>
Western Europe	Belgium	WEU	3	2003-2006
	Luxembourg		1	2006
	Netherlands		5	2003
	France		2	2012
	United Kingdom		30	1997-2007
	<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>1997-2012</b>

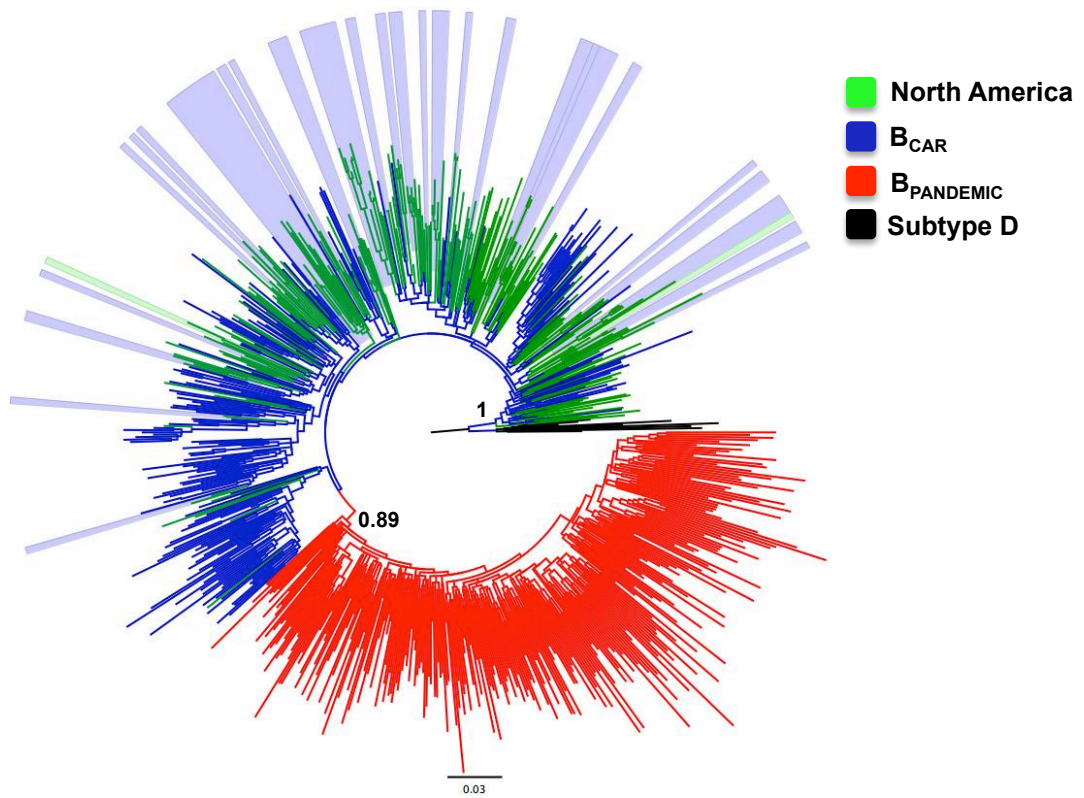
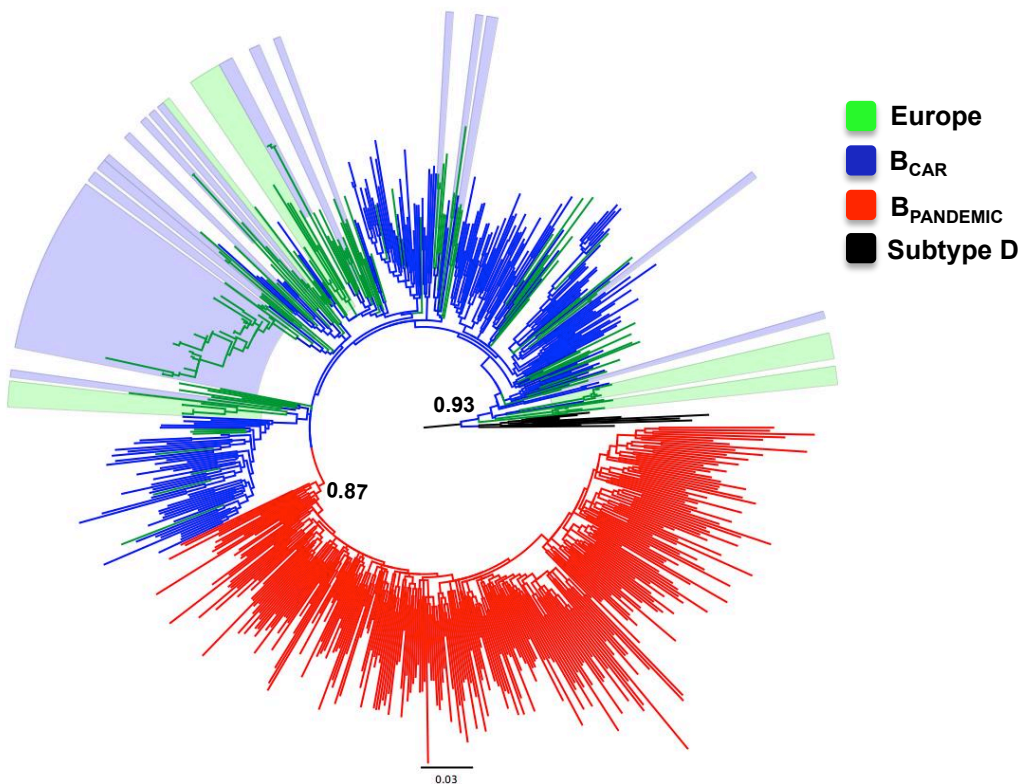
The following HIV-1 subtype D *pol* sequences from the DRC were also included as outgroup: A34828, A07108, U88822, M22639, AJ287019, AF357631, AM041047, AM041035, KC340636, FR666667.

**Table S4.** Distribution of HIV-1 B<sub>CAR</sub> *pol* sequences from the US across subsets.

Clade	Number of sequences	Number of sequences with sampling date	Subset 1	Subset 2	Subset 3
Non-clustered sequences	133	109	43	37	29
US-I	17	14	3	6	5
US-II	5	4	-	-	4
US-III	4	4	-	-	4
US-IV	4	4	-	4	-
US-V	3	3	3	-	-
US-VI	3	3	-	-	3
US-VII	3	3	-	3	-
US-VIII	3	3	-	-	3
US-IX	3	2	-	2	-
US-X	2	2	-	-	2
US-XI	2	2	2	-	-
US-XII	2	2	-	2	-
US-XIII	2	2	-	-	2
US-XIV	2	2	2	-	-
US-XV	2	2	-	-	2
US-XVI	2	1	-	1	-
US-XVII	2	-	-	-	-
US-XVIII	2	-	-	-	-
US/CA-I	1	1	1	-	-
US/CA-II	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>

**Table S5.** North American and European HIV-1 B<sub>CAR</sub> *pol* clades with medium or high support detected in Bayesian and ML analyses.

Bayesian analyses		ML analyses	
Country-specific clades	<i>PP</i>	Country-specific clades	SH-aLRT
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-II	1	US-II	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-III	1	US-III	0.98
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-IV	1	US-IV	0.99
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-V	1	US-V	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-VI	1	US-VI	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-VII	1	US-VII	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-VIII	1	US-VIII	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-IX	1	US-IX	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-X	1	US-X	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-XII	1	US-XII	0.99
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-XIII	1	US-XIII	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-XIV	1	US-XIV	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-XV	1	US-XV	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -US-XIX	0.97	US	0.92
B <sub>CAR</sub> -CA-I	1	CA-I	0.95
B <sub>CAR</sub> -CA-II	1	CA-II	0.99
B <sub>CAR</sub> -CA-III	1	CA-III	0.99
B <sub>CAR</sub> -CA-IV	1	CA-IV	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -CA-V	1	CA-V	0.96
B <sub>CAR</sub> -CA-VI	1	CA-VI	0.96
B <sub>CAR</sub> -CA-VII	1	CA-VII	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -DE-II	1	DE-II	0.98
B <sub>CAR</sub> -DE-III	1	DE-III	0.99
B <sub>CAR</sub> -ES-I	1	ES-I	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -IT-II	1	IT-II	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -UK-I	1	UK-I	0.99
B <sub>CAR</sub> -UK-II	1	UK-II	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -UK-III	1	UK-III	0.99
International clades	<i>PP</i>	International clades	SH-aLRT
B <sub>CAR</sub> -NA/EU-I	0.88	US-I + FR-I + SE-I + DE + IT + LU + UK	-
B <sub>CAR</sub> -NA/EU-II	0.99	US-XI + US/CA-I + BE/CZ/NO	-
B <sub>CAR</sub> -NA/EU-III	1	US + ES	-
B <sub>CAR</sub> -EU-I	0.90	CZ-I + DE-I + CH	0.86
B <sub>CAR</sub> -EU-II	0.66	CH/CZ/DE/ES	0.95
B <sub>CAR</sub> -EU-III	1	CH/DE/NL/UK	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -EU-IV	1	CZ/PT/UK	1
B <sub>CAR</sub> -EU-V	0.99	IT-I + IT + RO	0.89
B <sub>CAR</sub> -EU-VI	0.98	NL-I + DE	0.82

**a****b**

**Fig. S1. ML phylogenetic trees of HIV-1 B<sub>CAR</sub> *pol* sequences identified in North America (a) and Europe (b).** North American ( $n = 274$ ) and European ( $n = 189$ ) B<sub>CAR</sub> sequences were combined with representative sequences of the B<sub>PANDEMIC</sub> (US = 165, France = 135) and the B<sub>CAR</sub> (Caribbean = 200) clades. Branches are colored according to the geographic origin/clade classification of each sequence as indicated at the legend (upper right). Strongly supported ( $SH-aLRT \geq 0.95$ ) country-specific (blue boxes) and international (green boxes) B<sub>CAR</sub> clades from North America and Europe are indicated.  $SH-aLRT$  supports for subtype B and B<sub>PANDEMIC</sub> clades are shown. Trees were rooted and scaled as explained in Fig. 1.