## Supplementary Materials for

## The evolution of the coronavirus spike protein in the full-length genome and defective viral genome under diverse selection pressures

Ching-Hung Lin<sup>1a</sup>, Hon-Man-Herman Tam<sup>2a</sup>, Cheng-Yao Yang<sup>1</sup>, Feng-Cheng Hsieh<sup>1</sup>, Jiun-Long Wang<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Chun-Chun Yang<sup>1</sup>, Hsuan-Wei Hsu<sup>1</sup>, Hao-Ping Liu<sup>2\*</sup> and Hung-Yi Wu<sup>1\*</sup>

a: Equal contributors

1 Graduate Institute of Veterinary Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung 40227, Taiwan

**2** Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung 40227, Taiwan

**3** Division of Chest Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taichung 40705, Taiwan

**4** Department of Post-Baccalaureate Medicine, College of Medicine, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung 40227, Taiwan

5 Department of Life Sciences, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung 40227, Taiwan

\*Corresponding Author

<u>Corresponding Footnote</u>: Graduate Institute of Veterinary Pathobiology and Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung 40227, Taiwan

Telephone: 886-4-22840369; Fax: 886-4-22862073

Email: hwu2@dragon.nchu.edu.tw; hpliu@dragon.nchu.edu.tw

WT	→ P50a	<b>1 1 P</b>	100d 100dIC 100dG 100dIC	GS									
		a. a. position											
viruses	25	91	146	175	463	540	544	608	694	796	803	1086	1289
wт	S	F	N	N	Q	Т	Т	D	Н	G	Т	Q	Q
P50d	S	F	N	К	Q	Т	К	D	Н	G	T.	Q	Q
P100d	F	S	N	К	Н	К	К	G	н	V	Т	Q	Q
P100dIC	S	F	К	К	Н	К	К	G	Н	V	Т	Q	Н
P100dGS	S	F	К	K	Н	К	К	G	Н	V	Т	Q	Q
P100dICGS	S	F	N	K	Н	Т	К	D	Н	G		Q	Q

\Rightarrow P100d

**Fig. S1. Amino acid sequence analysis of the S protein gene in the BCoV full-length genome under diverse selection pressure(s).** The mutated amino acids are indicated in red. WT, wild-type BCoV without selection pressure; P50d, persistence at 50 d; P100d, persistence at 100 d; P100dIC, persistence and innate immunity treatment at 100 d; P100dGS, persistence and antiviral treatment at 100 d; P100dICGS, persistence, innate immunity and antiviral treatment at 100 d. a.a., amino acid.



**Fig. S2. The species and amounts of DVGs are altered under different selection pressures.** (A) Diagram depicting the primer sets used for determining the synthesis of BCoV DVGs in Figs. (B)-(C). (B)-(C) Detection of BCoV DVG synthesis under different selection pressures by RT-PCR. Lanes 1 and 9: DNA size marker; Lane 2: wild-type BCoV without selection pressure; Lane 3: P50d, persistence at 50 d; Lane 4: P100d, persistence at 100 d; Lane 5: P100dIC, persistence and innate immunity treatment at 100 d; Lane 6: P100dGS, persistence and antiviral treatment at 100 d; Lane 7: P100dICGS, persistence, innate immunity and antiviral treatment at 100 d: Lane 8: mock infection. bp, base-pair; M, DNA size marker.



Fig. S3. The relative replication efficiency between the WT and variants, including P50d, P100d, P100dIC, P100dGS and P100dICGS under regular infection conditions, as quantitated by RT-qPCR for N protein (A) and nsp12 genes (B). hpi, hours postinfection. The values represent the means  $\pm$  SDs from three individual experiments. \*\*\*p < 0.001.

								S1							
		a. a. position													
virus strains	18	19	20	24	25	26	27	67	69	70	80	83	95	138	142
Wuhan	L	Т	T	L	Р	Р	A	A	Н	V	D	V	Т	D	G
Alpha	L	Т	Т	L	Р	Р	A	A	del	del	D	V	Т	D	G
Beta	L	Т	Т	L	Р	Р	A	A	н	V	Α	V	Т	D	G
Gamma	F	Т	N	L	Р	S	A	A	н	V	D	V	Т	Y	G
Delta	L	R	Т	L	Р	Р	A	A	н	V	D	V	Т	D	G
Omicron BA.1	L	Т	Т	L	Р	Р	A	V	del	del	D	V	1	D	D
Omicron BA.2.75	L	1	Т	del	del	del	S	A	н	V	D	Α	Т	D	D
Omicron XXB.1.5	L	1	Т	del	del	del	S	A	н	V	D	V	Т	D	D
Omicron BA.5	L	1	Т	del	del	del	S	A	del	del	D	V	Т	D	D
Omicron BQ1.1	L	1	Т	del	del	del	S	A	del	del	D	V	Т	D	D

		S1 a. a. position													
virus strains	143	144	145	146	147	152	156	157	158	183	190	210	211	212	213
Wuhan	V	Y	Y	Н	К	W	E	F	F	Q	R	1	N	L	V
Alpha	V	del	Y	н	к	W	E	F	F	Q	R	1	N	L	V
Beta	V	Y	Y	Н	К	W	E	F	F	Q	R	1	N	L	V
Gamma	V	Y	Y	Н	К	W	E	F	F	Q	S	1	N	L	V
Delta	V	Y	Y	Н	К	W	del	del	G	Q	R	1	N	L	V
Omicron BA.1	del	del	del	н	К	W	E	F	F	Q	R	1	del	- 1	V
Omicron BA.2.75	V	Y	Y	Н	E	R	E	L L	F	E	R	V	N	L	G
Omicron XXB.1.5	V	del	Y	Q	K	W	E	F	F	Q	R	1	N	L	E
Omicron BA.5	V	Y	Y	Н	К	W	E	F	F	Q	R	i i	N	L	G
Omicron BQ1.1	V	Y	Y	Н	К	W	E	F	F	Q	R	1	N	L	G

		S1													
		a. a. position													
virus strains	252	275	339	346	368	371	373	375	376	405	408	417	440	444	445
Wuhan	G	G	G	R	L	S	S	S	Т	D	R	К	N	К	V
Alpha	G	G	G	R	L	S	S	S	Т	D	R	К	N	К	V
Beta	G	G	G	R	L	S	S	S	Т	D	R	N	N	К	V
Gamma	G	G	G	R	L	S	S	S	Т	D	R	N/T	N	К	V
Delta	G	G	G	R	L	S	S	S	Т	D	R	К	N	К	V
Omicron BA.1	G	G	D	R	L	L	Р	F	Т	D	R	N	K	К	V
Omicron BA.2.75	G	S	н	R	L	F	Р	F	Α	N	S	N	K	К	V
Omicron XXB.1.5	V	G	н	Т	1	F	Р	F	Α	N	S	N	K	К	Р
Omicron BA.5	G	G	D	R	L	F	Ρ	F	Α	N	S	N	K	К	V
Omicron BQ1.1	G	G	D	Т	L	F	Р	F	Α	N	S	N	K	Т	V

		<u>\$1</u>													
		a. a. position													
virus strains	446	452	460	478	484	486	490	493	496	498	501	505	547	570	614
Wuhan	G	L	N	Т	E	F	F	Q	G	Q	N	Y	Т	А	D
Alpha	G	L	N	Т	E	F	F	Q	G	Q	Y	Y	Т	D	G
Beta	G	L	N	Т	К	F	F	Q	G	Q	Y	Y	Т	А	G
Gamma	G	L	N	Т	К	F	F	Q	G	Q	Y	Y	Т	А	G
Delta	G	R	N	K	E	F	F	Q	G	Q	N	Y	Т	А	G
Omicron BA.1	S	L	N	K	Α	F	F	R	S	R	Y	н	K	А	G
Omicron BA.2.75	S	L	K	K	Α	F	F	Q	G	R	Y	н	Т	А	G
Omicron XXB.1.5	S	L	K	K	Α	Р	S	Q	G	R	Y	н	Т	A	G
Omicron BA.5	G	R	N	K	Α	V	F	Q	G	R	Y	н	Т	А	G
Omicron BQ1.1	G	R	K	K	Α	V	F	Q	G	R	Y	Н	Т	Α	G

		S1			52											
	a	. a. posi	tion		a. a. position											
virus strains	655	679	681	701	716	764	796	856	950	954	969	981	982	1027	1118	1176
Wuhan	н	N	Р	A	Т	N	D	N	D	Q	N	L	S	Т	D	V
Alpha	н	N	н	A	1	N	D	N	D	Q	N	L	Α	Т	н	V
Beta	н	N	Р	V	Т	N	D	N	D	Q	N	L	S	Т	D	V
Gamma	Y	N	Р	A	Т	N	D	N	D	Q	N	L	S	1	D	F
Delta	Н	N	R	A	Т	N	D	N	N	Q	N	F	S	Т	D	V
Omicron BA.1	Y	K	н	A	Т	K	Y	K	D	н	K	L	S	Т	D	V
Omicron BA.2.75	Y	K	н	A	Т	K	Y	N	D	Н	K	L	S	Т	D	V
Omicron XXB.1.5	Y	K	н	A	Т	K	Y	N	D	н	К	L	S	Т	D	V
Omicron BA.5	Y	K	H	A	Т	K	Y	N	D	H	К	L	S	Т	D	V
Omicron BQ1.1	Y	K	Н	A	Т	K	Y	N	D	Н	K	L	S	Т	D	V

**Fig. S4. Sequencing analysis of the S protein in SARS-CoV-2 full-length genome during pandemics.** SARS-CoV-2 reference genomes: Wuhan, GenBank: NC\_045512.2; Alpha B.1.1.7,

GenBank: QWE88920.1; Beta B.1.351, GenBank: QRN78347.1; Gamma P.1, GenBank: QRX39425.1; Delta B.1.617.2, GenBank: QUD52764.1; Omicron BA.1, GenBank: UFO69279.1; Omicron BA.2.75, GenBank: UTM82166.1; Omicron XBB.1.5, GenBank: UZG29433.1; Omicron BA.5, GenBank: UOZ45804.1; Omicron BQ.1.1, GenBank: UWM38596.1). Emergence: Alpha B.1.1.7 (UK, Sep 2020); Beta, B.1.351 (South Africa, Aug 2020); Gamma P.1 (Brazil, Jul 2020); Delta B.1.617.2 (India, Dec 2020); Omicron BA.1 (South Africa, Dec 2021); Omicron BA.2.75 (India, spring 2022); Omicron XBB.1.5 (USA, Nov 2022); Omicron BA.5 (South Africa, Jan 2022); BQ.1.1 (Nigeria, Jul 2022).

Oligonucleotides <sup>a</sup>	Polarity <sup>b</sup>	Sequence (5' to 3')
BCV 809(+)	_	cgtttatgatctttattgtagg
BCV 1050(+)	—	gctccaaataggaaataatgcc
BCV 1365(+)	_	cttgttcgcagtcaatataaccaaactgc
BCV 1637(+)	—	cgtgctggactccaatacac
BCV 1992(+)	_	caaataatatgcgcgcggaacc
BCV 3114(+)	—	gtcatcatcttcaggagctg
BCV 21000(+)	_	gtactcccctatgttcttag
BCV 21637(+)	_	gcaagactaatgtgcggcgctg
BCV 24146(+)	_	ccaactgtgatttacatgc
BCV 24239(+)	—	gtaatcagcattcacatcatatg
BCV 24286(+)	_	gcataaaaagtaccacc
BCV 24423(+)	—	ccaatattetaaagteatage
BCV 24556(+)	_	cgtttaattcataaacacc
BCV 24648(+)	—	gcaccgacttatcattaagc
BCV 24778(+)	_	cacataccatatatcttagc
BCV 25229(+)	—	cattgggcagcattatggcaag
BCV 25753(+)	_	cgtaattgcatttaatattccg
BCV 26047(+)	—	cctatagtaaactctgaagg
BCV 26298(+)	_	cgtctacattgaaattaacg
BCV 26548(+)	—	ggtggcagccaaagtgtatcc
BCV 26908(+)	_	gtctgtctatctgagcttgcgcttc
BCV 27038(+)	—	ccattaccacaaaaatttatcc
BCV 27853(+)	_	gttatataagacacagtacccac
BCV 27979(+)	_	cagtggtgctagtgtcaatacc
BCV END 2(+)	—	gtgattettecaattggccataattaactte

Table S1. Oligonucleotides used in the study

 $\overline{a}$  The positive symbols in the oligonucleotide names indicate the polarities of the nucleic acids to which the oligonucleotides anneal.

*b* Polarity of the oligonucleotide relative to the positive-strand viral genome.

Oligonucleotides <sup>a</sup>	Polarity <sup>b</sup>	Sequence (5' to 3')
BCV 20(-)	+	gattgtgagcgatttgcgtgc
BCV 7-32(-)	+	gagcgatttgcgtgcgtgcatcccgcttcact
BCV 21-51(-)	+	cgtgcatcccgcttcactgatctcttgttag
BCV 39(-)	+	gatetettgttagatetttttataatetaaaettta
BCV 81(-)	+	catccactccctgtattctatgcttgtggg
BCV 126(-)	+	gtggtgtctatattcatttc
BCV 157(-)	+	getttcagecagggacgtgttgtatectagge
BCV 426(-)	+	gcagtctagcctaatacgtg
BCV 443 (-)	+	gtgaaattgttatgaatacacg
BCV 450(-)	+	tgttatgaatacacgtccatatg
BCV 500(-)	+	tgcagtcccgcgaagcagttttgg
BCV 550(-)	+	gaggcatgctatgtgagaggttgt
BCV 577(-)	+	cctaatggatggaccatgggtttg
BCV 590(-)	+	ccatgggtttgtttcggcgtagaa
BCV 628(-)	+	ggtcgttgcgctgttaacaagc
BCV 650(-)	+	atgtggcctatcagctatatatga
BCV 679(-)	+	cctgcgggtgtctgttttgg
BCV 700(-)	+	gcaggtcaatttgtgggttgggtt
BCV 750(-)	+	atcccggaaatttattgttccttg
BCV 770(-)	+	cttgggttatgtacttgcgtaagt
BCV 780(-)	+	gtacttgcgtaagtgtggcgaaaa
BCV 850(-)	+	tataattttaaagttgaggatgct
BCV 862(-)	+	gttgaggatgcttacgacctg
BCV 879(-)	+	cctggttcatgatgagcctaag
BCV 900(-)	+	gggtaagttttctaagaaggctta
BCV 950(-)	+	ttaaaccgcttctctatgtagacc
BCV 979(-)	+	ggttgtgattatactggtgg
BCV 1114(-)	+	cgtgatccacgttatgttatg
BCV 1159(-)	+	cgtagtgttgcatatgttgc
BCV 1246(-)	+	gactctattattttacgtcaac
BCV 1302(-)	+	ggaggcagatgcagttgtaaatgc
BCV 1365(-)	+	gcagtttggttatattgactgc

 Table S1. Oligonucleotides used in the study (Continued)

*a* The negative symbols in the oligonucleotide names indicate the polarities of the nucleic acids to which the oligonucleotides anneal.

*b* Polarity of the oligonucleotide relative to the positive-strand viral genome.

Oligonucleotides <sup>a</sup>	Polarity <sup>b</sup>	Sequence (5' to 3')
BCV 1402(-)	+	gactgcgaacaagacttgtgtg
BCV 1536(-)	+	gagtgcagcaggttatggtgg
BCV 2002(-)	+	ggtcaagcattttgtgactacg
BCV 23341(-)	+	ggatgctggttttactagc
BCV 23415(-)	+	ggtatgataatgttagcagtg
BCV 23498(-)	+	cctatttgtgtgtatgatcc
BCV 23730(-)	+	caccggtgctccttctattagcac
BCV 23953(-)	+	gctaaggtcaaaaataccaagg
BCV 24270(-)	+	ccatttttatcaagaaggtgg
BCV 24607(-)	+	cgacgtatacctaatcttcc
BCV 24647(-)	+	ggettaatgataagteggtgeeete
BCV 24775(-)	+	gctgctaagatatatggtatg
BCV 25171(-)	+	ggtataggcacttgtcctgc
BCV 25310(-)	+	gcataggtgagcactgttcgg
BCV 25543(-)	+	gatctttatggtattacagg
BCV 26026(-)	+	ggtttgtatgaaattcaaatacc
BCV 26051(-)	+	cagagtttactataggtaatatggagg
BCV 26650(-)	+	gtgttaccatggatgtgttaagtc
BCV 26710(-)	+	gctcttgatgctattcaggaagg
BCV 27128(-)	+	ctactaagtatgtcactgcg
BCV 27505(-)	+	cagagetacatcaatctcaagg

Table S1. Oligonucleotides used in the study (Continued)

*a* The negative symbols in the oligonucleotide names indicate the polarities of the nucleic acids to which the oligonucleotides anneal.

*b* Polarity of the oligonucleotide relative to the positive-strand viral genome.

rusie sur ongenueleendes used for fill effectie									
Oligonucleotides <sup>a</sup>	Polarity <sup>b</sup>	Sequence (5' to 3')							
BCV 14427(-)	_	gctgctgatccagctttgcatgtagc							
BCV 14588(+)	+	cagatcaactgaactaccctctttaagcagg							
BCV 29397(-)	—	atgtcttttactcctggtaagcaa							
BCV 29590(+)	+	gaaactgagtaattccagagaacc							
H18s rRNA(-)	_	cattcgaacgtctgccctatc							
H18s rRNA(+)	+	gcctgctgccttccttggatgtggtagcc							

Table S2. Oligonucleotides used for RT-qPCR

*a* The positive and negative symbols in the oligonucleotide names indicate the polarities of the nucleic acids to which the oligonucleotides anneal. *b* Polarity of the oligonucleotide relative to the positive-strand viral genome.