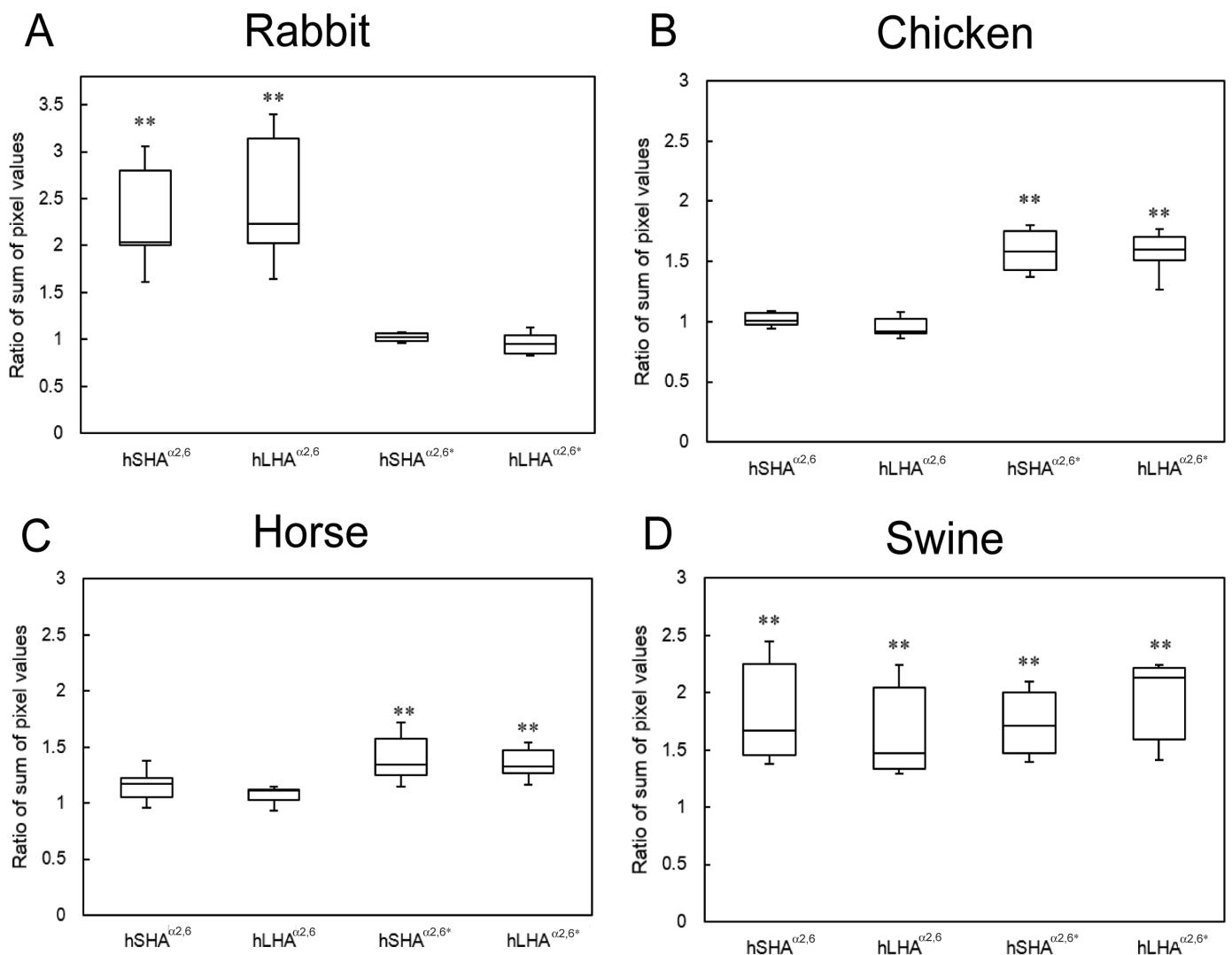


article title	Rapid preparation of mutated influenza hemagglutinins for influenza virus pandemic prevention
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author names	Ryosuke Nishioka, Atsushi Satomura, Junki Yamada, Kouichi Kuroda, Mitsuyoshi Ueda
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**Table S1 List of primers**

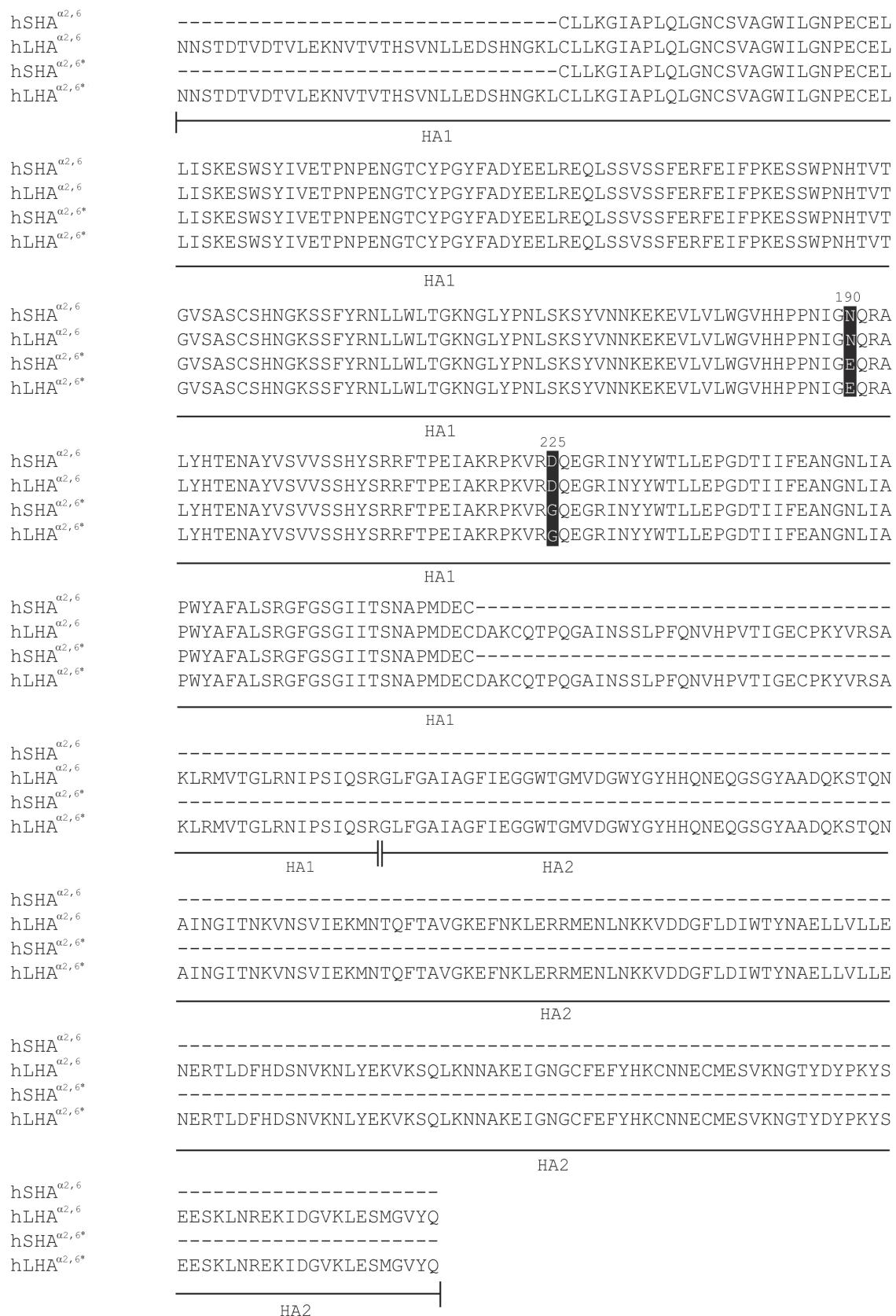
Name	Sequence (5' to 3')
human short HA Forward	TTGCTCGTTCTGCCCTGTGTCGTGAAAGGCATTGC
human short HA Reverse	GTAATCAGATCCACCTGTGACACTTGGCATCACACTC
human long HA Forward	TTGCTCGTTCTGCCAACAAACAGCACAGACACAGTGGACAC
human long HA Reverse	GTAATCAGATCCACCCTGGTAGACTCCCATACTCTCAATTTCAC
N190E Forward	GAGTGCATCACCCCTCAAACATTGGAG <u>A</u> CAGAGGGCTCTACCACACAGAGAATGCC
N190E Reverse	GGCATTCTCTGTGTTAGAGAG <u>GG</u> CCCTCT <u>GG</u> TCCAATGTTGGAGGGTGATGCACTC
D225G Forward	CCTGAGATTGCCAAGAGACCAAGGTGAG <u>GG</u> TCAGGAGGGCAGGATAAACTACTACTGGACC
D225G Reverse	GGTCCAGTAGTAGTTATCCTGCCCTCTG <u>AC</u> CCCTCACCTTGGTCTTGGCAATCTCAGG

The underlines indicate mutation point.



**Supplemental Figure S1 Box plots showing the ratio of sum of pixel values for (A) rabbit, (B) chicken, (C) horse, and (D) swine erythrocytes.**

$\text{hSHA}^{\alpha 2,6*}$  and  $\text{hLHA}^{\alpha 2,6*}$  represent the  $\text{hSHA}^{\alpha 2,6}$  and  $\text{hLHA}^{\alpha 2,6}$  species with two point mutations each (N190E and D225G). In each box plot, the y-axis represents as a relative ratio to negative controls. The center bar shows the median value, the box denotes the 25 and 75% centiles, the upper and lower bars represent the range, and the whiskers indicate the 5 and 95% quantiles. P-values were determined by the Steel-Dwass test (\* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ ).



### Supplemental Figure S2 Sequence alignment of hHAs<sup>α2,6</sup> and hHAs<sup>α2,6\*</sup>.

The full-length sequences of hSHA<sup>α2,6</sup>, hLHA<sup>α2,6</sup>, hSHA<sup>α2,6\*</sup>, and hLHA<sup>α2,6\*</sup> are shown. Multiple sequence alignments were generated using the ClustalW program (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalw2/>). The underlined sequence labelled HA1 represents the head region that binds to sialic acid side chains on surface glycoproteins (Skehel and Wiley 2000), while the underlined sequence labelled HA2 represents the stem region required for membrane fusion activity and infectivity (Skehel and Wiley 2000). The shaded amino acids show the amino acids mutated to generate hHAs<sup>α2,6\*</sup>.