Table S1 Age-related changes to biomarkers of monocyte activation

	Effect of Age		Effect of sex	
	Coefficient	P value ¹	P value ²	
Monocytes (%)				
Classical (CD14 ⁺⁺ CD16 ⁻)	-0.11	<0.001	NS	
Intermediate (CD14 ⁺⁺ CD16 ⁺)	0.06	<0.001	<0.001	
Non-classical (CD14 ⁺ CD16 ⁺⁺)	0.05	0.035	0.003	
Total CD16 ⁺	0.12	<0.001	NS	
Soluble factors				
CXCL10	1.29	<0.001	<0.001	
sCD14	2.18	NS	NS	
sCD163	4.49	0.012	<0.001	
Neopterin	0.05	<0.001	NS	
LPS	0.12	NS	<0.001	

¹ P value <0.05 indicates the parameter changes significantly with age (ie. slope of the regression was significantly different to zero).

² P value indicates whether sex significantly contributed to age-related changes.

Table S2: Difference in age between HIV+ individuals and controls for any given level of monocyte activation marker.

	n Estimated difference (Ye		erence (Years)#
		HIV+ Viremic	HIV+ VS
Monocytes (%)			
Classical (CD14 ⁺⁺ CD16 ⁻)	264	-10.7 (-15.4, -6.1)	-2.9 (-6.9, 1.2)
Intermediate (CD14 ⁺⁺ CD16 ⁺)	264	-11.3 (-16.1, -6.5)	-3.7 (-7.7, 0.3)
Non-classical (CD14 ⁺ CD16 ⁺⁺)	264	-9.7 (-14.4, -5.1)	-2.4 (-6.6, 1.7)
Total CD16 ⁺	264	-10.6 (-15.2, 5.9)	-2.7 (-6.8, 1.3)
Soluble factors			
CXCL10	204	-12.0 (-18.9, -4.9) ¹	- 4.0 (-9.1, 1.1) ¹
sCD163	246	-11.6 (-17.0, -6.3)	-2.5 (-6.6, 1.7)
Neopterin	251	-12.9 (-18.4, -7.4) ¹	-1.8 (-6.1, 2.5) ¹

[#] As determined by regression analysis, where the value of the coefficient estimates the difference in age between HIV+ individuals and controls for any given level of parameter. Median and 95% confidence intervals shown.

¹ Where the slope was significantly different to HIV- individuals, an interaction term was introduced. The resulting equation was solved for the median marker level of the entire cohort, and the coefficient for that value shown.