## A Virological and Phylogenetic Analysis of the Emergence of New Clades of Respiratory Syncytial Virus

Farah Elawar<sup>1†</sup>, Cameron D. Griffiths<sup>1†</sup>, Daniel Zhu<sup>1†</sup>, Leanne M. Bilawchuk<sup>1</sup>, Lionel D. Jensen<sup>1</sup>, Lydia Forss<sup>1</sup>, Julian Tang<sup>2</sup>, Bart Hazes<sup>1</sup>, Steven J. Drews<sup>3,4</sup>, and David J. Marchant<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Li Ka Shing Institute of Virology, Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

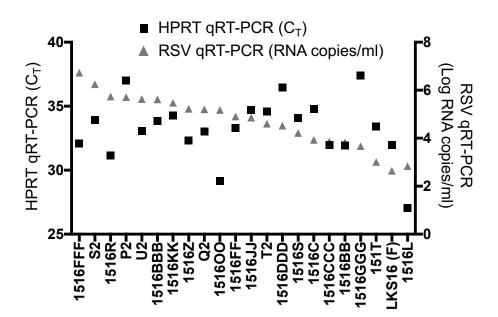
<sup>2</sup>Clinical Microbiology, University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust, Leicester Royal Infirmary, Leicester, UK; Department of Infection, Inflammation and Immunity, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK.

<sup>3</sup>Alberta Provincial Laboratory for Public Health, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

†These authors contributed equally

\*Corresponding authour



**Supplementary Figure 1. Patient HPRT gene mRNA levels in nasopharyngeal swabs.** Patient nasopharyngeal swabs were used for viral load determination (denoted by a  $\blacktriangle$ ) corresponding to log FFU/mL on the right axis. HPRT housekeeping gene levels were determined to monitor host patient derived cellular RNA levels. HPRT levels in terms of  $C_T$  (denoted by a  $\blacksquare$ ) on the left axis. Patient samples are ordered from highest to lowest viral load.