



Supplementary Figure 1. Identification of HIV-1 SOSIP Specific B Cells using LIBRA-seq. LIBRA-seq score information for all cells from N76/N16 LIBRA-seq run and N55 LIBRA-seq run. LIBRA-seq score information for each antigen is displayed on a scale from light yellow(low)-white-purple(high).



Supplementary Figure 2: Validation and characterization of CD4bs and V3-glycan specific antibodies discovered through LIBRA-seq. (A) ELISA binding curves for binding to BG505.SOSIP variant proteins are shown for antibodies: 6420-35, 6420-48.1, 6420-48.2, 6420-233.1, 6420-233.2, 4591-2 and 4591-1. Flu HA protein was used as a negative control antigen. (B) ELISA binding curves for binding to YU2 gp120 core and YU2 gp120 core D368R proteins are shown for antibodies: 6420-35, 6420-48.1, 6420-48.2, 6420-233.1, 6420-233.2, and 4591-2. Absorbance values at 450nm shown on Y-axis. Antibody concentration in μ g/ml shown on the X-axis.



Donor 27 LIBRA-seq run

Donor 26 LIBRA-seq

Supplementary Figure 3. Identification of HIV-1 Monomer and Trimer Specific B Cells using LIBRA-seq. LIBRA-seq score information for all cells from N27 LIBRA-seq run and N26 LIBRA-seq run. LIBRA-seq score information for each antigen is displayed on a scale from light yellow(low)-white-purple(high).

Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 4. Validation and characterization of monomer and trimer specific antibodies discovered through LIBRA-seq. (A) Sequence characteristics for candidate antibodies. Percent identity was calculated at the nucleotide level, and CDR length and sequences are displayed at the amino acid level. (B) ELISA binding curves for binding to HIV-1 trimeric and monomeric proteins are shown for candidate antibodies. Flu HA protein used as a negative control antigen. Absorbance values at 450nm shown on Y-axis. Antibody concentration in μ g/ml shown on the X-axis.