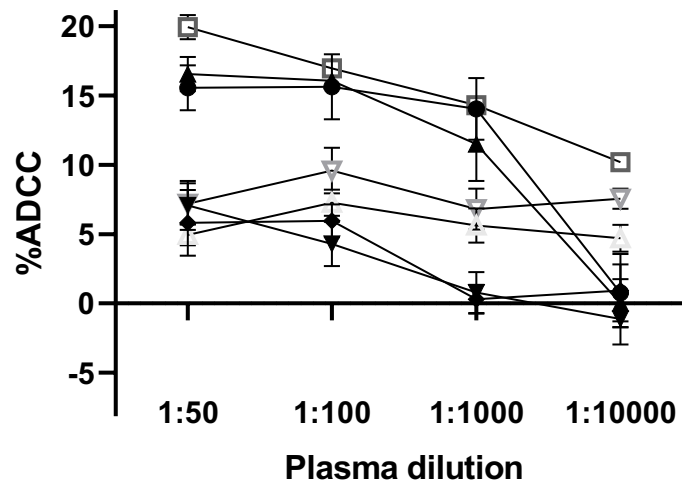


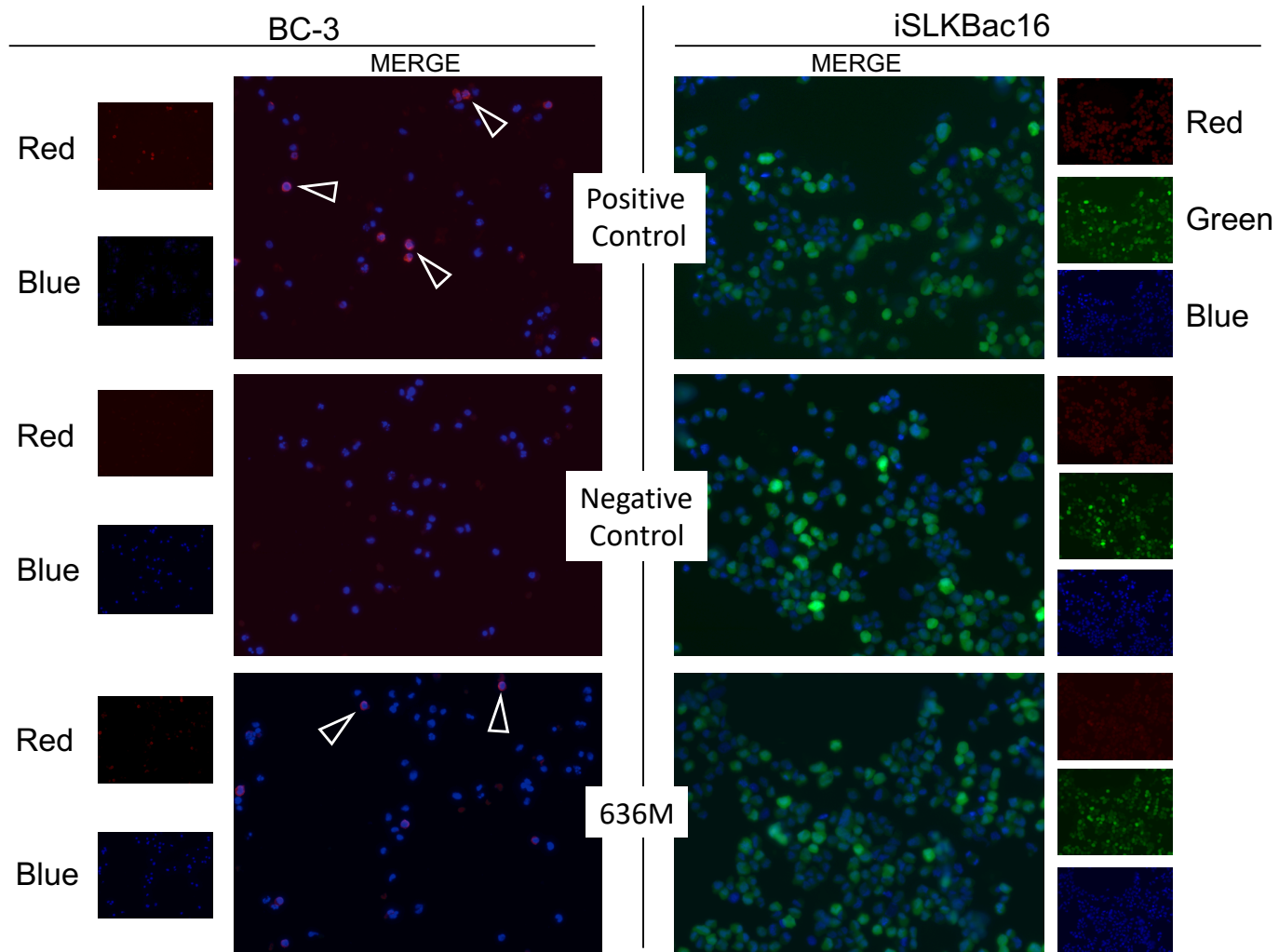
Supplementary Table 1.

	ADCC+/n	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
KS status				0.2113
Control	16/38	-	-	
KS	8/30	0.5	0.1778-1.406	
HIV status				>0.9999
HIV-	11/30	-	-	
HIV+	13/38	0.8982	0.3303-2.442	
Sex				0.3199
Male	11/37	-	-	
Female	13/31	1.707	0.6010-4.392	
KSHV Neutralization				>0.9999
<50%	8/20	-	-	
>50%	10/25	1.000	0.3011-3.321	

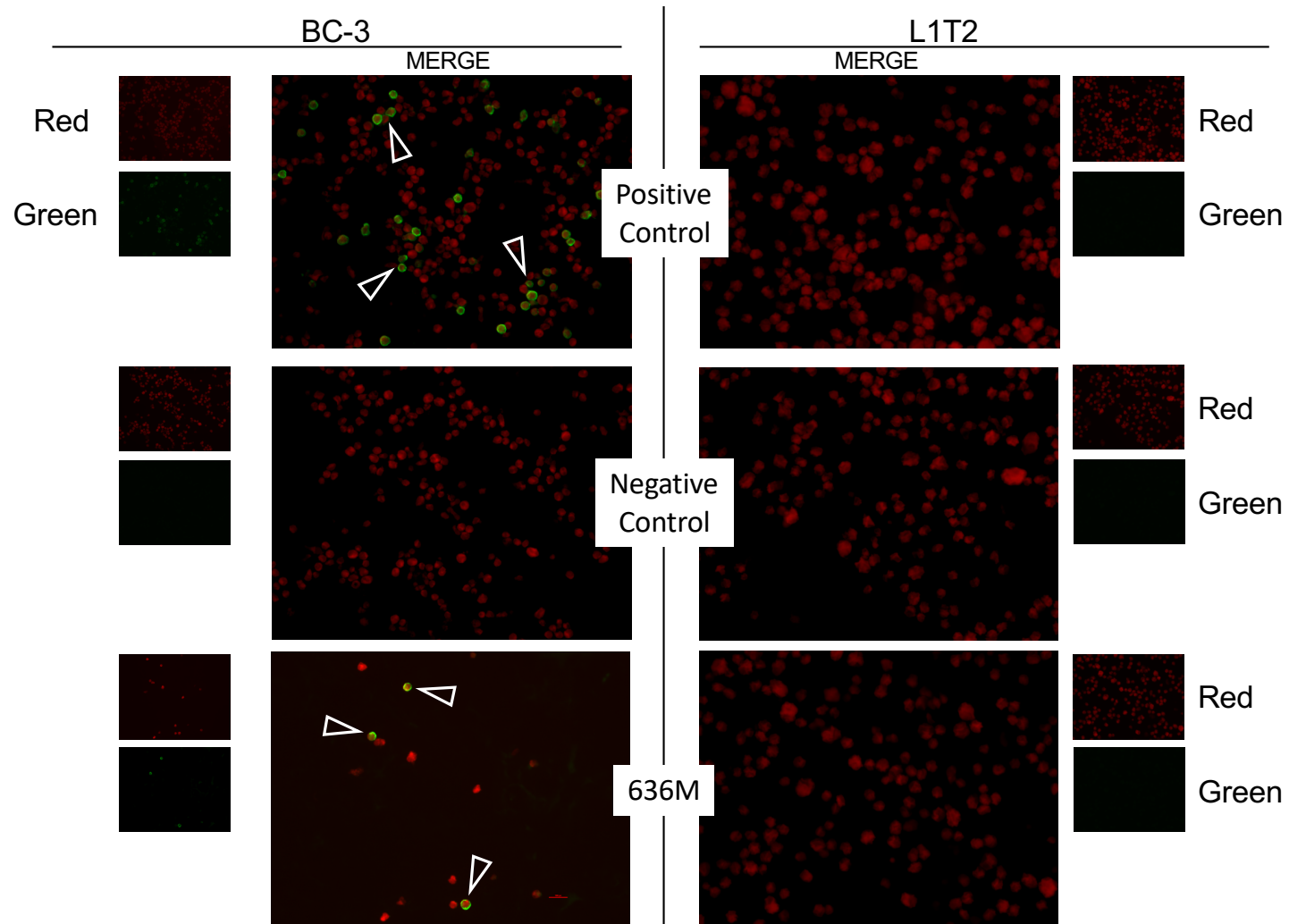
ADCC+, number of individuals with significant ADCC activity
n, total number of individuals



Supplemental Figure 1. Titration of ADCC responses in KSHV seropositive individuals. Seven additional KSHV seropositive samples were screened for ADCC activity at varying dilutions. No evidence of a prozone effect was observed and individuals with weak responses did not show significantly increased responses at higher dilutions.



Supplemental Figure 2. KSHV antibody binding to BC3 and iSLKBAC16 cells. KSHV plasma binding was detected using an Alexafluor-647 conjugated antibody seen in red. DAPI was used to stain nuclei, and iSLKBAC16 cells co-express GFP. Each cell line was screened with positive and negative control plasma in addition to plasma from subject 636M, who demonstrated significant ADCC activity against BC3 cells.



Supplemental Figure 3. KSHV antibody binding to BC3 and L1T2. KSHV plasma binding was detected using a Cy-2 conjugated antibody seen in green. Evan's Blue (seen as red) was used as a cellular counterstain. Each cell line was screened with positive and negative control plasma in addition to plasma from subject 636M, who demonstrated significant ADCC activity against BC3 cells.