

## Appendix

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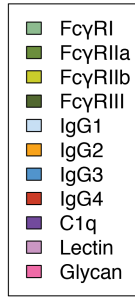
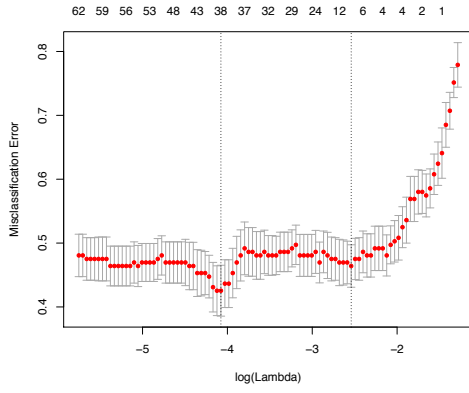
Figure S7	Correlations observed between gp120-specific IgG glycoforms and antibody effector function across functional assays
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**Table S1. Antibody Features**

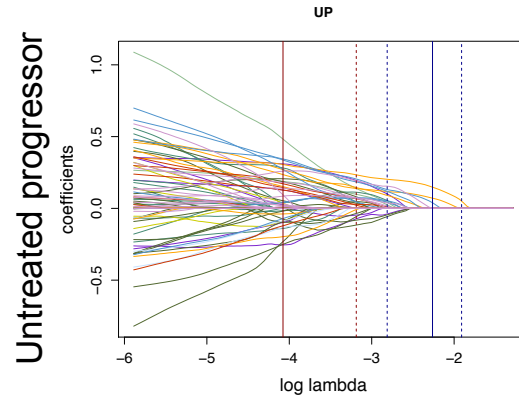
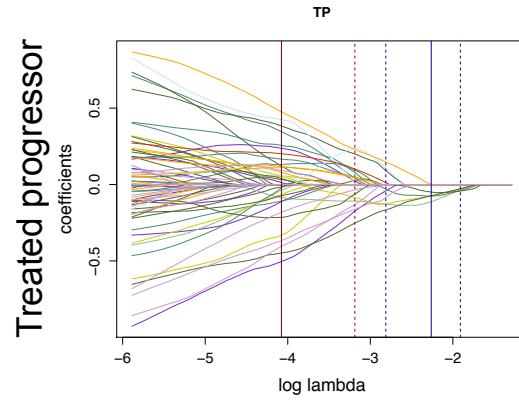
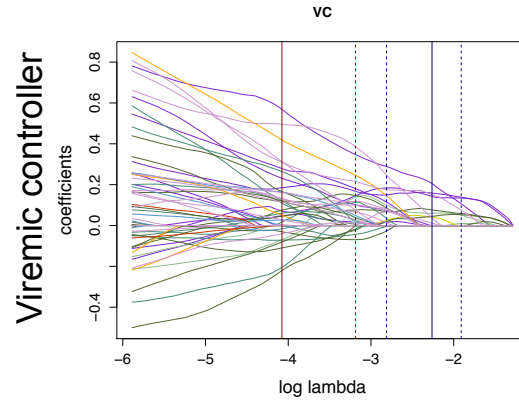
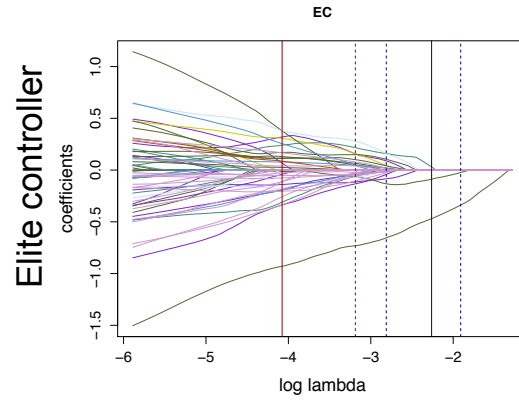
<b>Functions</b>	<b>Glycoforms</b>	<b>Fc Array</b>	<b>Detections</b>
ADCD	G2FB	<b>Antigens</b>	<b>FcyR</b>
ADCC	G2F	gp120.93TH975	FcyRI
ADNP	G2B	gp120.96ZM651	FcyRIIa H131
CD107a	G2orG1FB	gp120.BAL	FcyRIIa R131
IFN $\gamma$	G1F	gp120.BAL.Kif	FcyRIIb
MIP1 $\beta$	G1B	gp120.Chiang.Mai	FcyRIIIa F158
	G0FB	gp120.CM	FcyRIIIa V158
	G1	gp120.CM235	FcyRIIIb NA1
	G0F	gp120.CM244	FcyRIIIb SH
	G0B	gp120.CN54	
	G2S1F	gp120.Du151	<b>Complement</b>
	G2S1B	gp120.Du156.12	C1q
	G2S1	gp120.IIIb	MBL
	G1S1F	gp120.JRCSF	
	G1S1	gp120.MN	<b>Lectins</b>
	G2S2FB	gp120.PVO	PNA
	G2S2F	gp120.RSC3	SNA
	G2S2B	gp120.RSC3.delta3711	VVL
	G2S2	gp120.SF162	LCA
	G0.total	gp120.TRO	
	G1.total	gp120.YU2	<b>Subclass</b>
	G2.total	gp120.ZM109F	Anti-IgG1
	Fucose.total	gp140.BR29	Anti-IgG2
	Bisecting.total	gp140.Clade.B	Anti-IgG3
	Sialic.total	gp140.CN54	Anti-IgG4
		gp140.Du151	Anti-IgG
		gp140.HXBc2	
		gp140.UG21	
		gp41.HXBc2	
		gp41.MN	
		HIV1.Gag	
		HIV1.Integrase	
		HIV1.Nef	
		HIV1.p66.6H	
		HIV1.p7	
		HIV1.Rev	
		HIV1.Vif	
		p24.HXBc2	
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		p51.HIV1.RT	
		pr55.Gag.IIIb	
		SOSIP.JRFL	

Fig S1

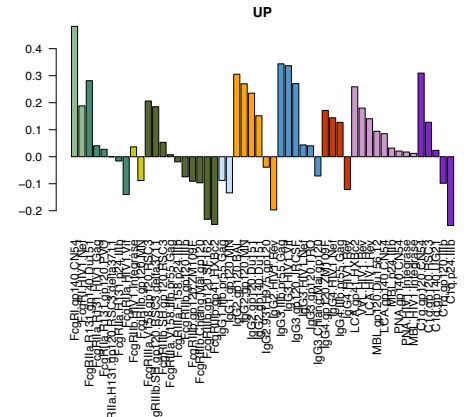
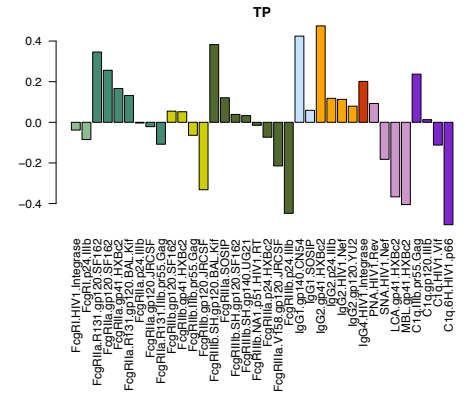
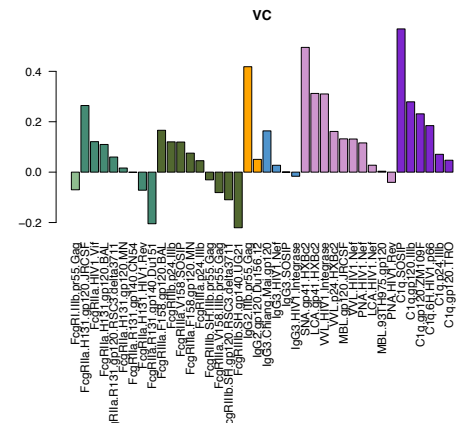
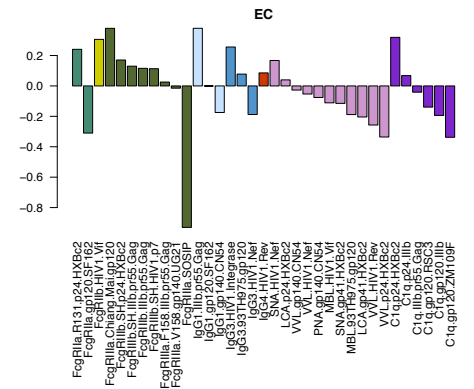
a



b

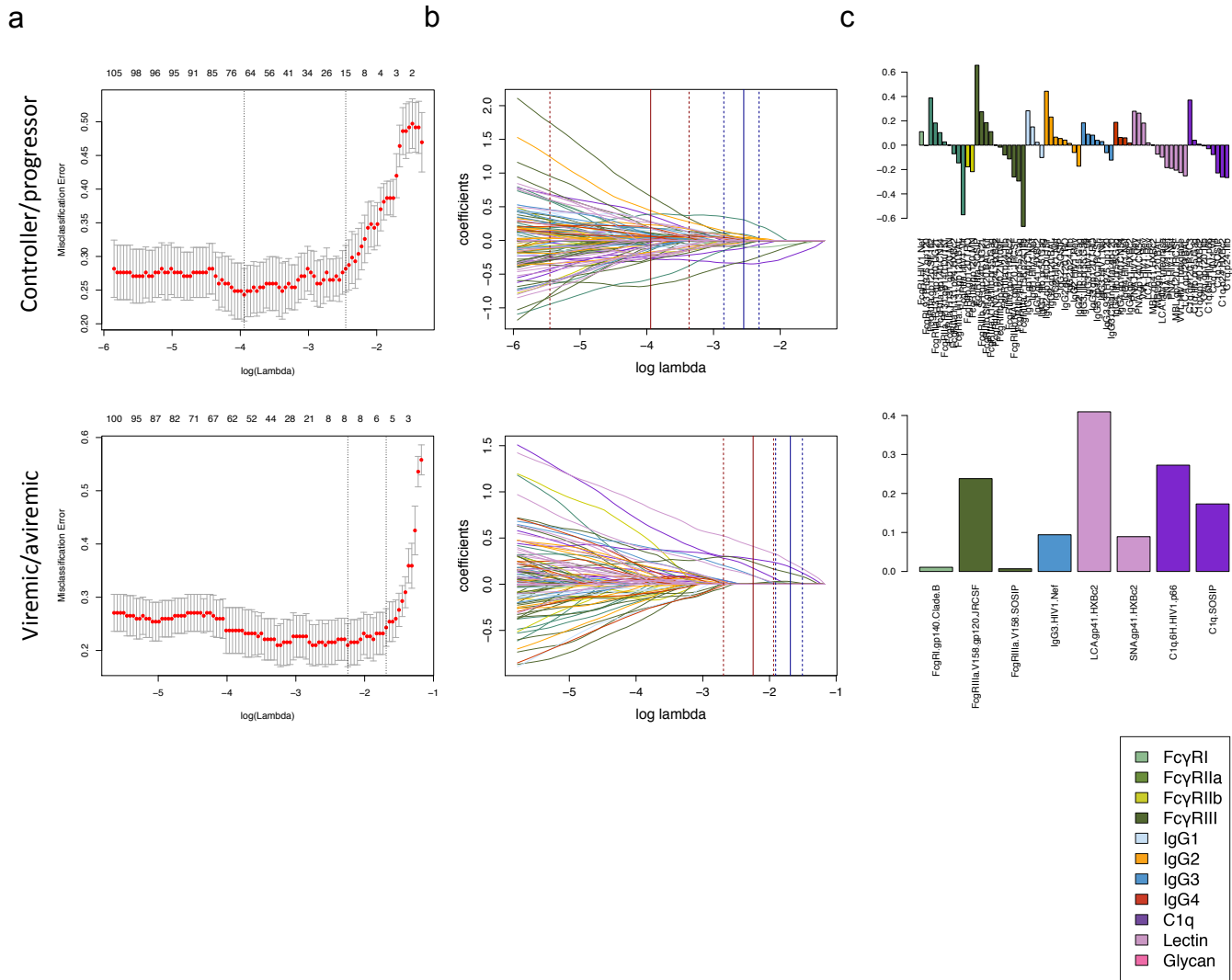


c



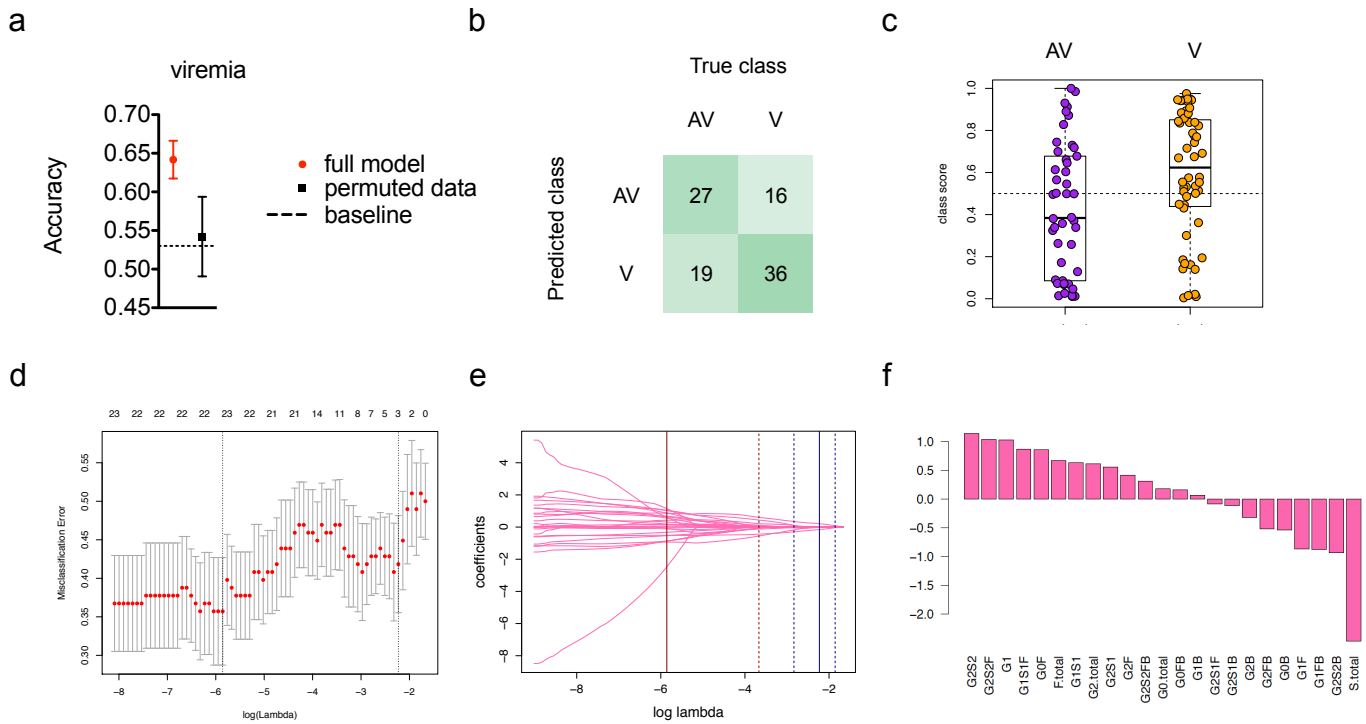
**Figure S1. Classification of subject group using Fc Array features.** **A)** Misclassification error for a representative replicate of glmnet-based multinomial classification discriminating among elite controllers (EC), viremic controllers (VC) and chronic progressors on (TP) or off (UP) antiretroviral therapy. The plot depicts the mean and standard deviation of the misclassification error over 10-fold cross-validation, as the regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is varied. The number of Fc Array features resulting for each  $\lambda$  is indicated at the top of the plot. Vertical bars mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (left) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (right). **B)** Feature coefficient paths, over  $\lambda$ , for the representative replicate. Vertical lines mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (red) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (blue) mean (solid) and standard deviation (dashed) over all 100 replicates. Features are colored by Fc detection reagent. **C).** Feature coefficient magnitudes and identities for the representative model. Features are colored by Fc detection reagent.

Fig S2



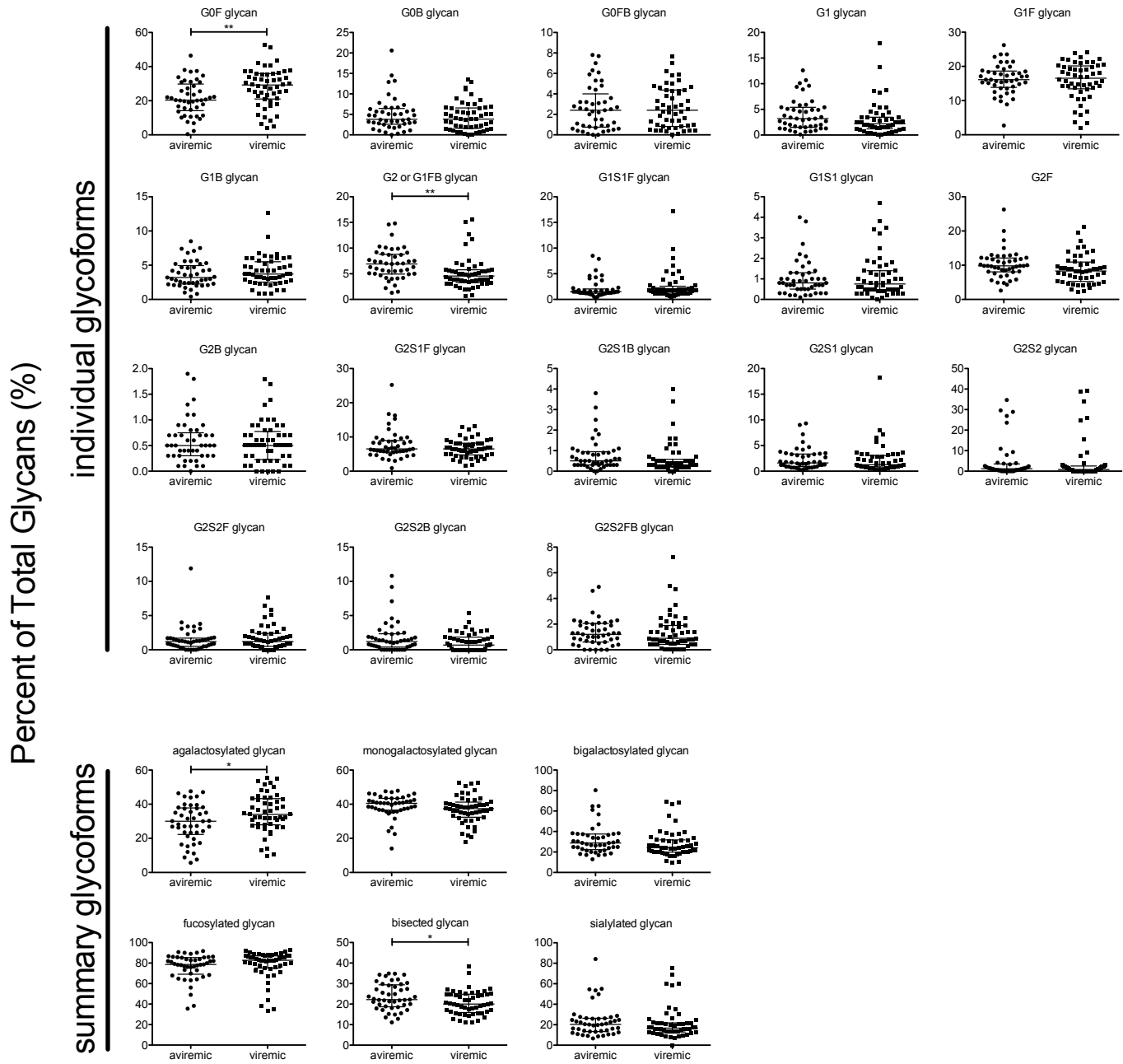
**Figure S2. Classification of progression and viremia status using Fc Array features. A)** Misclassification error for a representative replicate of glmnet-based binomial classification discriminating between controller (EC and VC) and progressor (TP and UP) subjects (top row) or between viremic (VC and UP) and aviremic (EC and TP) subjects (bottom row) over different values of the regularization penalty,  $\lambda$ . The plot depicts the mean and standard deviation of the misclassification error over 10-fold cross-validation, as the regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is varied. The number of Fc Array features resulting for each  $\lambda$  is indicated at the top of the plot. Vertical bars mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (left) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (right). **B)** Feature coefficient paths, over  $\lambda$ , for the representative replicate. Vertical lines mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (red) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (blue) mean (solid) and standard deviation (dashed) over all 100 replicates. Features are colored by Fc detection reagent. **C)** Feature coefficient magnitudes and identities for the representative model. Features are colored by Fc detection reagent.

Fig S3



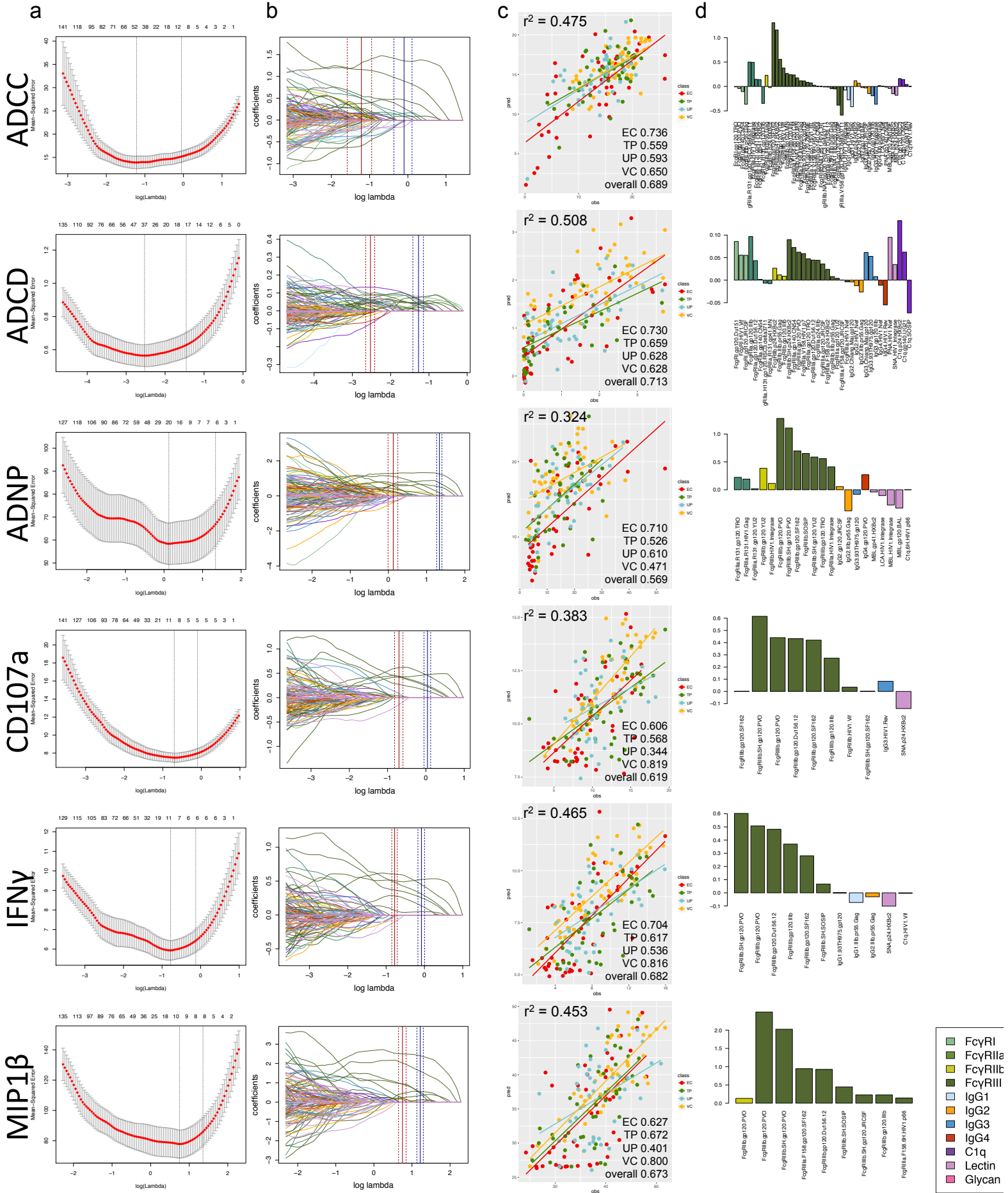
**Figure S3. Classification of viremia status using gp120-specific IgG glycosylation features.** **A)** Accuracy of classification models trained using gp120-specific IgG glycosylation profiles to distinguish between subjects with variable viremia [vireemics (V) defined as UP and VC versus avireemics (AV) defined as EC and TP]. Accuracies observed in models (red) are compared to the baseline expectation based on random chance (dotted line) or when classification models were constructed using permuted class labels (black). **B)** Confusion matrix and **C)** and LOD scores for prediction of viremia. **D)** Mean-squared prediction error for a representative replicate of glmnet-based regression predicting different effector functions (each row of panels) from Fc Array features. The plot depicts the mean and standard deviation of the prediction error over 10-fold cross-validation, as the regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is varied. The number of Fc Array features resulting for each  $\lambda$  is indicated at the top of the plot. Vertical bars mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (left) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (right). **E)** Feature coefficient paths, over  $\lambda$ , for the representative replicate. Vertical lines mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (red) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (blue) mean (solid) and standard deviation (dashed) over all 100 replicates. **F).** Feature coefficient magnitudes and identities for the representative model.

Fig S4



**Figure S4. Levels of IgG glycoforms among gp120-specific antibodies in aviremic (AV) and viremic (V) subjects.** Median and interquartile ranges are plotted. Significance as defined by an uncorrected two-tailed t test is indicated as \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.005.

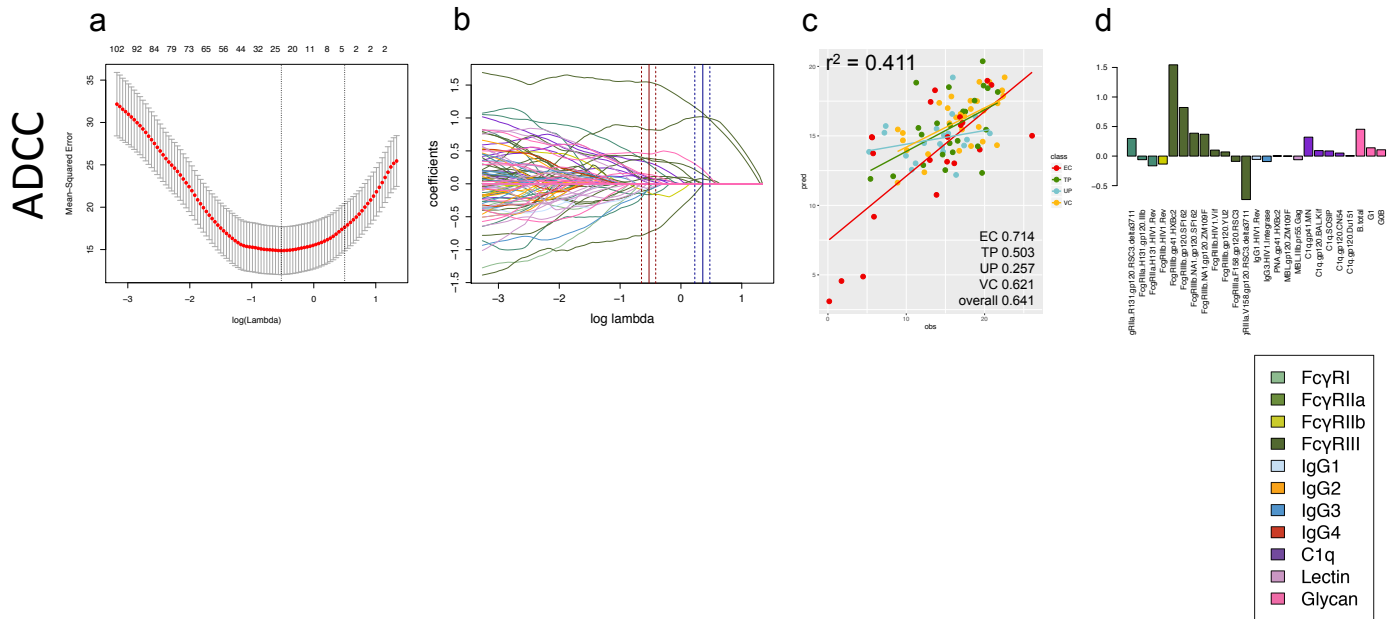
Fig S5





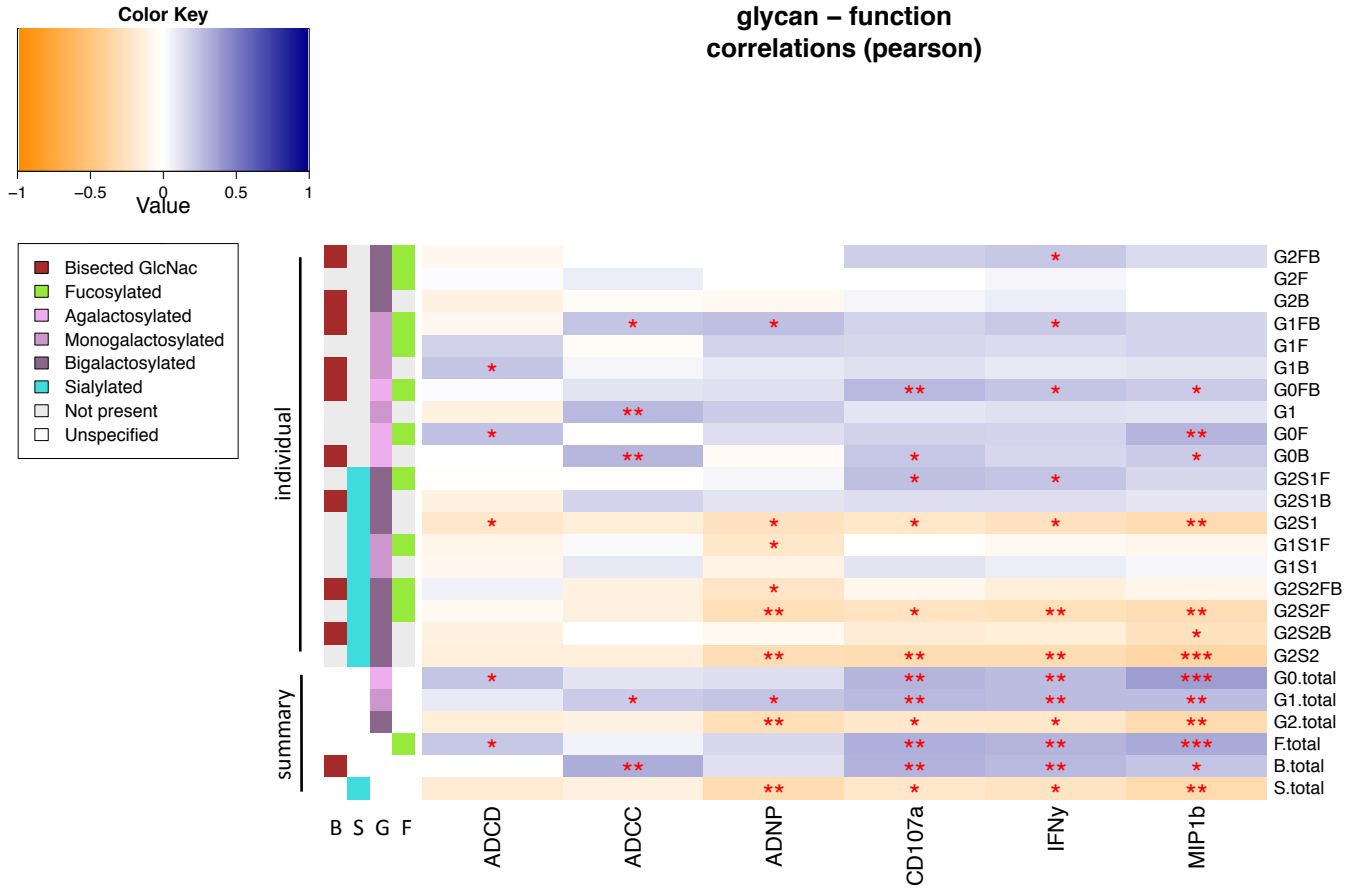
**Figure S5. Models of antibody effector function learned from Fc Array features.** **A)** Mean-squared prediction error for a representative replicate of glmnet-based regression predicting different effector functions (each row of panels) from Fc Array features. The plot depicts the mean and standard deviation of the prediction error over 10-fold cross-validation, as the regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is varied. The number of Fc Array features resulting for each  $\lambda$  is indicated at the top of the plot. Vertical bars mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (left) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (right). **B)** Feature coefficient paths, over  $\lambda$ , for the representative replicate. Vertical lines mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (red) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (blue) mean (solid) and standard deviation (dashed) over all 100 replicates. Features are colored by Fc detection reagent. **C)** Scatterplots of observed (x-axis) versus predicted (y-axis) antibody activity across subjects for the representative model. Subjects are colored by group and the best fit line for each group is presented. Pearson correlation coefficients for all subjects and each subject group are presented in the inset at lower right,  $r^2$  values are reported inset at the upper left. **D)** Feature coefficient magnitudes and identities for the representative model. Features are colored by Fc detection reagent.

Fig S6



**Figure S6. Models of ADCC learned from Fc Array and gp120-specific IgG glycosylation features.**  
**A)** Mean-squared prediction error for a representative replicate of glmnet-based regression predicting ADCC activity from Fc Array and antigen-specific antibody glycosylation features. The plot depicts the mean and standard deviation of the prediction error over 10-fold cross-validation, as the regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is varied. The number of features resulting for each  $\lambda$  is indicated at the top of the plot. Vertical bars mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (left) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (right). **B)** Feature coefficient paths, over  $\lambda$ , for the representative replicate. Vertical lines mark  $\lambda_{\min}$  (red) and  $\lambda_{1se}$  (blue) mean (solid) and standard deviation (dashed) over all 100 replicates. Features are colored by Fc detection reagent, and glycoforms are represented in pink. **C)** Scatterplots of observed (x-axis) versus predicted (y-axis) antibody activity across subjects for the representative model. Subjects are colored by group and the best fit line for each group is presented. Pearson correlation coefficients for all subjects and each subject group are presented in the inset at lower right,  $r^2$  values are reported inset at the upper left. **D).** Feature coefficient magnitudes and identities for the representative model. Features are colored by Fc detection reagent and glycoforms are represented in pink.

Fig S7



**Figure S7. Correlations observed between gp120-specific IgG glycoforms and antibody effector function across functional assays.** Correlation matrix presenting relationships between gp120-specific antibody glycoform prevalence (y-axis) and antibody effector functions (x-axis). The magnitude and direction of Pearson correlations are shown in orange to blue scale (unadjusted p values reported as \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ ). Glycoform identities are graphically presented in the color bar at left, where the level of galactosylation (G0, G1, or G2) is in purple scale, and the presence of bisecting GlcNAc (B), Sialic Acid (S), and Fucose indicated in burgundy, turquoise, and green, respectively.