Supplementary Data

Genetic Modification to Design a Stable Yeast-expressed Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Receptor Binding Domain as a COVID-19 Vaccine Candidate

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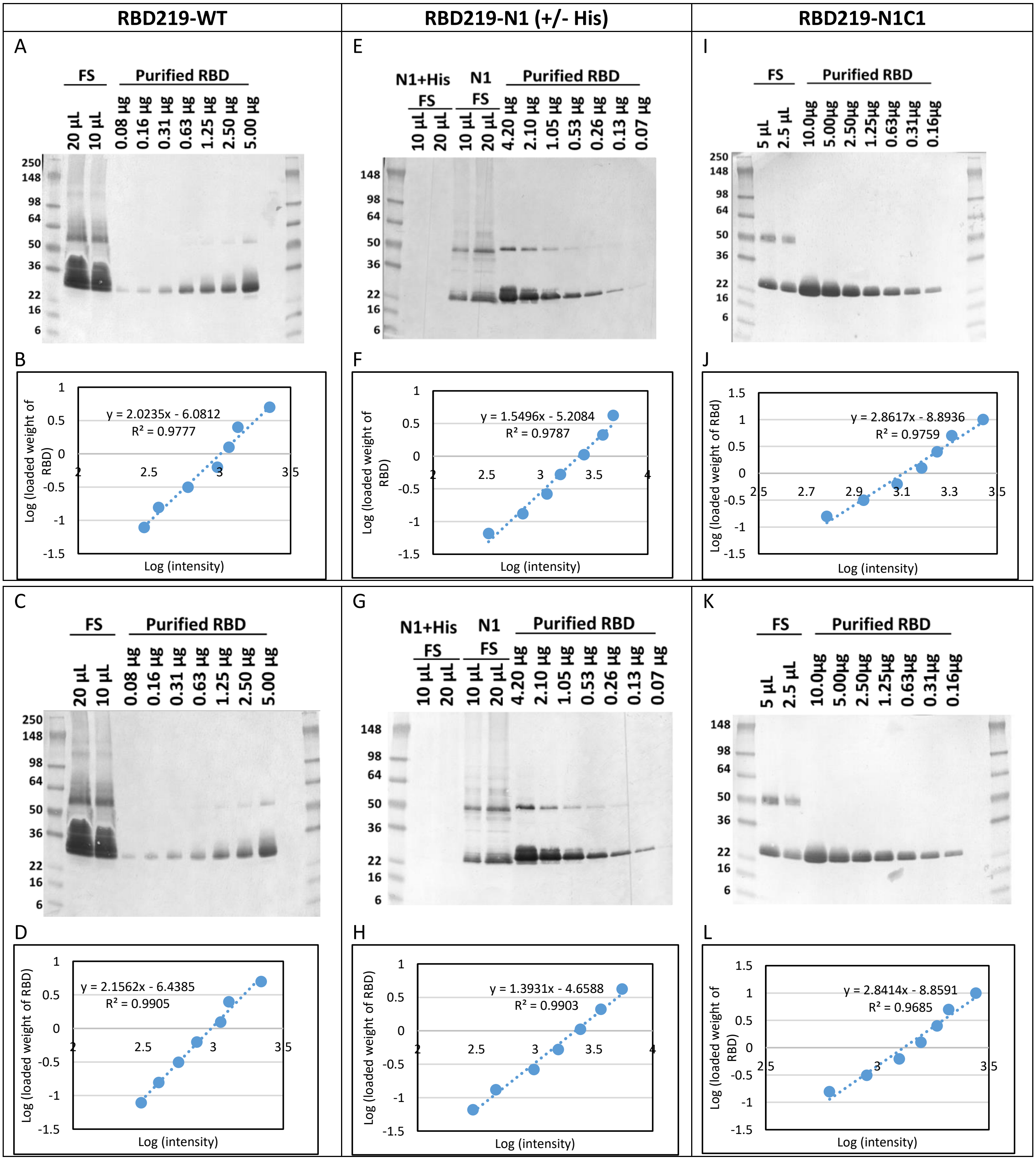

Figure S1 Western blot of RBD219-WT fermentation supernatant and purified RBD219-WT (A, C) and the standard curve generated using the purified RBD219-WT (B, D). Western blot of RBD219-N1 and N1+His fermentation supernatant and purified RBD219-N1+His (E, G) and the standard curve generated using the purified RBD219-N1+His (F, H). Western blot of RBD219-N1C1 fermentation supernatant and purified RBD219-N1C1 (I, K) and the standard curve generated using the purified RBD219-N1C1 (J, L)

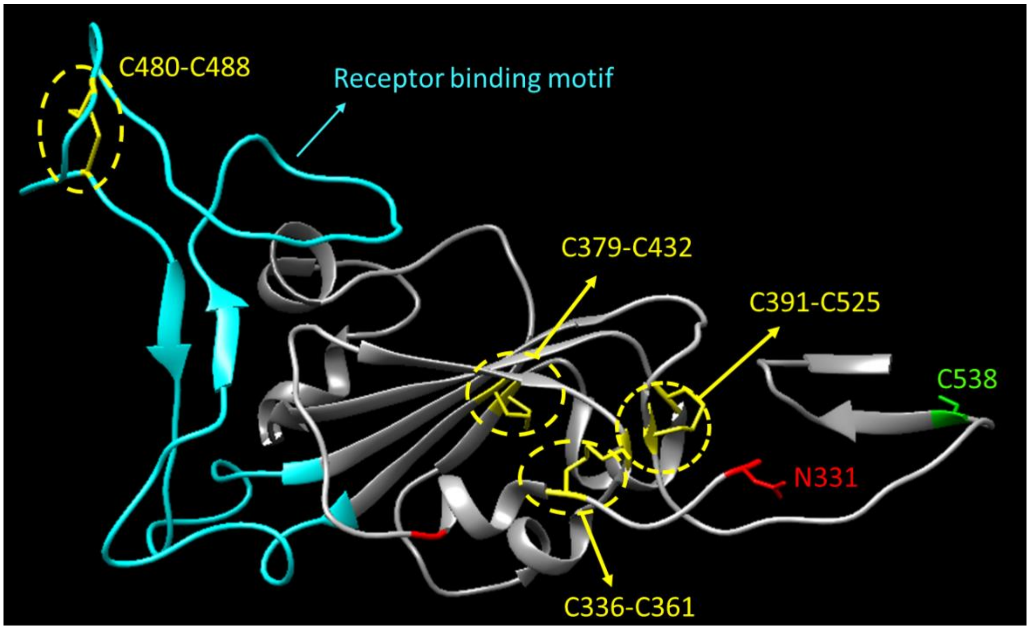

Figure S2. The structure of RBD219-WT is extracted from SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein (PDB ID: 6XEY) using Chimera 1.14. The four disulfide bond formation at C336/C361, C379/C432, C391/525, and C480/488 are highlighted in yellow and the free cysteine is highlighted in green. The two glycosylation sites N331 and N343 are highlighted in red. The receptor-binding motif (RBM) is highlighted in cyan.

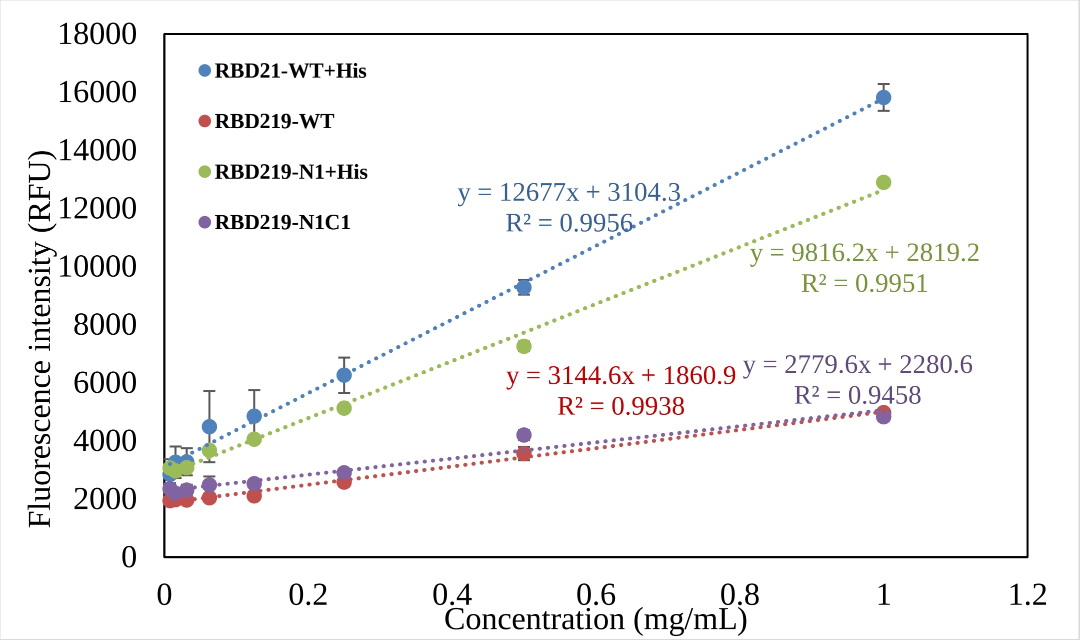

Figure S3 Fluorescence intensity vs. concentration plot for different RBD variants