

Supplementary FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. (A) Schematic representation of human pro-BDNF and its cleavage sites by SKI-1 and Furin (arrows). SKI-1 cleaves the proBDNF at **RGLT₅₇**↓ generating a 28 kDa N-terminal fragment, however, furin generates mature BDNF directly from pro-BDNF or from the 28 kDa intermediate by cleaving at **RVRR₁₂₈**↓. (B) In HeLa cells cDNA encoding proBDNF was co-expressed with an empty vector (EV) or one encoding furin or SKI-1. Proteins from 48h conditioned media were resolved on 8% SDS-PAGE and analyzed using an anti-BDNF antibody (ANT-010, Abmone Labs). The molecular masses and the generated fragments are indicated.

Figure S2. In the presence of ACE2, SKI-1 enhances the cleavage of proS at S2". (A) HeLa cells were transfected with a cDNA empty vector (EV) alone or with one encoding WT-S glycoprotein or its furin-resistant mutants (μ S1/S2, μ AS1/S2) in the presence or absence of SKI-1. (B) HeLa cells transiently expressing ACE2 and WTS glycoprotein or its Ala-mutants (R765A, R847A). At 24h post transfection the cells were treated or not with a furin-like inhibitor BOS-981 at 3 μ M. At 48h post transfection the cell extracts were analyzed by Western blot using mAb-V5.

Figure S3. ACE2 and less so LDLR act as SARS-CoV-2 receptors. Donor HeLa cells expressing empty vector (EV) and/or the S-glycoprotein were co-cultured for 18h with acceptor TZM-bl cells expressing (A) LDLR or a combination of ACE2 and LDLR. (B) During the co-culture cells were incubated with conditioned media from HEK293 cells expressing an empty vector or WT PCSK9. The extent of fusion is represented as relative luminescence units (RLU). Representative data of at least three independent experiments are shown. P values (****, $p < 0.0001$) were evaluated by a Student's t-test.

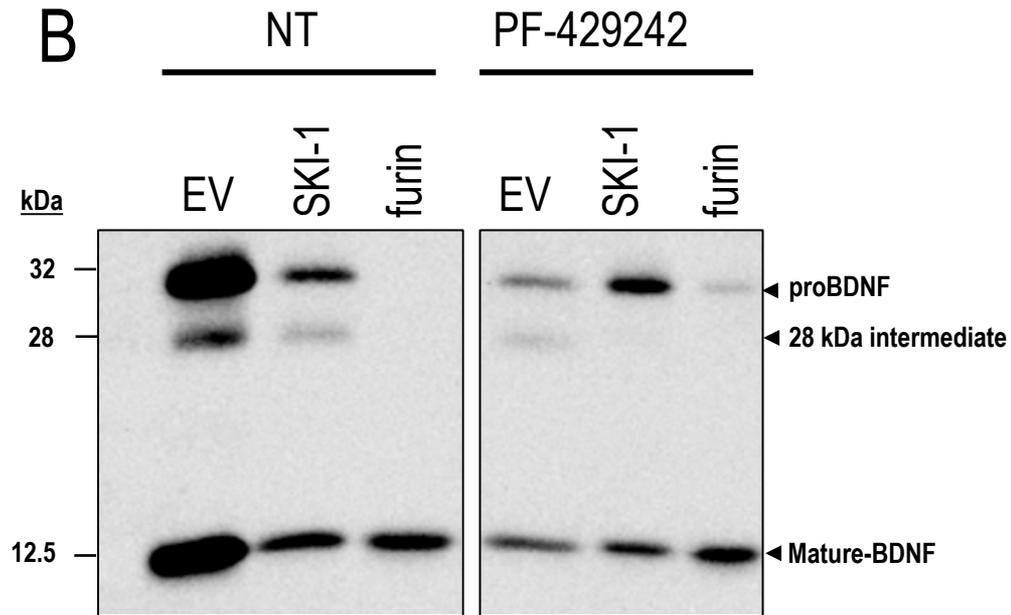
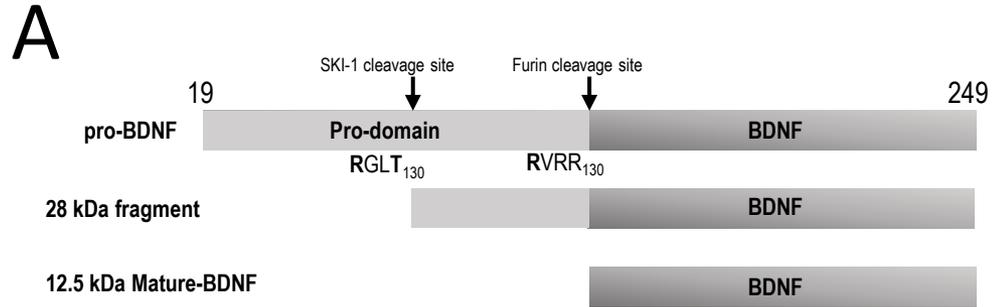


Figure S1

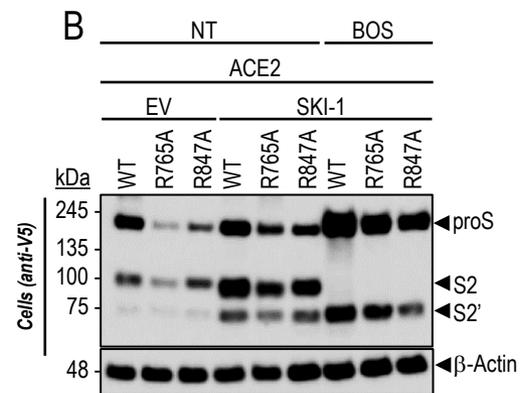
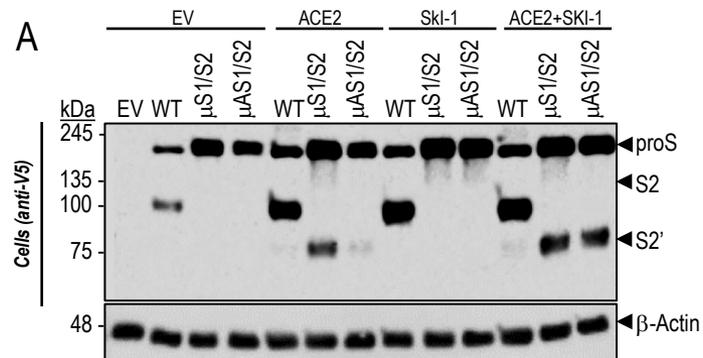
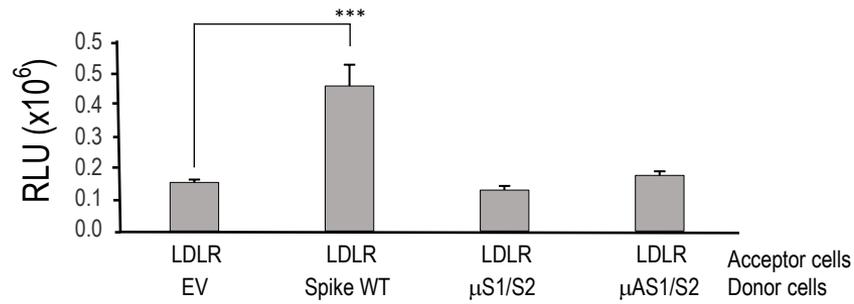


Figure S2

A



B

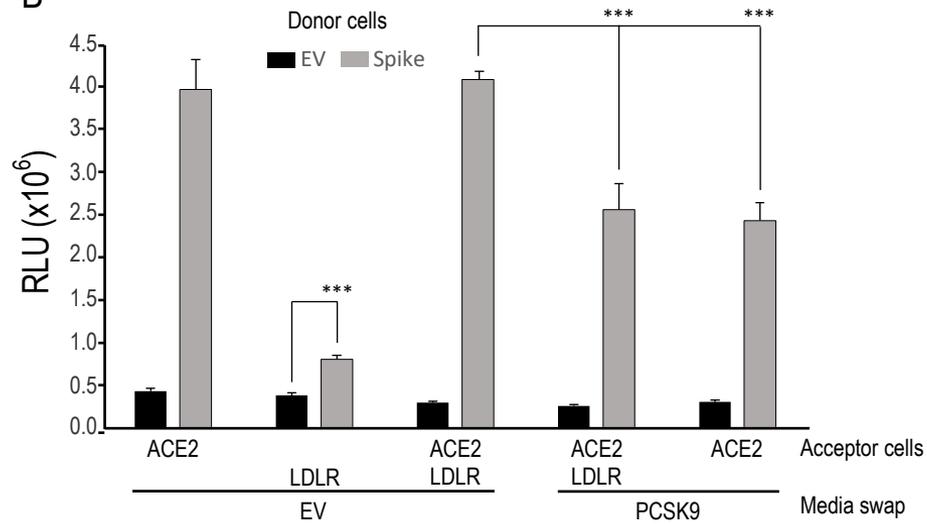


Figure S3