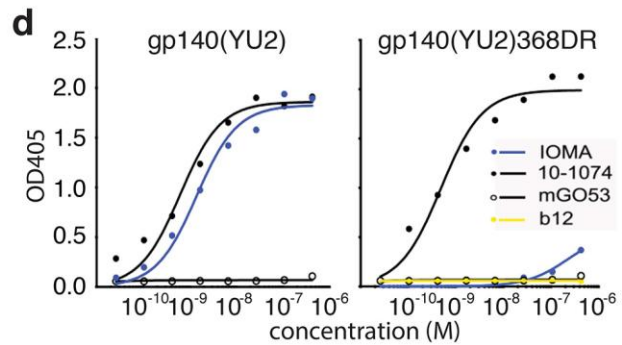
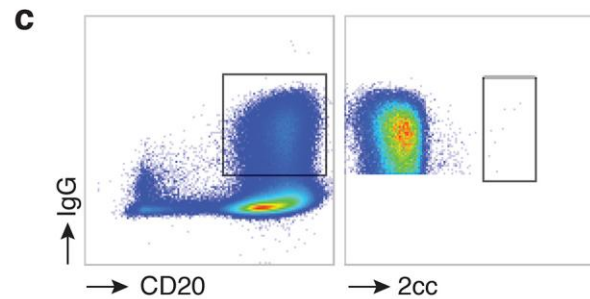


a

Virus	Clade	Tier	R1 IgG
Q23.17	A	1B	67.76
94UG103	A	2	66.7
0260.v5.c36	A	2	>500
BaL.26	B	1B	13.73
92BR020	B	2	66.7
YU2.DG	B	2	139.76
93IN905	C	2	22.2
MGRM-C-026	C	2	22.2
Du422.1	C	2	223.41
ZM249M.PL1	C	2	194.4
3016.v5.c45	D	2	>500
X1193_c1	G	2	>500
X2131_C1_B5	G	2	201.22
6540.v4.c1	AC	2	>500
R2184.c04	CRF01_AE	2	81.27
C2101.c01	CRF01_AE	2	>500
T250-4	CRF02_AG	2	261.22
T257-31	CRF02_AG	2	>500

b

Virus	BaL.26	Q23.17
Clade	B	A
Tier	1B	1B
R1 IgG	13.73	67.76
gp140 ^{YU2} depleted R1 IgG	>100	>100



e

IOMA.25.HC	EVQLVESGAAQVKKPGASVTVSCTASGYKFTGYHMHVWRQAPGRGLEWVGWVNPFRGAVKYPQNGFRGRVSMTRDTSMEIFYMELSRLLTSDDTAVYYCAREMFDSSADWSFWRGMVAWG
IOMA.7.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.8.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.10.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.11.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.12.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.13.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.14.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.15.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.16.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.17.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.18.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.19.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.21.HC	.....K.....
IOMA.22.HC	.....K.....

Primer binding site

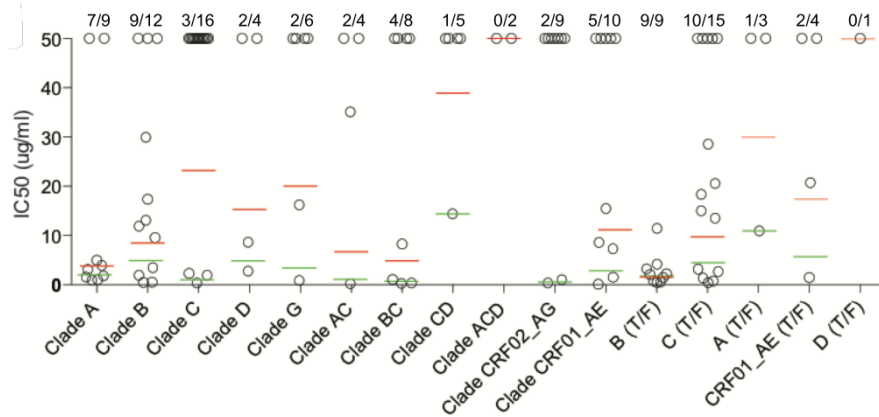
IOMA.25.LC	QSAMTQPASVSGSPGQSITISCAAGSSRDVGGFDLVSWYQQHPGKAPKLIIEVFNKRPSGISSRFSASKSGNTASLTIISGLQEEDEAHYYCYSYADGVAFG
IOMA.8.LC	.....P.....
IOMA.10.LC	.....P.....
IOMA.11.LC	.....P.....
IOMA.14.LC	.....P.....
IOMA.15.LC	.....P.....
IOMA.16.LC	.....P.....
IOMA.17.LC	.....P.....

Primer binding site

Supplementary Figure 1

Patient R1 serum analysis and isolation and characterization of IOMA.

(a) Neutralizing activity of purified serum IgG from patient R1 against a panel of 18 cross-clade HIV-1 viruses. Median inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) of serum IgG indicated in red (1-50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$); orange (51-100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$); yellow (101-300 $\mu\text{g/mL}$); or white (>500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). **(b)** Neutralizing activity of total R1 serum IgG versus gp140^{YU2}-absorbed R1 serum IgG against two HIV-1 viruses. **(c)** Representative flow cytometry plots for single cell-sorted 2cc-specific IgG+ B cells, pre-gated on total lymphocytes and singlets. **(d)** ELISAs measuring the binding of IOMA to wild-type gp140^{YU2} (left) and to the CD4bs knockout gp140^{YU2 D368R} (right). Black lines with solid dots represent positive control antibody 10-1074; black lines with empty dot represent negative control antibody mGO53; blue lines represent IOMA; the yellow line represents the CD4bs antibody b12. **(e)** Clonal members of IOMA. Mature IOMA sequences are indicated in red. A dot indicates amino acid identity; a dash indicates an unclear residue in a sequence. Heavy chain clonal members (top). Light chain clonal members (bottom).



Virus ID	Clade*	Titer in TZM.bl cells (µg/ml) IOMA	
		IC ₅₀	IC ₉₀
6535.3	B	>50	>50
QH0692.42	B	12.896	>50
SC422661.8	B	17.346	>50
PVO.4	B	0.490	1.776
TRO.11	B	0.539	1.948
AC10.0.29	B	>50	>50
RHPA4259.7	B	9.564	>50
THRO4156.18	B	29.741	>50
REJO4541.67	B	>50	>50
TRJO4551.58	B	11.703	>50
WITO4160.33	B	3.259	26.793
CAAN5342.A2	B	1.709	6.215

WEAU_d15_410_787	B (T/F)	3.019	39.304
1006_11_C3_1601	B (T/F)	0.289	1.553
1054_07_TC4_1499	B (T/F)	2.209	7.665
1056_10_TA11_1826	B (T/F)	2.065	9.870
1012_11_TC21_3257	B (T/F)	0.347	1.253
6240_08_TA5_4622	B (T/F)	3.978	16.733
6244_13_B5_4576	B (T/F)	0.564	2.686
62357_14_D3_4589	B (T/F)	11.223	>50
SC05_8C11_2344	B (T/F)	1.465	5.589

Du156.12	C	>50	>50
Du172.17	C	>50	>50
Du422.1	C	>50	>50
ZM197M.PB7	C	>50	>50
ZM214M.PL15	C	1.759	10.399
ZM233M.PB6	C	>50	>50
ZM249M.PL1	C	>50	>50
ZM53M.PB12	C	2.316	15.393
ZM109F.PB4	C	>50	>50
ZM135M.PL10a	C	>50	>50
CAP45.2.00.G3	C	>50	>50
CAP210.2.00.E8	C	>50	>50
HIV-001428-2.42	C	>50	>50
HIV-0013095-2.11	C	0.144	1.639
HIV-16055-2.3	C	>50	>50
HIV-16845-2.22	C	>50	>50

Ce1086_B2	C (T/F)	0.556	8.351
Ce0393_C3	C (T/F)	14.803	>50
Ce1176_A3	C (T/F)	2.961	12.584
Ce2010_F5	C (T/F)	20.362	>50
Ce0682_E4	C (T/F)	1.155	16.081
Ce1172_H1	C (T/F)	>50	>50
Ce2060_G9	C (T/F)	>50	>50
Ce703010054_2A2	C (T/F)	>50	>50
BF1266.431a	C (T/F)	28.336	>50
246F_C1G	C (T/F)	>50	>50
249M_B10	C (T/F)	18.130	>50
ZM247v1(Rev-)	C (T/F)	>50	>50
7030102001E5(Rev-)	C (T/F)	13.298	46.729
1394C9G1(Rev-)	C (T/F)	0.211	1.264
Ce704809221_1B3	C (T/F)	2.490	21.352

CNE19	BC	>50	>50
CNE20	BC	0.044	0.368
CNE21	BC	1.062	20.087
CNE17	BC	>50	>50
CNE30	BC	8.291	46.591
CNE52	BC	>50	>50
CNE53	BC	0.127	0.769
CNE58	BC	>50	>50

Virus ID	Clade*	Titer in TZM.bl cells (µg/ml) IOMA	
		IC ₅₀	IC ₉₀
MS208.A1	A	3.732	44.580
Q23.17	A	0.833	3.309
Q461.e2	A	>50	>50
Q769.d22	A	1.363	8.114
Q259.d2.17	A	>50	>50
Q842.d12	A	2.882	19.480
3415.v1.c1	A	0.710	4.166
3365.v2.c2	A	4.986	>50
0260.v5.c36	A	1.587	5.887

191955_A11	A (T/F)	>50	>50
191084_B7-19	A (T/F)	10.737	>50
9004SS_A3_4	A (T/F)	>50	>50

T257-31	CRF02_AG	>50	>50
928-28	CRF02_AG	>50	>50
263-8	CRF02_AG	0.827	6.123
T250-4	CRF02_AG	>50	>50
T251-18	CRF02_AG	>50	>50
T278-50	CRF02_AG	>50	>50
T255-34	CRF02_AG	>50	>50
211-9	CRF02_AG	>50	>50
235-47	CRF02_AG	0.159	0.623

620345.c01	CRF01_AE	>50	>50
CNE8	CRF01_AE	>50	>50
C1080.c03	CRF01_AE	15.291	>50
R2184.c04	CRF01_AE	>50	>50
R1166.c01	CRF01_AE	8.409	39.093
C2101.c01	CRF01_AE	1.519	9.190
C3347.c11	CRF01_AE	0.097	0.440
C4118.c09	CRF01_AE	7.095	>50
CNE5	CRF01_AE	>50	>50
BJOX009000.02.4	CRF01_AE	>50	>50

BJOX015000.11.5	CRF01_AE (T/F)	>50	>50
BJOX010000.06.2	CRF01_AE (T/F)	>50	>50
BJOX025000.01.1	CRF01_AE (T/F)	1.468	28.723
BJOX028000.10.3	CRF01_AE (T/F)	20.540	38.852

X1193_c1	G	>50	>50
P0402_c2_11	G	16.024	>50
X1254_c3	G	>50	>50
X2088_c9	G	>50	>50
X2131_C1_B5	G	>50	>50
P1981_C5_3	G	>50	>50
X1632_S2_B10	G	0.641	5.105

3016.v5.c45	D	>50	>50
A07412M1.vrc12	D	8.447	>50
231965.c01	D	>50	>50
231966.c02	D	2.566	43.623

191821_E6_1	D (T/F)	>50	>50
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3817.v2.c59	CD	14.208	>50
6480.v4.c25	CD	>50	>50
6952.v1.c20	CD	>50	>50
6811.v7.c18	CD	>50	>50
89-F7_2_25	CD	>50	>50

3301.v1.c24	AC	34.898	>50
6041.v3.c23	AC	50.623	0.082
6540.v4.c1	AC	>50	>50
6545.v4.c1	AC	>50	>50

0815.v3.c3	ACD	>50	>50
3103.v3.c10	ACD	>50	>50

* (T/F): Transmitted / Founder Virus

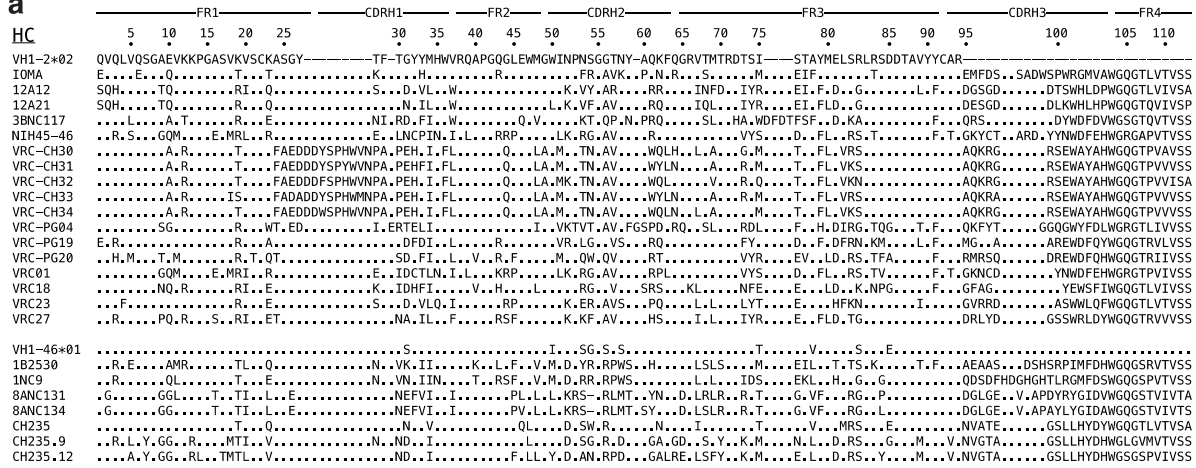
Supplementary Figure 2

Neutralizing activity of IOMA.

Top, Clade-specific neutralizing activity of IOMA against a 118-virus panel. Geometric mean IC_{50} value including non-neutralized strains is indicated for each set of viruses by a red line; the green line indicates the geometric mean IC_{50} value calculated for only neutralized strains. The number of neutralized and total strains evaluated for each clade are indicated at the top of the panel. Bottom, Neutralizing activity of IOMA against a 118-virus panel. IC_{50} and IC_{80} values ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) are indicated for each virus. Fields in red indicate neutralization.

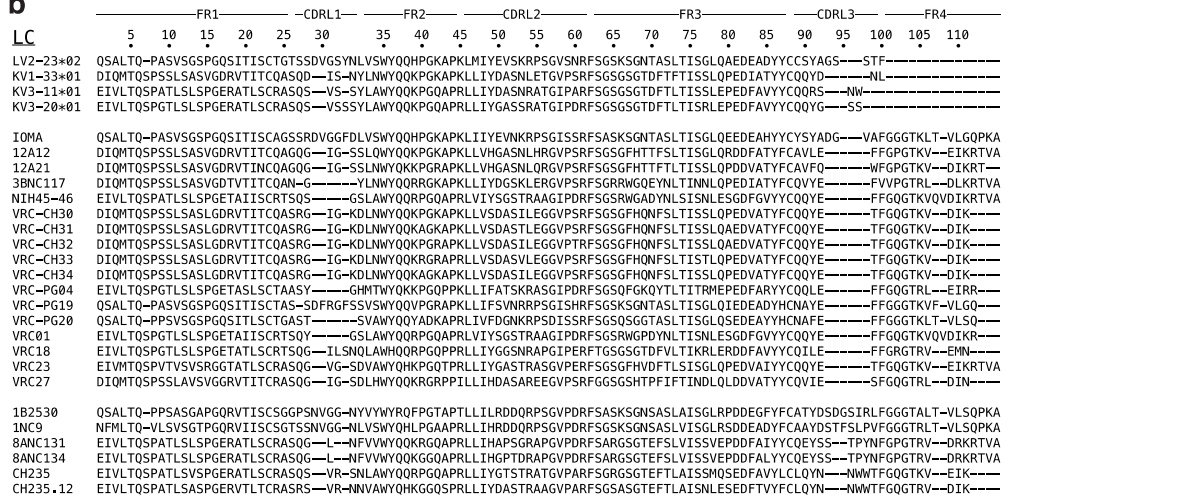
a

HC

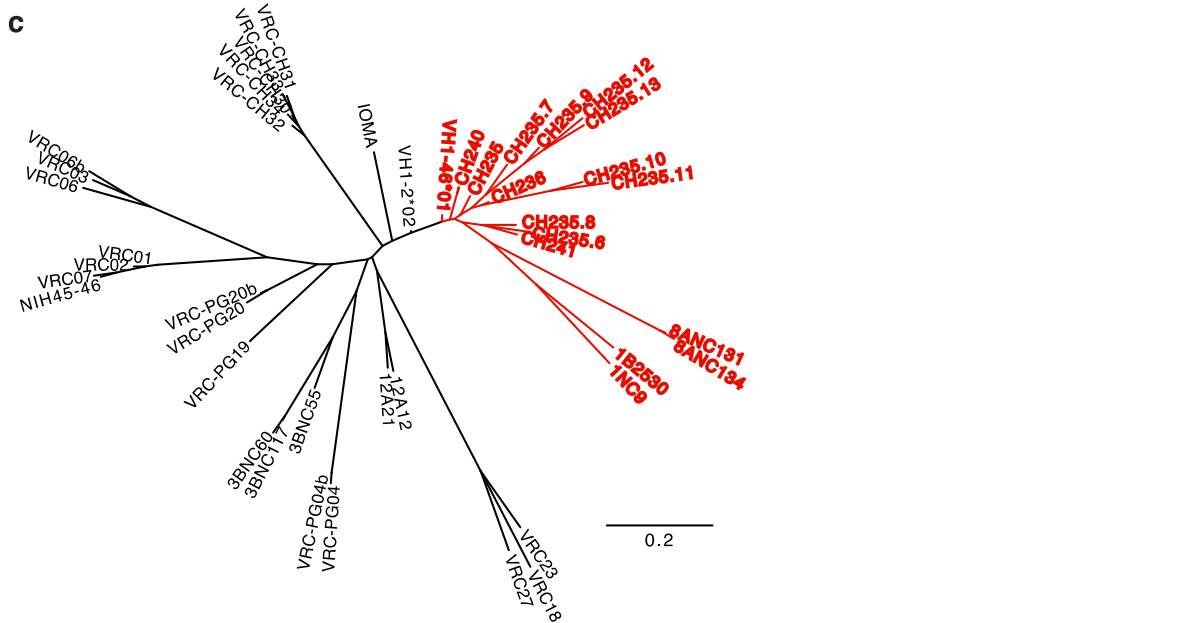


b

LC



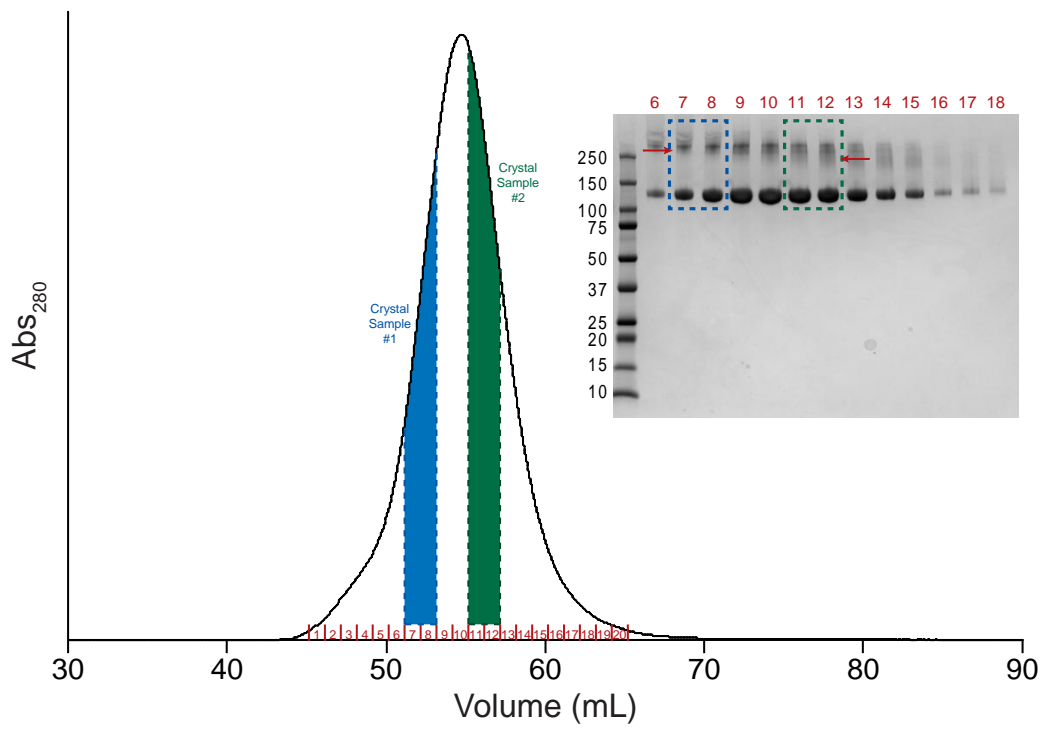
c



Supplementary Figure 3

Sequence alignment of CD4-mimetic bNAbs.

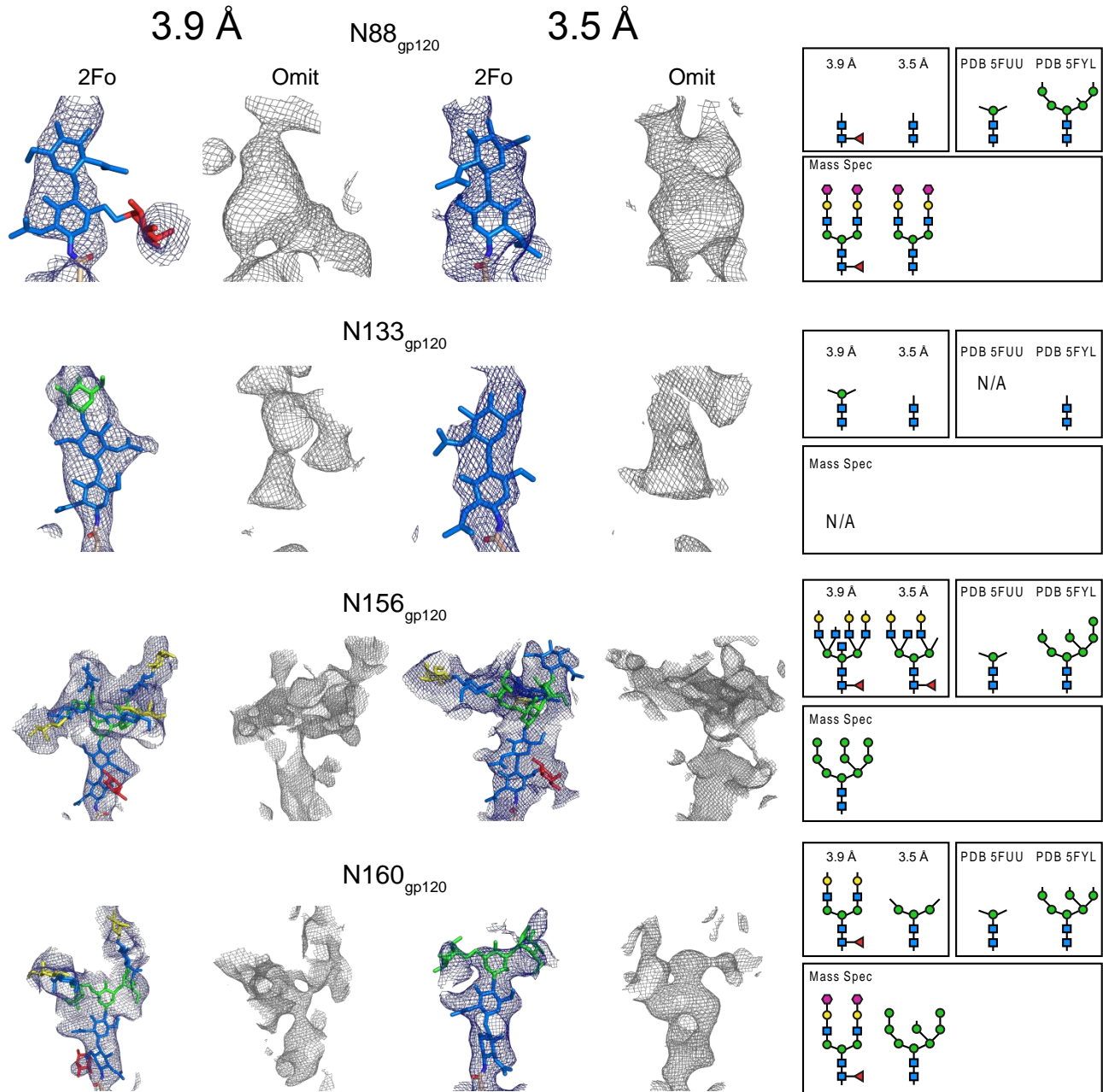
(a) Heavy chains. **(b)** Light chains. **(c)** Dendrogram showing relation of VH1-2 (black) and VH1-46 (red) CD4bs bNAbs. The dendrogram was calculated based on nucleotide sequence similarity of their aligned HC V gene segments. Scale bar represents 20% nucleotide substitutions per site.



Supplementary Figure 4

Characterization of BG505 SOSIP.664 protein used for crystallization.

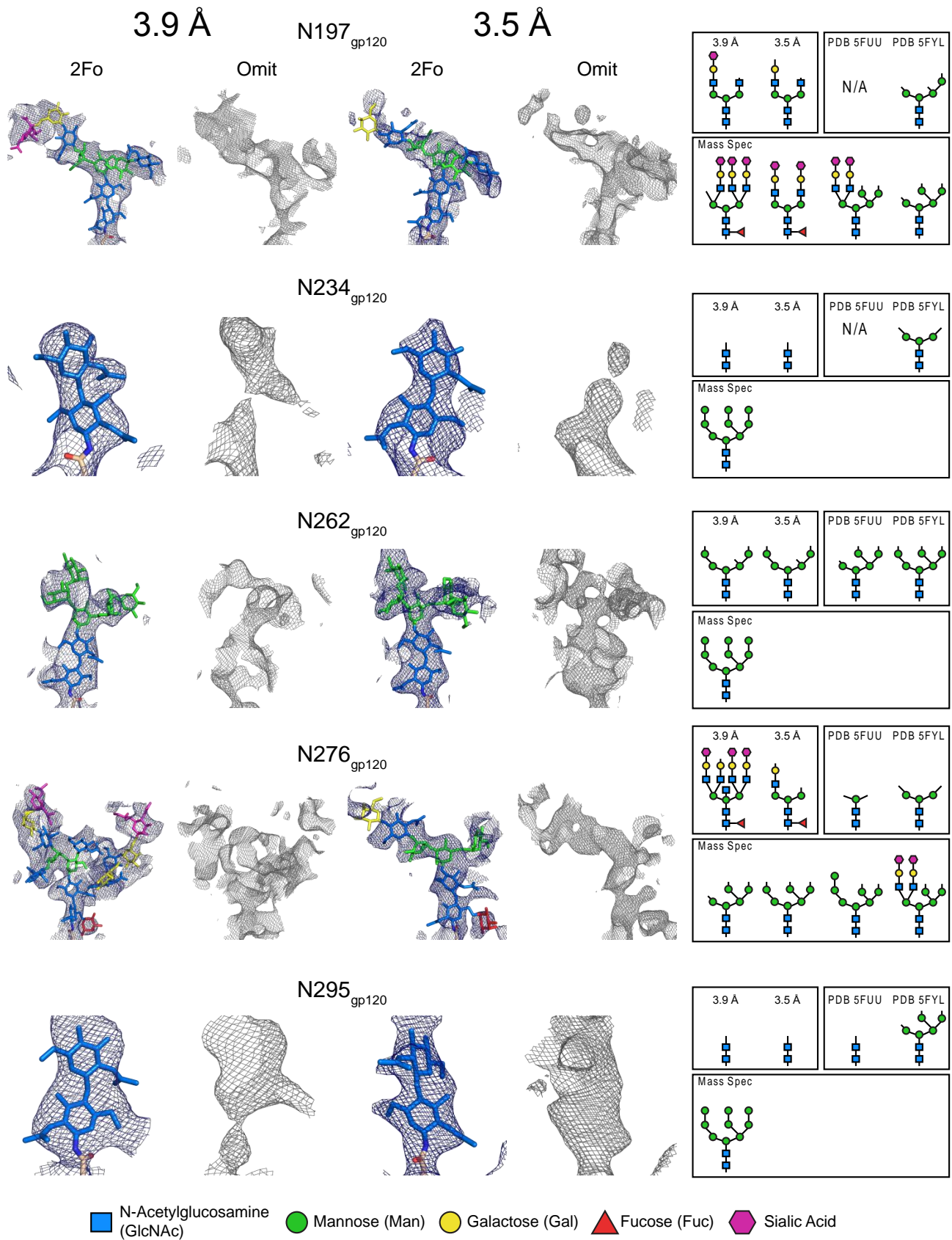
Size exclusion chromatography (SEC) profile showing migration of the BG505 SOSIP.664 used for incubation with IOMA and 10-1074 Fabs to generate samples for crystallization. Inset shows SDS-PAGE analysis under non-reducing conditions of SEC fractions. SEC fractions 7-8 (blue) (larger apparent molecular mass; likely more glycosylated) were used for the 3.9Å IOMA–10-1074–BG505 structure and fractions 11-12 (smaller apparent molecular mass; likely less glycosylated) were used for the 3.5Å IOMA–10-1074–BG505 structure (Table 1).



Supplementary Figure 5

Glycans at individual BG505 SOSIP.664 PNGSs (N88_{gp120}–N160_{gp120}).

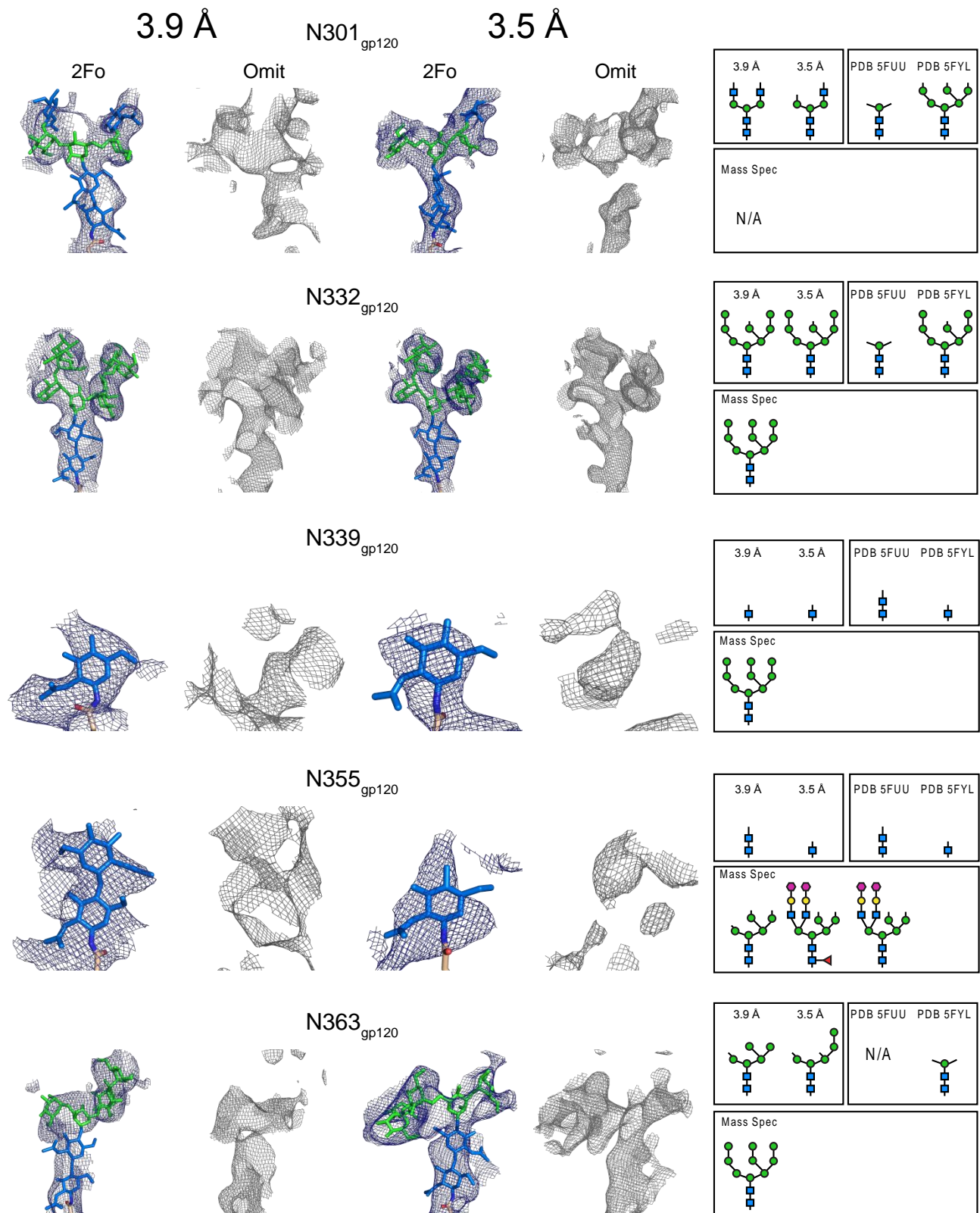
Electron density (contoured at 0.8σ) from $2F_o-F_c$ maps calculated with model phases (labeled as $2F_o$) or composite annealed omit maps calculated with phases in which the model was omitted to reduce model bias (Adams, P. D. *et al.* *Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr* 66, 213-221, 2010) (labeled as Omit) shown for PNGSs in the 3.9Å and the 3.5Å IOMA–10-1074–BG505 structures (Table 1). Glycan residues built into the electron density are shown as colored sticks (fucose, red; GlcNAc, blue; mannose, green; galactose, yellow; sialic acid, purple). We identified complex-type *N*-glycans primarily through the presence of electron density for a core fucose residue. Although the structures were extensively refined (see Methods), coordinates for glycans in our structures should be regarded as approximate: the glycan density was sometimes ambiguous, as expected given the large degree of glycan heterogeneity in HIV-1 Env, one of the most heavily glycosylated proteins known (Doores, K. J. *FEBS J* 282, 4679-4691, 2015). **(b)** Schematic versions of crystallographically-identified BG505 SOSIP.664 glycans (fucose, red triangle; GlcNAc, blue square; mannose, green circle; galactose, yellow circle; sialic acid, purple diamond) shown in panel a (labeled as 3.9Å and 3.5Å) compared with glycans from the 4.2Å EM structure of a natively-glycosylated JR-FL (non-SOSIP) Env (Lee, J. H., Ozorowski, G. & Ward, A. B. *Science* 351, 1043-1048, 2016), the 3.7Å crystal structure of a high mannose-only fully- but not natively-glycosylated BG505 SOSIP.664 (Stewart-Jones, G. B. E. *et al.* *Cell* 165, 813-826, 2016), and a mass spectroscopy analysis of natively-glycosylated BG505 SOSIP.664 (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016). Not all glycan species identified at each PNGS by mass spectroscopy (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016) are shown; the major species are depicted in this figure except at PNGSs in which it appears that our crystals contained a subset of BG505 SOSIP.664 protein with underrepresented glycan species (see text). Although the BG505 SOSIP.664 construct (Sanders, R. W. *et al.* *PLoS Pathog* 9, e1003618, 2013) was used both for our structures and the mass spectrometry analysis (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016), some differences in glycans at individual PNGSs between the mass spectrometry study and our structures might be expected if the crystals preferentially incorporated a subset of the glycosylation states within the BG505 protein.



Supplementary Figure 6

Glycans at individual BG505 SOSIP.664 PNGSs (N197_{gp120}–N295_{gp120}).

Electron density (contoured at 0.8σ) from $2F_o-F_c$ maps calculated with model phases (labeled as $2F_o$) or composite annealed omit maps calculated with phases in which the model was omitted to reduce model bias (Adams, P. D. *et al.* *Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr* 66, 213-221, 2010) (labeled as Omit) shown for PNGSs in the 3.9Å and the 3.5Å IOMA–10-1074–BG505 structures (Table 1). Glycan residues built into the electron density are shown as colored sticks (fucose, red; GlcNAc, blue; mannose, green; galactose, yellow; sialic acid, purple). We identified complex-type *N*-glycans primarily through the presence of electron density for a core fucose residue. Although the structures were extensively refined (see Methods), coordinates for glycans in our structures should be regarded as approximate: the glycan density was sometimes ambiguous, as expected given the large degree of glycan heterogeneity in HIV-1 Env, one of the most heavily glycosylated proteins known (Doores, K. J. *FEBS J* 282, 4679-4691, 2015). **(b)** Schematic versions of crystallographically-identified BG505 SOSIP.664 glycans (fucose, red triangle; GlcNAc, blue square; mannose, green circle; galactose, yellow circle; sialic acid, purple diamond) shown in panel a (labeled as 3.9Å and 3.5Å) compared with glycans from the 4.2Å EM structure of a natively-glycosylated JR-FL (non-SOSIP) Env (Lee, J. H., Ozorowski, G. & Ward, A. B. *Science* 351, 1043-1048, 2016), the 3.7Å crystal structure of a high mannose-only fully- but not natively-glycosylated BG505 SOSIP.664 (Stewart-Jones, G. B. E. *et al.* *Cell* 165, 813-826, 2016), and a mass spectroscopy analysis of natively-glycosylated BG505 SOSIP.664 (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016). Not all glycan species identified at each PNGS by mass spectroscopy (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016) are shown; the major species are depicted in this figure except at PNGSs in which it appears that our crystals contained a subset of BG505 SOSIP.664 protein with underrepresented glycan species (see text). Although the BG505 SOSIP.664 construct (Sanders, R. W. *et al.* *PLoS Pathog* 9, e1003618, 2013) was used both for our structures and the mass spectrometry analysis (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016), some differences in glycans at individual PNGSs between the mass spectrometry study and our structures might be expected if the crystals preferentially incorporated a subset of the glycosylation states within the BG505 protein.

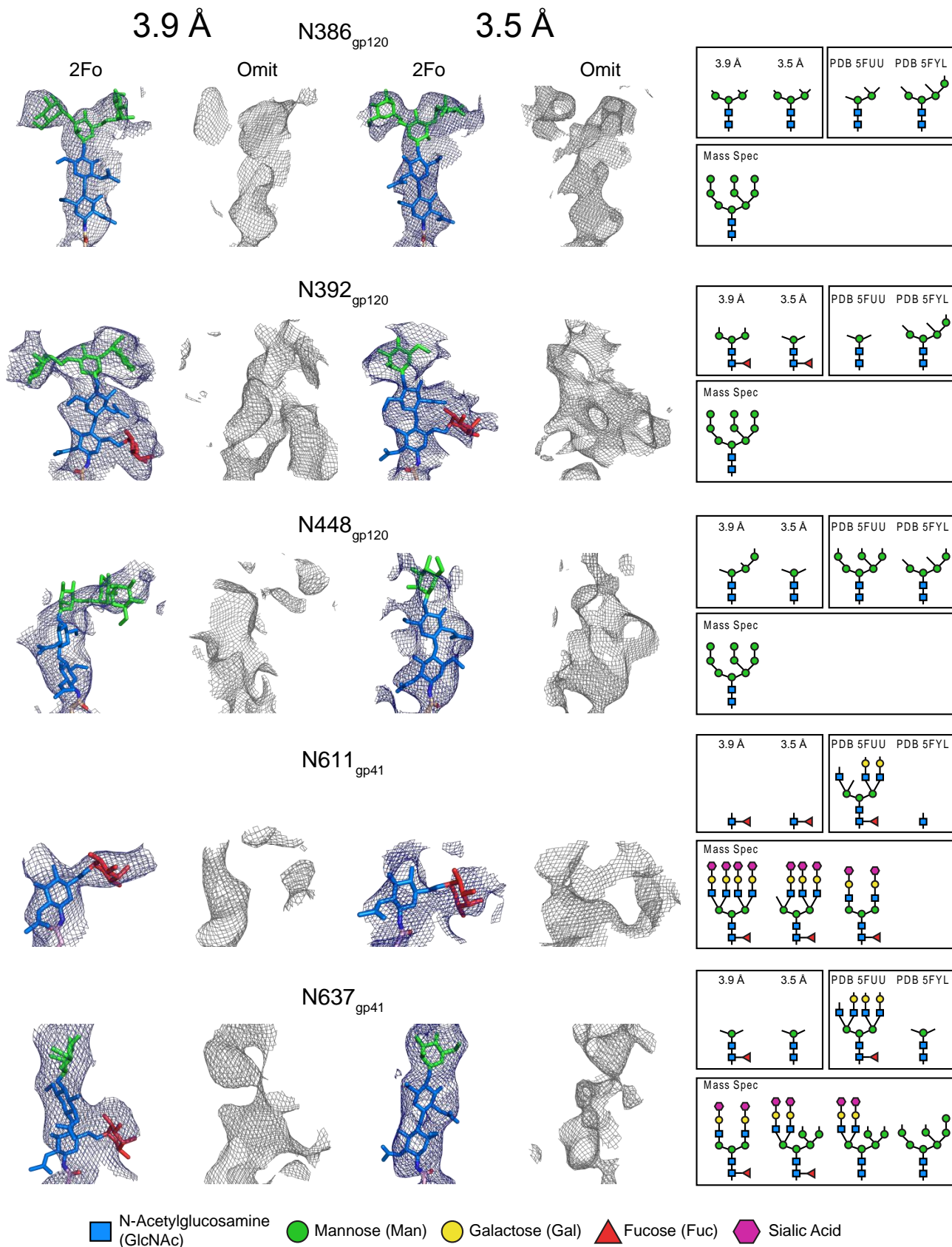


■ N-Acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc)
 ● Mannose (Man)
 ● Galactose (Gal)
 ▲ Fucose (Fuc)
 ◆ Sialic Acid

Supplementary Figure 7

Glycans at individual BG505 SOSIP.664 PNGSs (N301_{gp120}–N363_{gp120}).

Electron density (contoured at 0.8σ) from $2F_o-F_c$ maps calculated with model phases (labeled as $2F_o$) or composite annealed omit maps calculated with phases in which the model was omitted to reduce model bias (Adams, P. D. *et al.* *Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr* 66, 213-221, 2010) (labeled as Omit) shown for PNGSs in the 3.9Å and the 3.5Å IOMA–10-1074–BG505 structures (Table 1). Glycan residues built into the electron density are shown as colored sticks (fucose, red; GlcNAc, blue; mannose, green; galactose, yellow; sialic acid, purple). We identified complex-type *N*-glycans primarily through the presence of electron density for a core fucose residue. Although the structures were extensively refined (see Methods), coordinates for glycans in our structures should be regarded as approximate: the glycan density was sometimes ambiguous, as expected given the large degree of glycan heterogeneity in HIV-1 Env, one of the most heavily glycosylated proteins known (Doores, K. J. *FEBS J* 282, 4679-4691, 2015). **(b)** Schematic versions of crystallographically-identified BG505 SOSIP.664 glycans (fucose, red triangle; GlcNAc, blue square; mannose, green circle; galactose, yellow circle; sialic acid, purple diamond) shown in panel a (labeled as 3.9Å and 3.5Å) compared with glycans from the 4.2Å EM structure of a natively-glycosylated JR-FL (non-SOSIP) Env (Lee, J. H., Ozorowski, G. & Ward, A. B. *Science* 351, 1043-1048, 2016), the 3.7Å crystal structure of a high mannose-only fully- but not natively-glycosylated BG505 SOSIP.664 (Stewart-Jones, G. B. E. *et al.* *Cell* 165, 813-826, 2016), and a mass spectroscopy analysis of natively-glycosylated BG505 SOSIP.664 (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016). Not all glycan species identified at each PNGS by mass spectroscopy (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016) are shown; the major species are depicted in this figure except at PNGSs in which it appears that our crystals contained a subset of BG505 SOSIP.664 protein with underrepresented glycan species (see text). Although the BG505 SOSIP.664 construct (Sanders, R. W. *et al.* *PLoS Pathog* 9, e1003618, 2013) was used both for our structures and the mass spectrometry analysis (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016), some differences in glycans at individual PNGSs between the mass spectrometry study and our structures might be expected if the crystals preferentially incorporated a subset of the glycosylation states within the BG505 protein.



Supplementary Figure 8

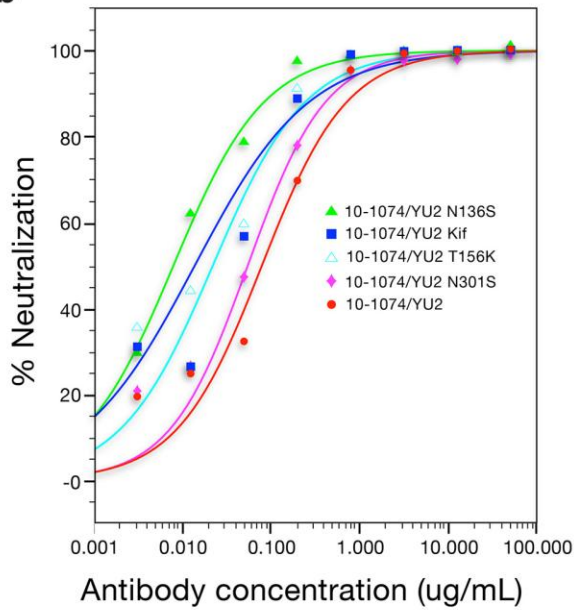
Glycans at individual BG505 SOSIP.664 PNGSs (N386_{gp120}–N637_{gp41}).

Electron density (contoured at 0.8σ) from $2F_o-F_c$ maps calculated with model phases (labeled as $2F_o$) or composite annealed omit maps calculated with phases in which the model was omitted to reduce model bias (Adams, P. D. *et al.* *Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr* 66, 213-221, 2010) (labeled as Omit) shown for PNGSs in the 3.9Å and the 3.5Å IOMA–10-1074–BG505 structures (Table 1). Glycan residues built into the electron density are shown as colored sticks (fucose, red; GlcNAc, blue; mannose, green; galactose, yellow; sialic acid, purple). We identified complex-type *N*-glycans primarily through the presence of electron density for a core fucose residue. Although the structures were extensively refined (see Methods), coordinates for glycans in our structures should be regarded as approximate: the glycan density was sometimes ambiguous, as expected given the large degree of glycan heterogeneity in HIV-1 Env, one of the most heavily glycosylated proteins known (Doores, K. J. *FEBS J* 282, 4679-4691, 2015). **(b)** Schematic versions of crystallographically-identified BG505 SOSIP.664 glycans (fucose, red triangle; GlcNAc, blue square; mannose, green circle; galactose, yellow circle; sialic acid, purple diamond) shown in panel a (labeled as 3.9Å and 3.5Å) compared with glycans from the 4.2Å EM structure of a natively-glycosylated JR-FL (non-SOSIP) Env (Lee, J. H., Ozorowski, G. & Ward, A. B. *Science* 351, 1043-1048, 2016), the 3.7Å crystal structure of a high mannose-only fully- but not natively-glycosylated BG505 SOSIP.664 (Stewart-Jones, G. B. E. *et al.* *Cell* 165, 813-826, 2016), and a mass spectroscopy analysis of natively-glycosylated BG505 SOSIP.664 (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016). Not all glycan species identified at each PNGS by mass spectroscopy (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016) are shown; the major species are depicted in this figure except at PNGSs in which it appears that our crystals contained a subset of BG505 SOSIP.664 protein with underrepresented glycan species (see text). Although the BG505 SOSIP.664 construct (Sanders, R. W. *et al.* *PLoS Pathog* 9, e1003618, 2013) was used both for our structures and the mass spectrometry analysis (Behrens, A. J. *et al.* *Cell Reports* 14, 2695-2706, 2016), some differences in glycans at individual PNGSs between the mass spectrometry study and our structures might be expected if the crystals preferentially incorporated a subset of the glycosylation states within the BG505 protein.

a

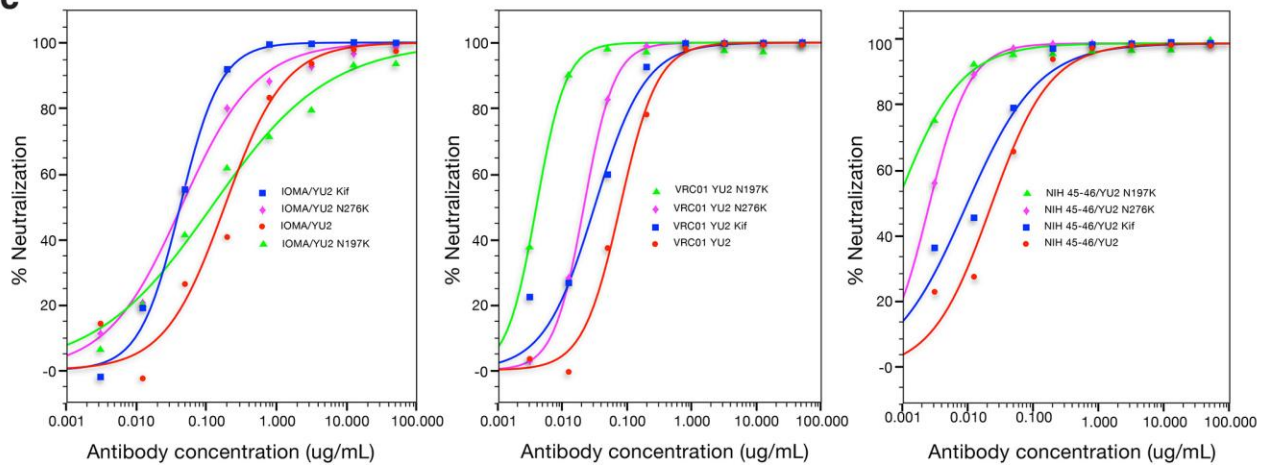
IC ₅₀ values (µg/mL)	10-1074	PGT122	PGT121
Mean IC ₅₀ of strains w/ PNGS 156	0.20 (n=75)	0.19 (n=97)	0.14 (n=170)
Mean IC ₅₀ of strains w/o PNGS 156	0.05 (n=8)	0.46 (n=7)	0.03 (n=9)

b



IC ₅₀ values (mg/mL)	
Strain	10-1074
YU2	0.078
YU2 KIF	0.014
YU2 N136S	0.008
YU2 T156K	0.022
YU2 N197K	0.043
YU2 N276K	0.081
YU2 N301S	0.054

c



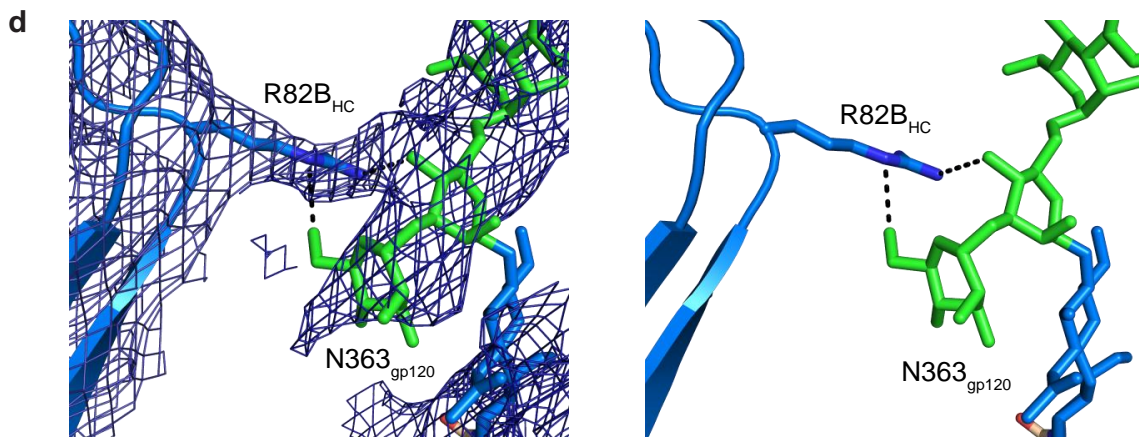
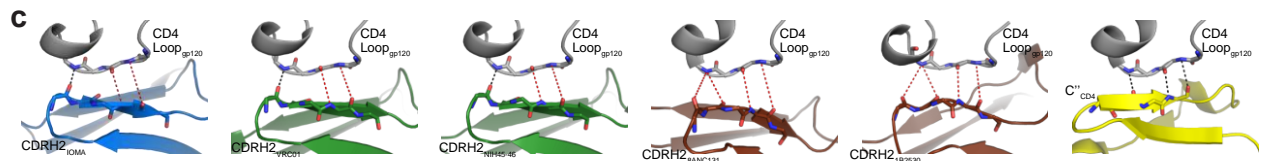
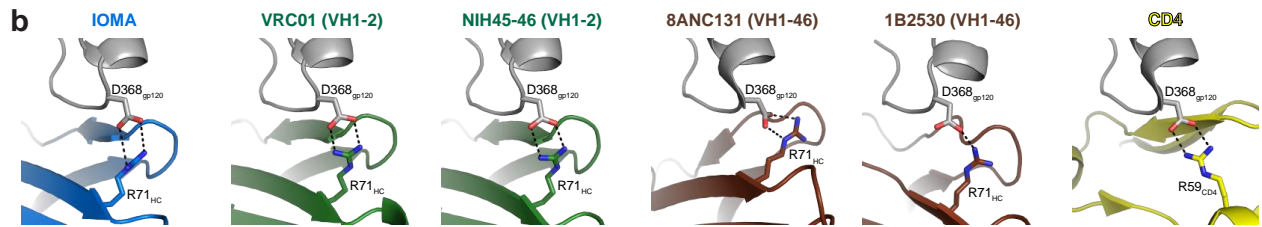
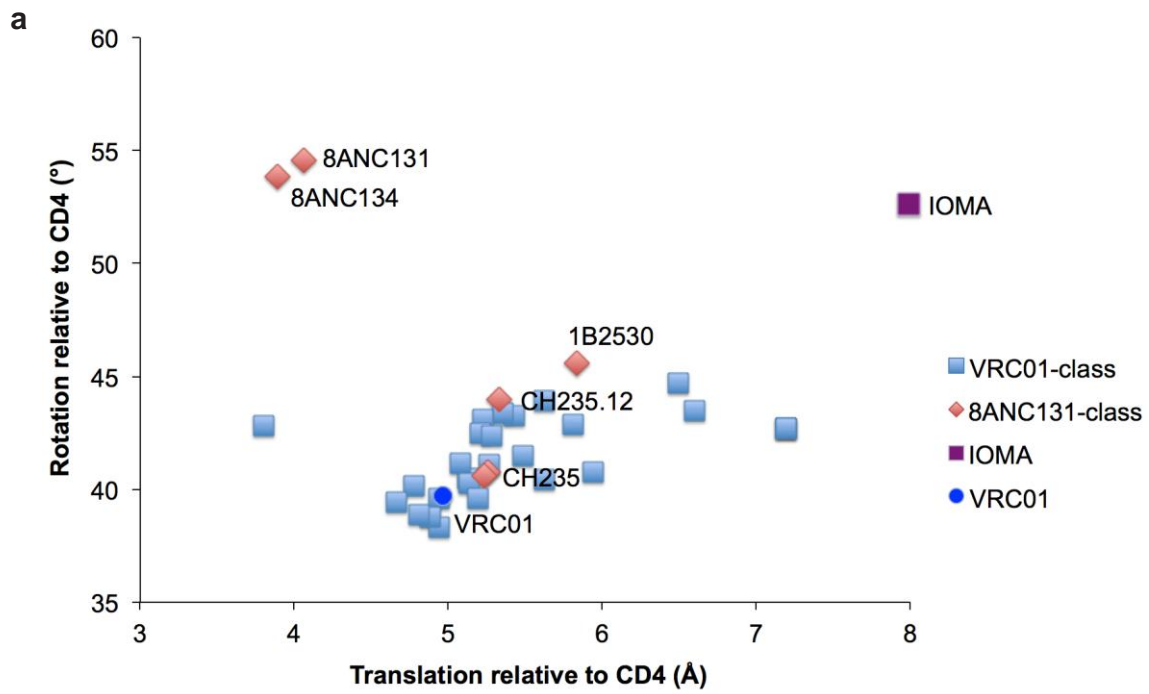
d

Strain	IC ₅₀ values (µg/mL)		
	IOMA	VRC01	NIH45-46
YU2	0.180	0.076	0.022
YU2 T156K	0.394	0.053	0.011
YU2 N136S	0.120	0.039	0.012
YU2 N301S	0.314	0.023	0.006
YU2 N276K	0.044	0.021	0.002
YU2 N197K	0.119	0.004	0.001
YU2 KIF	0.042	0.031	0.009

Supplementary Figure 9

Effects of glycans on neutralization potencies of 10-1074 and IOMA.

(a) Effects of an intact PNGS at N156_{gp120} on PGT121-family bNAbs. Geometric mean IC₅₀s (µg/mL) of 10-1074, PGT122, and PGT121 were calculated for HIV-1 strains with or without a PNGS at N156_{gp120}. Only strains containing a PNGS at N332_{gp120} were included in this analysis. Mean IC₅₀s are calculated treating >50 µg/mL values as 50 µg/mL. PGT122 was ~2-fold more potent against strains including the N156_{gp120} PNGS, whereas 10-1074 showed ~4-fold greater potency against viral strains lacking the N156_{gp120} PNGS. PGT121 also was more potent against strains lacking PNGS N156_{gp120}. PGT122 has CDRL3 residue 95_{LC}, while 10-1074 and PGT121 have Ser and Val at position 95_{LC}, respectively. IC₅₀ values are those reported in the following references: Mouquet, H. *et al.* Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 109, E3268-3277, 2012; Sok, D. *et al.* Science Translational Medicine 6, 236ra263, 2014; Walker, L. M. *et al.* Nature 477, 466–470, 2011; Ferguson, A. L. *et al.* PLoS One 8, e80562, 2013; Huang, J. *et al.* Nature 515, 138-142, 2014. **(b)** Effects of glycan deletions at N137_{gp120}, N156_{gp120}, and N301_{gp120} on 10-1074 neutralization. In vitro neutralization assays were conducted with HIV-1^{YU2} pseudoviruses that included all glycans (listed as YU2), had introduced mutations to remove the N137_{gp120} glycan (YU2 N137S), the N156_{gp120} glycan (YU2 N156K), the N301_{gp120} glycan (YU2 N301S), or included all glycans in a high mannose form (YU2 Kif). **(c,d)** Comparison of glycosylation deletions on neutralization by IOMA and VRC01-class bNAbs (VRC01 and NIH45-46). In vitro neutralization assays were conducted with HIV-1^{YU2} pseudoviruses that included all glycans (listed as YU2), had introduced mutations to remove the N276_{gp120} glycan (YU2 N276K), the N197_{gp120} glycan (YU2 N197K), or included all glycans in a high mannose form (YU2 Kif). Removal of glycans or conversion to high-mannose-only glycans had no effect (PNGS N197_{gp120}) or increased IOMA's neutralization potency by ~4-fold (PNGS N276_{gp120} and high-mannose-only glycans). For VRC01-class bNAbs, the same changes produced ~20-fold increased potency (PNGS N197_{gp120}), ~4-11-fold increased potency (PNGS N276_{gp120}), or ~2-fold increased potency (high-mannose-only glycans).



Supplementary Figure 10

Comparisons of IOMA, VH1-2/VRC01-class, and VH1-46-class bNAbs.

(a) Rotation angle and translation distance of V_H domains of VH1-2 and VH1-46 CD4bs bNAbs in complex with Env (gp120 or trimer) relative to CD4 in complex with HxBc2 gp120 (PDB code 1GC1). Data points for complexes of VRC01-like bNAbs are shown as blue squares; complexes of 8ANC131-like bNAbs are shown as red diamonds; IOMA is shown as a purple square; VRC01 is shown as a blue circle. **(b)** Interactions of Env residue D368_{gp120} with IOMA residue R71_{HC} and indicated bNAbs and with CD4 residue R59_{CD4}. Black dashed lines indicate potential hydrogen bonds; red dashed lines indicate potential hydrogen bonds with non-ideal geometry. **(c)** Interactions of the CD4-binding loop in gp120 with CDRH2 of IOMA and indicated bNAbs and with the C' strand of CD4. Black dashed lines indicate potential hydrogen bonds; gray dashed lines indicate potential hydrogen bonds with non-ideal geometry. **(d)** IOMA's interaction with *N*-glycan attached to N363_{gp120}. R82B_{HC} interacts with the core pentasaccharide of the N363_{gp120} glycan. Top: $2F_o - F_c$ electron density map (contoured at 0.8σ) superimposed over coordinates (glycans colored as in Supplementary Figs. 5–8). Bottom: coordinates alone.

Supplementary Note

Sequence alignment of IOMA, VRC01, and 8ANC131 HCs and LCs with their respective germline V gene segment sequences.

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-----FWRH1----- -CDRH1-  -FWRH2-  -----CDRH2-----  -FWRH3-----  -CDRH3-----  -FWRH4-----
      5   10   15   20   25   30   35   40   45   50   55   60   65   70   75   80   85   90   95   100   105   110
VH1-2*02  QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTGYMHWRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPNSGGTNYAQKFQGRVTMTSDTSTAYMELSLRSDDTAVYYCAR
VH1-46*01  .....S.....I..SG.S.S.....T.V.....S..E.....
IOMA      E...E..Q.....T..T...K...H.....R.....FR.AVK.P.N.R...S.....MEIF.....T.....EMFDSSADWSPWRGMVAWGQGLTVTVSS
VRC01     .....GQM.....E.MRI..R...E.IDCTLN.I.L...KRP.....LK.RG.AV...RPL.....VYSD..FL..RS.TV.....F.T.GKNC-----DYNWDFEHWGRGTPVIVSS
8ANC131   .G.....GGL.....T..T.I..L..E...NEFVI..I.....P.L.L.L.KRS-.RLMT.YN..D.LRLR..R.TG.VF..RG..P.....DGLGEVAP-DYRYGIDVWGQGSTVIVTA

-----FWRL1----- -CDRL1-  -FWRL2-  -----CDRL2-----  -FWRL3-----  -CDRL3-----  -FWRL4-----
      5   10   15   20   25   30   35   40   45   50   55   60   65   70   75   80   85   90   95   100   105   110
LV2-23*02 -QSALTQPASVSGSPGQSITISCTGTSDDVGSYNLVSWYQQHPGKAPKLMIEVSKRPSGVSNRFGSGKSGNTASLTISGLQAEDEADYYCCSYAGSST-F
IOMA      .....A.S.R...GFD.....I...N...I.S..A.....E...H...Y...DGVA-.GGGKTLTVLGQPKA

KV3-20*01 EIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSV--SSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGGSS
VRC01     .....T.II...T..Y...-GS.....R.....V..SG.T..A.....RW.P.YN...N..SG..G.....EF----FGQGTKVQVDIKR
8ANC131   .....A.....GL...-NFVV...R.....HAP.G..P.V...AR...E.S.V..SV..D...I...E.S.TPYNFGPGTRVDRKRTVA

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