

Early-treated participants



Chronic-treated participants



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- 869 For each of the PTCs, viral loads are graphed in blue and CD4 counts in red. Black arrows
- 870 represent time points used for proviral genome sequencing at either the pre-ATI or the post-ATI
- timepoint. On-ART period is shaded in grey and the off-ART period shown as white.
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875 Figure S2. Cumulative frequency plots. Cumulative plots of the copy numbers of total (A),

- 876 intact (B) and defective (C) proviruses are shown.
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Figure S3. Neighbor-joining trees of the *pro-rt* region in both proviral and plasma-derived

882 sequences. Each figure subplot depicts a phylogenetic tree of sequences obtained from one

- 883 participant rooted to HXB2. Proviral sequences were obtained from PBMCs pre-treatment
- 884 interruption and plasma viral sequences were obtained either pre-ART or post-ATI as indicated
- in the legend. Numbers in parentheses indicate absolute frequency of analyzed sequences per
- participant. (A-C) are PTCs and (D-E) are NCs. ART, antiretroviral therapy; ATI, analytic
- 887 treatment interruption.



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890 Figure S4. Comparison of reservoir measures between early and chronic-treated participants.

891 P<0.05 was considered significant and denoted as * and P<0.001 as ***.





Figure S5. Infectivity assay on TZM-bl cells. Infectivity of recombinant virions generated using *env* PCR fragments from intact proviral genomes was tested in a TZM-bl assay. RLU, relative
luminescence units.



Figure S6. Percentage of each proviral species per participant. Solid colors represent

sequences identified only once and striped bars represent identical sequences detected more

- than once. PSI, packaging signal; PSC, premature stop codon; PTC, post-treatment controllers;
- NC, post-treatment non-controllers.



909 Figure S7. Frequency of HLA-associated escape mutations.

910	(A-C) Percentages of HLA-associated escaped sites within (A) gag, (B) pol and (C) nef are
911	depicted for each study participant. Each data point represents one sequence. (D-F) The median
912	percentage of escaped sites in each study participant within (D) gag, (E) pol and (F) nef is
913	depicted. Each data point represents one study participant. (G-I) Longitudinal changes in the
914	percent of HLA-escaped sites from PTCs in (G) gag, (H) pol and (I) nef categorized by defective
915	(solid line) or intact (dotted line) proviruses. PTCs, post-treatment controllers; NCs, post-
916	treatment non-controllers.
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920 Figure S8. Relationship between total proviral genome copy numbers and viral as well as921 immune markers.

922 (A) Correlation between levels of cell-associated HIV RNA and copy numbers of total proviral 923 genomes. (B) Individuals with delayed viral rebound had lower levels of total proviral genomes. 924 Significance was calculated using a Wilcoxon rank-sum test; P<0.05 was considered significant 925 and denoted as * and P<0.001 as ***. (C) Correlation between percentage of CD38+ NK cells 926 and copy numbers of total proviral genomes. (D) Correlation between percentage of HIV-927 specific CD107+ CD8 T cells and copy numbers of total proviral genomes. (E) Correlation 928 between percentage of HIV-specific IFNy+ CD4 T cells and copy numbers of total proviral 929 genomes. NCs are depicted in blue and PTCs in red. Correlations between reservoir measures

- 930 were estimated with non-parametric Spearman correlation coefficients. PTC, post-treatment
- 931 controllers; NC, non-controllers.
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935 Figure S9. No significant correlation between levels of inflammatory markers and reservoir

⁹³⁶ measures.