### **Supplementary Data**

# A vaccine displaying a trimeric influenza-A HA stem protein on capsidlike particles elicits potent and long-lasting protection in mice

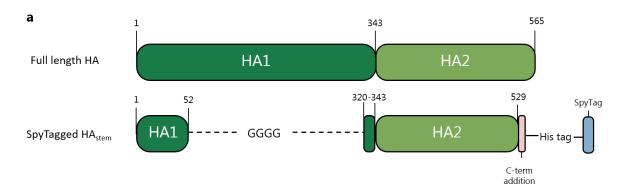
Susan Thrane<sup>1</sup>, Kara-Lee Aves<sup>1</sup>, Ida E. M Uddbäck<sup>1</sup>, Christoph M. Janitzek<sup>1</sup>, Julianna Han<sup>2</sup>, Yuhe R. Yang<sup>2</sup>, Andrew B. Ward<sup>2</sup>, Thor G. Theander<sup>1,3</sup>, Morten A. Nielsen<sup>1,3</sup>, Ali Salanti<sup>1,3</sup>, Allan R. Thomsen<sup>1</sup>, Jan P. Christensen<sup>1</sup>, Adam F. Sander<sup>1,3,\*</sup>

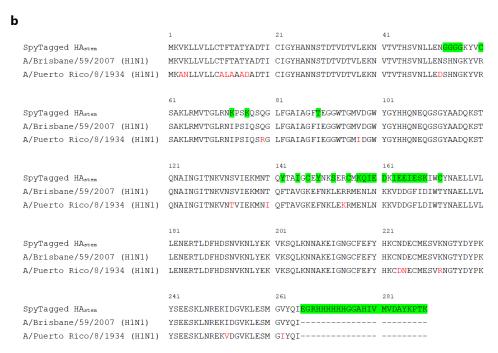
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Department of Immunology and Microbiology, University of Copenhagen, 2200 Copenhagen, Denmark.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Department of Integrative Structural and Computational Biology, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> AdaptVac Aps, Agern Alle 1, 2970 Hørsholm, Denmark.

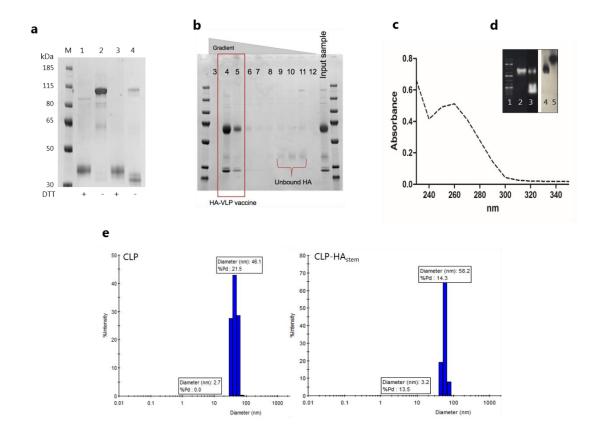
<sup>\*</sup>Correspondence: <u>asander@sund.ku.dk</u>





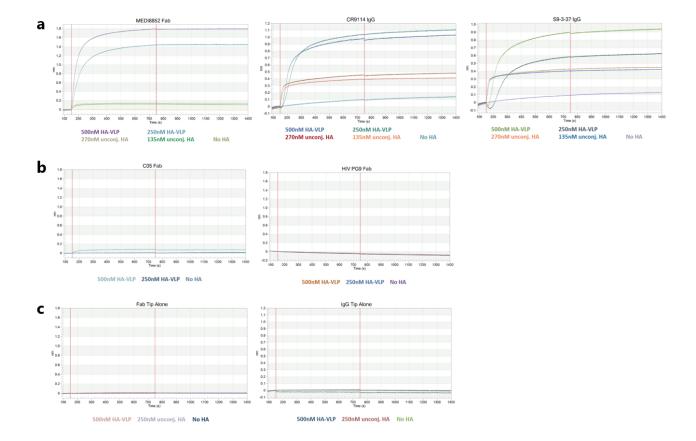
## Supplementary Fig. 1 Sequence comparison of SpyTagged ${\rm HA}_{\rm stem}$ with wild type HA proteins

- a. Graphical depiction of Spytagged HA<sub>stem</sub> antigen compared to full length A/Brisbane/59/2007 HA.
- **b.** Sequence alignment of Spytagged  $HA_{stem}$  with corresponding amino acid segments from A/Brisbane/59/2007 and A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 H1N1 viral strains. Residues engineered into SpyTagged  $HA_{stem,}$  which are not present in the A/Brisbane/59/2007 parental protein, are highlighted in green. Non-conserved amino acid residues between the A/Brisbane and A/PR8 strains are colored red. There is a 93% pairwise identity between the A/Brisbane and A/PR8  $HA_{stem}$  sequences compared to an 86.5% identity between the full-length HA proteins of the two strains.



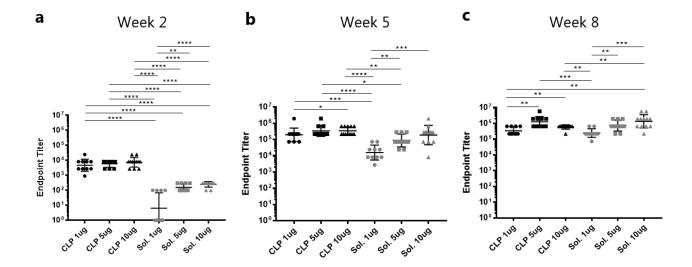
#### Supplementary Fig. 2 Characterization of purified HA<sub>stem</sub> and CLP-HA<sub>stem</sub>.

a Purification of HA<sub>stem</sub> trimer via immobilized metal affinity chromatography followed by size exclusion chromatography. SDS-PAGE run under reducing (+DTT) and non-reducing (-DTT) conditions, containing a fraction eluted early during gel filtration, and thus containing predominantly trimeric HA<sub>stem</sub> (*lane 1 and 2*), and a fraction eluted later on, containing predominantly monomeric HA<sub>stem</sub> (*lane 3 and 4*). b Purification of CLP-HA<sub>stem</sub> by density gradient ultracentrifugation. Fraction 3 (high density) to 12 (low density) run on reducing SDS-PAGE alongside input sample taken before ultracentrifugation. Fraction 4 and 5 were pooled and used for the immunization studies. c UV spectrum of purified CLP. RNA absorption dominates (260nm). d Agarose gel analysis of AP205 CLP. 1kb DNA size marker (*lane 1*), AP205 CLP input (*lane 2 and 4*), Urea denatured AP205 CLP (*lane 3+5*). *Left* ethidium bromide stained gel, *right* coomassie stained gel. e Dynamic light scattering (DLS) analysis of uncoupled CLP (*left*) and CLP-HA<sub>stem</sub> vaccine (*right*).



### Supplementary Fig. 3 Binding of bnAb to ${\rm HA_{stem}}$ and CLP-HA $_{\rm stem}$ .

Bio-layer interferometry analysis of the binding of **a** MEDI8852 Fab (*left*), CR9114 IgG (*center*) and S9-3-37 IgG (*right*) bnAbs; **b** C05 Fab (HA-head specific) (*right*) and HG9 Fab (HIV specific) (*left*); **c** Fab (*left*) or IgG (*right*) tip alone, to soluble HA<sub>stem</sub> (270mM and 135nM) and CLP-HA<sub>stem</sub> (500nM and 250nM). Each plot is one representative of 3 independently performed experiments.



### Supplementary Fig. 4 ${\rm HA}_{\rm stem}$ specific IgG titres from dose escalation study

ELISA measurements of  $HA_{stem}$  specific IgG titres from serum taken at **a** Week 2, **b** Week 5 and **c** Week 8. Cut off was set to  $OD_{450nm}$  of 0.2. Each dot represents one animal. Horizontal lines indicate geometric mean of the group and vertical lines indicate the standard deviation. \*p<0.05; \*\*p<0.005; \*\*\*p<0.0005, \*\*\*\*p>0.00005.