

Additional file

Methods for HIV-DNA quantification

HIV-1 DNA quantification was performed using Generic HIV DNA Cell (Biocentric, Bandol, France). Primers sequence presented below were previously described (Avettand-Fenoel et al, J Med Virol 2009)

Forward primer (NEC005) : 5'-GCCTCAATAAAGCTTGCC-3'

Reverse primer (NEC131) : 5'-GGCGCCACTG-CTAGAGATTTT-3'

TaqMan probe (MLC1) MGB LTR : 5'-AAGTRGTGTGT-GCCC-3'

5' reporter, 6-carboxyfluorescein (FAM) and the 3' quencher, 6-carboxytetramethylrhodamin (TAMRA) (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA).

Schvachsa et al. 2007 showed excellent correlation between the quantification of HIV-1 RNA and HIV-1 DNA of non-B subtypes using this primer and probe set.

The distribution of HIV-1 subtypes found in Côte d'Ivoire is presented in the table below (from Rouet F et al J Acquir Immune Def Syndr 2007)

TABLE 1. Group/Subtype Distribution of Collected Samples:
Necker Hospital, Paris, France

Genetic Group/Subtype	Panels		Clinical Samples	Total (%)
	WHO	ANRS AC11		
Group M				
B subtype	1	0	266	267 (51.5)
Non-B subtypes				
Subtype A	1	11	30	42 (8.1)
Subtype C	1	15	7	23 (4.4)
Subtype D	1	8	10	19 (3.7)
Subtype F	1	8	8	17 (3.3)
Subtype G	1*	9	9	19 (3.7)
Subtype H	1	7	4	12 (2.3)
Subtype J	0	2	2	4 (0.8)
CRF01_AE	1	1	4	6 (1.2)
CRF02_AG	0	3	60	63 (12.2)
CRF05_D/F	0	0	1	1 (0.2)
CRF06_cpx	0	7	8	15 (2.9)
CRF09_cpx	0	0	1	1 (0.2)
CRF11_cpx	0	4	2	6 (1.2)
CRF12_BF	0	2	0	2 (0.4)
CRF14_BG	0	1	0	1 (0.2)
Unclassified	0	0	18	18 (3.5)
Total	7	78	164	249 (48.1)
Group O	1	0	0	1 (0.2)
Group N	1	0	0	1 (0.2)
Total	10	78	430	518

*AG-GH (RU570) strain.

References

- Schvachsa N, Turk G, Burgard M, Dilernia D, Carobene M, Pippo M, et al. Examination of real-time PCR for HIV-1 RNA and DNA quantitation in patients infected with HIV-1 BF intersubtype recombinant variants. *J Virol Methods* 2007;140:222-227
- Rouet F, Chaix ML, Nerrienet E, Ngo-Giang-Huong N, Plantier JC, Burgard M, et al.. Impact of HIV-1 genetic diversity on plasma HIV-1 RNA Quantification: Usefulness of the Agence Nationale de Recherches sur le SIDA second-generation long terminal repeatbased real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction test. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2007; 45:380–388