Supporting Information For

Intracellular delivery of biomineralized monoclonal antibodies to combat viral infection

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Experimental Section

Virus and Cells: IAV H1N1 strain PR8 was grown in 10- to 11-d-old embrionated chicken eggs. DENV-2 strain D2-43 was prepared from supernatants of infected suckling mouse brain suspensions. Purification of the virus was performed by differential centrifugation and sedimentation through a sucrose gradient. Baby Hamster Kidney (BHK-21) cells and Madin-Daby Canine Kidney cells (MDCK) were cultured in DMEM (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% (vol/vol) FBS at 37°C in an incubator with 5% (vol/vol) CO2.

mAb Biomineralization: mAb solutions (500 μg/mL) were incubated in serum-free DMEM, supplemented with 2-5 mM calcium chloride and 0.15-0.5 mM sodium dihydrogen phosphate, at 37°C for 4 h. The efficacy of biomineralization was determined by measuring the percentage of antibody in the supernatant using the BCA protein kit. The optimized concentrations of 5 mM calcium chloride and 0.375 mM sodium dihydrogen phosphate were used throughout our experiments.
**Intracellular delivery of Bm-mAbs:** BHK-21 (Baby Hamster Kidney) cells were seeded at a density of $1 \times 10^5$ cells per well in a twelve-well plate. Once cells achieved 80% confluence, the medium was replenished with an aqueous solution containing Bm-Alexa Fluor 488-Anti-E, Alexa Fluor 488-Anti-E, and the irrelevant Hab mAb (Human Immunoglobulin monoclonal antibody), respectively (antibody concentrations equaled 200 $\mu$g/mL). Intracellular delivery of the Bm-mAbs was achieved by incubation for 4 h at 37°C. The cells were then washed three times with PBS before being directly examined by fluorescence microscopy and further analyzed by flow cytometry. A treatment similar to the above was used on several other mAbs, which were then assessed for their effectiveness in cytosolic delivery within live cells.

**Intracellular inhibition of virus replication by Bm-mAbs in cells with established infections:** Confluent BHK cell monolayers on nitrocellulose filters were infected with Dengue virus (0.1 M.O.I) via the apical surface for 2 h at 37°C. Diluted aliquots of mAbs containing either Anti-E mAb, Bm-Anti-E mAb, Anti-NS1 mAb, Bm-Anti-NS1 mAb or Hab mAb were added to the lower chamber. After additional 4 h incubation the monolayers were washed with PBS. The monolayers were then incubated for another 48 h at 37°C, at which time the apical supernatants were collected and tested for the presence of virus by plaque assay. The influenza virus was subjected to a similar treatment as above, wherein Bm-mAbs and mAbs were tested for their ability to intracellularly inhibit virus replication.

**Plaque Assays:** Ninety percent confluent BHK/MDCK cells in a 12-well plate were infected with 400 $\mu$L of serial 10-fold viral dilutions. After 1 h of adsorption, the infected cells were washed and incubated for 3-4 d with DMEM containing 2% (vol/vol) FBS and 1% (wt/vol) low-melting-point agarose. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde and stained with crystal violet solution [1% (wt/vol) crystal violet, 0.85% (wt/vol) NaCl, 2% (wt/vol) formaldehyde].

**Plaque-reduction neutralization test (PRNT50):** Bm-Anti-E mAbs and untreated mAbs were tested with PRNT50 assay for neutralizing antibody. Briefly, Bm-mAbs and untreated mAbs were Serial five-fold dilutions in serum free DMEM. An equal volume of DENV, calculated to yield
approximately 50–100 plaque-forming units (pfu)/0.1 mL, was added to each mAbs dilution and the mixture held 1h at 37°C. Then the mixtures were inoculated into with a confluent layer of BHK-21 cells and placed in a 37°C incubator with 5% CO2 for approximately 1 h. Inoculated wells were then overlaid with DMEM containing 2% (vol/vol) FBS and 1% (wt/vol) low-melting-point agarose. The neutralizing antibody titer was expressed as the reciprocal of the highest initial mAbs dilution that inhibited 50% or greater of the plaque formation compared with the virus control titration.

TEM Characterizations: The Bm-mAbs solutions were added onto carbon coated copper transmission electron microscopy (TEM) grids (400 mesh; Agar Scientific) by dip-coating, and the samples were then dried at room temperature before observation. TEM observations were performed using a JEM-1200EX microscope (JEOL). Samples were prepared by dispersing 50 μL of solution on the surface of silica specimen stubs. They were dried at 30°C for at least 24 h and were sputter-coated with gold before the examinations.

Flow cytometry analysis: BHK cells were seeded at 5.0×10^5 cells per 60 mm tissue culture dish on the day before intracellular delivery. Bm-mAbs complex suspension prepared from serum free DMEM containing 500 μg/mL of mAbs, 0.2 mL Bm-mAbs or untreated mAbs was added into the cells. After 4 h of adsorption, then removal of residual complexes, the cells were collected with 0.25% trypsin, 1.0 mM EDTA solution and washed with 5 mM EDTA solution and centrifugation. Additionally, the cells were washed again with PBS, centrifuged and fixed with 4% (v/v) formaldehyde solution. Before flow cytometry analysis, the cells were washed with PBS, centrifuged and then analyzed with EPICS XL flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter).

Dot Blot Assays: For immunological detection of Bm-mAbs, the untreated and Bm-mAbs were spotted onto a 100% methane-activated PVDF membrane (Millipore) and then air-dried at room temperature. Nonspecific binding sites were blocked using 5% skim milk in PBS. The membrane was then probed with a polyclonal antibody specific to E protein, followed by an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated horse anti-mouse antibody. Both antibodies were diluted in blocking solution (0.05% BSA).
**ELISA:** Detection of the binding of antibody and antigen, the Bm-mAbs and untreated mAbs was performed by indirect ELISA using 96-well, flat-bottomed plates (Costar) coated with virus. The virus were diluted 1:100 in 0.1 M carbonate/bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.6) overnight at 4°C. After blocking with 5% skim milk powder in PBS and Tween 20 (PBST), plates were incubated with mAbs or Bm-mAbs in duplicate wells for 1 h at 37°C. HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG at a dilution of 1:5,000 was then added and incubated for 0.5 h at 37°C, followed by the substrate TMB. Plates were washed with PBST (pH 7.2) three times with an interval of 5 min after each reaction. Absorbance of the color developed was determined at 450 nm and corrected for background with PBS control group sera.

**Western Blot:** Cell lysates were separated on a 12% SDS-PAGE, and the proteins were then electrophoretically transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane and blocked 1 h at room temperature in blocking buffer [1x Tris-buffered saline (TBS)–0.1% Tween 20, 5% w/v nonfat dry milk]. Membranes were incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibodies. All primary antibodies were diluted in dilution buffer [1x Tris-buffered saline (TBS)–0.1% Tween 20, 5% w/v BSA]. The PVDF membranes were extensively washed and incubated with a horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin G antibody (1:2000 dilutions, Rockland, Inc.) for 1 h at room temperature. Proteins were visualized by the ECL method (Pierce).

**Immunofluorescence and Confocal Microscopy:** Immunofluorescence staining of cells or frozen tissue sections was performed as follow. Briefly, cells were cultivated on coverslips for 24 h and subsequently incubated with mAbs or Bm-mAbs for 4 h at 37°C. Next, the cells were rinsed in PBS solution, fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (Sigma) in PBS solution for 30 min at 4°C. After two washings with PBS solution, the coverslips were permeabilized in PBS solution containing 0.2% Triton X-100 for 20 min. Then, cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum for 30 min and stained with secondary antibodies in PBS solution with 0.05% Tween 20 with 3% BSA for 1 h, followed by Alexa Fluor 488-or Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated anti-IgG antibodies of the corresponding species in blocking buffer. After each step, cells were washed at least three times with PBS solution containing 0.05% Tween-20. Coverslips were mounted on slides with ProLong
antifade reagent (Molecular Probes) and examined by using a Zeiss LSM 510 confocal fluorescence microscope. The images were processed by using LSM Image Examiner software (Zeiss).

**Animal Test:** The animal experiments were approved by the Experimental Animal Ethics and Welfare Committee of Beijing Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology. All mice were kept under specific pathogen-free (SPF) conditions. The mice (seven per group) were intranasally challenged with a lethal dose (10LD50) of CA07 virus to establish the infection. Then, the treatment by using 200 μL (200 μg/mL) of native Anti-NP or Bm-Anti-NP mAb was applied via intraperitoneal injection and the administration was continued for 3 days. The administration of PBS was defined as the control group. Mice were monitored for 21d for illness and death. Body weight changes were recorded on a daily basis.
Supplementary Figures

**Fig S1.** Direct TEM observation of Bm-Anti-HA. (a) Bm-Anti-NP. (b) Bm-Anti-NS1. (c) mAb particles. (d) SEM-EDX analysis of Bm-mAbs, the red indicates the selected area for SEM-EDX. (e) X-ray diffraction analysis of biomineralized mAbs. The pattern indicates that the resulted CaP mineral phase in Bm-mAbs was amorphous. (f) Binding capacity of Anti-E before and after biomineralization, as measured by dot blot assay. (g) Stability curve of Bm-mAbs vs solution pH.
Fig S2. Intracellular delivery of Bm-mAbs to cells. (a) Bm-Anti-HA mAbs in BHK cells. (b) Bm-Anti-NS1mAbs in BHK cells. (c) Bm-Anti-NP mAbs in MDCK cells. Alex-Fluor 488 (green) indicates the mAbs, DAPI (blue) indicates the nucleus.
Fig S3. Intracellular inhibition of viral replication by Bm-mAbs. (a) IAV particles were incubated with a monolayer of MDCK cells (M.O.I.=0.1) in the apical chamber at 37°C for 1 h, and then an equivalent quantity of either untreated mAbs or Bm-mAbs (200 μg/mL) was added to the basolateral chamber and incubated at 37°C for 4 h; following this, a PFU test was conducted. (b) DENV particles were incubated with a monolayer of BHK-21 cells (M.O.I.=0.1) in the apical chamber at 37°C for 2 h, and an equivalent quantity of either untreated mAbs or Bm-mAbs (200 μg/mL) was added to the basolateral chamber and incubated at 37°C for 4 h. Error bars represent SDs (n ≥ 3, Student’s paired t test, one-tailed, **P <0.01).
**Fig S4.** Mechanism of intracellular viral inhibition by Bm-mAbs. (a) Colocalization of Anti-E and DENV in BHK cells. Anti-E mAbs were stained green with Alexa Fluor 488, DENV particles were stained red with Alexa Fluor 594, and the nucleus was stained blue with DAPI. (b) Colocalization of Anti-HA and IAV in MDCK cells. Anti-HA mAbs were stained green with Goat anti-human FITC, IAV particles were stained red with Alexa Fluor 594, and the nucleus was stained blue with DAPI. (c) Co-Immuno precipitation (Co-IP) assays to evaluate interactions between the antibody and the protein.
**Fig S5.** Survival rate was assessed by recording whether the mice died from the infection using Bm-mAbs and mAbs after challenge. (* means P< 0.05 for Bm-Anti-NP group vs. Anti-NP group, Student’s paired t test).

**Supplementary Table**

**Table S1** Four kinds of anti-infective monoclonal antibodies in our study.

<table>
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