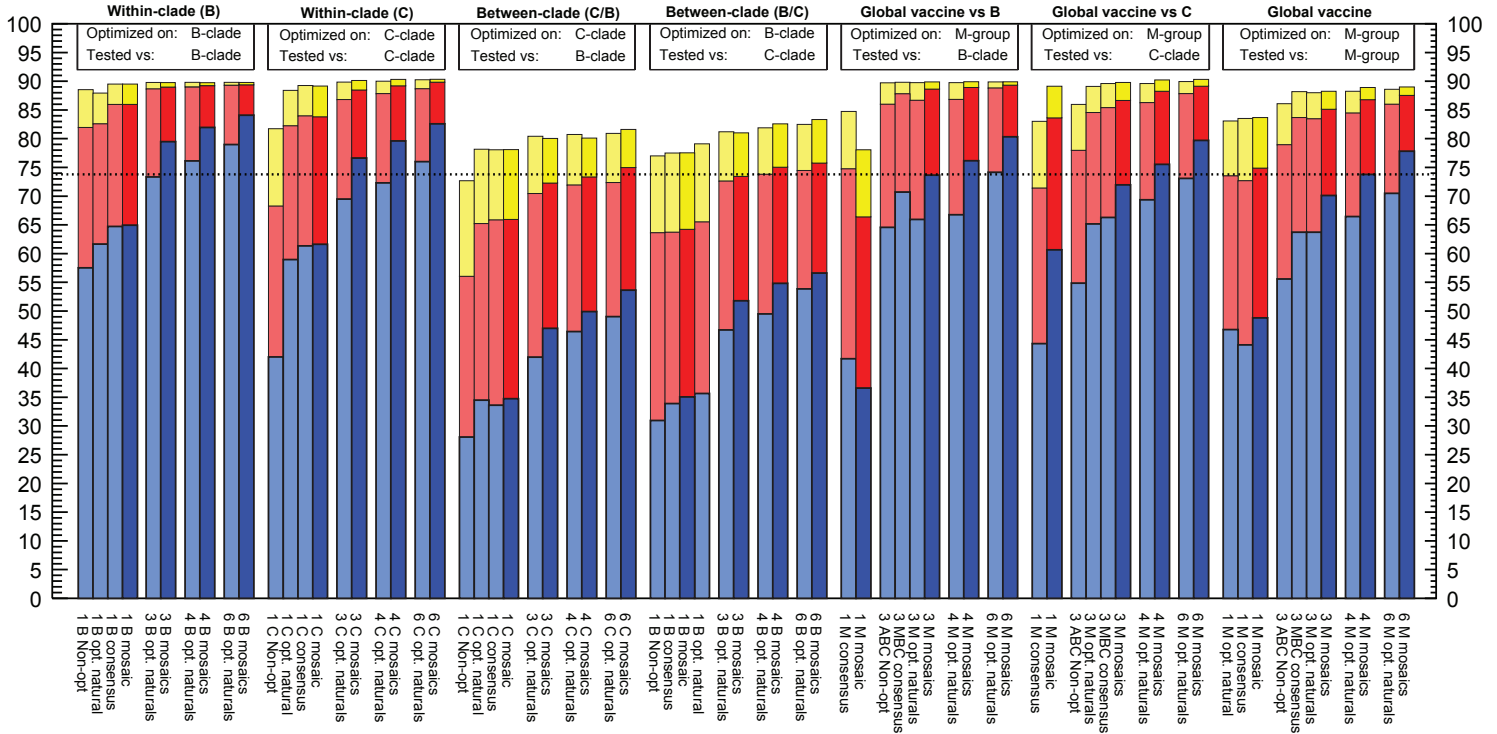


Gag coverage



Nef coverage (central region)

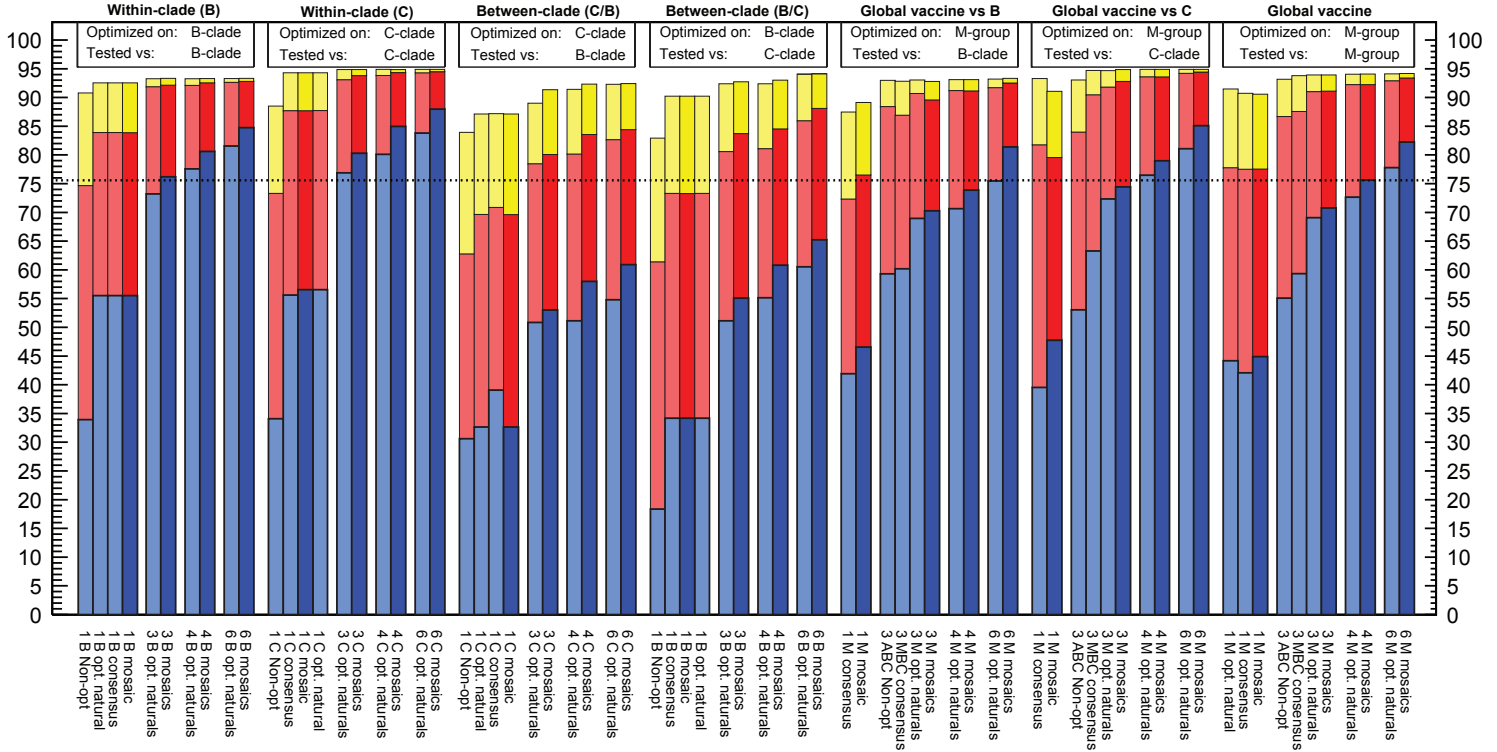


Figure S1. Full overall coverage of vaccine candidates: coverage of nine-mers in B-clade, C-clade, and M-group sequences using different input data sets for mosaic optimization, allowing different numbers of antigens, and comparing to different candidate vaccines. Exact (blue), 8/9 (one-off; red), and 7/9 (two-off; yellow) coverage was computed for mono- and polyvalent vaccine candidates for Gag and Nef (core) for seven test situations: within-clade (B- or C-clade-optimized candidates scored against the same clade), between-clade (B- or C-clade-optimized candidates scored against the other clade), global vaccine against single subtype (M-group-optimized candidates scored against B- or C-clade), global vaccine against global viruses (M-group-optimized candidates scored against all M-group sequences). Within each set of results, vaccine candidates are grouped by number of sequences in the cocktail (1-6); mosaic sequences are plotted with darker colors. “Non-opt” refers to a particular set of natural sequences previously proposed for a vaccine [Kong, W.P. et al. J Virol 77, 12764-72 (2003)]; “mosaic” denotes sequences generated by our genetic algorithm; “opt. natural” denotes intact natural sequences selected for maximum nine-mer coverage; “MBC consensus” denotes a cocktail of 3 consensus sequences, for M-group, B-subtype, and C-subtype. A dashed line is shown at the level of exact-match M-group coverage for a 4-valent mosaic set optimized on the M-group.