



Figure S1. Prospective epidemiological study of SIVcpz infection in three Gombe communities. SIVcpz infection rates were determined for Kalande (KL), Kasekela (KK), and Mitumba (MT) communities in 6-month intervals from January 2002 to December 2009. Presence (“1”) or absence (“0”) of SIVcpz infection is indicated, as determined by fecal (and/or urine for Kasekela and Mitumba) testing. Each chimpanzee is listed in its community of residence at the start of each sampling period. Previously published data are shown in green (light green fields indicate actual data; dark green fields indicate inferred data as reported [2]), while new data are shown in yellow (light yellow fields indicate actual data; dark yellow fields indicate inferred data; see Methods). For chimpanzees who died or disappeared, the Date Of Death (DOD) or Date Last Seen (DLS) is listed. Kalande chimpanzees, who are presumed to be dead, are also listed (see Tables S3 and S4 for more information). The total number of individuals tested and found to be SIVcpz infected is shown beneath each community. A previously fecal antibody positive infant (Ch-103), who became antibody negative after weaning (and is thus free of SIVcpz infection), is denoted by an asterisk.