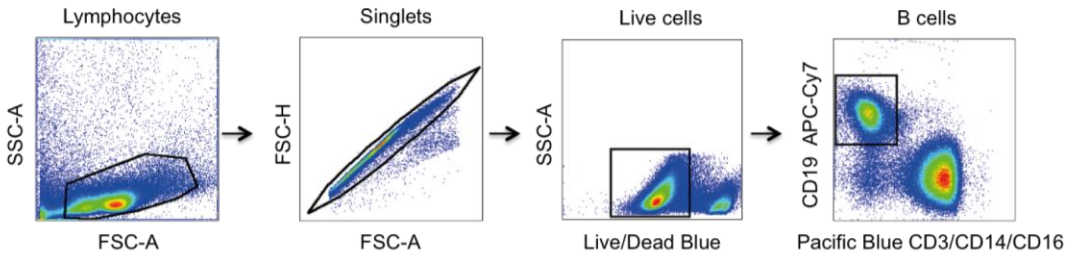
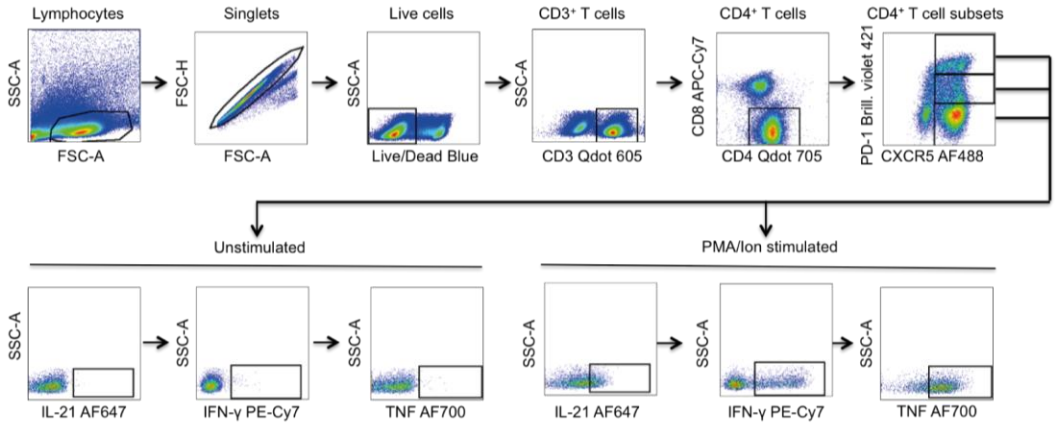
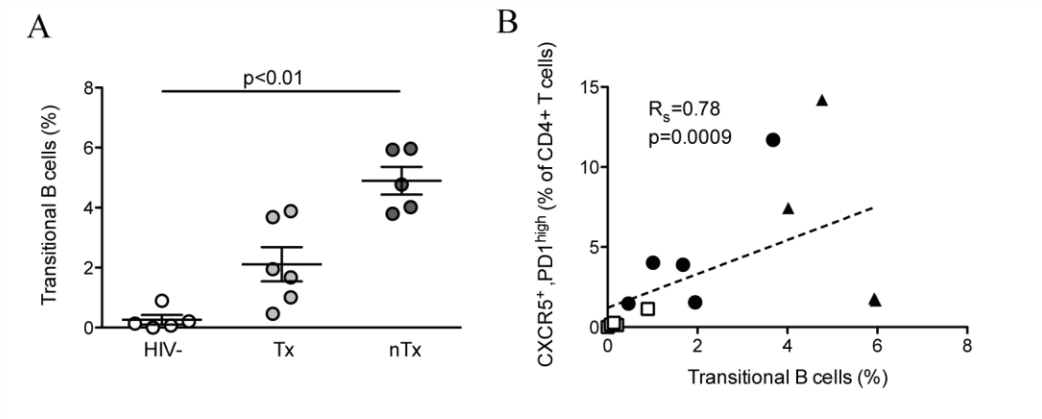


Supplementary Figure S.1. Flow cytometric gating strategy for B cells. Lymphocytes were defined based on the forward (FSC-A) and side (SSC-A) scatter. After exclusion of doublets (FSC-H versus FSC-A), live cells were identified based on amine-reactivity using Live/Dead Blue dye. B cells were then characterized as CD3-, CD14-, CD16- and CD19+.



Supplementary Figure S.2. Flow cytometric gating strategy for CD4 T cell responses. Lymphocytes were defined based on the forward (FSC-A) and side (SSC-A) scatter. After exclusion of doublets (FSC-H versus FSC-A), live cells were identified based on amine-reactivity using Live/Dead Blue dye. CD4 T cells were then characterized as CD3+, CD4+, CD8-. Unstimulated controls were used to set gates for positive cytokine responses.



Supplementary Figure S.3. Transitional B cells are increased in chronic HIV infection and correlate with expansion of TFH cells. The frequency of transitional B cells in the lymph node of uninfected, HIV infected treated and untreated individuals were measured by flow cytometry. Live B lymphocytes in lymph nodes were gated on CD3-,CD14-,CD16-, CD19+ and transitional B cells were further characterized as CD38++, IgD+, CD27-, IgM+ B cells. (A) Increased frequency of transitional B cells in chronic HIV infected, treatment naive (nTx) individuals compared to treated (Tx) and HIV negative individuals. (B) A significant correlation between transitional B cells and TFH cell frequency in the lymph node was detected (R=0.78; p=0.009). (HIV- (open squares); HIV+ untreated (filled triangle), and HIV+ treated (filled circle).