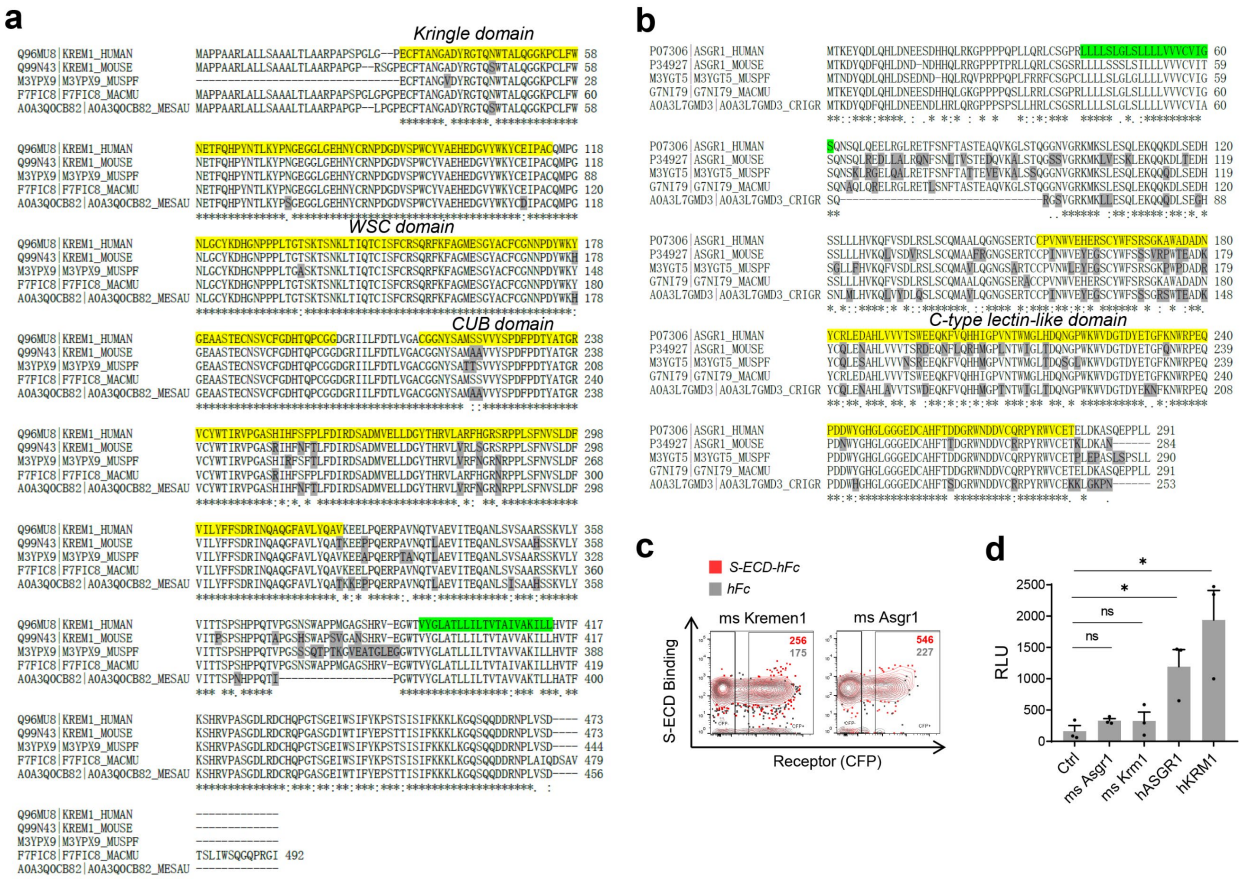

Fig. S5. Mouse Kremen1 and Asgr1 exhibit few S-binding activity to support efficient SARS-CoV-2 entry.

a and b, Alignment of KREMEN1 (**a**) and ASGR1 (**b**) amino acid sequences from different species, including human, mouse, ferret, rhesus macaque and hamster. Domains on the extracellular part of KREMEN1 and ASGR1 were shown in yellow, and the transmembrane domains were shown in green. **c,** Binding of SARS-CoV-2 S-ECD with HEK293E cells expressing mouse Kremen1 or Asgr1 (Same with Figure. 3g). **d,** KREMEN1 and ASGR1 from human and mouse species were individually transfected into ACE2-KO HEK293T cells, followed by infection with S-pseudotyped SARS-CoV-2. Luciferase activities were measured 60 hr post-infection (mean ± SEM, n=3). Statistical significance was evaluated by unpaired two-tailed Student's *t*-tests, **P* < 0.05, ***P*<0.01, ****P*<0.001.