

**CHO cell production of a single, enveloped VLP vaccine targeting
SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A and RSV.**

Supplementary figures

**Zalma V. Sanchez-Martinez ^{1,2}, Matthew Stuible ¹, Brian Cass ¹, Simon Lord-Dufour ¹,
Anh Tran ³, Bassel Akache ³, Tyler Renner ³, Rohan Mahimkar ¹, Audrey Morasse ¹,
Jason Baardsnes ¹, Gregory De Crescenzo ⁴, and Yves Durocher ^{1,2,*}**

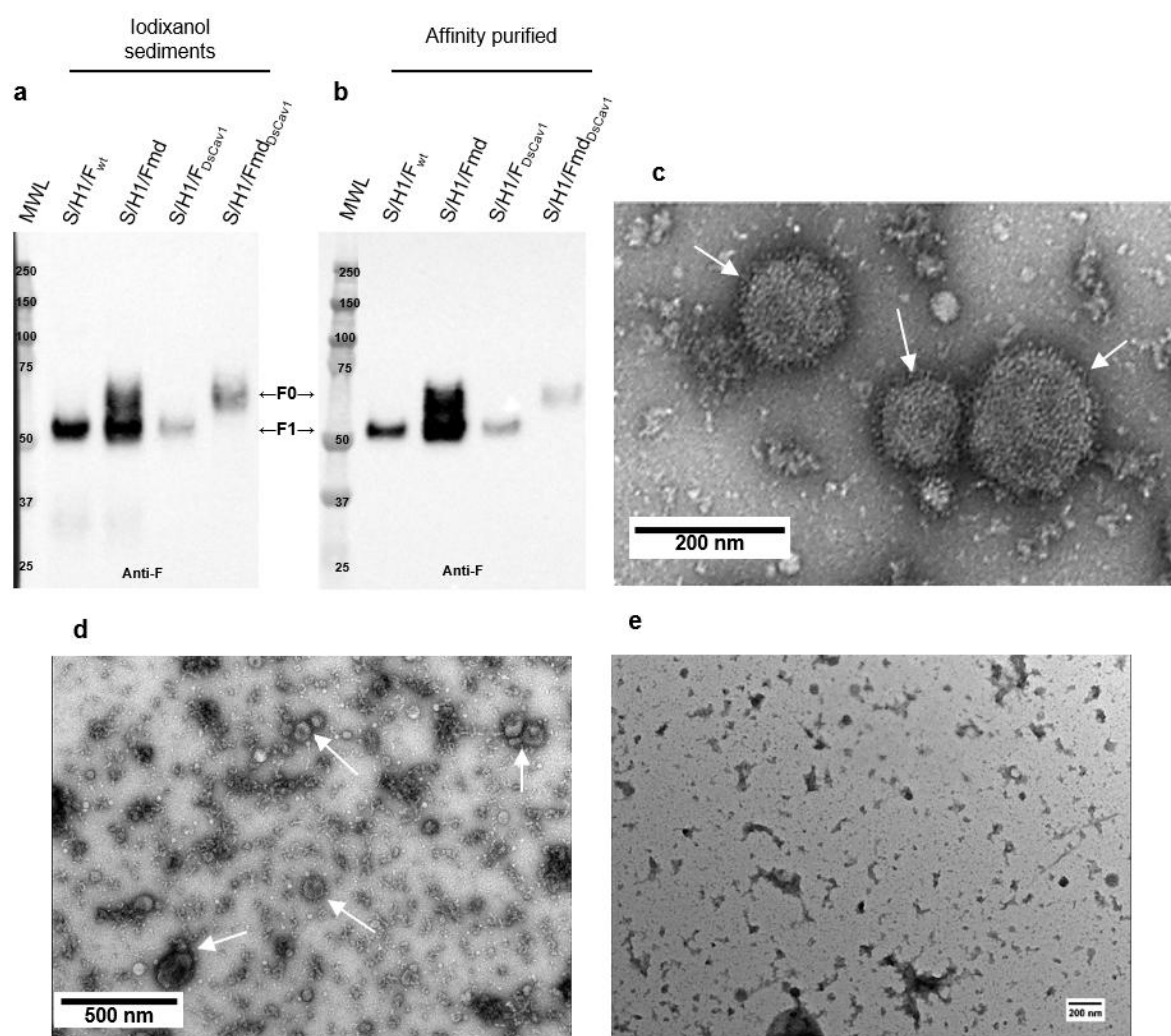
¹ Human Health Therapeutics Research Centre, National Research Council of Canada,
Montreal, QC H4P 2R2, Canada.

² Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, University of Montreal, Montreal, QC
H3T 1J4, Canada.

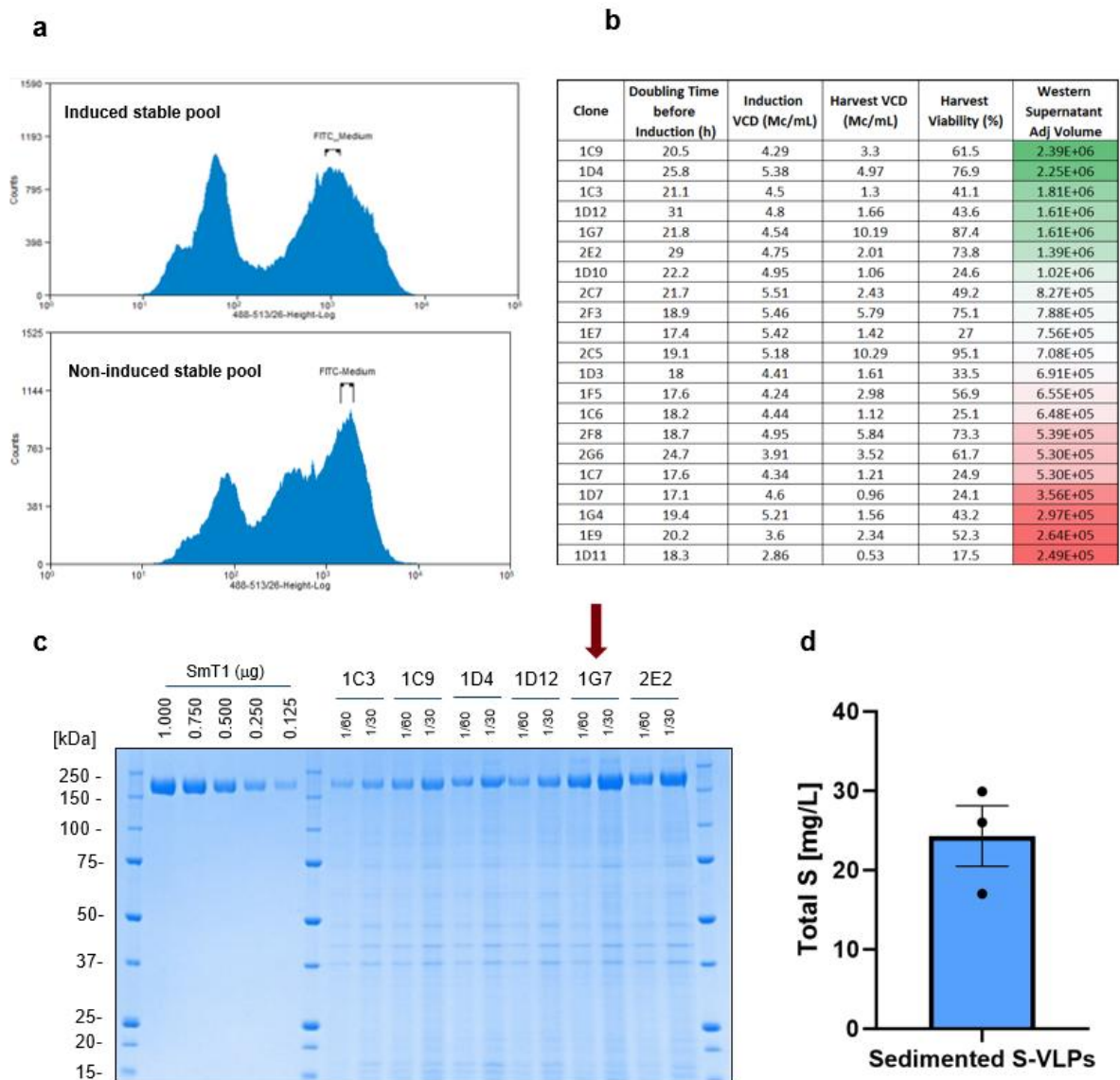
³ Human Health Therapeutics Research Centre, National Research Council Canada, 1200
Montreal Road, Ottawa, ON K1A 0R6, Canada.

⁴ Department of Chemical Engineering, Polytechnique Montreal, Montreal, QC H3T 1J4,
Canada

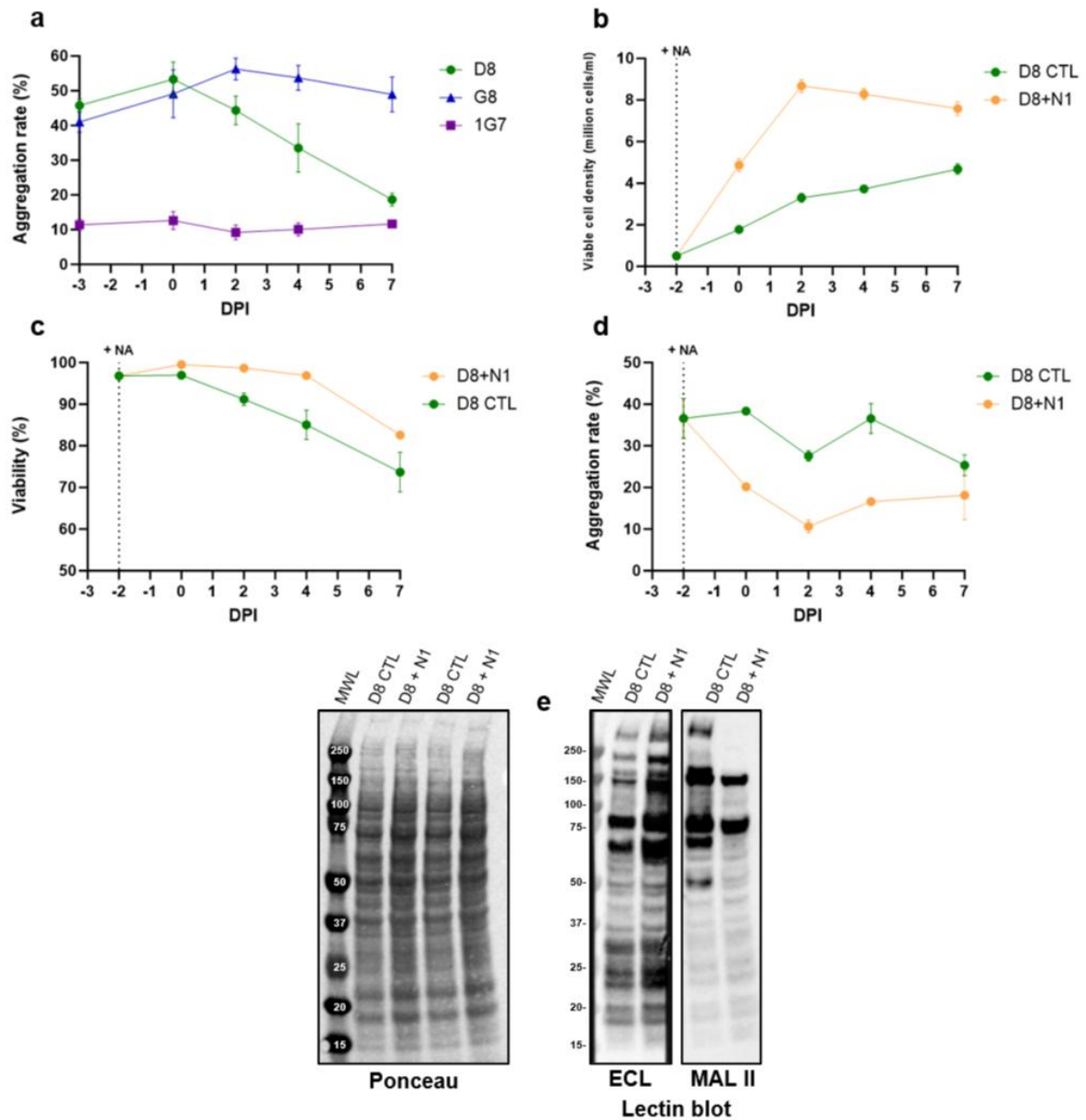
* Correspondence: Yves.Durocher@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca



Supplementary Figure S1. Comparison of S/H1/F VLP fractions with different F constructs and TEM of sedimented Fmd-VLPs. Anti-F western blot of iodixanol-sedimented (a) or S-affinity purified (b) VLP samples produced by co-expression of S/H1/F with different F constructs. Representative TEM images of iodixanol cushion-sediments from CHO-C2 cells transfected with pTT5-RSV-Fmd (c-d) or with empty pTT5 vector as mock control (e). Fmd-VLPs are indicated with white arrows. Scale bars are shown at the bottom of each image.



Supplementary Figure S2. Generation of stable CHO clones for S-VLP production (a) FACS-based single-cell sorting based on medium surface expression of S, using induced and non-induced stable pools. **(b)** Doubling times, viable cell densities (VCD) and viabilities of expanded clones screened for S-VLP production via western blot. **(c)** Representative Coomassie-stained SDS PAGE gel used for densitometric comparison of S-VLP yields from top-performing clones. **(d)** Scatter plot of total S protein (mg/L) from three independent productions with the CHO-1G7 clone. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM.



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33 **Supplementary Figure S3. CHO cell aggregation induced by stable PR8/IAV H1**

34 **expression is reduced through N1 disruption of α 2,3-sialoglycans.** Aggregation rate

35 comparison of D8 and G8 clones stably expressing S/H1/Fmd VLPs and parental 1G7 clone

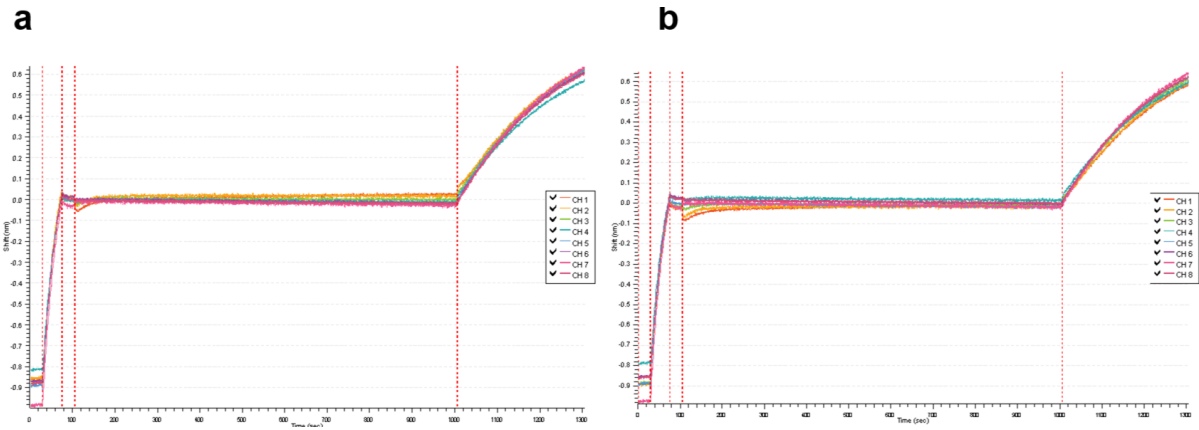
36 stably expressing S-VLPs (a). CHO-D8 viable cell density (b), viability (c), and aggregation

37 rates (d) with or without recombinant N1 supplementation. Errors bars are +/- one SEM for

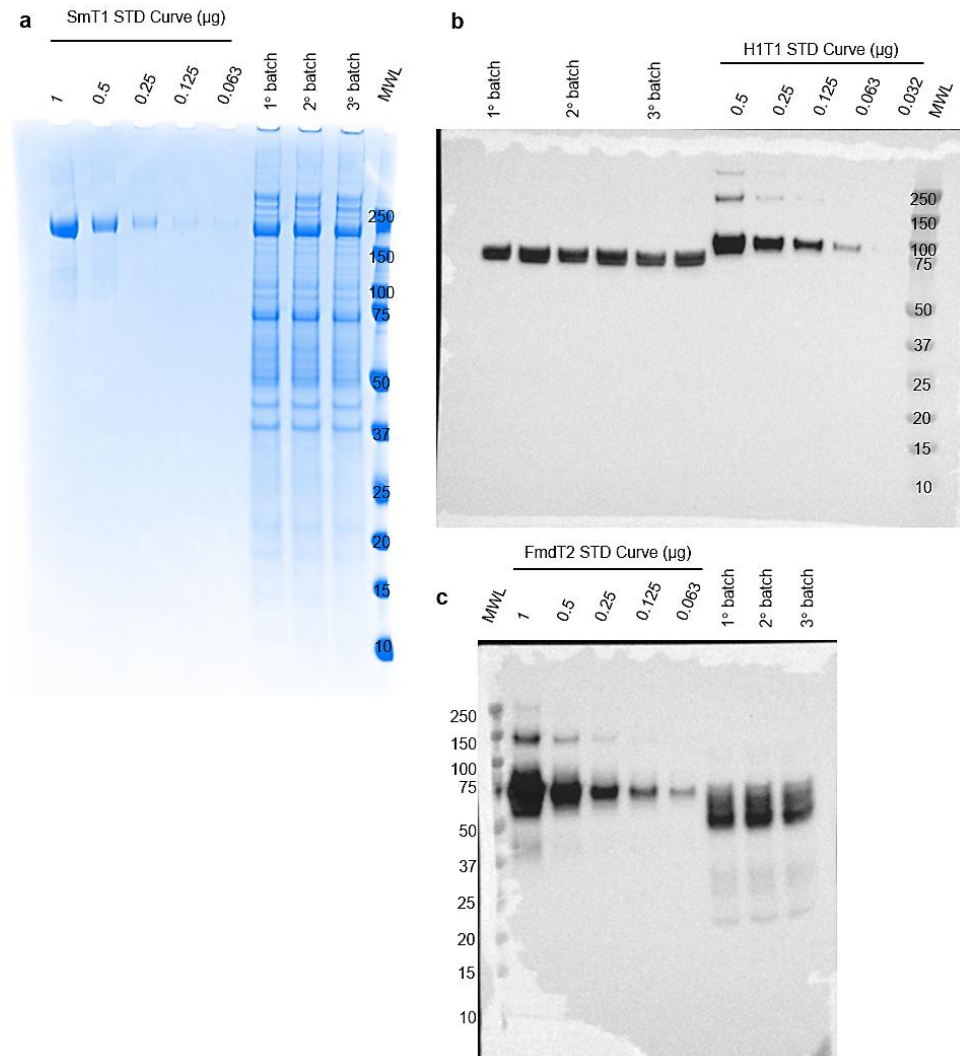
38 three independent experiments. (e) MALII and ECL lectin blot of D8 cell extracts at day 1 post-

39 induction from fed-batch cultures $\pm$ N1 supplementation. Ponceau S-stained membrane is used

40 as a protein loading control (20 μ g total protein per lane).

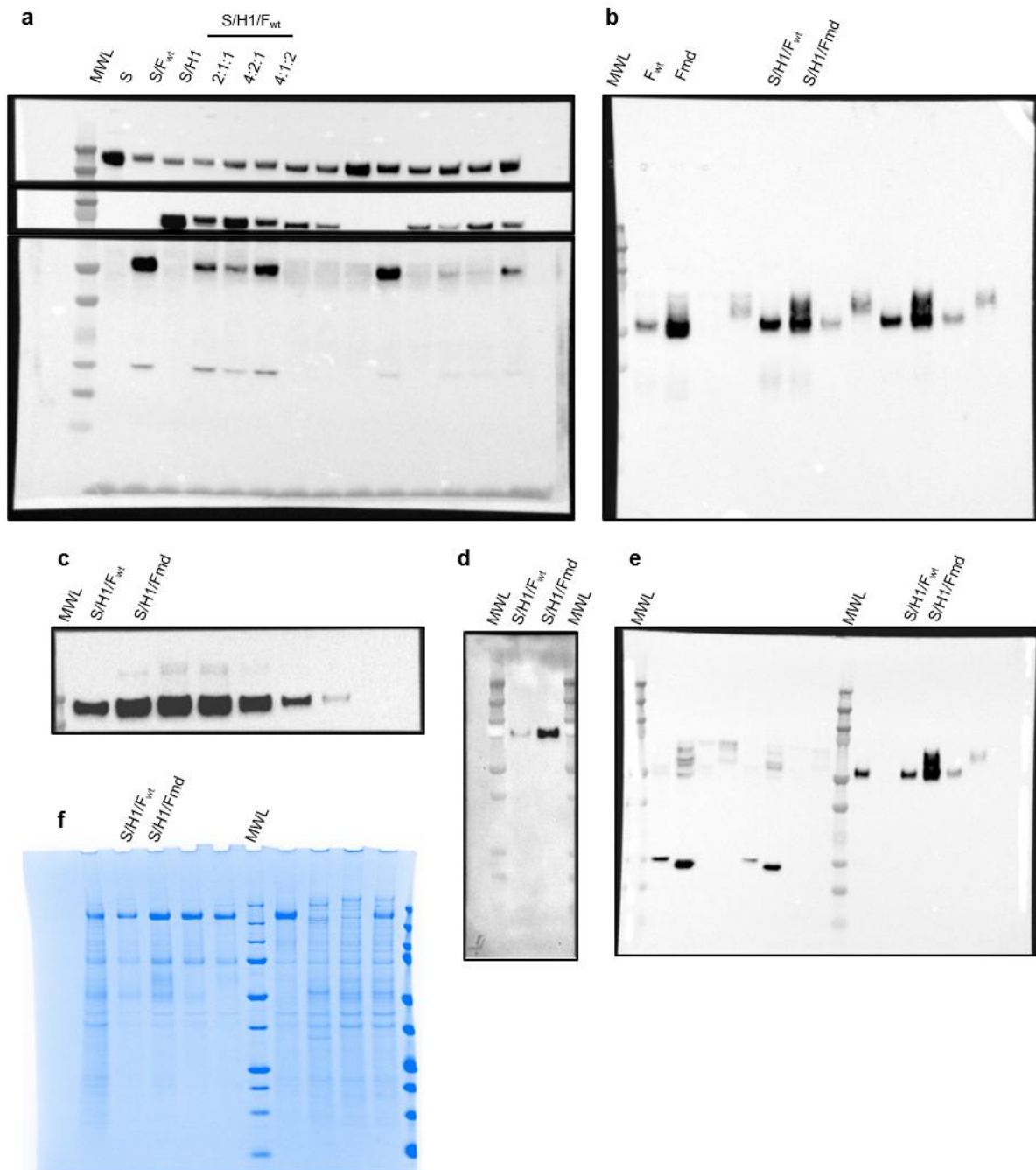


Supplementary Figure S4. PCA BLI sensograms of negative controls. Biosensor tips were loaded with FmdT1 antigen, then dipped into mouse serum (2-fold serially diluted), and then into a fixed concentration of palivizumab. Representative BLI sensograms showing lack of competitive inhibition of palivizumab binding to immobilized FmdT1 trimer by (a) naïve and (b) adjuvant-only immunized mouse serum.



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48 **Supplementary Figure S5. Representative gel and blot images used for antigen**
 49 **quantification in sedimented S/H1/Fmd VLPs. (a) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE for S**
 50 **densitometry. (b) Western blot for H1 densitometry. (c) Western blot for F densitometry.**

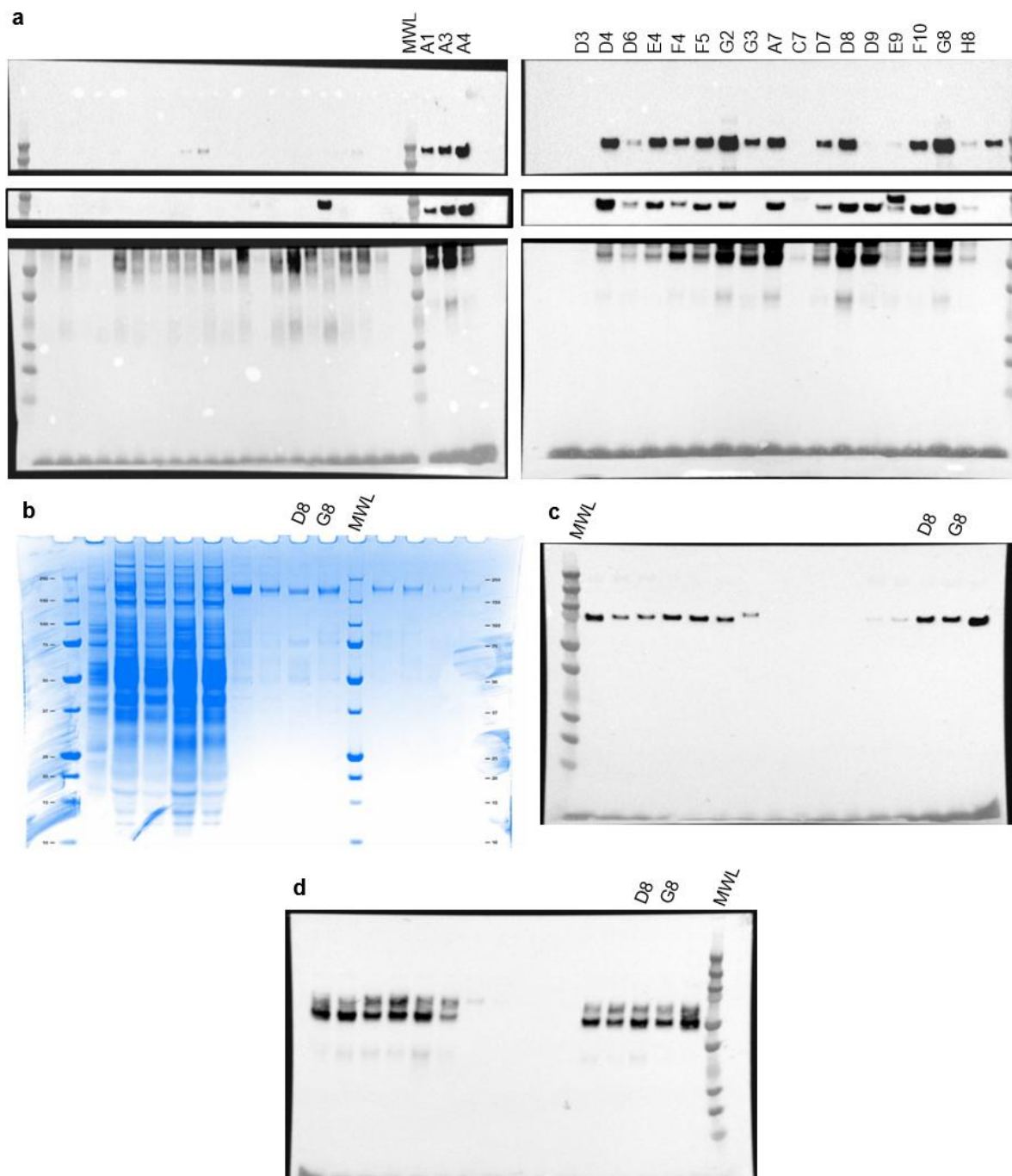


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52 **Supplementary Figure S6. Digital uncropped images of gels and blots. (a)** Western blot

53 corresponding to Fig. 1b. **(b)** Western blot corresponding to Fig. 1c. **(c-e)** Western blots

54 corresponding to Fig. 1d. **(f)** Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE gel corresponding to Fig. 1e.



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56 **Supplementary Figure S7. Digital uncropped images of gels and blots. (a)** Western blots

57 corresponding to Fig. 2d. **(b)** Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE gel corresponding to Fig. 2e. **(c-**

58 **d)** Western blots corresponding to Fig. 2f.