Landmarks of the HIV-1, HIV-2, and SIV genomes. The gene start, indicated by the small number in the upper left corner of each rectangle normally records the position of the \textit{a} in the \textit{atg} start codon for that gene while the number in the lower right records the last position of the stop codon. For \textit{pol}, the start is taken to be the first \textit{t} in the sequence \textit{ttttttag} which forms part of the stem loop that potentiates ribosomal slippage on the RNA and a resulting \textendash1 frameshift and the translation of the gag-pol polyprotein. The \textit{tat} and \textit{rev} spliced exons are shown as shaded rectangles. In HXB2, *5628 and *5772 mark positions of frameshifts in the \textit{vpr} gene; 16062 indicates a defective \textit{acg} start codon in \textit{vpu}, \textdagger 8424, and \textdagger 9168 mark premature stop codons in \textit{tat} and \textit{nef}. See Korber et al., Numbering Positions in HIV Relative to HXB2CG, in Human Retroviruses and AIDS, 1998 p. 102. Available from \url{http://hiv-web.lanl.gov/HTML/reviews/HXB2.html}. 

\url{http://hiv-web.lanl.gov/HTML/reviews/HXB2.html}