

## Supporting Information

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Mosaic RBD Nanoparticles Elicit Protective Immunity Against Multiple Human Coronaviruses in Animal Models

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## Supporting Information

### **Mosaic RBD nanoparticles elicit protective immunity against multiple human coronaviruses in animal models**

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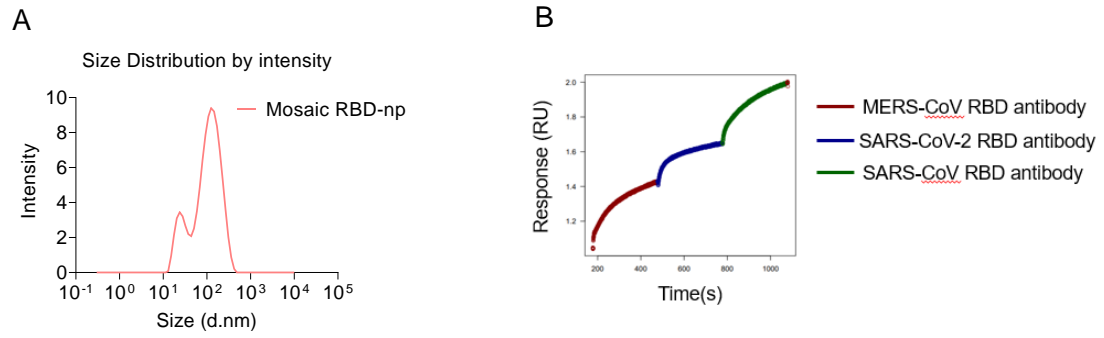
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**Fig. S1. Related to Fig.1. Construction and characterization of mosaic-RBD nanoparticles.** (A) DLS analysis in intensity for the Mosaic RBD-np. (B) the binding assay of Mosaic-RBD nanoparticles with the SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV RBD-specific monoclonal antibodies by BLI.

**SARS-CoV-2 RBD-Ferritin>**

SFTVEKGIYQTSNFRVQPTESIVRFPNITNLCPFGEVFNATRFASVYAWNRRKRISNCVADYSVLY  
NSASFSTFKCYGVSPTKLNLDLCFTNVYADSFVIRGDEVQRQIAPGQTGKIADYNYKLPDDFTGCVI  
AWNSNNLDSKVGGNYNLYRLFRKSNLKPFFERDISTEIQAGSTPCNGVEGFNCYFPLQSYGF  
QPTNGVGYPYRVVLSFELLHAPATVCGPKKSSGGGGSGGGESQVRQQFSKDIKLLNEQVVK  
EMQSSNLYMSMSSWCYTHSLDGAGLFLFDHAAEEYEHAKKLIIFLNENNVVQLTSSISAPEHKF  
EGLTQIFQKAYEHEQHISESINNIVDHAIKSKDHATFNFLQWYVAEQHEEEVLFKDILDKIELIGNE  
NHGLYLADQYVKGIASRKS

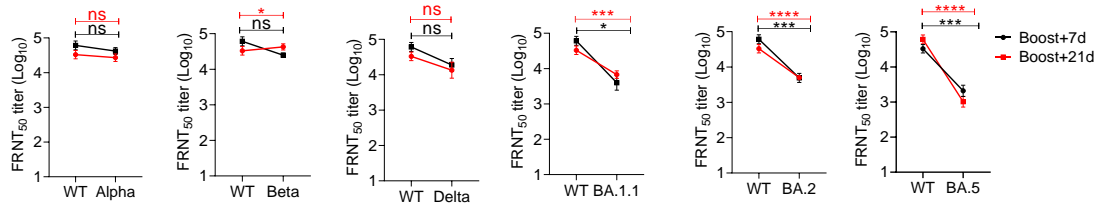
**SARS-CoV RBD-Ferritin>**

NITNLCPFGEVFNATKFPVYAWERKKISNCVADYSVLYNSTFFSTFKCYGVSATKLNLDLCSNV  
YADSFVVKGDDVRQIAPGQTGVIADYNYKLPDDFMGCVLAWNTRNIDATSTGNYNKYRYLRLH  
GKLRPFERDISNVPFSPDGKPCPPALNCYWPLNDYGFYTTTGIGYQPYRVVLSFELLNAPAT  
VSGGGSGGGESQVRQQFSKDIKLLNEQVVKEMQSSNLYMSMSSWCYTHSLDGAGLFLFDHA  
AEEYEHAKKLIIFLNENNVVQLTSSISAPEHKFEGLTQIFQKAYEHEQHISESINNIVDHAIKSKDH  
ATFNFLQWYVAEQHEEEVLFKDILDKIELIGNENHGLYLADQYVKGIASRKS

**MERS-CoV RBD-Ferritin>**

QAEGVECDFSPLLSGTPPQVYNFKRLVFTNCNYNLTKLLSLFVNDFTCSQISPAAIASNCYSSLI  
LDYFSYPLSMKSDLSVSSAGPISQFNKQSFNSPTCLILATVPHNLTTITKPLKYSYINKCSRLLS  
DDRTEVPQLVNAVQYSPCVSIVPSTVWEDGDYRQKQLSPLGGGWLVASGSTVAMTEQLQMG  
FGITVQYGTDTNSVCPKLSGGGGSGGGESQVRQQFSKDIKLLNEQVVKEMQSSNLYMSMSSW  
CYTHSLDGAGLFLFDHAAEEYEHAKKLIIFLNENNVVQLTSSISAPEHKFEGLTQIFQKAYEHEQH  
ISESINNIVDHAIKSKDHATFNFLQWYVAEQHEEEVLFKDILDKIELIGNENHGLYLADQYVKGIAS  
SRKS

**Table S1. Amino acid sequences for nanoparticles used in this study.**



**Fig. S2. Comparison of the neutralization titres against SARS-CoV-2 WT strain and its variants. (A)** Red and dark line represent the day 7 and day 21 after the boost immunization. All results are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical analyses were performed using two-way ANOVA. (B) Realted information about Fig.2.D-F (C) Divergence amino acids in the RBD domain of MERS-CoV Strains used in this study.

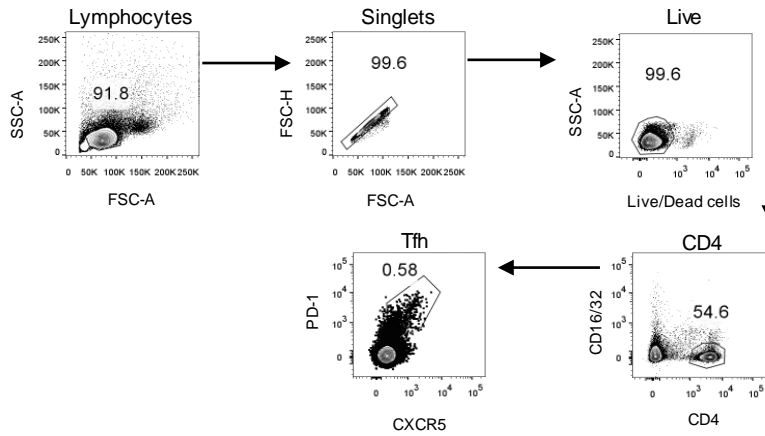
A

	Mean Neutralization titer (boost+7d)	Neutralization assay	Number of mice in this experiment
MERS-CoV EMC	3.34 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Focus formation assay	3
MERS-CoV GD01	3.39 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Pseudovirus assay	3
MERS-CoV Nigeria	3.30 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Pseudovirus assay	3
SARS-CoV	3.80 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Plaque formation assay	5
SARS-CoV-2 WT	4.52 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Focus formation assay	3
SARS-CoV-2 Alpha	4.43 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Focus formation assay	4
SARS-CoV-2 Beta	4.63 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Focus formation assay	4
SARS-CoV-2 Delta	4.13 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Focus formation assay	4
SARS-CoV-2 BA.1	3.83 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Focus formation assay	4
SARS-CoV-2 BA.2	3.70 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Focus formation assay	5
SARS-CoV-2 BA.5	3.32 (Log <sub>10</sub> )	Focus formation assay	6

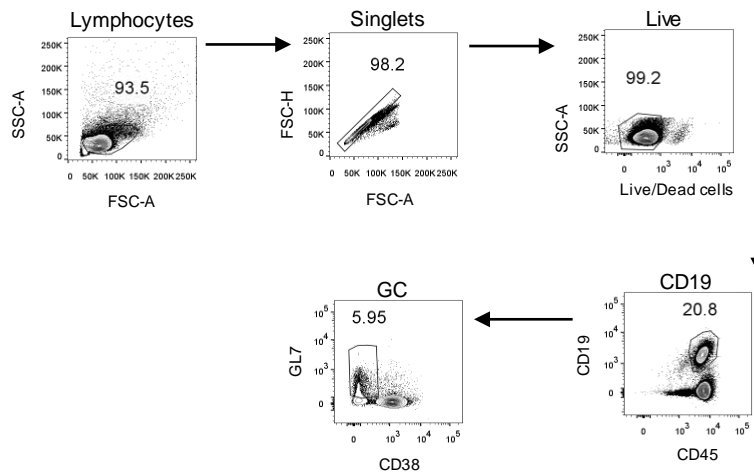
B

MERS-CoV strains <sup>↔</sup>	Divergence in the RBD <sup>↔</sup>
MERS-CoV EMC/2012 <sup>↔</sup>	L495, L588 <sup>↔</sup>
MERS-CoV ChinaGD01 <sup>↔</sup>	L495, L588 <sup>↔</sup>
MERS-CoV Nigeria (Nig1675) <sup>↔</sup>	F495, F588 <sup>↔</sup>

**Table S2. (A)** relevant information about Fig. 2. **(B)** the RBD sequence divergence of MERS CoV EMC, GD01 and Nigeria.

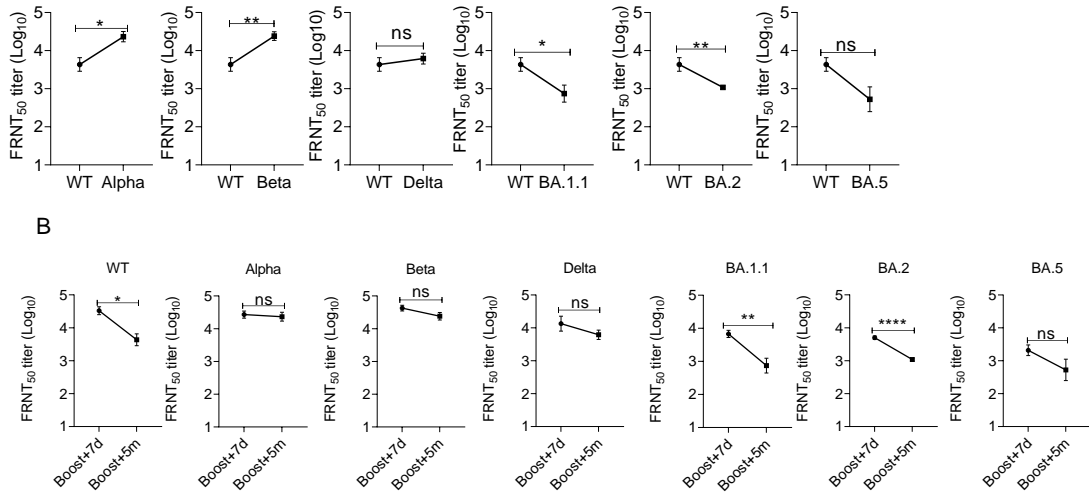


### B GC B cells

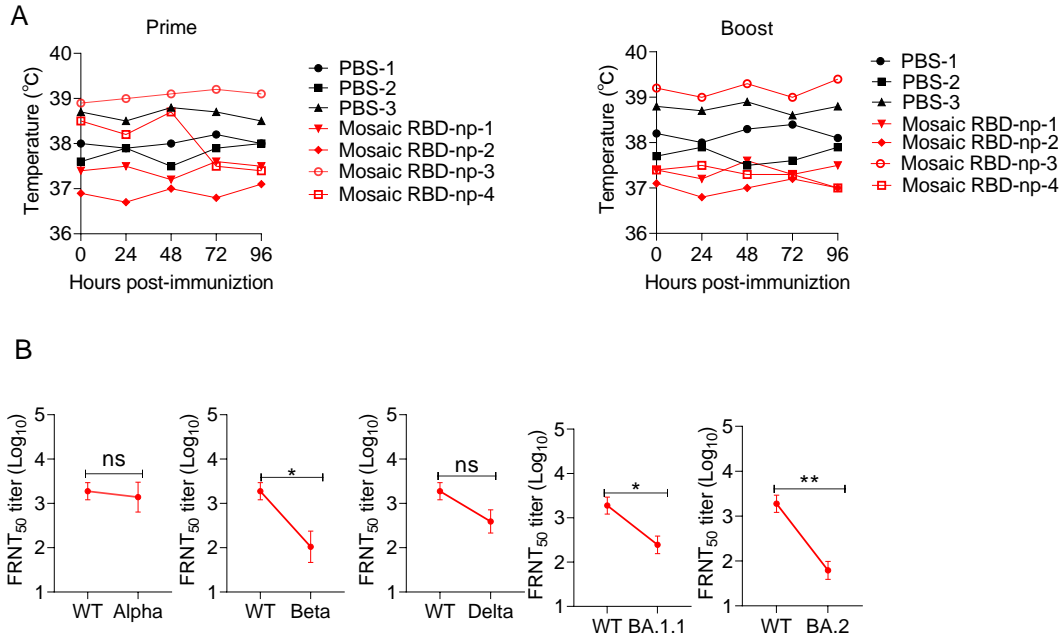


**Fig. S3. Tfh and B cell gating strategy.** Cells were gated as singlets and live cells on forward and side scatter and a live/dead FVS440 stain. **(A)** CD16/32 negative, CD4 positive cells were then gated on the expression of CXCR5 and PD-1. **(B)** CD45 and CD19 positive cells were gated, and then GC B cells were selected based on lower expression of CD38 and positive expression of GL7.

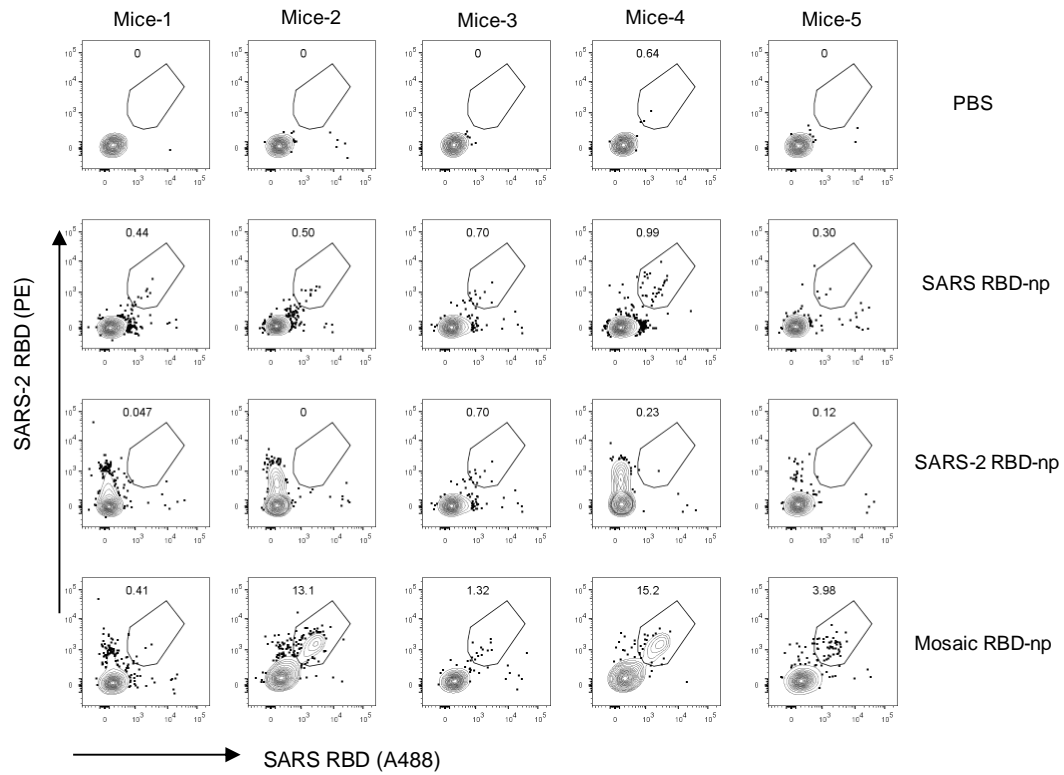




**Fig. S4. Comparison of neutralization titres.** (A) Comparison of neutralization titres between SARS-CoV-2 WT strain and different variants. (B) Comparison of neutralization titres between 7 days and 5 months after booster immunization for different strains. All results are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical analyses were performed using unpaired t test.



**Fig. S5. Temperature change after immunization of RBD-*np* vaccine in cynomolgus monkeys and comparison of neutralization titres induced by immunization. (A)** Temperature was monitored within 96 hours of primary and booster immunizations. **(B)** Comparison of the neutralization titres against SARS -CoV-2 WT strain and its variants. All results are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical analyses were performed using unpaired t test.



**Fig. S6.** Complete flow cytometry analysis for cross reactive-RBD<sup>+</sup> GC B cells isolated from mice immunized with heterotypic mosaic-RBD nanoparticles or homotypic RBD nanoparticles (SARS-CoV RBD-np and SARS-CoV-2 RBD-np).