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Supplemental Information

Enhanced mucosal SARS-CoV-2 immunity after

heterologous intramuscular mRNA prime/intranasal

protein boost vaccination with a combination adjuvant

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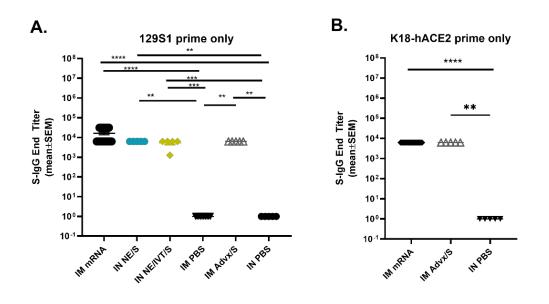


Figure S1: S-specific IgG induced 2 wks post-prime immunization in (A) 129S1 and (B) K18hACE2 mice immunized IM with 0.4µg of BNT162b2 mRNA or Advx with 15 µg S, or IN with 15 µg S with either NE or NE/IVT or PBS (n=5/grp; p<0.05, p<0.01, p<0.01, p<0.001, p>0.001, p>0.001

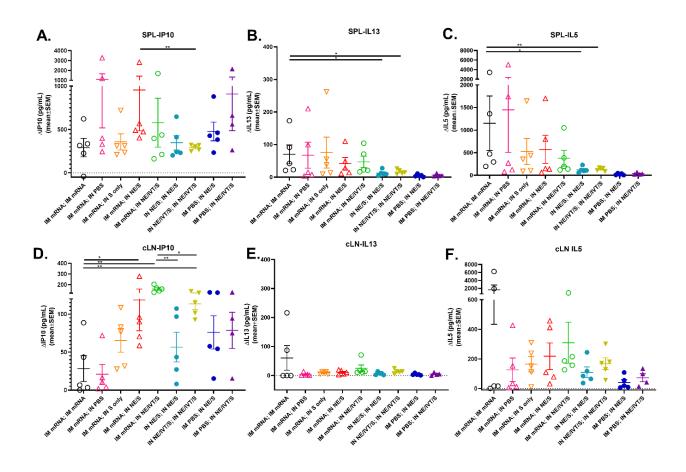
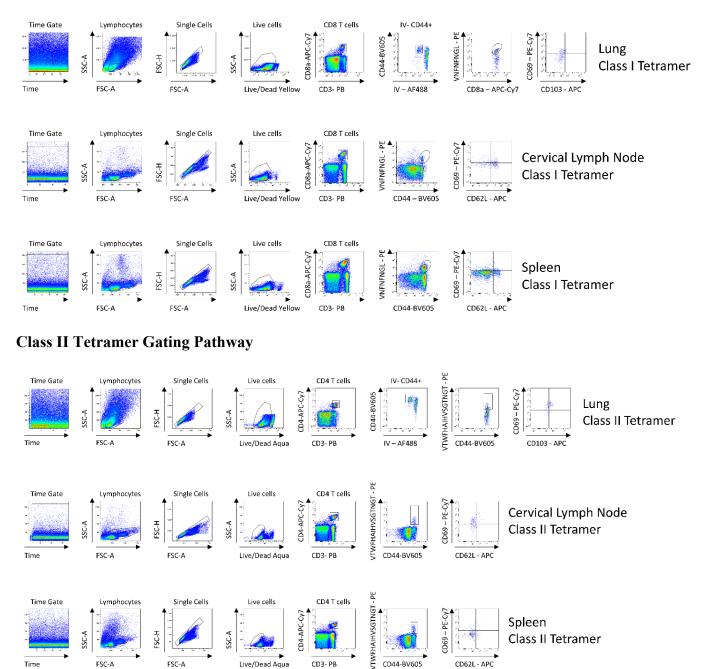


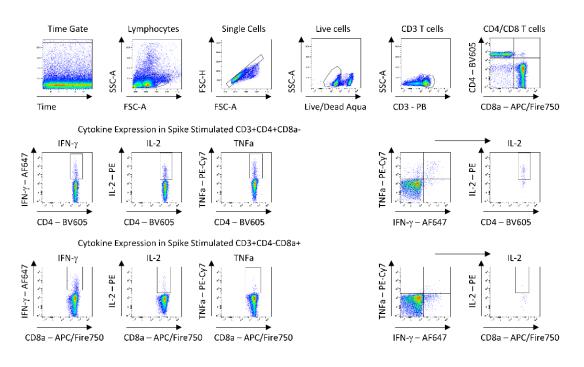
Figure S2: Antigen recall responses assessed in splenocytes and cervical lymph node of twice IN administered mice have suppressed Th2 responses. Splenocytes (A-C) and cLN cellular isolates (D-F) were prepared from mice given prime/boost immunizations with the indicated adjuvant/antigen regimens two weeks after the final immunization. Cells were stimulated *ex vivo* with 25 µg/mL S protein for 72h, and levels of secreted (A, D) IP-10 (B, E) IL-13, and (C, F) IL-5 were measured by multiplex immunoassay. Values were assessed relative to unstimulated cells. (n=4-5/grp; *p<0.05, **p<0.01 by Mann-Whitney U test shown only for select groups-(full statistical analysis is shown in **Table S1**)).



Class I Tetramer Gating Pathway

Figure S3: Gating strategy for Class I and Class II Tetramer staining. Representative gating strategy for tissue resident memory CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells in lung were distinguished by IV⁻ CD44⁺Tetramer⁺CD69⁺CD103⁺ expression. Frequency of CD44⁺Tetramer⁺CD69⁺CD62L⁻ expressing CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells were also assessed in the cLN and spleen.

Spleen/cLN ICS Gating Pathway



Lung ICS Gating Pathway

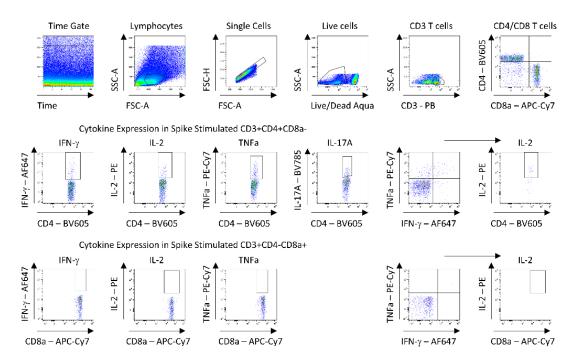


Figure S4: Gating strategy for ICS. Representative gating strategy for cytokine (IFN- γ , IL-2, TNF α , IL-17A) expression in CD4⁺ T and CD8⁺ T cells was evaluated in the spleen and cLN, and lung after 24 hours of stimulation with 25µg/mL spike protein in the presence of Brefeldin A for the last 6 hours.

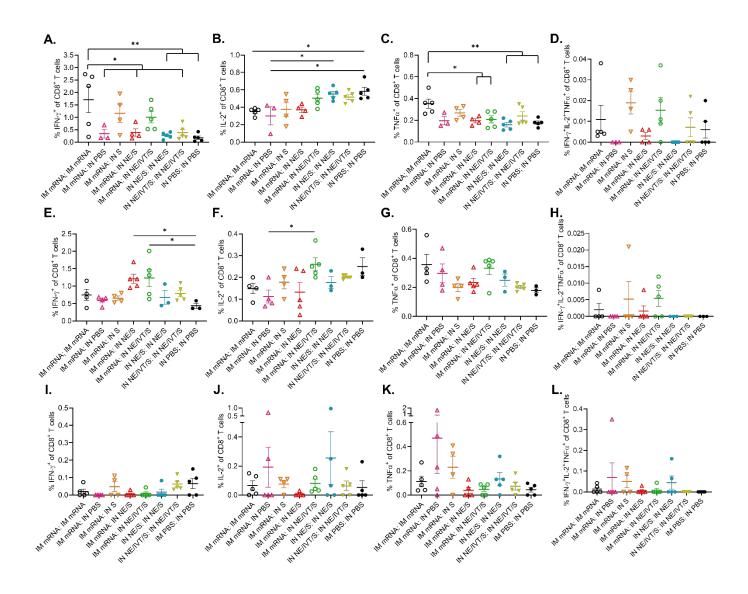


Figure S5: Cytokine expression in CD8⁺ T cells isolated from spleen, cLN, and lung. Frequency of IFN- γ , IL-2, TNF α , and IFN- γ IL-2 TNF α expressing CD8 T cells in cell suspensions isolated from the spleen (A-D), cervical lymph nodes (E-H), and lungs (I-L) of vaccinated mice after 24 hours of stimulation with 25µg/mL spike protein. (n=3-5/grp; **p*<0.05, ***p*<0.01, by One way ANOVA with Tukey post-hoc).

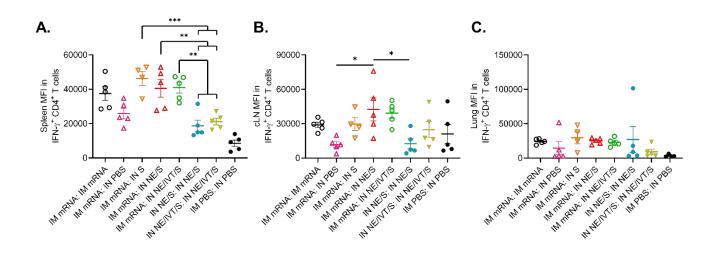


Figure S6: MFI of IFN- γ expressing CD4⁺T cells. Mean fluorescent intensity of IFN- γ expression in CD4⁺T cells in spleen (A), cLN (B) and lung (C) cells stimulated with 25µg/mL spike protein for 24 hours. (n=4-5/grp; *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 by One way ANOVA with Tukey post-hoc test shown for select groups (full statistical analysis is shown in **Table S1**)).

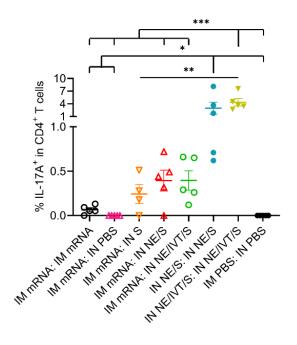
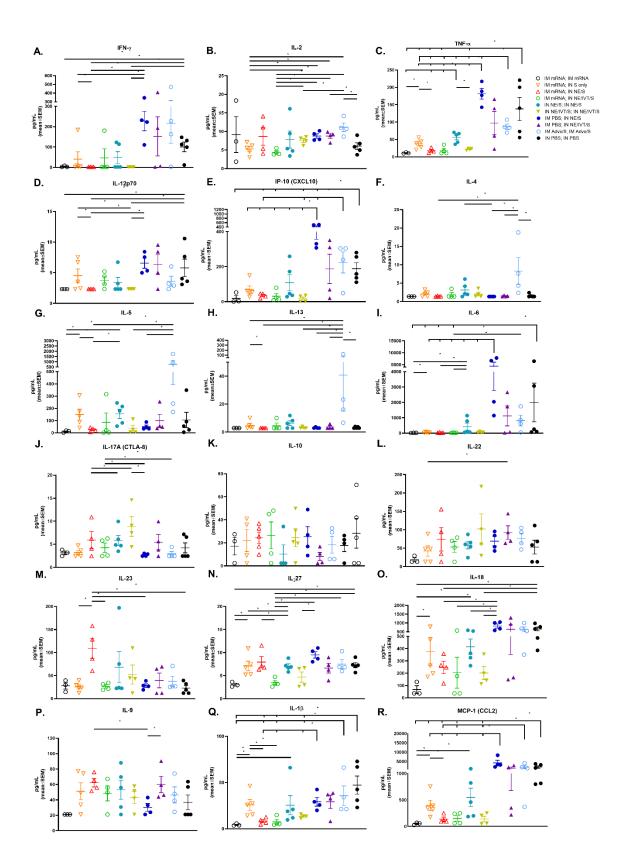


Figure S7: IL-17A expression is highly induced in the lung by two doses of antigen with NE. Single cell suspension were isolated from the lungs of mice immunized IM with $3\mu g$ BNT162b2 mRNA, or IN with 20 μg of Spike protein in either PBS, NE, or NE/IVT. Cells were stimulated with $25\mu g/mL$ of S protein and IL-17A responses were quantified in CD4⁺ T cells by intracellular cytokine staining. Data was analyzed by one-way ANOVA with Tukey post-hoc test. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.



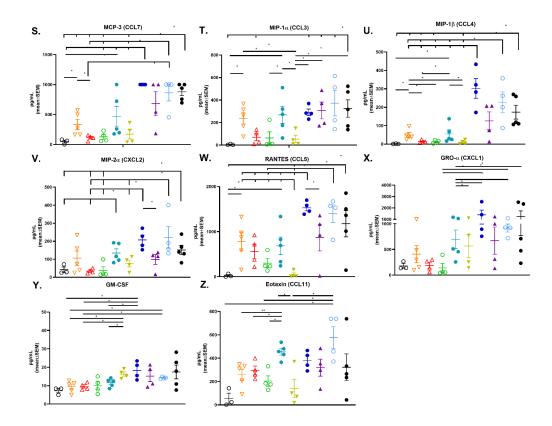


Figure S8: Cytokine production in lung homogenates from 129S1 immunized mice postchallenge demonstrate different host response skewing depending on vaccination type and route. Individual cytokine levels in lung homogenate (shown as heatmap in Figure 7) measured by multiplex immunoassay from immunized 129S1 mice in Figure 7 measured at 4 d.p.i. with 10^4 pfu B.1.351. (A) IFN- γ , (B) IL-2, (C) TNF- α , (D) IL-12p70, (E) IP-10, (F) IL-4, (G) IL-5, (H) IL-13, (I) IL-6, (J) IL-17A, (K) IL-10, (L) IL-22, (M) IL-23, (N) IL-27, (O) IL-18, (P) IL-9, (Q) IL-1 β , (R) MCP-1, (S) MCP-3, (T) MIP-1 α , (U) MIP-1 β , (V) MIP-2 α , (W) RANTES, (X) GRO α , (Y) GM-CSF, (Z) eotaxin (*n*=4-5/grp; **p*<0.05, ***p*<0.01 by Mann-Whitney U test).

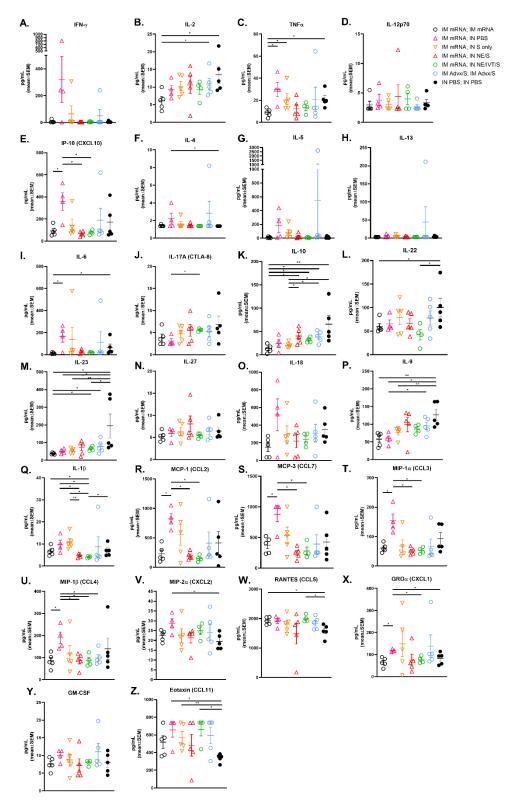


Figure S9: Cytokine production in lung homogenates from K18-hACE2 immunized mice post-challenge demonstrate different host response skewing depending on vaccination type and route. Individual cytokine levels in lung homogenate (shown as heatmap in Figure 7)

measured by multiplex immunoassay from immunized K18-hACE2 mice in Figure 7 measured at 4 d.p.i. with 10⁴ pfu BA.5. (A) IFN- γ , (B) IL-2, (C) TNF- α , (D) IL-12p70, (E) IP-10, (F) IL-4, (G) IL-5, (H) IL-13, (I) IL-6, (J) IL-17A, (K) IL-10, (L) IL-22, (M) IL-23, (N) IL-27, (O) IL-18, (P) IL-9, (Q) IL-1 β , (R) MCP-1, (S) MCP-3, (T) MIP-1 α , (U) MIP-1 β , (V) MIP-2 α , (W) RANTES, (X) GRO α , (Y) GM-CSF, (Z) eotaxin (*n*=4-5/grp; **p*<0.05, ***p*<0.01 by Mann-Whitney U test).

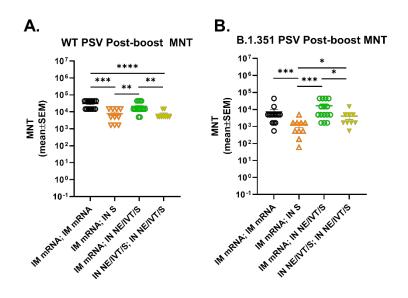


Figure S10: Serum viral neutralizing antibody titers in immunized 129S1 donor mice used for passive serum transfer. 129S1 mice were immunized with IM mRNA prime/boost, IN NE/IVT/S prime/boost or with IM mRNA prime followed by IN boost with S alone or adjuvanted with NE/IVT at a 4 wk interval. Vaccine doses consisted of 0.4µg of mRNA and 15 µg S protein. Neutralizing antibody titers were measured against (A) WT and (B) B.1.351 pseudoviruses. 2wks post-boost, sera were pooled from each treatment group for use in passive transfer experiments (n=9-15/grp;*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.001 by Mann-Whitney U test).

TABLE S1: Complete statistical data analysis in figures (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, ***p < 0.001 by Mann-Whitney U test or one way ANOVA with Tukey post-hoc test).

| Antibody | Clone | Source | Catalog |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| Pacific Blue Anti-Mouse CD3 | 17A2 | Biolegend | 100214 |
| BV605 Anti-Mouse CD4 | RM4-5 | Biolegend | 100548 |
| APC-Cy7 Anti-Mouse CD4 | RM4-5 | Biolegend | 100526 |
| APC-Cy7 Anti-Mouse CD8a | 53-6.7 | Biolegend | 100714 |
| APC-Fire750 Anti-Mouse CD8a | 53-6.7 | Biolegend | 100766 |
| BV605 Anti-Mouse CD44 | IM7 | Biolegend | 103047 |
| APC Anti-Mouse CD62L | MEL-14 | Biolegend | 104412 |
| PE-Cy7 Anti-Mouse CD69 | H1.2F3 | eBioscience | 25-0691-82 |
| APC Anti-Mouse CD103 | 2E7 | Biolegend | 121414 |
| AF647 Anti-Mouse IFN-γ | XMG1.2 | Biolegend | 505814 |
| PE Anti-Mouse IL-2 | JES6-5H4 | Biolegend | 503808 |
| PE-Cy7 Anti-Mouse TNFα | MP6-XT22 | Biolegend | 506324 |
| BV785 Anti-Mouse IL-17A | TC11-18H10.1 | Biolegend | 506928 |
| PE–VNFNFNGL | N/A | NIH Tetramer Core | |
| PE-VTWFHAIHVSGTNGT | N/A | NIH Tetramer Core | |