Highly pathogenic avian influenza A/Guangdong/17SF003/2016 of the 5th wave is immunogenic and induces broad cross-protection against antigenically divergent H7N9 viruses

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Supplemental figures and legends



Supplemental Figure 1. SDS-PAGE analysis of HA extracted from H7N9 candidate vaccine

virus. HAs extracted (eHAs) from H7N9 candidate vaccine viruses (CVVs) A/Guangdong/17SF003/2016 (GD/16), A/Hong Kong/125/2017 (HK/125) or A/Shanghai/2/2013 (SH/2) were purified. (a) H7N9 CVVs with or without deglycosylation using PNGase F; (b) HAspecific western blot of H7N9 CVVs; (c) Purified H7 eHAs with or without deglycosylation using PNGase F.



Supplemental Figure 2. Native PAGE analysis of Recombinant H7 HA. Recombinant HA (rHA) from H7N9 viruses (a) A/Guangdong/17SF003/2016 (GD/16), (b) A/Hong Kong/125/2017 (HK/125) or (c) A/Shanghai/2/2013 (SH/2) was subjected to native PAGE with or without deglycosylation using PNGase F.



Supplemental Figure 3. In vitro proliferation and ELISPOT after immunization.

Splenocytes were harvested from mice immunized with adjuvanted HA extracted (eHAs) from H7N9 A/Shanghai/2/2013 (SH/2), A/Hong Kong/125/2017 (HK/125), or A/Guangdong/17SF003/2016 (GD/16) and were restimulated in vitro with purified H7N9 candidate vaccine viruses or recombinant HAs (rHAs) for proliferation and ELISPOTs. (a) Cell proliferation; (b) IgG ELISPOT; (c) IL-4 ELISPOT; (d) IFN-γ ELISPOT. n=5-8 replicates/group.