Biomineralization improved the thermostability of foot-and-mouth disease virus-like particles and protective immune response

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Table S1. Mineralization capacity of different VLPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>VLPs concentration after biomineralization (µg/mL)</th>
<th>VLPs concentration in supernatant (µg/mL)</th>
<th>Primary concentration of VLPs (µg/mL)</th>
<th>Biomineralized efficacy (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLPs</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLPs-W6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLPs-N6P</td>
<td>21.38</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>VLPs-NW</td>
<td>27.04</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. S1** Cellular uptake of VLPs and VLP–W6 or their biomineralized particles as quantified through Western blot analysis. A. BHK-21 cells were treated with 5 µg of different VLPs for 1, 2, 3, and 4 h for the analysis of time-dependent effects on cellular uptake. B. BHK-21 cells were treated with 0.1, 1, 5, and 10 µg of different VLPs for 1 h for the analysis of concentration-dependent effects on cellular uptake.
**Fig. S2** Biomineralization VLPs and VLPs-W6 enter into immunity cell Raw264.7 varied with concentration and infectious times determined by western-blotting. A. immunity cell raw264.7 were infected with 5µg different antigen for 1, 2, 3 and 4h, to analysis the time-dependent effects. B. BHK-21 cells were infected with 0.1, 1, 5 and 10 µg different antigen for 1h, to analysis the concentration-dependent effects. The experiments were repeated for three independent occasions.

**Fig. S3** Fluorescence microscopy images of the intracellular delivery of native and biomineralization VLPs. The nucleus was stained by DAPI (blue), cells were showed by light field (gray). Anti-VP1 was conjugated with green fluorescent protein.
**Fig. S4** DCs treated with PBS, VLPs, LPS, VLPs–W6, or VLPs–W6–Si at 37 °C were stained with FITC–dextran and analyzed with flow cytometry. Samples treated at 4 °C were used as negative controls. Results are representative of three independent experiments. Error bars indicate SD. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001.

**Fig. S5** Biomineralization VLPs and VLPs-W6 taken up by imDCs varied with concentration and infectious times determined by western-blotting. A. imDCs treated with 0.1, 1, 5 and 10 µg different antigen for 1h, to analysis the concentration-dependent effects. B. imDCs treated with 5µg different antigen for 1, 2, 3 and 4h, to analysis the time-dependent effects. The experiments were repeated for three independent occasions.
**Fig. S6** A representative BMDC activation experiment analyzed by flow cytometry following 24 hours incubation with VLPs, LPS, VLPs-W6, VLPs-CaP and VLPs-W6-CaP (5 μg/ml equivalent concentration). Rows display different surface markers, and columns correspond to the different compounds added (imDCs = immature DCs). Events to the right of the red bar are considered positive for the specific marker.

**Fig. S7** CFSE-labeled DCs treated by VLPs, VLPs-W6, VLPs-CaP and VLPs-W6-CaP, PBS, VLPs transplanting to recipients were measured for DC migration 24 h later. The experiments were repeated for three independent occasions. Error bars mean standard deviation (SD).