

Supporting Information

Zost et al. 10.1073/pnas.1712377114

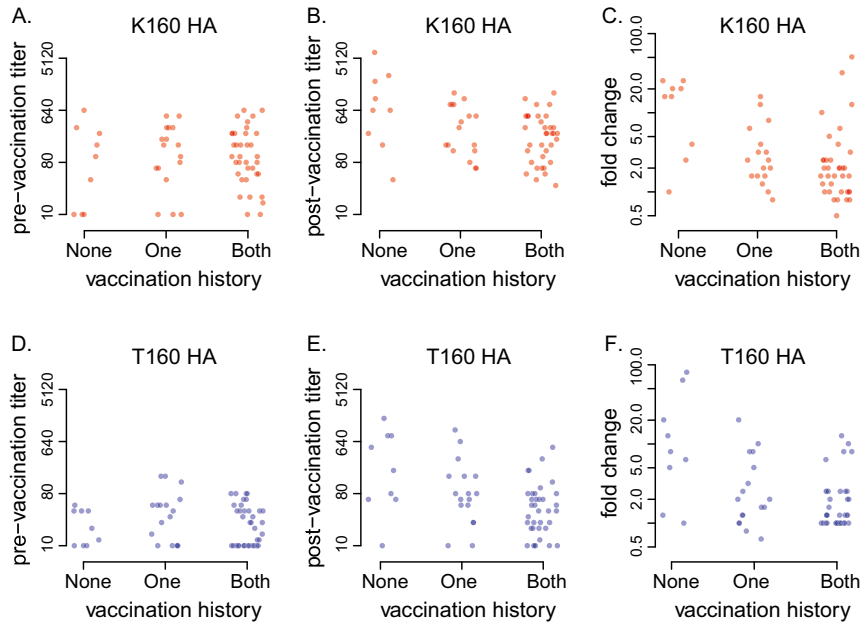


Fig. S1. Vaccination history did not affect initial prevaccine titers to K160 HA or T160 HA (A and D), but previous vaccinations progressively reduced titers after vaccination (B and E). Fold change is shown in C and F. Shown are the geometric means from the three independent experiments. Each circle represents the geometric mean titer of an individual sample. Darker intensity indicates overlapping data points.

Table S1. A predicted glycosylation site at residue 158 arose in 2014

Year	H3 residues		
	158	159	160
1968	G	S	T
1977	E	S	T
1979	E	S	K
1986	E	Y	K
1993	K	Y	K
2004	K	F	K
2009	N	F	K
2014–present	N	Y	T
Predicted gly site	N	X (not P)	T

Table S3. Summary of model fits

Models	Estimate	SE	Significance	Adjusted R^2	Log likelihood
Prevaccination titers to K160				0.10	-119.74
Age	-0.07	0.02	**		
Vaccinated once	0.70	0.71			
Vaccinated twice	0.66	0.64			
Prevaccination titers to T160				0.02	-97.20
Age	-0.02	0.02			
Vaccinated once	0.69	0.50			
Vaccinated twice	0.17	0.45			
Postvaccination titers to K160				0.48	-94.13
Age	-0.04	0.02	*		
Vaccinated once	-1.38	0.49	**		
Vaccinated twice	-1.85	0.45	***		
Flucelvax receipt	-0.37	0.36			
Fluzone receipt	-0.09	0.38			
Prevaccination titer	0.46	0.09	***		
Postvaccination titers to T160				0.51	-101.40
Age	-0.02	0.02			
Vaccinated once	-1.67	0.55	**		
Vaccinated twice	-2.21	0.51	***		
Flucelvax receipt	-1.04	0.40	*		
Fluzone receipt	-0.89	0.43	*		
Prevaccination titer	0.84	0.15	***		

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

Other Supporting Information Files

[Dataset S1 \(XLS\)](#)