

Development of a recombinant RBD subunit vaccine for SARS-CoV-2

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Table S1. The gene sequence of RBD-hFc.

AAGCTTACCAACCATTGGATATGAGGGTGCCTGCCAGCTGCTGGACTGCTCCTGCTGTGGTT
TCCC GGCGCCAGATGC CCTAACATTACCAACCTCTGCCCATTTGGAGAGGGTGTAA CGCCA
CCCGGTTCGCCAGCGTGACGCCTGGAACCGGAAGAGGATCAGCAACTGCCTGGCCGACTA
CAGCGTGCTGTACAACAGCGCCTCCTCACGCACCTCAAGTGCTACGGGGTGAGCCCCACA
AAGCTGAACGATCTGTGCTTCACCAACGTATACGCCGATAGCTCGTATCCGGGGGATG
AGGTGAGGCAGATCGCCCCCGGCCAGACAGGCAAGATCGCCGATTACAACACTACAAGCTGCC
CGATGACTTCACCGGCTGCGTGATCGCCTGGAACAGCAACAAACCTGGACTCCAAGGTGGGC
GGCAACTACAACACTACCTGTACCGCCTGTTAGGAAGTCCAACCTGAAGCCTTTGAGAGGG
ATATCAGCACAGAGATCTACCAGGCCGGCTCCACACCCCTGCAACGGCGTGGAGGGTTCAA
CTGCTACTTCCCCCTGCAGAGCTATGGCTTCAGCCCACAAACGGGGTGGGGTACAGCCCT
ACAGGGTGGTGGTGGCTGAGCTCGAGCTGCTGACGCCCGCCACAGTGTGCGGGCCCAA
GAAGTCCACCAACCTGGTAAAAACAAGTGCCTGAACTTCAACTCAACGGGCTGACAGGG
ACCGGCGTGTGACAGAGAGCAACAAGAAGTTCTGCCCTCCAGCAGTTGGGGGATA
TCGCCGACACCACAGACGCCGTGAGGGACCCCCAGACACTGGAGGGAGGGCAGCC
CCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACACACATGCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAAGCCGCTGGGG
ACCGTCAGTCTTCCCTTCCCCCCTAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCCGGACCCCTG
AGGTACATGCGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTA
CGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACGCCAG
CACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCCTCACCGTCTGCACCAAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAG
TACAAGTGCGCCGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCGGAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAG
CCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCAAGGTGTACACCCCTGCCCATCCGGATGAGCTGAC
CAAGAACCAAGGTGCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATGCCGTG
GAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGCAGCCGGAGAACAAACTACAAGACCAAGCCTCCGTGCTGGAC
TCCGACGGCTCTTCTTCCCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGG
GGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCAACTACACGCAGAAGAG
CCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGTAAATGA_{GAATTC}

The restriction site (Hind-III and EcoR-I) was marked in red font; The Kozak sequence was marked in brown font; The signal sequence was marked in orange font; The codon-optimized RBD sequence was marked in black font; The flexible linker was marked in purple font; The hFc sequence was marked in blue font; The amino acid of Fc mutation is highlighted with yellow.

Table S2. The gene sequence of RBD-mFc.

AAGCTTACCAACCATGGATATGAGGGTGCCTGCCAGCTGCTGGACTGCTCCTGCTGTGGTT
TCCC GGCGCCAGATGC CCTAACATTACCAACCTCTGCCCATTTGGAGAGGTGTTAACGCCA
CCCGGTTGCCAGCGTGACGCCCTGGAACCGGAAGAGGATCAGCAACTGCCTGGCCGACTA
CAGCGTGCTGTACAACAGCGCCTCCTCAGCACCTCAAGTGCTACGGGTGAGCCCCACA
AAGCTGAACGATCTGTGCTTCACCAACGTATACGCCGATAGCTCGTGATCCGGGGGATG
AGGTGAGGCAGATGCCCGGCCAGACAGGCAAGATGCCGATTACAACACTACAAGCTGCC
CGATGACTTCACCGCTGCGTGATGCCCTGGAACAGCAACAAACCTGGACTCCAAGGTGGC
GGCAACTACAACACTACCTGTACCGCCTGTTCAAGGAAGTCCAACCTGAAGCCTTTGAGAGGG
ATATCAGCACAGAGATCTACCAGGCCGCTCCACACCCCTGCAACGGCGTGGAGGGTTCAA
CTGCTACTTCCCCCTGCAGAGCTATGGCTTCCAGCCCACAAACGGGTGGGTACCAGCCCT
ACAGGGTGGTGGTGCTGAGCTCGAGCTGCTCACGCCGCCACAGTGTGCGGGCCCAA
GAAGTCCACCAACCTGGTAAAAAACAAAGTGCCTGAACCTCAACGGCGTACAGGG
ACCGGCGTGCAGACAGAGAGCAACAAGAAGTCCCTGCCCTCAGCAGTTGGCGGGGATA
TCGCCGACACCACAGACGCCGTGAGGGACCCCCAGACACTGGAGGGAGGGCGGCAGCG
TTAGATCTGGTTGAAGCCTGCATATGTACAGTCCCAGAAGTATCATCTGTCTTCACTTCC
CCCCAAAGCCAAGGATGTGCTACCATTACTCTGACTCCTAACGGTCACGTGTGTTGTGTA
GACATCAGCAAGGATGATCCCGAGGTCCAGTTCAAGGTCAGCTGGTTTAGATGATGTGAGGTG
ACACAGCTCAGACGCAACCCCGGGAGGAGCAGTTAACAGCACTTCCGCTCAGTCAGTGA
ACTTCCCACATGCACCAGGACTGGCTCAATGGCAAGGAGTTCAAATGCAGGGTCAACAGT
GCAGCTTCCCTGCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAACCAAAGGCAGACCGAAGGCTC
CACAGGTGTACACCATTCCACCTCCAAGGAGCAGATGGCAAGGATAAAGTCAGTGTGAC
CTGCATGATAACAGACTTCCCTGAAGACATTACTGTGGAGTGGCAGTGGATGGCAG
CCAGCGGAGAACTACAAGAACACTCAGCCCACATGGACACAGATGGCTTACTCGTCTA
CAGCAAGCTCAATGTGAGAGAGCAACTGGGAGGCAGGAAATACTTCACCTGCTCTG
TTACATGAGGGCCTGCACAACCACCATCTGAGAAGAGCCTCCTCCACTCTCCTGGTAAATG
AGAATT

The restriction site (Hind-III and EcoR-I) was marked in red font; The Kozak sequence was marked in brown font; The signal sequence was marked in orange font; The codon-optimized RBD sequence was marked in black font; The flexible linker was marked in purple font; The mFc sequence was marked in blue font.

Supplementary Figure 1

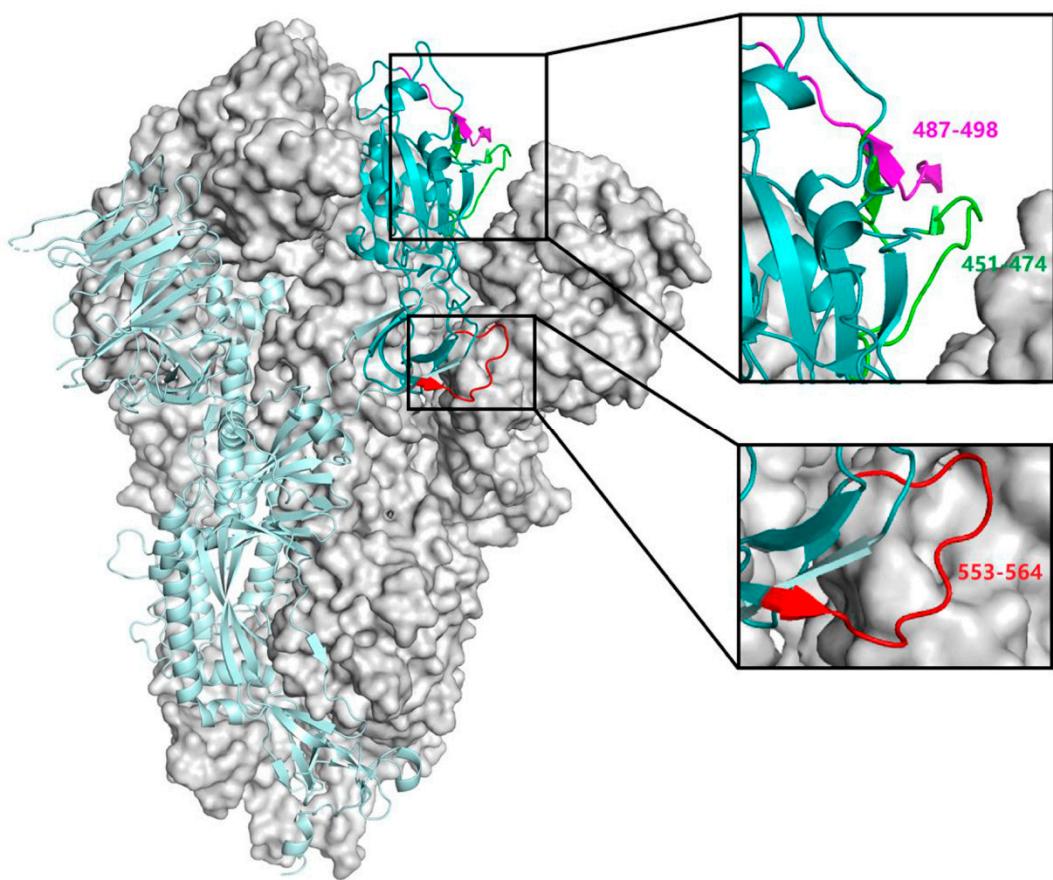


Figure S1. The epitopes with high immunogenicity on the RBD. Grey, S protein; Green strip, RBD; Purple, green and red strips, epitopes with high immunogenicity on the RBD; Cyan strip, other domain except RBD.

Supplementary Figure 2

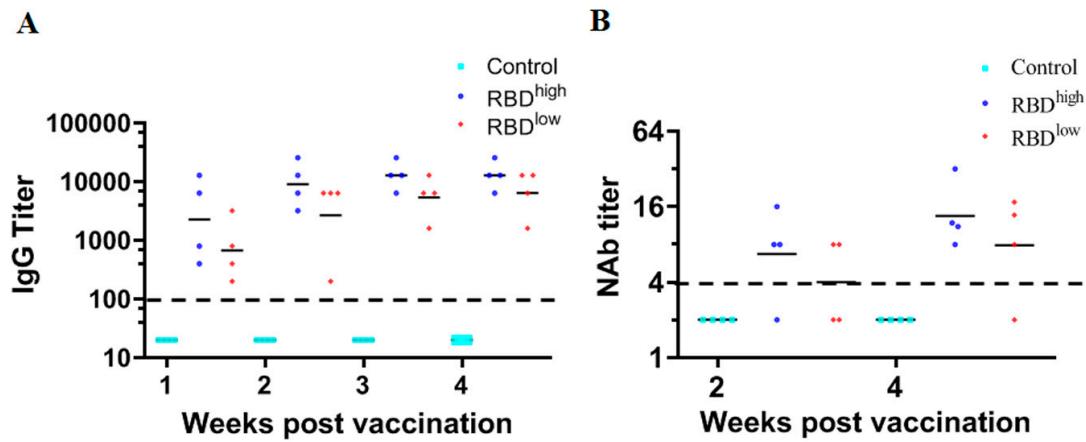


Figure S2. The immunogenicity of RBD vaccine. High (8 µg) or low (2 µg) doses of RBD proteins (Genscript, Nanjing, China) mixed with 0.5 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide adjuvant were used as RBD vaccines. Eight-week-old female BALB/c mice were immunized with high or low doses of RBD vaccines, and aluminum hydroxide in PBS was used as the negative control. The immune program was vaccinated at day 0 and boosted at day 7. One to four weeks after booster vaccination, serum samples were collected to assess humoral immunity. (A) ELISA was performed to measure the IgG antibody titers. (B) The plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) was conducted as the neutralization assay, and the neutralization antibody (NAb) titers were calculated as the reciprocal of serum dilutions leading to 50% plaque reductions (PRNT₅₀). The dotted lines meant the detection limit of this assay.

Supplementary Figure 3

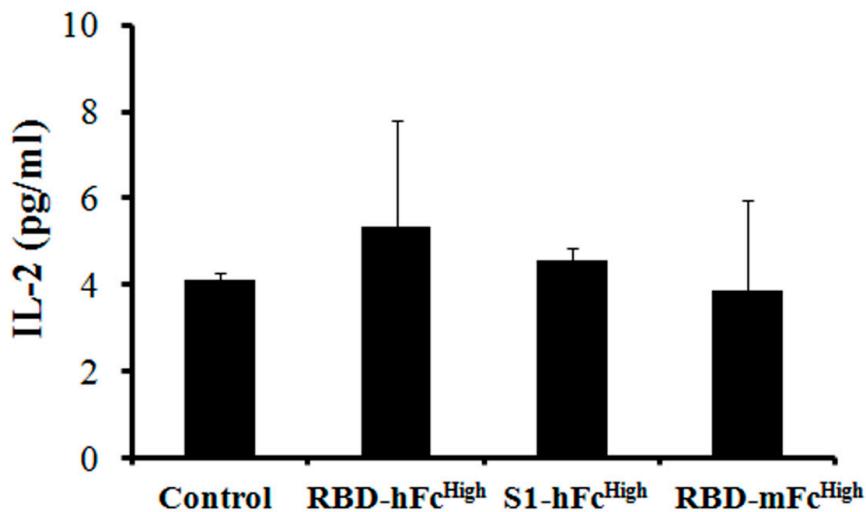


Figure S3. The expression of IL-2 in the recombinant RBD and S1 subunit vaccines-immunized mice. Twelve weeks after the boost immunization, the splenocytes isolated from RBD-hFc, RBD-mFc and S1-hFc fusion protein-immunized mice were stimulated with the RBD protein for 16 hours. ELISA was performed to measure the release of IL-2 in the culture medium of splenocytes.

Supplementary Figure 4

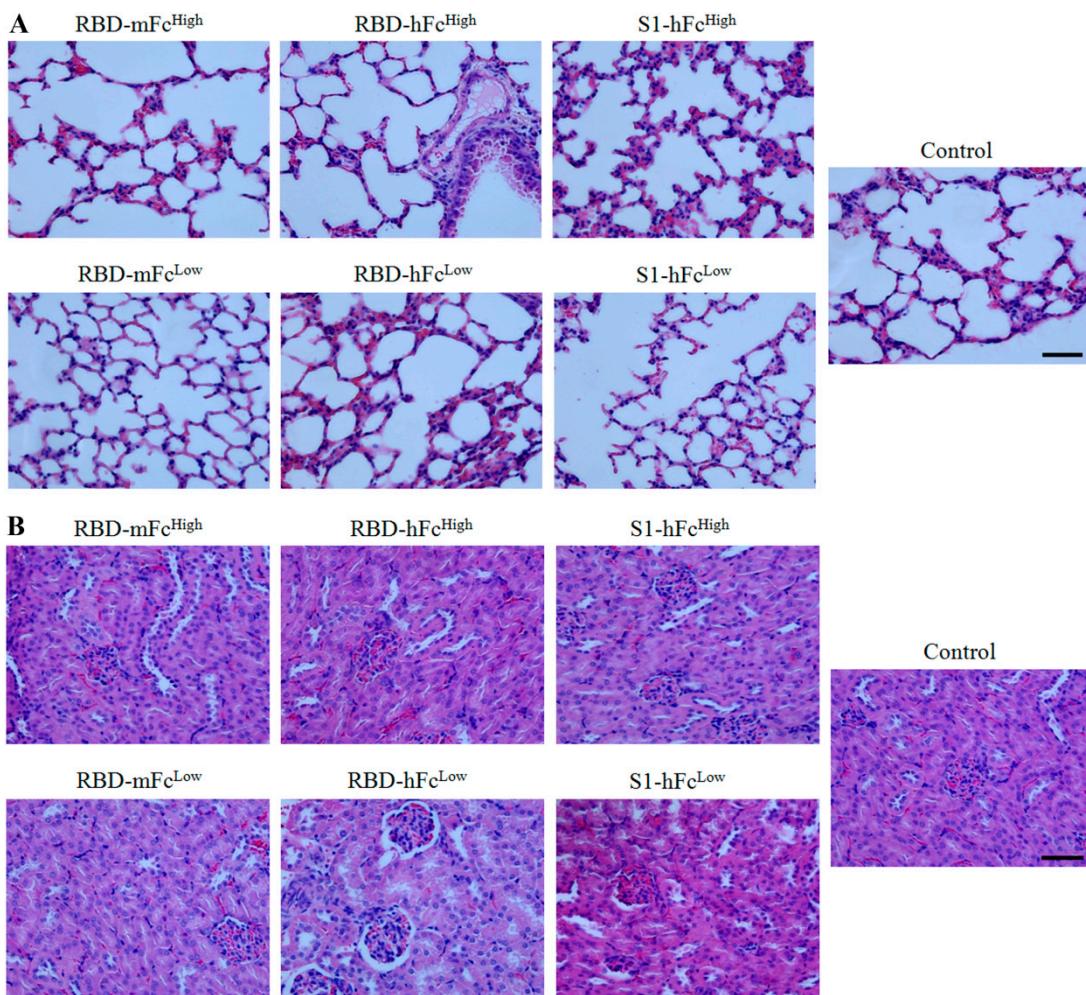


Figure S4. Representative images of haematoxylin and eosin stained lungs and kidneys isolated from the RBD-hFc, RBD-mFc and S1-hFc fusion vaccines immunized mice at 12 weeks post vaccination. Mice immunized with aluminum hydroxide in PBS were used as the negative control. Bar: 50 μ m. (A): Lung sections. (B): Kidney sections.