# *Supplementary Information for:*

## **Divergent engagements between adeno-associated viruses with their cellular receptor AAVR**

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#### <span id="page-1-1"></span><span id="page-1-0"></span>**Supplementary Figure 1**

**Supplementary Figure 1. Resolution assessment.** Fourier shell correlation (FSC) of the final 3D reconstruction following gold standard refinement using RELION and THUNDER. The resolutions corresponding to an FSC of 0.143 are shown for unbound AAV1 **(a)**, the AAV1-AAVR complex **(b)**, unbound AAV5 **(c)** and the AAV5-AAVR complex **(d)**. FSC curves are plotted before (red) and after (green) masking in addition to postcorrection (blue), accounting for the effect of the mask using phase randomization.

<span id="page-2-0"></span>

**Supplementary Figure 2. Density maps of the AAV5-AAVR and AAV1-AAVR complexes.** Shaded surface representation of the density maps for the trimeric AAV5 **(a)** or AAV1 **(b)** capsomers in complex with three molecules of PKD1 (in gold) **(a)** or PKD2 (in magenta) **(b)**. The densities for three AAV1 and AAV5 capsomers are colored green, blue and cyan, respectively, in both panels. In the surrounding boxes, atomic models shown as sticks are superimposed to indicate the representative regions in wire frames. In the stick models, the residue numbers are indicated. The AAVR, AAV1 and AAV5 residues are labeled with a subscript.

<span id="page-4-0"></span>

**Supplementary Figure 3. (a)** Sequence alignment of AAVR PKD1-5. Residues with red or yellow backgrounds are identical or conserved, respectively. Residues in PKD1 and PKD2 at the AAV5-AAVR and AAV1-AAVR interfaces are

indicated with blue and red triangles, respectively. Residues in PKD1 and PKD2 spanning the density in panel **b** and panel **c** are highlighted in blue and red boxes, respectively. **(b)** The residues in a featured fragment from PKD1  $(A_{AVR}H351_{AAVR}S356)$  are shown as colored sticks and surrounded by density. The large densities of the side chains of <sub>AAVR</sub>H351 and <sub>AAVR</sub>Y355, and short density of the side chain at position  $_{AAVR}S356$  are different from those for their counterparts in other PKDs. **(c)** The residues in a featured fragment from PKD2 (AAVRG430-AAVRT435) are shown as colored sticks and surrounded by density. The short density of the side chain at position  $_{AAVR}$ S433 distinguishes it from an asparagine residue in PKD3 and a leucine residue in PKD1.

<span id="page-6-0"></span>![](_page_6_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 4. Structure of AAVR PKD1 bound to AAV5. (a)** PKD1 adopts an Ig-like fold and contains nine β-strands labeled A-G and colored in orange. The loops between each β-strand are shown in green. **(b)** Topological secondary structures of PKD1. The β-strands are alphabetically labeled and shown as orange arrows. The regions that interact with AAV5 are highlighted by red frames. The N-terminal residue, AAVRV305, is also involved in the interaction with AAV5 and is highlighted with a red dot.

<span id="page-7-0"></span>![](_page_7_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 5. Structural alignment of unbound and AAVRbound AAV5 and AAV1.** The structures of the AAV5 capsomer in its unbound form (blue) and in an AAVR-bound state (red) **(a)** and the AAV1 capsomer in its unbound form (blue) and in an AAVR-bound state (red) **(b)** are shown in cartoon representations and aligned individually. The region showing a significant conformational shift in the AAVR-bound AAV1 capsomer is highlighted by a red circle and enlarged in the right panel of **(b)**.

<span id="page-8-0"></span>![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 6. Mutagenesis study of AAVR for AAV5 and AAV1 binding assays. (a-j)** A total of nine PKD1 mutants were tested for their ability to bind to AAV5 by BIAcore sensorgrams. **(k-x)** A total of thirteen PKD2 mutants were tested for their ability to bind to AAV5 by BIAcore sensorgrams. The concentrations of the analytes are indicated in each panel. The analytes with RU

values under 20 for the highest concentration tested are denoted as nondetectable (N.D.). Each panel is a representative for triplicate experiments.

<span id="page-11-0"></span>![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 7. Different impacts of the interacting residues on AAV5 and AAV1 transduction.** The interacting regions at the virus-receptor interface on the AAV5 capsid **(a)** and AAVR PKD1 **(b)**, the AAV1 capsid **(c)** and AAVR PKD2 **(d)** are framed with dashed lines. Three AAV capsomers of AAV5 **(a)** and AAV1 **(c)** are covered with blue, green and cyan surfaces. AAVR PKD1 **(b)** and PKD2 **(d)** bound to AAVs are colored orange and magenta, respectively. The interacting residues with the greatest impact, a mild impact, or a negligible impact on viral transduction are colored red, light orange and white, respectively. Residues that increased viral transduction are colored green. Residues whose side chains were not involved in the interaction with AAVR are colored white.

<span id="page-12-0"></span>![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 8. Virus overlay assays.** Equal amount (6 μg) of wt AAVR was loaded onto Bis-Tris gels, and virus overlay assays with AAV5 **(a)** or AAV1 **(b)** and the related mutations were performed. The molecular weights for standard protein makers are 180 kDa, 130 kDa, 95 kDa, 55 kDa, 43 kDa, 34 kDa, 26 kDa, 17 kDa and 10 kDa from top to bottom, respectively.

<span id="page-14-0"></span>![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 9. (a)** A total of nine AAVR PKD1 mutants were tested for their ability to bind AAV1 by BIAcore sensorgrams in triplicate experiments. **(b)** A total of thirteen AAVR PKD2 mutants were tested for their ability to bind AAV5 by BIAcore sensorgrams in triplicate experiments. The calculated KD values for the binding of each mutant to virus are summarized as the mean values of three experiments with standard errors. **(c)** The impact of AAVR PKD1 mutants overexpressed in AAVR-silenced HEK293T cells on AAV1 transduction. Cells were transfected with wt AAVR or different AAVR mutants as indicated followed by infection with AAV1-mCherry at an MOI of 5x10<sup>5</sup> vg per cell. **(d)** The overexpression of AAVR PKD2 mutants in AAVR-silenced HEK293T cells impacted on AAV5 transduction. Cells were transfected with wt AAVR or different

AAVR mutants as indicated followed by infection with AAV5-mCherry at an MOI of  $3\times10^6$  vg per cell. The percentage of mCherry positive cells are plotted as means +/- standard errors (n=3). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

<span id="page-16-0"></span>![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 10. Sequence alignment of the VP3 region of the AAV1-AAV12 capsids**. The labeled numbers correspond to the amino acid

residues in the AAV1 VP1 coding region. The variable regions between different AAV serotypes are colored green and labeled. Residues that interact with HPSG analog in AAV2, PKD2 in AAV1, and PKD1 in AAV5 are highlighted in blue, magenta and orange frames, respectively. Residues that contact PKD2 from AAV2 are marked with red stars. Identical or conserved residues are shown as letters with red or yellow backgrounds, while the nonconserved residues have a white background.

<span id="page-18-0"></span>![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 11. Three positions are involved in the PKD2-AAV2 interaction but not the PKD2-AAV1 interaction.** The AAV1-AAVR PKD2 and AAV2-AAVR PKD2 complex structures are aligned referenced by the polypeptides of the AAV1 and AAV2 capsomers. Two AAV1 capsomer polypeptides are shown as blue and green cartoons, while two AAV2 capsomer polypeptides are displayed as white cartoons. The PKD2 molecules bound to AAV1 and AAV2 are represented as magenta and while cartoons, respectively. Three positions in the AAV1 and AAV2 capsids with distinct interactions with AAVR PKD2, as well as the interacting residues in AAVR PKD2 are shown as colored sticks with labels. Dashed lines denote bonds with a distance less than 3.5 Å.

<span id="page-19-0"></span>![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 12. Glycosylated sites in AAVR.** Among the five reported glycosylated sites in AAVR, three are found in the structure of PKD2 bound to AAV1 **(a),** and one is located in a PKD1 molecule bound to AAV5 **(b)**. The two AAV1 or AAV5 capsomers are shown as blue and green surfaces, while the bound PKD1 and PKD2 are shown as orange and magenta cartoons, respectively. The reported glycosylated residues are highlighted as colored spheres.

<span id="page-20-0"></span>![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Supplementary Figure 13. Full-length gels and immunoblots. (a, c, e)** Whole gels showing the expression of wt AAVR or AAVR mutants in HEK293T cells with shRNA. After blocking, membranes were cut to 2 halves along the 72 kDa protein marker. AAVR was immunoblotted with anti-AAVR antibodies in the upper half. The corresponding samples were loaded onto another gel, and β-actin was immunoblotted as a control in the lower half **(b, d, f)**. The molecular weights of AAVR and β-actin are 150 kDa and 43 kDa, respectively. The molecular weights of standard protein markers are labeled in each panel. **(g)** Illustration of gating strategy of flow cytometry.

# <span id="page-22-0"></span>**Supplementary Tables**

## <span id="page-22-1"></span>**Supplementary Table 1. Cryo-EM data statistics**

![](_page_22_Picture_483.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_34.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_333.jpeg)

# <span id="page-24-0"></span>**Supplementary Table 2. Secondary structure assignment of the AAV5 capsid**

The secondary structures of AAV5 capsid are assigned as a previously reported crystallographic AAV5 structure (PDB code: 3NTT).

![](_page_25_Picture_145.jpeg)

## <span id="page-25-0"></span>**Supplementary Table 3. Interaction between AAV5 and PKD1**

<sup>1</sup>Numbers represent the number of atom-to-atom contacts between the AAVR residues and the AAV5 residues, analyzed by the Contact program in the CCP4 suite (with a distance cutoff of  $4 \text{ Å}$ ).

![](_page_26_Picture_258.jpeg)

<span id="page-26-0"></span>**Supplementary Table 4. Secondary structure assignment of the AAV1 capsid**

The secondary structures of AAV1 capsid are referenced with the structure of AAV2 (PDB code: 1LP3).

![](_page_27_Picture_135.jpeg)

## <span id="page-27-0"></span>**Supplementary Table 5. Interaction between AAV1 and PKD2**

Numbers represent the number of atom-to-atom contacts between the AAVR residues and the AAV1 residues, analyzed by the Contact program in the CCP4 suite (with a distance cutoff of 4 Å ).

![](_page_28_Picture_261.jpeg)

## <span id="page-28-0"></span>**Supplementary Table 6. Assignment of variable regions in the AAV5 capsid**

## <span id="page-28-1"></span>**Supplementary Table 7. Assignment of variable regions in the AAV1 capsid**

![](_page_28_Picture_262.jpeg)

# <span id="page-29-0"></span>**Supplementary Table 8. Primers for AAV capsid mutations cloning**

![](_page_29_Picture_222.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_60.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_224.jpeg)

## <span id="page-31-0"></span>**Supplementary Table 9. Primers for AAVR mutations cloning**

![](_page_32_Picture_29.jpeg)