Supplemental information

Therapeutic antibodies, targeting the SARS-CoV-2 spike N-terminal domain, protect lethally infected K18-hACE2 mice

Tal Noy-Porat, Adva Mechaly, Yinon Levy, Efi Makdasi, Ron Alcalay, David Gur, Moshe Aftalion, Reut Falach, Shani Leviatan Ben-Arye, Shirley Lazar, Ayelet Zauberman, Eyal Epstein, Theodor Chitlaru, Shay Weiss, Hagit Achdout, Jonathan D. Edgeworth, Raghavendra Kikkeri, Hai Yu, Xi Chen, Shmuel Yitzhaki, Shmuel C. Shapira, Vered Padler-Karavani, Ohad Mazor, and Ronit Rosenfeld

Table S1. In vitro neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 by NTD-specific mAbs

mAb	IC ₅₀ (μg/ml)
BLN1	0.008
BLN2	0.25
BLN3	0.10
BLN4	9
BLN5	0.26
BLN6	5.4
BLN7	0.07
BLN8	54.9
BLN9	0.39
BLN10	0.13
BLN12	0.008
BLN14	0.03

SARS-CoV-2 *in vitro* neutralization potency of the selected anti-NTD mAbs, was evaluated by plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT). Half-maximum inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) values are presented. Relates to Figure 1.

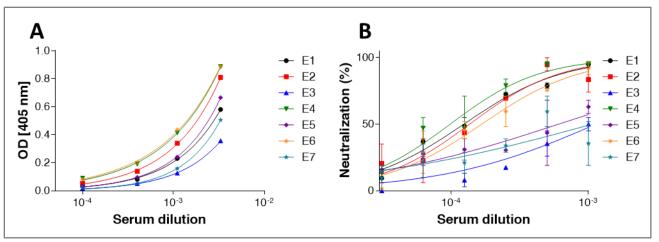


Figure S1: **Serum characterization**. Relates to STAR methods **A.** Binding curves of polyclonal antibodies, in serially diluted serum samples of COVID-19 patients obtained by ELISA using S1 as coating antigen. Data represents average of triplicates ± SEM. **B.** Neutralization curves of polyclonal antibodies in serially diluted serum samples of COVID-19 patients obtained by PRNT test using authentic SARS-CoV-2 virus. Data represents average of triplicates ± SEM.



Figure S2: Amino acid sequences of the selected anti-NTD antibodies. Relates to Table 1 in the main text.

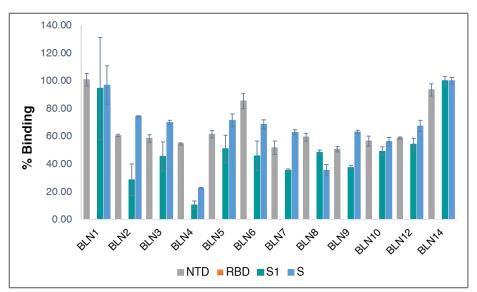


Figure S3: Normalized binding specificity of anti-NTD mAbs. Relates to Figure 1A. The specificity of each mAb was tested by ELISA using the indicated proteins as capturing antigens, at 1 μ g/ml each. The obtained O.D. values, were normalized to each antigen Bmax value. Data represent average of triplicates \pm SEM. RBD values were below detection limit.

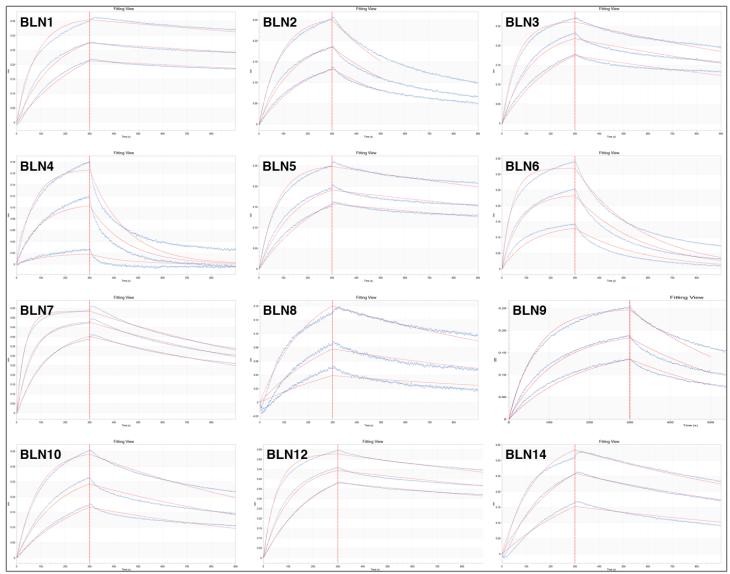


Figure S4. NTD-specific mAbs affinity determination by BLI. Relates to Table 2.

Biolayer interferometry analysis used for the determination of the 12 selected anti-NTD mAbs. Streptavidin-coated biosensors were loaded with each biotinylated mAb and reacted for 300 s with the indicated concentrations of the recombinant NTD (association phase) and then transferred to buffer-containing wells for another 600 s (dissociation phase). Sensograms (after subtraction of parallel measurements from unloaded biosensors) were fitted with 1:1 binding model (red curves) using the Octet data analysis software 8.1.

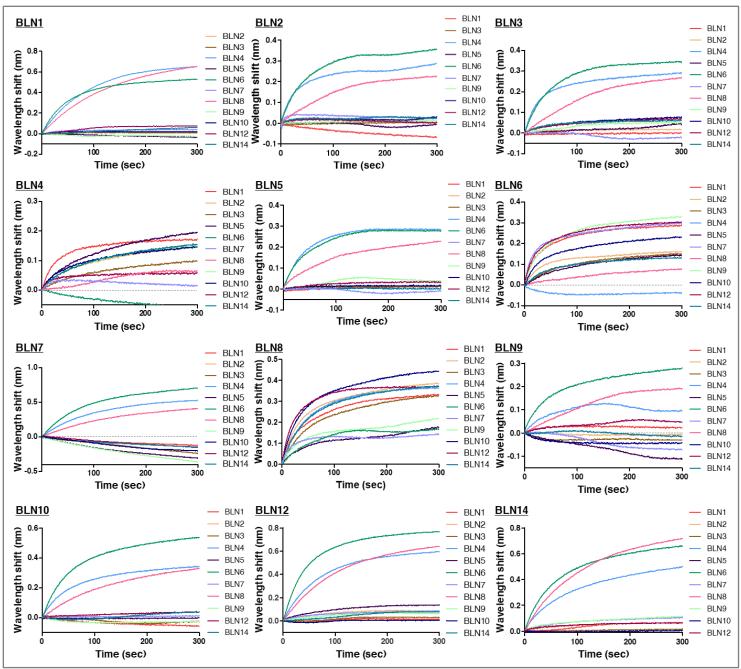


Figure S5. Epitope binning of the selected anti-NTD mAbs, by Biolayer interferometry (BLI). Relates to Figure 2. Each purified antibody (indicated on the left upper side of each sensogram) was biotinylated, immobilized on a streptavidin biosensor and saturated with S1. The complex (mAb-S1; Time 0) was then incubated for 300 s with each one of the other antibodies (colored differently according to the mAb, as indicated within the panels). Competition of each mAb with itself, served as a negative control, subtracted from the data before generation of the depicted sensograms.

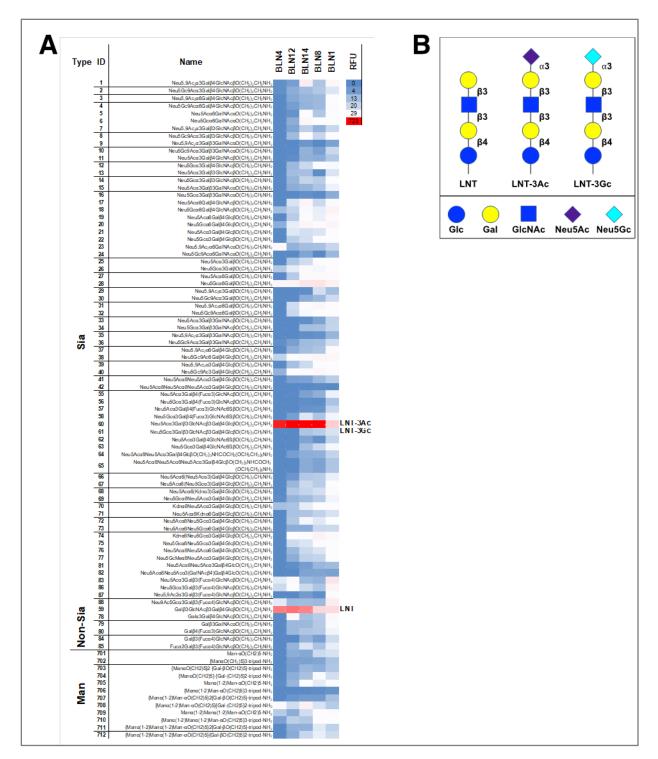


Figure S6. Antibodies glycan recognition. Relates to Figure 3.

A. Antibodies glycan recognition was characterized by glycan microarrays against printed sialylated glycans (Sia), non-sialylated glycans (Non-Sia) or glycodendrons of mannose and galactose ligands (Man), detected with Cy3-goat-anti-human lgG. Arrays were scanned, analyzed using GenePix pro-7 and relative fluorescent units (RFU) were calculated. Binding is shown as a heatmap of all the arrays (red highest, blue lowest and white 80th percentile). Binding was most prominent against *N*-glycan moieties LNT-3Ac and its non-sialylated derivative LNT, but not to LNT-3Gc. **B**. Schematic illustration of the glycans: LNT (Galβ3GlcNAcβ3Galβ4GlcβO-R), LNT-3Ac (Neu5Acα3Galβ3GlcNAcβ3Galβ4GlcβO-R) and LNT-3Gc (Neu5Gcα3Galβ3GlcNAcβ3Galβ4GlcβO-R).

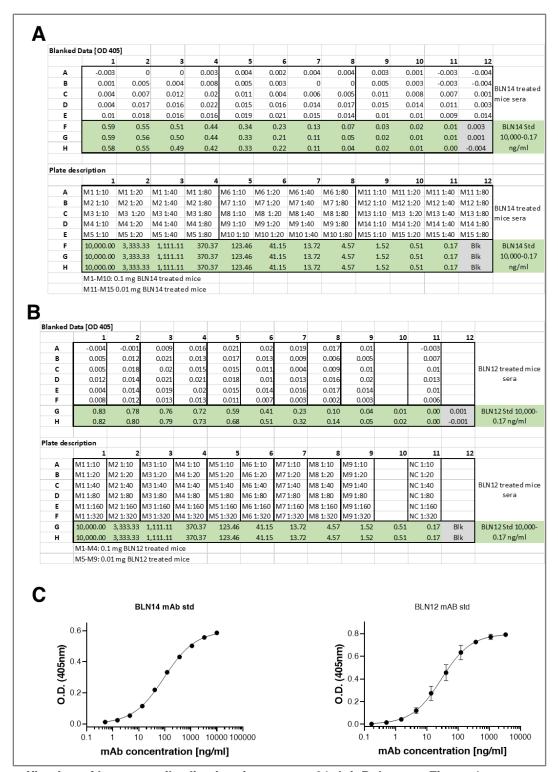


Figure S7: Quantification of human antibodies in mice sera, at 21 dpi. Relates to Figure 4.

Mice were treated with BLN12 and BLN14 mAbs at 2 dpi and their residual amount in the serum was evaluated at 21 dpi, by ELISA, using anti-human specific secondary antibody. A-B. No residual human antibodies could be detected in the mice serum, tested at the indicated dilutions. C. A standard curve, was constructed for each mAb, in the range of 10,000-0.17 ng/ml, showing a detection limit of 1.5 ng/ml and 4.6 ng/ml for BLN12 and BLN14, respectively. These concentrations are also below the limit of detection of the neutralization assay used to evaluate these sera samples.