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Supplemental information

Leveraging vaccination-induced protective

antibodies to define conserved epitopes

on influenza N2 neuraminidase

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Table S1. Cryo-EM data collection, refinement and validation statistics, Related to Figure1.

	Mos99 NA+1F04 (EMDB-28729) (PDB 8EZ7)	Mos99 NA+3A10 (EMDB-28728) (PDB 8EZ3)	Mos99 NA+3C08 (EMDB-28730) (PDB 8EZ8)
Data collection and			
processing			
Magnification	130,000	130,000	130,000
Voltage (kV)	300	300	300
Electron exposure (e ⁻ /A ²)	50 0.8 to 1.5	50 0.9 to 1.5	50 0.8 to 1.5
Delocus range (µm)	-0.8 (0 - 1.5	-0.8 (0 - 1.5	-0.8 10 - 1.5
FIXEI SIZE (A)	1.00 C4	1.00 C4	1.00 C4
Initial particle images (no.)	707 015	338 116	895 207
Final particle images (no.)	480 812	216 485	230 209
Map resolution (Å)	2 63	25	2 78
FSC threshold 0.143	2.00	2.0	2.1.0
Map resolution range (Å)	N/A		
Refinement			
Initial model used (PDB code)	7U4F	7U4F	7U4F
Model resolution (Å) FSC threshold	Up to 2.6	Up to 2.7	Up to 2.8
Model resolution range (A)			
Map sharpening <i>B</i> factor (A ²) Model composition	118.9	92.4	101.7
Non-hydrogen atoms	4927	4894	4847
Protein residues	624	631	630
Ligands			
<i>B</i> factors (A ²)			
Protein			
Ligand			
R.m.s. deviations	0 003	0.004	0.003
Bond angles (°)	0.003	0.004	0.003
Validation	0.000	0.000	0.010
MolProbity score			
Clashscore	7.8	8.19	10.06
Poor rotamers (%)	0.94	4.85	1.70
Ramachandran plot			
Favored (%)	97.25 %	95.94 %	95.77 %
Allowed (%)	2.75 %	4.06 %	4.07 %
Disallowed (%)	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.16 %

N2 residues with antibody escape mutations	References
199	[S1]
69, 150, 198, 199, 220, 221, 253, 329, 334, 344, 368, 370, 403	[S2]
221, 290	[S3]
199, 258, 272	[S4]
338, 198, 199	[S5]
221, 248, 429	[S6]
245, 247, 468	[\$7]
222, 227	[58]

Table S2. Antibody escape mutations in N2 NA, Related	to Figure 1.

Tab to F	le S3. Stru igure 1.	ctures of antibo	dies in complex with I	NA in Proteir	n Data Bank (PDB)	, Related

PDB entry	Description	Reference
1NCA	Tern, H11N9+Fab NC41	[S9]
1NCD	Whale, H13N9+Fab NC41	[S9]
1NCB	Tern, H11N9+Fab NC41, mutant	[S10]
1NCC	Tern, H11N9+Fab NC41, mutant	[S10]
1NMA	Whale, H13N9+Fab NC10, mutant	[S11]
1NMB	Whale, H13N9+Fab NC10	[S12]
1A14	Tern, H11N9+NC10-Fv	[S13]
1NMC	Tern, H11N9+Single-chain antibody NC10	[S13]
2AEP	Memphis93, H3N2+Fab Mem5, 2.1A	[S14]
2AEQ	Memphis93, H3N2+Fab Mem5, 3A	[S14]
4QNP	A(H1N1)pdm09, H1N1+Fab CD6	[S15]
6N6B	Minnesota10, H3N2+Fab B10	[S7]
6PZY	Shanghai13, H7N9+Fab NA-73	[S16]
6PZZ	Shanghai13, H7N9+Fab NA-80	[S16]
6PZF	Hunan16, H7N9+Fab NA63	[S16]
6U02	Shanghai13, H7N9+Fab NA-63	[S16]
6PZW	Shanghai13, H7N9+Fab NA-22	[S16]
6PZE	Shanghai13, H7N9+Fab NA-45	[S16]
6Q20	Japan57, H2N2+Fab 1E01	[S17]
6Q23	Cal09, H1N1+Fab 1G01	[S17]
6Q1Z	Hunan16, H7N9+Fab 1G04	[S17]
6LXI	Brevig Mission1918, H1N1+Fab Z2B3	[S18]
6LXK	Serbia14, H1N1+Fab Z2B3-D102R	[S18]
6LXJ	Anhui13, H7N9+Fab Z2B3	[S18]
6V4N	B/Phuket13,IVB+Fab 1G05	[S19]
6V4O	B/Phuket13,IVB+20E1 Fab	[S19]



Figure S1. Determining the specificity of three antibodies from a vaccinee, Related to Table 1. Using ELISA, the binding of antibodies 3C08, 3A10, and 1F04 was tested against (A) the Flucelvax vaccine preparation for the 2019-2020 influenza season, (B) A/Brisbane/2/2018 (H1N1) HA, (C) A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2) HA, (D) B/Colorado/6/2017 (FluB/Col) HA, and (E) B/Phuket/3073/2013 (FluB/Phu) HA, (F) A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) NA, (G) A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2) NA, (H) B/Colorado/6/2017 (FluB/Col) NA, and (I) B/Phuket/3073/2013 (FluB/Phu) NA.



Figure S2. Comparison of 3C08, 3A10, and 1F04 sequence to their putative germline sequences, Related to Figure 2. (A, D, G) Alignment of the heavy-chain variable domain sequences of (A) 3C08, (D) 3A10, and (G) 1F04 with their corresponding germline sequences. (B, E, H) Alignment of the light-chain variable domain sequences (B) 3C08, (E) 3A10, and (H) 1F04 with their corresponding germline sequences. Regions that correspond to CDR H1, H2, H3, L1, L2, and L3 are indicated. Residues that differ from the germline are highlighted in red. Residue positions in the CDRs are labeled according to the Kabat numbering scheme. Antibody residues that interact with NA are highlighted in yellow. (C, F, I) Sequences of the V-D-J junctions of (C) 3C08, (F) 3A10, and (I) 1F04 are shown with putative D and V gene segments as well as N-regions indicated. Somatically mutated nucleotides are underlined.



Figure S3. Sensorgrams for binding of Fabs to NAs, Related to Table 1. Binding kinetics of 3C10, 3A10, and 1F04 Fabs against the indicated recombinant NA proteins by biolayer interferometry (BLI) are shown. Y-axis represents the response. Blue lines represent the response curve and red lines represent the best fit model (1:1 binding model or 2:1 heterogeneous ligand model, see STAR Methods). Binding kinetics were measured for four concentrations of Fab at 2-fold dilution ranging from 200 nM to 25 nM. Dissociation constants (K_D), if shown, indicate mean \pm standard deviation. n.b.: no binding.



Figure S4. Cryo-EM structure validation and analysis, Related to Figure 1. Gold-standard Fourier shell correlation (GSFSC) curves of **(A)** 3C08 in complex with Mos99 NA, **(B)** 3A10 in complex with Mos99 NA, and **(C)** 1F04 in complex with Mos99 NA.



Figure S5. Interactions between the NA and antibodies, Related to Figure 2. Interactions of NA and key paratope residues in **(A)** CDR H1 of 3C08, **(B)** CDR H2 of 3C08, **(C)** CDR L3 of 3C08, **(D)** CDR H3 of 3A10, **(E)** CDR L3 of 3A10, **(F)** framework region 3 of 3A10, **(G)** V_H R100c of 1F04,

and **(H)** CDR H2 of 1F04 are shown. For each antibody, heavy chain is colored in cyan, whereas light chain is in pink. NA is colored in gray. H-bonds are shown as black dashed lines. Residues that represent somatic hypermutations are labeled in red. **(I-K)** Interaction between NA V313 and each antibody is shown. NA is colored in gray with the backbone shown as semitransparent cartoon representation and the side chain of residue 313 as sticks representation. Antibodies, namely **(I)** 3C08, **(J)** 3A10, and **(K)** 1F04, are shown as cyan surface. **(L)** The side chains of NA N358 and K385 as well as 3C08 V_H S100c are shown as sticks representation. M is colored in white, whereas heavy chain of the antibody is in light blue.

Figure S6. Additional characterization of 3C08, 3A10, and 1F04, Related to Figure 2. (A-B) Binding kinetics of **(A)** 3C10 WT and the indicated germline-reversion mutants, as well as **(B)** 1F04 WT and the indicated germline-reversion mutants against Mos99 NA. Y-axis represents the response. All Fabs were tested at 200 nM. **(C-E)** The location of the NA stalk domain is indicated on the cryo-EM structures of NA in complex with **(C)** 3C08 Fab, **(D)** 3A10 Fab, and **(E)** 1F04 Fab. For clarity, only the variable region of one Fab is displayed in each tetrameric structure. The NA is in surface representation with one protomer colored in white and the other three in dark gray.

Figure S7. Determining the LD_{50} for the Mos99 NA x PR8 recombinant virus, Related to Figure 5 and Figure 6. 6-week-old female BALB/c mice (n = 3 per group) were infected intranasally with the indicated doses of recombinant N2/Mos99 virus (7:1 on backbone from A/Puerto Rico/8/1934). (A) Body weight, and (B) survival were monitored for 14 days.

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