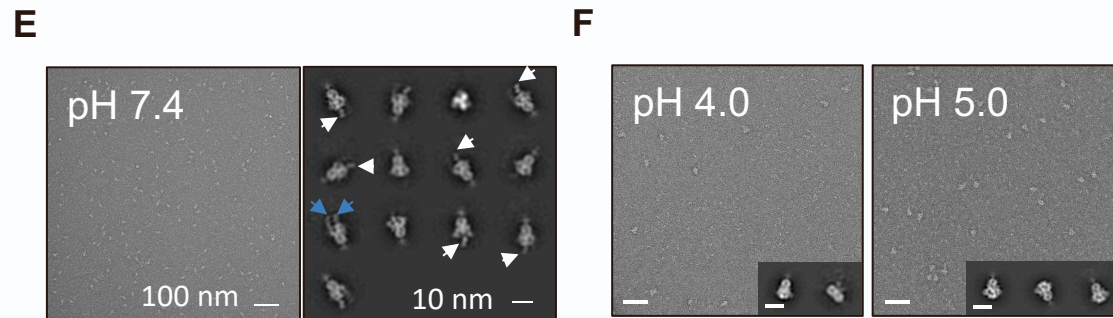
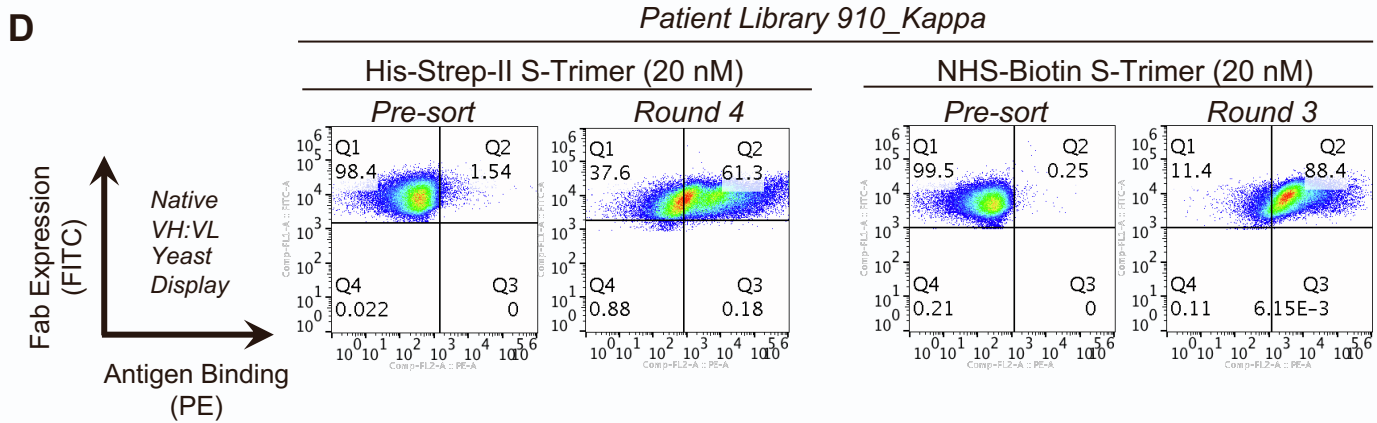
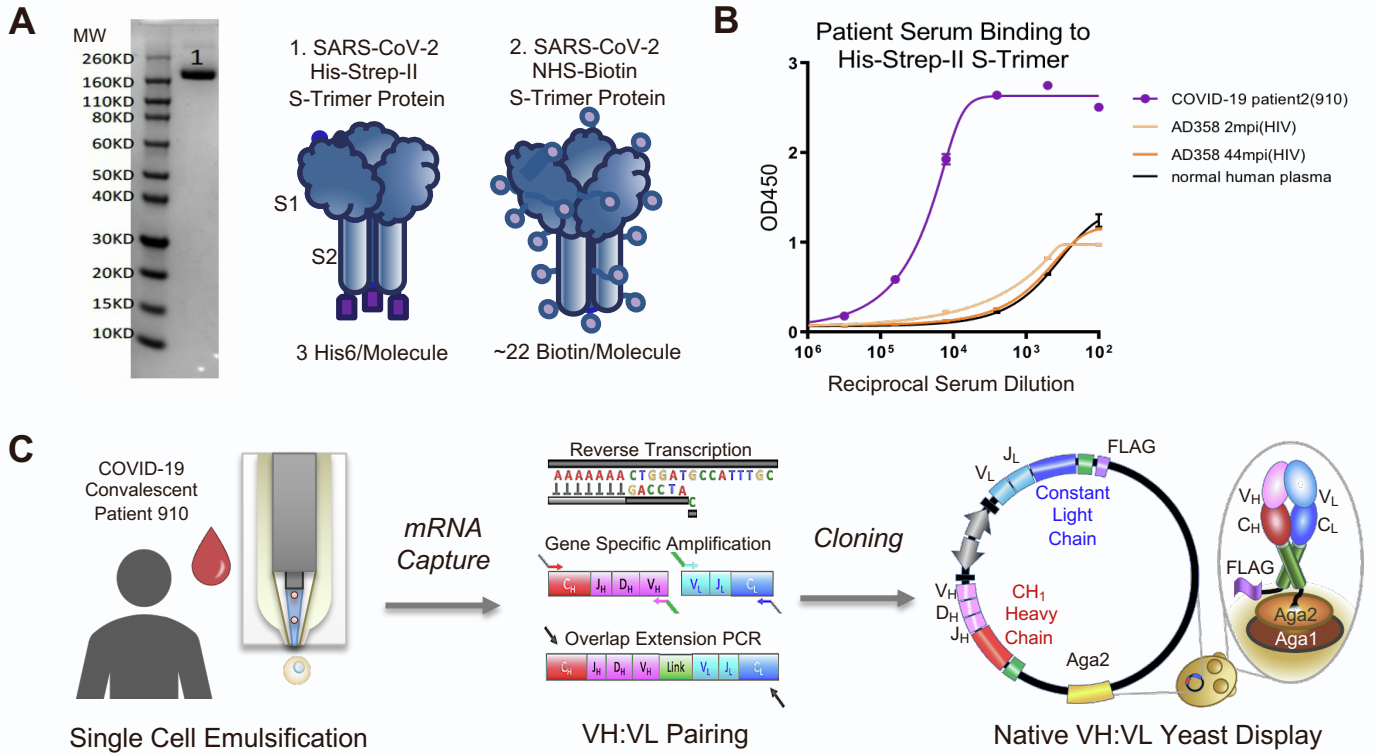


## Supplemental information

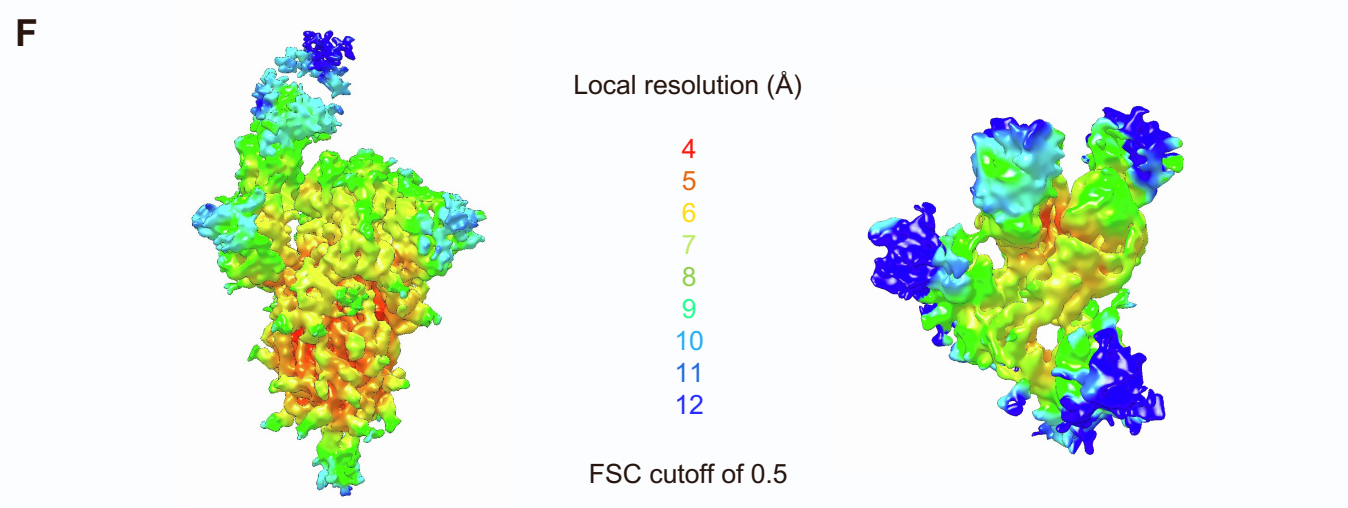
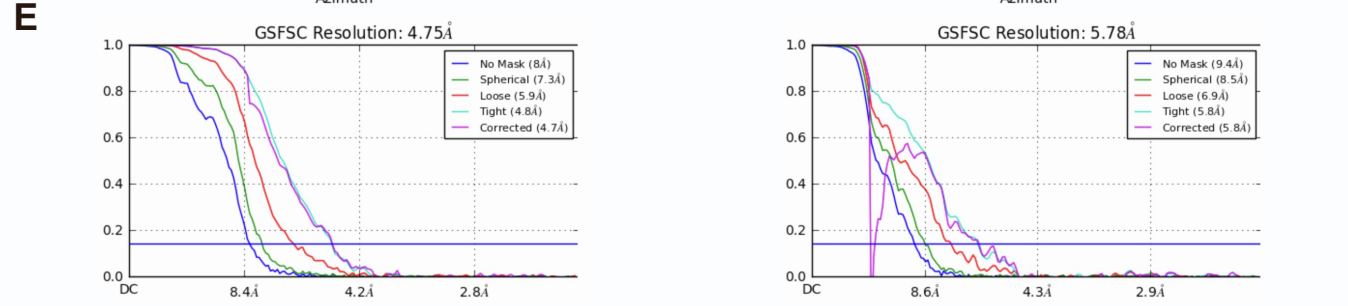
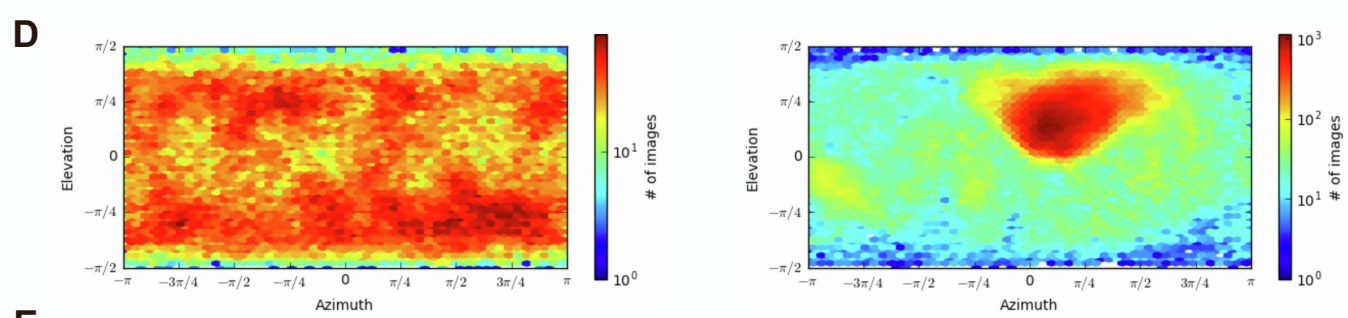
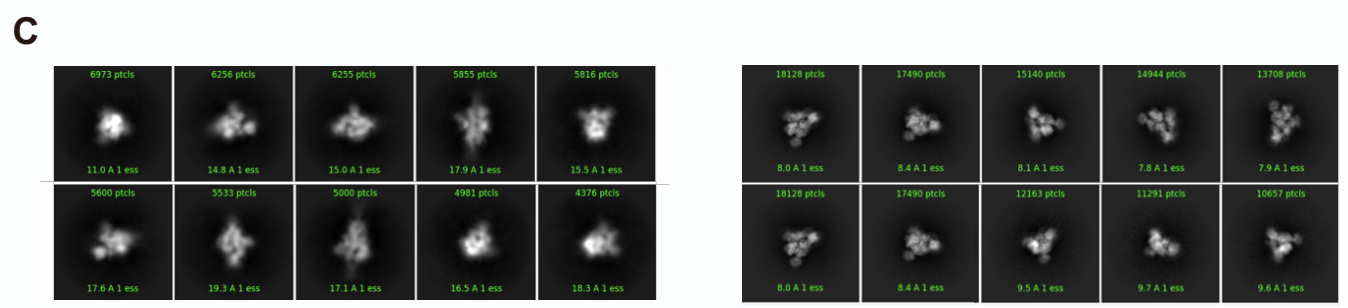
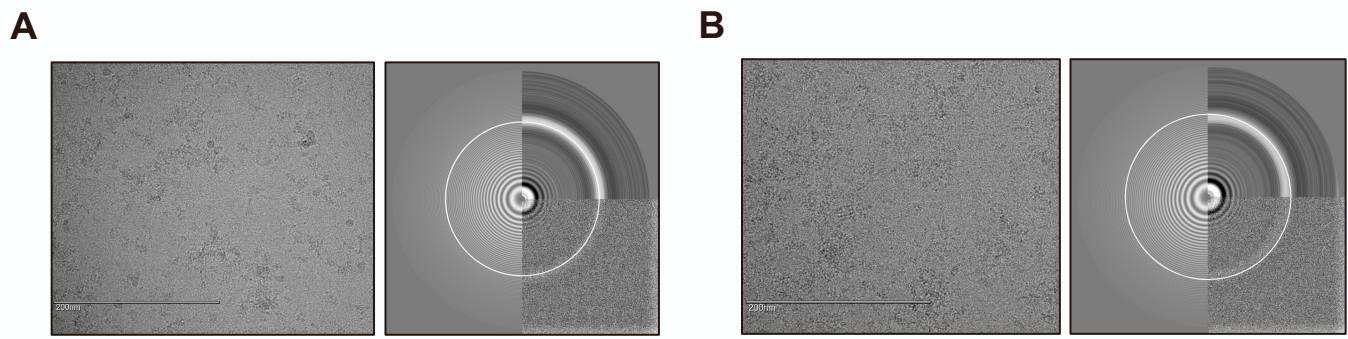
### Paired heavy- and light-chain signatures contribute to potent SARS-CoV-2 neutralization in public antibody responses

**Bailey B. Banach, Gabriele Cerutti, Ahmed S. Fahad, Chen-Hsiang Shen, Matheus Oliveira De Souza, Phinikoula S. Katsamba, Yaroslav Tsybovsky, Pengfei Wang, Manoj S. Nair, Yaoxing Huang, Irene M. Francino-Urdániz, Paul J. Steiner, Matías Gutiérrez-González, Lihong Liu, Sheila N. López Acevedo, Alexandra F. Nazzari, Jacy R. Wolfe, Yang Luo, Adam S. Olia, I-Ting Teng, Jian Yu, Tongqing Zhou, Eswar R. Reddem, Jude Bimela, Xiaoli Pan, Bharat Madan, Amy D. Laffin, Rajani Nimrania, Kwok-Yung Yuen, Timothy A. Whitehead, David D. Ho, Peter D. Kwong, Lawrence Shapiro, and Brandon J. DeKosky**



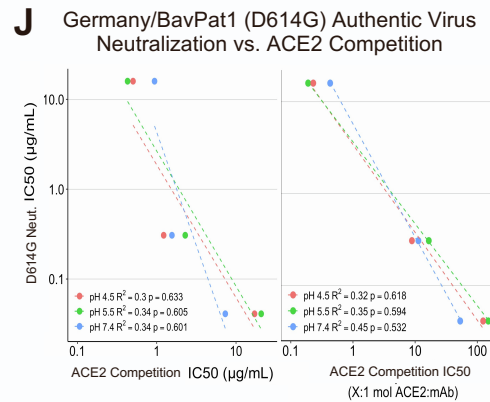
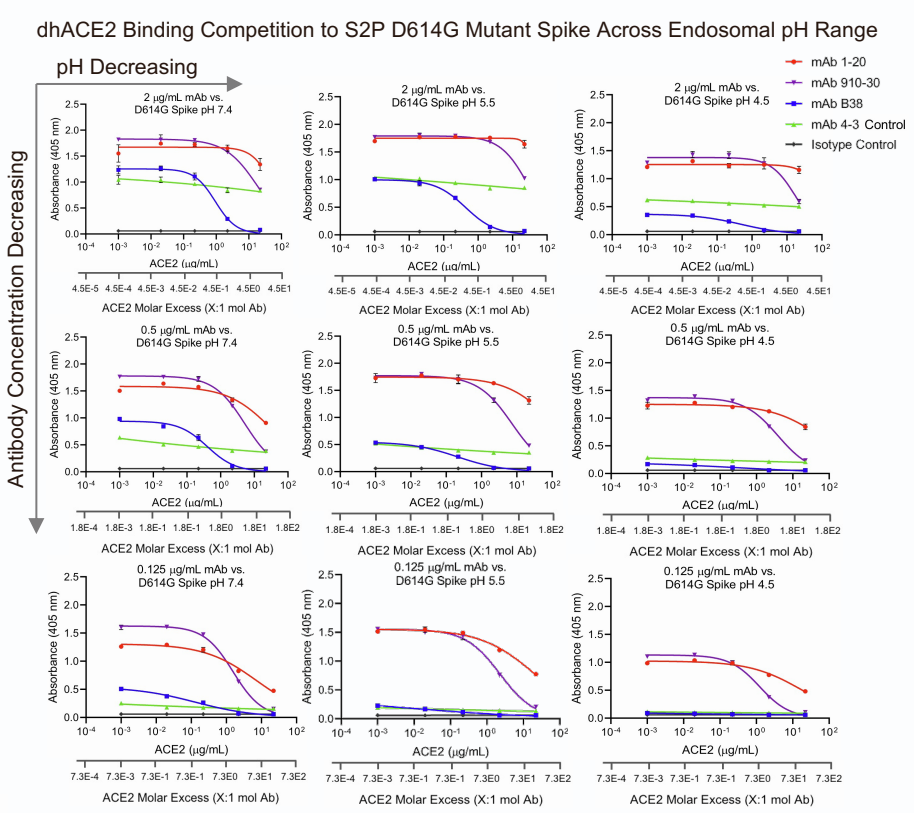
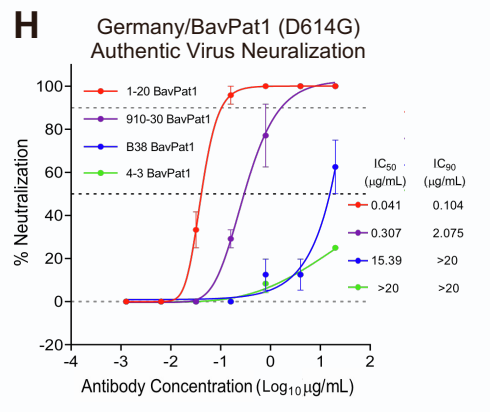
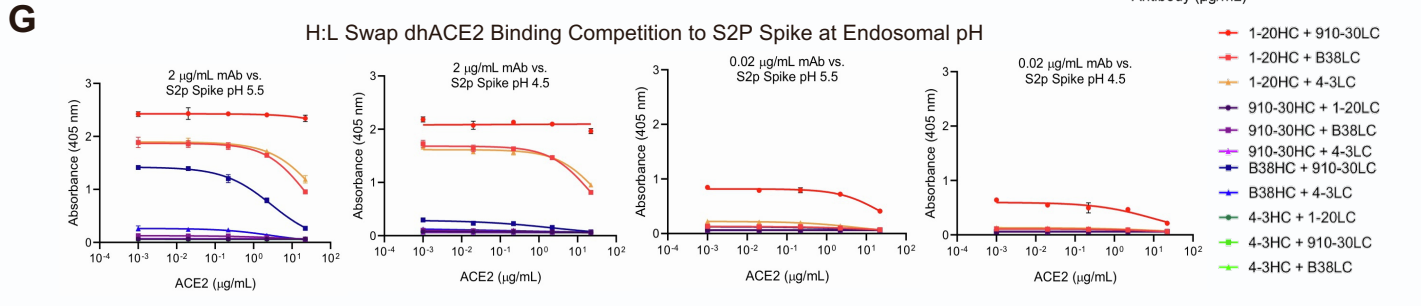
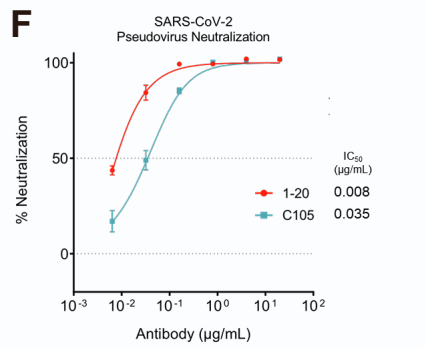
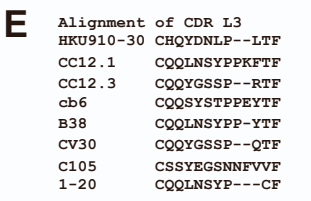
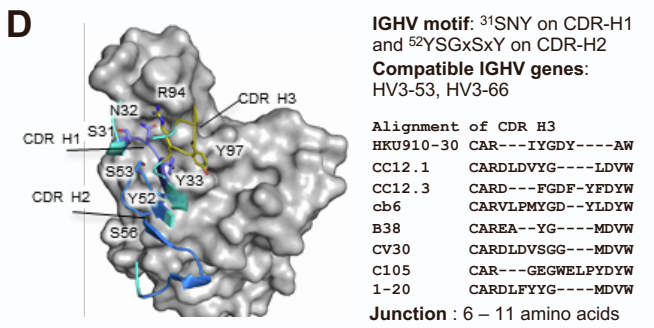
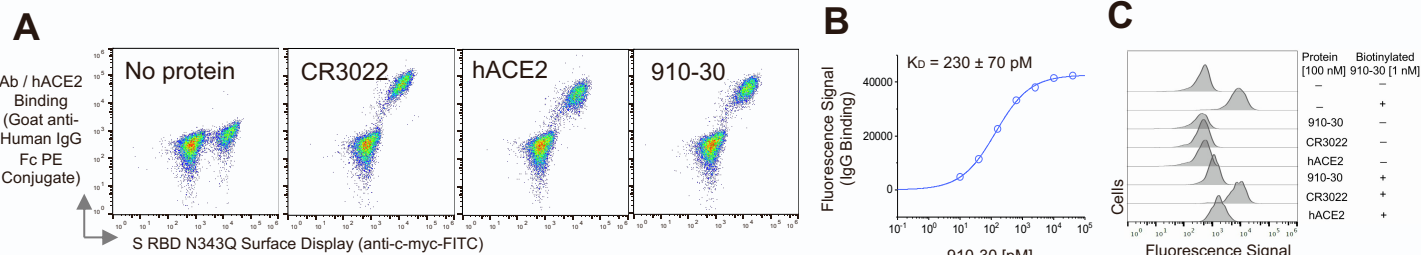
**Supplementary Figure 1. Overview of 910-30 discovery from a convalescent COVID-19 patient utilizing natively paired antibody fragment yeast display, FACS bio-panning, and soluble characterization related to Figure 1 and STAR Methods.**

**(A)** Reduced SDS-PAGE gel shows SARS-CoV-2 His-Strep-II S-Trimer monomer protein at approximately 142 kDa. Schematics highlight unique features of SARS-CoV-2 Spike S2P antigen probes used for FACS biopanning of antibody yeast display libraries from a COVID-19 convalescent donor. **(B)** Hong Kong University convalescent Donor 910 serum showed strong binding to SARS-CoV-2 His-Strep-II S-Trimer protein compared to controls. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. **(C)** Workflow overview used to generate native VH:VL libraries from the COVID-19 convalescent donor HKU910 for functional antibody screening using yeast display. **(D)** Donor-derived antibody library bio-panning via FACS shows significant library enrichment after multiple rounds of sorting. *Left* Donor 910 pre-sort yeast library vs. sorted yeast library for His-S-Trimer antigen. *Right* Donor 910 pre-sort yeast library vs. sorted yeast library for Biotin-S-Trimer antigen. **(E)** Negative-staining electron microscopy at pH 7.4 resolved complexes between SARS-CoV-2 S2P and 910-30 Fab. Left: representative micrograph; right: representative 2D class averages. White arrows point to Fab fragments in complexes formed between one Fab and one spike trimer; blue arrows point to Fab fragments in complexes formed between two Fab fragments and one spike trimer. **(F)** Negative-staining electron microscopy at pH 4.0, and 5.0 reveal no 910-30 Fab bound to SARS-CoV-2 S2P protein at given pH values. Representative micrographs are shown. Insets show representative 2D class averages. Scale bars: 50 nm (micrographs), 20 nm (2D class averages).

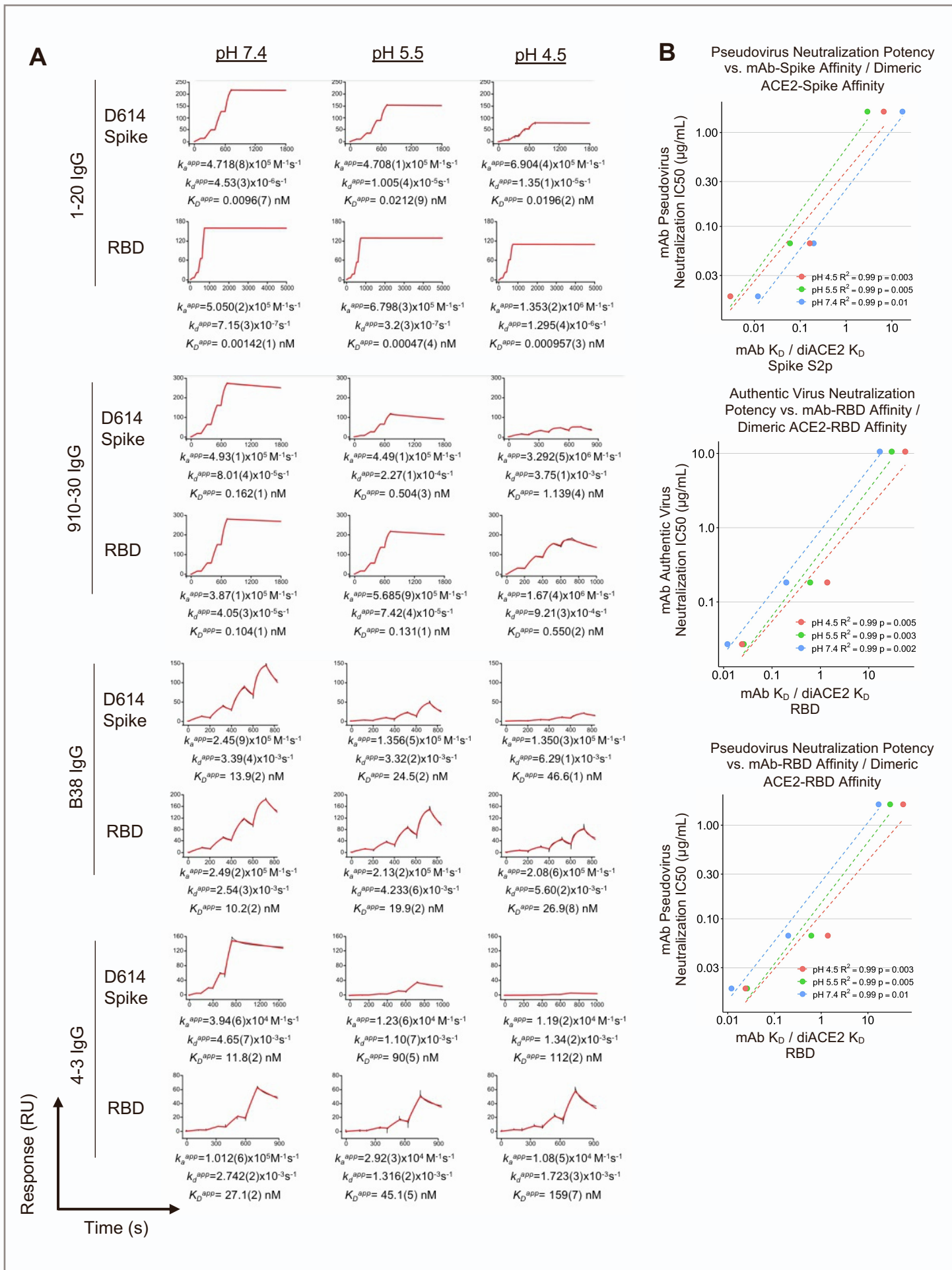




**Supplementary Figure 2. Cryo-EM analysis of 910-30 Fab in complex with SARS-CoV-2 spike at pH 5.5. Sample 1 obtained mixing 910-30 Fab and spike in a 1:1 molar ratio, sample 2 obtained mixing 910-30 Fab and spike in a 9:1 molar ratio. Related to Figures 1C and 1D. (A)** Representative micrograph and CTF of the micrograph for sample 1. **(B)** Representative micrograph and CTF of the micrograph for sample 2. **(C)** Representative 2D classes for sample 1 (left) and sample 2 (right). **(D)** The orientations of all particles used in the final refinement are shown as a heatmap for sample 1 (left) and sample 2 (right). **(E)** The gold-standard Fourier shell correlation resulted in a resolution of 4.75 Å for sample 1 (left) and 5.78 Å for sample 2 (right). **(F)** The local resolution of the two final maps are shown generated through cryoSPARC using an FSC cutoff of 0.5; left: sample 1, right: sample 2.



**Supplementary Figure 3. IGHV3-53/3-66 class member extended characterization and biophysical analysis related to Figures 2, 3, and 4. (A)** Yeast-displayed aglycosylated RBD demonstrates 910-30 recognition is glycan-independent. S RBD N343Q with a C-terminal myc epitope tag was displayed on the surface of yeast and labeled with no protein or 1 nM of CR3022, human ACE2-Fc (hACE2), or 910-30. Cells were washed, secondarily labeled with anti-c-myc-FITC and Goat anti-Human IgG Fc PE conjugate, and read on a Sony SH800 cell sorter. Biological replicates were performed on two different days. **(B)** Yeast cell surface titrations of 910-30 IgG against aglycosylated S RBD yield a  $K_D$  of  $230 \pm 38$  pM. Technical triplicates were performed for two biological replicates ( $n = 6$ ), and error reported is 2 s.e.m. **(C)** Yeast-displayed RBD competition binding experiments of free 910-30, hACE2 and CR3022 vs. biotinylated or unbiotinylated 910-30. Technical triplicates were performed for two biological replicates ( $n = 6$ ). **(D)** Heavy chain genetic elements associated with the IGHV3-53/3-66 antibody class. **(E)** Light chain CDR3 alignment of IGHV3-53/3-66 antibody class. **(F)** Lambda chain IGHV3-53/3-66 class member C105 shows moderate neutralizing capacity compared to potent kappa chain IGHV3-53/3-66 class member 1-20. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. **(G)** pH mediated dhACE2 competition measured by ELISA showing constant concentrations of heavy-light-swapped IgG binding to SARS-CoV-2 S2P protein versus increasing dhACE2 (ACE2) concentrations. Potently neutralizing heavy-light swap variants (Fig. 3A) show higher affinity binding to S2P spike and stronger ACE2 competition relative to less potent Abs. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. **(H)** 1-20, 910-30, and B38 show equivalent neutralization in a D614G authentic virus assay as for D614 authentic virus (Fig. 2D), with 4-3 included as a gene-matched control. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. **(I)** SARS-CoV-2 D614G S2P protein mutant variant pH mediated dhACE2 (ACE2) competition measured by ELISA showing constant concentrations of heavy-light-swapped IgG versus increasing dhACE2 concentrations. Potently neutralizing heavy-light swap variants show higher affinity binding to D614G S2P mutant spike and stronger ACE2 competition relative to less potent Abs. The concentration of dhACE2 required to outcompete antibody binding to spike is given as both  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  and as ACE2 molar excess units. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. **(J)** D614G authentic virus neutralization potency (Fig. S4H) and dhACE2 competition  $\text{IC}_{50}$  (Fig. S4I) show a correlation between potent neutralization and stronger ACE2 competition.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Extended binding and neutralization analysis across multiple pH values related to Figures 4C and 4D.** (A) pH mediated SPR single-cycle kinetic experiments for 910-30, B38, 4-3, and 1-20, for IgG binding to biotinylated spike (top row) and to biotinylated-RBD (bottom row) in each of the four panels. Black traces represent the experimental data and red traces represent the fit to a 1:1 interaction model. The number in brackets represents the error of the fit in the last significant digit. (B) Correlations between both authentic and pseudovirus neutralization vs. the ratio of antibody IgG affinity to RBD or Spike divided by dimeric ACE2 affinity to RBD or Spike.



Supplementary Table 1. Cryo-EM data collection and refinement statistics for 910-30 Fab in complex with SARS-CoV-2 spike at pH 5.5 related to Figure 1D.

	SARS-CoV-2 spike in complex with 910-30 Fab at pH 5.5 (folded spike)	SARS-CoV-2 spike in complex with 910-30 Fab at pH 5.5 (disrupted spike)
<b>EMDB ID</b>	EMD-23016	EMD-23039
<b>PDB ID</b>	7KS9	
<u>Data Collection</u>		
Microscope	FEI Titan Krios	FEI Titan Krios
Voltage (kV)	300	300
Electron dose (e <sup>-</sup> /Å <sup>2</sup> )	41.92	41.92
Detector	Gatan K3 BioQuantum	Gatan K3 BioQuantum
Pixel Size (Å)	1.07	1.07
Defocus Range (µm)	-0.8/-2.5	-0.8/-2.5
Magnification	81000	81000
<u>Reconstruction</u>		
Software	cryoSPARC v2.15	cryoSPARC v2.15
Particles	88,315	188,269
Symmetry	C1	C1
Box size (pix)	400	400
Resolution (Å) (FSC <sub>0.143</sub> )	4.75	5.78
<u>Refinement</u>		
Software	Phenix 1.18	
Protein residues	3189	
Chimera CC	0.88	
EMRinger Score	0.55	
R.m.s. deviations		
Bond lengths (Å)	0.003	
Bond angles (°)	0.711	
<u>Validation</u>		
Molprobtity score	1.15	
Clash score	3.59	
Favored rotamers (%)	100	
Ramachandran		
Favored regions (%)	98.0	
Allowed regions (%)	2.0	
Disallowed regions (%)	0	

**Supplementary Table 2. List of IGHV3-53 / IGHV3-66 anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in previously published articles related to Figure 2B.** Supplemental Table provided separately as an Excel file.

Supplementary Table 3. Features of the IGHV3-53/3-66 antibodies investigated in this study related to Figures 2, 3, and 4.

Feature	Antibody				
	Units	1-20	910-30	B38	4-3
Relevant Spike S2P Affinity Values (pH 7.4)	<i>ka</i> (M <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	4.718 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	4.39 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2.45 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	3.94 x 10 <sup>4</sup>
	<i>kd</i> (s <sup>-1</sup> )	4.53 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	8.01 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	3.39 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	4.65 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>
	<i>KD</i> (nM)	0.0096	0.162	13.9	11.8
Relevant RBD Affinity Values (pH 7.4)	<i>ka</i> (M <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	5.050 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	3.87 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2.49 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	1.012 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
	<i>kd</i> (s <sup>-1</sup> )	7.15 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>	4.05 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.54 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.742 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>
	<i>KD</i> (nM)	0.00142	0.104	10.2	27.1
WT (D614) Pseudo Virus Neutralization potency (µg/mL)	IC50	0.018	0.066	1.668	5.582
WT (D614) Authentic Virus Neutralization potency (µg/mL)	IC50	0.027	0.183	10.571	18.54
	IC90	0.219	1.436	>20	>20
Mutant D614G Authentic Virus Neutralization potency (µg/mL)	IC50	0.041	0.307	15.39	>20
	IC90	0.104	2.075	>20	>20
Heavy chain	IGHV Gene	IGHV3-53*01	IGHV3-53*04	IGHV3-53*04	IGHV3-66*01
	IGHJ Gene	IGHJ6*02	IGHJ5*02	IGHJ6*02	IGHJ6*01 F
	IGHD Gene	IGHD2-2*02	IGHD4-17*01	N/A	IGHD1-26*01
	IGHV identity aa	97.9%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%
	CDR-H3 seq (aa)	CARDLFYYGMDVW	CARIYGDYAW	CAREAYGMDVW	CARDSSEGGPYGMDVW
	CDR-H3 len (aa)	13	10	11	17
	Light chain	IGKV Gene	IGKV1-9*01	IGKV1-33*01	IGKV1-9*01
IGKJ Gene		IGKJ3*01	IGKJ4*01	IGKJ2*01	IGKJ4*01
IGKV identity aa		100.0%	97.9%	97.9%	100.0%
CDR-L3 seq (aa)		CQQLNSYPCF	CHQYDNLPLTF	CQQLNSYPPYTF	CQQLNSYLPLTF
CDR-L3 len (aa)		10	11	12	12

**Supplementary Table 4. Heavy chain and light chain CDR1 and CDR2 sequence alignment for recognition signature related to Figures 3C, S3D, and S3E.** Supplemental Table provided separately as an Excel file.