

Table S1. The distribution of HIV-1 genotypes among men who have sex with men in 3 cities of China according to previous published data

City/ province	year	Total	CRF01_AE				CRF07_BC			B/B'			others
			n	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Other	n	Cluster3	Other	n	B	B'	
Beijing*	2007-	110	37 (100)	29 (78.4)	8 (21.6)	0	11 (100)	7 (63.6)	4 (36.4)	60 (100)	57 (95.0)	3 (5.0)	2 (100)
[5, 20-21]	2008		[33.6]	[26.4]	[7.3]		[10.0]	[6.4]	[3.6]	[54.5]	[51.8]	[2.7]	[1.8]
Shijiazhuang§	2008	15	7 (100)	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)	0	2 (100)	2 (100)	0	6 (100)	6 (100)	0	0
[9]			[46.7]	[40.0]	[6.7]		[13.3]	[13.3]		[40.0]	[40.0]		
Zhengzhou&	2010	14	4 (100)	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	0	4 (100)	4 (100)	0	6 (100)	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	0
[10]			[28.6]	[21.4]	[7.2]		[28.6]	[28.6]		[42.9]	[7.1]	[35.7]	

Note: The genotypes were determined based on the phylogenetic analyses to partial pol gene and partial gag gene. * sequences data from reference 5, 20 and 21; §sequences data from reference 9; &sequences data from reference 10. The percentage of case number in each subtype or CRFs are shown in parentheses, the percentage of case number in each city are shown in square brackets.