



Supplementary Materials for

Cryo-EM structure of the 2019-nCoV spike in the prefusion conformation

Daniel Wrapp*, Nianshuang Wang*, Kizzmekia S. Corbett, Jory A. Goldsmith,
Ching-Lin Hsieh, Olubukola Abiona, Barney S. Graham, Jason S. McLellan†

*These authors contributed equally to this work.

†Corresponding author. Email: jmclellan@austin.utexas.edu

Published 19 February 2020 on *Science* First Release

DOI: 10.1126/science.abb2507

This PDF file includes:

Materials and Methods
Figs. S1 to S8
Table S1
Captions for Movies S1 and S2
References
MDAR Reproducibility Checklist

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

(available at science.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/science.abb2507/DC1)

Movies S1 and S2

Materials and Methods

Protein expression and purification

To express the prefusion S ectodomain, a gene encoding residues 1–1208 of 2019-nCoV S (GenBank: MN908947) with proline substitutions at residues 986 and 987, a “GSAS” substitution at the furin cleavage site (residues 682–685), a C-terminal T4 fibritin trimerization motif, an HRV3C protease cleavage site, a TwinStrepTag and an 8XHisTag was synthesized and cloned into the mammalian expression vector pαH. To express the 2019-nCoV RBD-SD1, residues 319–591 of 2019-nCoV S were cloned upstream of a C-terminal HRV3C protease cleavage site, a monomeric Fc tag and an 8XHisTag. Similarly, to express the SARS-CoV RBD-SD1, residues 306–577 of SARS-CoV S (Tor2 strain) were cloned upstream of a C-terminal HRV3C protease cleavage site, a monomeric Fc tag and an 8XHisTag. Lastly, a plasmid encoding residues 1–615 of human ACE2 with a C-terminal HRV3C protease cleavage site, a TwinStrepTag and an 8XHisTag was generated.

These expression vectors were used to transiently transfect FreeStyle293F cells (Thermo Fisher) using polyethylenimine. Protein was purified from filtered cell supernatants using either StrepTactin resin (IBA) or Protein A resin (Pierce) before being subjected to additional purification by size-exclusion chromatography using either a Superose 6 10/300 column (GE Healthcare) or a Superdex 200 10/300 Increase column (GE Healthcare) in 2 mM Tris pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl and 0.02% NaN₃. ACE2 and the 2019-nCoV RBD-SD1 were incubated with 10% (wt/wt) HRV3C protease for 2 hours at room temperature. Cleaved protein was then passed over either NiNTA resin (ACE2) or Protein A and NiNTA resins (2019-nCoV RBD-SD1) to remove cleaved tags and His-tagged protease before being run over a Superdex 200 10/300 Increase column in 2 mM Tris pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl and 0.02% NaN₃.

Plasmids encoding the heavy and light chains of S230, 80R and m396 IgG were transiently transfected into Expi293 cells (Thermo Fisher) using polyethylenimine. Antibodies were purified from cell supernatants using Protein A resin before being used for biolayer interferometry.

Cryo-EM sample preparation and data collection

Purified 2019-nCoV S was diluted to a concentration of 0.35 mg/mL in 2 mM Tris pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl and 0.02% NaN₃. 3 μ L of protein was deposited on a CF-1.2/1.3 grid that had been plasma cleaned for 30 seconds in a Solarus 950 plasma cleaner (Gatan) with a 4:1 ratio of O₂/H₂. Excess protein was blotted away for 6 seconds using grade 595 vitrobot filter paper (Ted Pella Inc.) with a force of -1 at 4 °C in 100% humidity before being plunge frozen into liquid ethane using a Vitrobot Mark IV (Thermo Fisher). Frozen grids were imaged in a Titan Krios (Thermo Fisher) equipped with a K3 detector (Gatan). Movies were collected using Leginon (32) at a magnification of x22,500, corresponding to a calibrated pixel size of 1.047 Å/pixel. A full description of the cryo-EM data collection parameters can be found in **table S1**.

Cryo-EM data processing

Motion correction, CTF-estimation and non-templated particle picking were performed in Warp (33). Extracted particles were imported into cryoSPARC v2.12.4 (15) for 2D classification, 3D classification and non-uniform 3D refinement. The C1 RBD-up reconstruction was sharpened in cryoSPARC, and the 3D reconstruction with C3 symmetry was subjected to local B-factor sharpening using LocalDeBlur (34). An initial 2019-nCoV S model was generated from PDBID: 6CRZ (14) using Modeller (35) via UCSF Chimera (36). The model was further built manually in Coot, using PDBID: 6NB6 (12) to aid secondary structure placement, before being iteratively refined in both Phenix and ISOLDE (37-39). Phenix refinement strategy included minimization_global, local_grid_search, and adp, with rotamer, Ramachandran, and reference-model restraints, using 6NB6 as the reference model. Some of the data processing and refinement software was curated by SBGrid (40). The full cryo-EM data processing workflow is described in **fig. S3** and the model refinement statistics can be found in **table S1**.

Surface plasmon resonance

His-tagged 2019-nCoV S was immobilized to an NiNTA sensorchip (GE Healthcare) to a level of ~800 response units (RUs) using a Biacore X100 (GE Healthcare) and a running buffer composed of 10 mM HEPES pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl and 0.05% Tween 20. Serial dilutions of purified and untagged ACE2

were injected ranging in concentration from 250 to 15.6 nM. The resulting data were fit to a 1:1 binding model using Biacore Evaluation Software (GE Healthcare). His-tagged SARS-CoV RBD-SD1 was immobilized to an NiNTA sensorchip to a level of ~350 RUs using a Biacore X100 and the same running buffer listed above. Serial dilutions of purified and untagged ACE2 were injected ranging in concentration from 500 to 31.3 nM. The resulting data were fit to a 1:1 binding model using Biacore Evaluation Software.

Negative stain EM

Purified 2019-nCoV S was diluted to a concentration of 0.032 mg/mL in 2 mM Tris pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl and 0.02% NaN₃. Diluted S protein was mixed with a 1.5-fold molar excess of ACE2 and the mixture was incubated on ice for 1 minute before 4.8 uL of the protein mixture was deposited on a CF400-Cu grid (Electron Microscopy Sciences) before being stained with methylamine tungstate (Nanoprobes). This grid was imaged in an FEI Talos TEM (Thermo Scientific) equipped with a Ceta 16M detector. Micrographs were collected manually using TIA v4.14 software at a magnification of x92,000, corresponding to a pixel size of 1.63 Å/pixel. CTF estimation, particle picking and 2D class averaging were performed in *cis*TEM (41).

Biolayer interferometry

Fc-tagged 2019-nCoV RBD-SD1 was immobilized to an anti-human capture (AHC) sensortip (FortéBio) using an Octet RED96e (FortéBio). The sensortip was then dipped into 100 nM ACE2 to measure association before being dipped into a well containing only running buffer composed of 10 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 3 mM EDTA, 0.05% Tween 20 and 1 mg/mL bovine serum albumin to measure dissociation. Data were reference subtracted and fit to a 1:1 binding model using Octet Data Analysis Software v11.1 (FortéBio).

S230, 80R and m396 IgGs were immobilized to AHC sensortips to a response level of ~0.8 nm and dipped into wells containing 1 µM untagged 2019-nCoV RBD-SD1 before being dipped into wells

containing only running buffer to measure dissociation. Data were reference-subtracted and aligned to a baseline after IgG capture using Octet Data Analysis software v11.1. An analogous experiment was performed under identical conditions by dipping AHC sensor tips loaded with S230, 80R or m396 IgG into untagged SARS-CoV RBD-SD1. Data were reference-subtracted, aligned to a baseline after IgG capture and fit to a 1:1 binding model using Octet Data Analysis software v11.1.

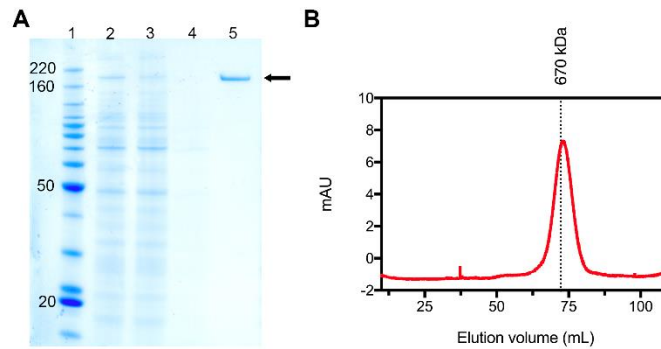


Figure S1. 2019-nCoV S expression and purification. (A) SDS-PAGE analysis of the 2019-nCoV S protein. Lane 1: molecular weight ladder, with relevant bands labeled in kilodaltons (*left*); lane 2: filtered supernatant from transfected cells; lane 3: supernatant after passing through StrepTactin resin; lane 4: wash of StrepTactin resin; lane 5: elution from StrepTactin resin. The band corresponding to 2019-nCoV S is denoted with a black arrow. (B) Size-exclusion chromatogram of the affinity-purified 2019-nCoV S protein. Data from a Superose 6 10/300 column are shown in red. The elution volume of a 670 kilodalton molecular weight standard is shown as a black dotted line.

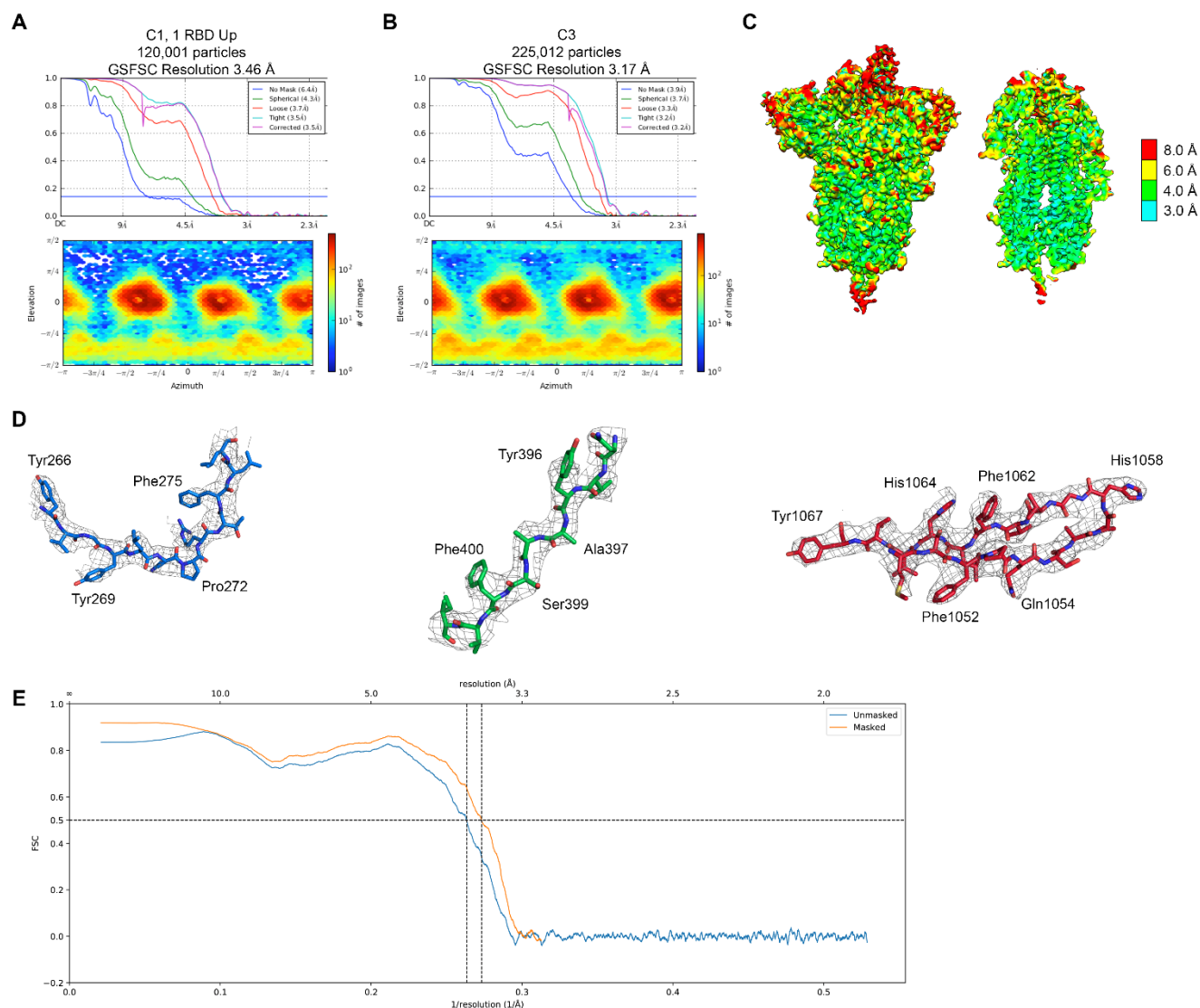


Figure S2. Cryo-EM structure validation. (A) FSC curves (*top*) and the viewing direction distribution plot (*bottom*) for 2019-nCoV S with a single RBD up. (B) FSC curves (*top*) and the viewing direction distribution plot (*bottom*) for the 2019-nCoV S processed with C3 symmetry. (C) Cryo-EM density of the 2019-nCoV S with a single RBD up is shown, colored according to local resolution. Image on the right is a central slice through the density. (D) Density and corresponding model from portions of the NTD (blue), RBD (green), and S2 (red). Residues are shown as sticks, colored according to **Fig. 1A** with oxygen atoms colored red, nitrogen blue and sulfur yellow. Cryo-EM density map is shown as a gray mesh. (E) Model-to-map FSC.

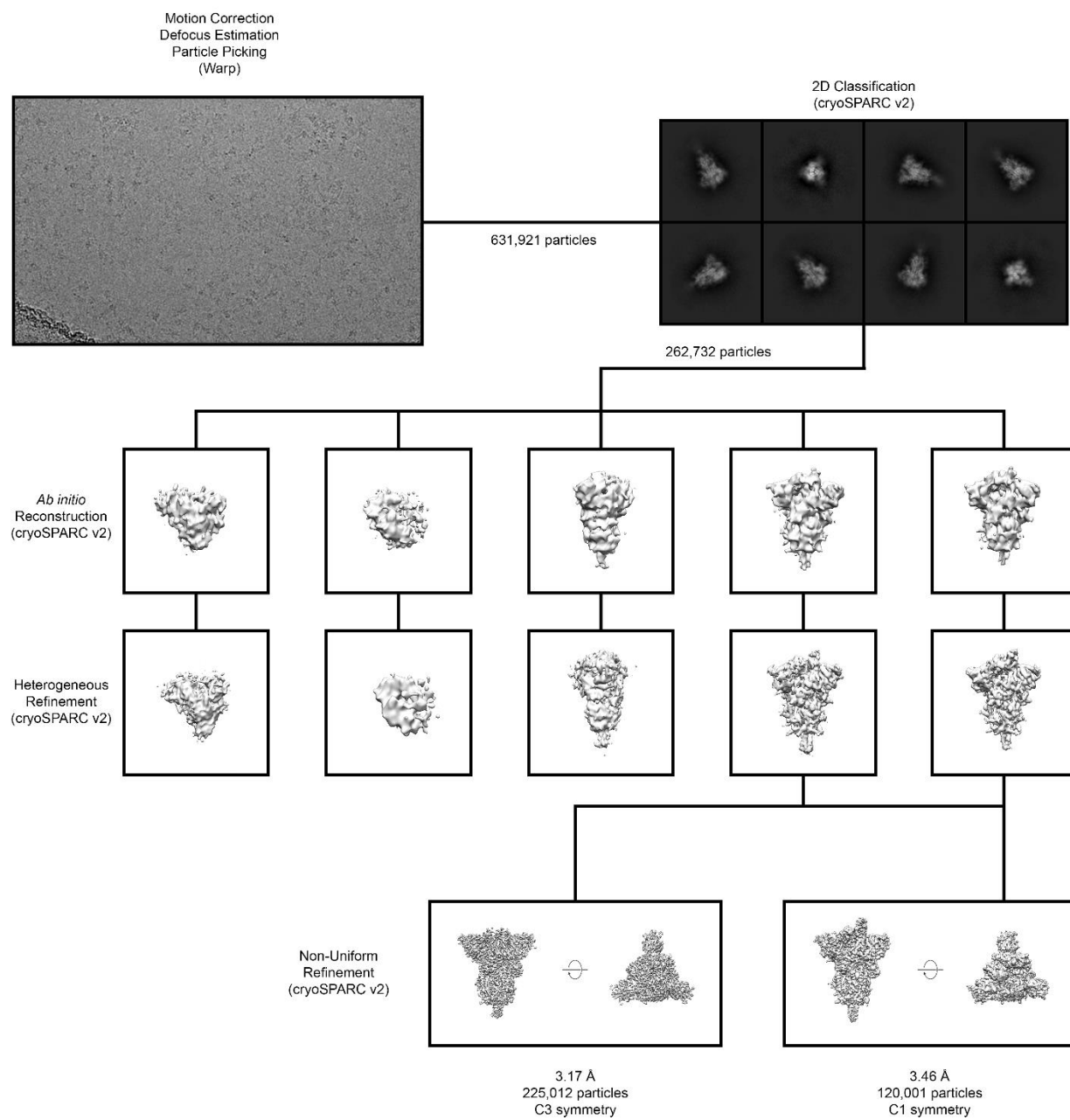


Figure S3. Cryo-EM data processing workflow.

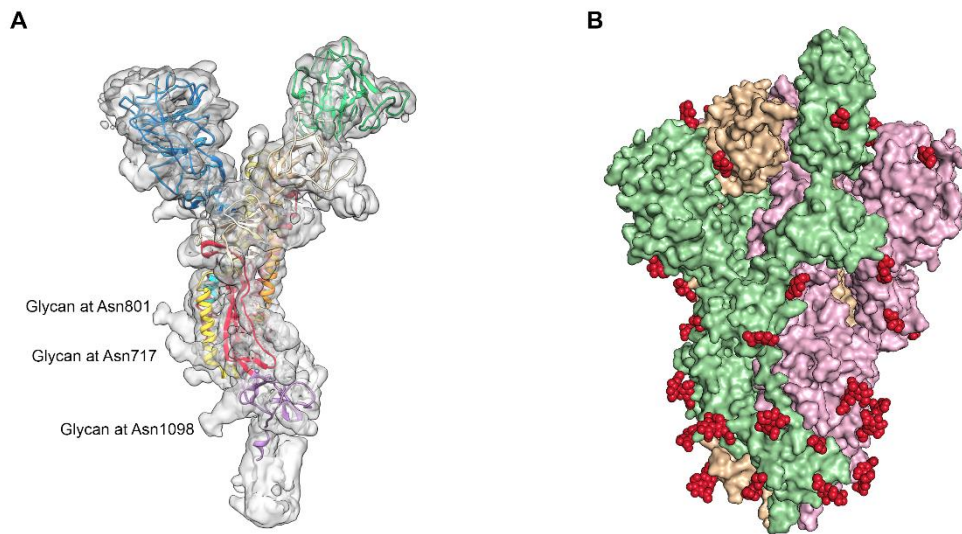


Figure S4. Cryo-EM map and *N*-linked glycosylation sites. (A) The asymmetric unit of the unsharpened cryo-EM density map for the C3-processed 2019-nCoV S is shown as a transparent molecular surface, with a single protomer fit into the map shown in ribbons and colored according to **Fig. 1A**. Some of the S2 density that corresponds to *N*-linked glycans is labeled. (B) The 2019-nCoV S trimer with a single RBD up is shown as a molecular surface with each protomer colored green, pink or tan. Modeled *N*-linked glycans are shown as red spheres.

2019-nCoV	-----MFVFLVLLPLVSSQ-----C	VNLTRTQLPPAYTNSFTIRGVYYPDKVFRSSVLHSTQDLFLPFFSNVTWFA	67	
SARS-CoV	-----MFIFLLFLTLTSC	SDLDRCCTTFDDVQAPNYTQHTSSMRGVYYPDRIFRSDTLYLTQDLFLPFFSNVTGPHF	71	
RaTG13	MFLLTTRKTMFVFLVLLPLVSSQ-----C	VNLTRTQLPPAYTNSFTIRGVYYPDKVFRSSVLHSTQDLFLPFFSNVTWFA	76	

2019-nCoV	IHVSGTNGTKRFDPNPVLPFNDGVFAST	TEKSNIRGWIFGTLDSTQSLIVNNATNVVIRKCEFOFCNDPFLGVYH	147	NTD
SARS-CoV	IN-----HTFGNPVLPFKDGIYFAATEKSNVVRGWVFGSTMNKSQS	VIIINNSTNVVIRACNFELCDNPFFAVSKPM	144	
RaTG13	IHVSGTNGTKRFDPNPVLPFNDGVFAST	TEKSNIRGWIFGTLDSTQSLIVNNATNVVIRKCEFOFCNDPFLGVYH	156	

2019-nCoV	NNKSWMESEFRVYSSANNCTFEYVSQPF	FLMDLEKQGNFKNLREFVFNKIDGYFKIYSKHTPINLVRLDPQGFSALEPLV	227	RBD
SARS-CoV	GTQ----THTMIFDNACTCFEYISDAFSLD	VEKSGNFKHLREFVFNKIDGYFKIYSKHTPINLVRLDPQGFSALEPLV	220	
RaTG13	NNKSWMESEFRVYSSANNCTFEYVSQPF	FLMDLEKQGNFKNLREFVFNKIDGYFKIYSKHTPINLVRLDPQGFSALEPLV	236	

2019-nCoV	DLPIGINITRFQTLALHRSYLT	PGDSSSGWTAGAAAYVGYLQPRITFLKYNENGTITDAVDCALDPLSETKCTLKST	307	FP
SARS-CoV	IDLPLGINITNFRALTAES----	PAQDIWGTSAAYFVGYLKPTTFMLKYDENGITDAVDCSONPLAEKCVSKSTE	294	
RaTG13	DLPIGINITRFQTLALHRSYLT	PGDSSSGWTAGAAAYVGYLQPRITFLKYNENGTITDAVDCALDPLSETKCTLKST	316	

2019-nCoV	VEKGIYQTSNFRVQPTESIVRF	PNITNLCPFGGEVFNATFASVYAWNRRKISNCVADYSVLVNSASFSTFKCYGVSPSTKL	387	HR1
SARS-CoV	IDKLCFSNVYADSFVVGDDVRQIAPGQT	GVADYNVYKLPDDFMGCVIAWNTNRTDATSGVNYKYRYLRHCKLRPFPRD	374	
RaTG13	VEKGIYQTSNFRVQPTESIVRF	PNITNLCPFGGEVFNATFASVYAWNRRKISNCVADYSVLVNSASFSTFKCYGVSPSTKL	396	

2019-nCoV	NDLCFITNVYADSFVIRGDEVQIAPGQT	GKIADYNVYKLPDDFMGCVIAWNSNLDKVGNGNYLYRLFRKSNLKPFEED	467	CH
SARS-CoV	IDKLCFSNVYADSFVVGDDVRQIAPGQT	GVADYNVYKLPDDFMGCVIAWNTNRTDATSGVNYKYRYLRHCKLRPFPRD	454	
RaTG13	NDLCFITNVYADSFVIRGDEVQIAPGQT	GKIADYNVYKLPDDFMGCVIAWNSKHIDAKEGGNFNYLYRLFRKANLKPFEED	476	

2019-nCoV	ISTEITYAGSSTPCNGVEGFNCYFPLQSY	GFQPTNGVGYQPYRVVLSFELLHATVCGPKKSTNLVKNKCVNFNFNGLT	547	CD
SARS-CoV	ISNVFSPDGKFCIP--PALNCYWPLNDYGF	YTTTGIGYQPYRVVLSFELLHATVCGPKLSTDLIKNKCVNFNFNGLT	533	
RaTG13	ISTEITYAGSKCNGQGTGINCYFPLRYRG	FYPTDGVGHQPYRVVLSFELLHATVCGPKKSTNLVKNKCVNFNFNGLT	556	

2019-nCoV	GTGVLTESNKKFLPFQQFCRDIADTTDAVR	PQTLRIILDITPCSGGCVSVITPGTNTSNQVAVLYQDVNCTEVPVAIHAD	627	
SARS-CoV	GTGVLTPSSKRFQFPQQGRDVSDFTDSDVR	PKTSEILDISPCAFGGVSVITPGTNASSEVAVLYQDVNCTDVTSTAIHAD	613	
RaTG13	GTGVLTESNKKFLPFQQFCRDIADTTDAVR	PQTLRIILDITPCSGGCVSVITPGTNASQVAVLYQDVNCTEVPVAIHAD	636	

2019-nCoV	QLTPTWRVYSTGSNVFQTRAGCLIGA	EHVNSYECDIPIGAGICASYQTQNSERRARSVASQSIIAYTMSLGAENSVAY	707	
SARS-CoV	QLTPAWRIYSTGNNVFQTOAGCLIGA	EHVNTSYECDIPIGAGICASYHTVSL-----RSTOKSIVAYTMSLGADSSIAY	689	
RaTG13	QLTPTWRVYSTGSNVFQTRAGCLIGA	EHVNSYECDIPIGAGICASYQTQNS-----RSTOKSIVAYTMSLGAENSVAY	712	

2019-nCoV	SNNSIAIPTNFTISVTTEILPVSMTKTS	VDCTMYICGDSSTECNLLQYGSFCTQLNRALTGIAVEQDKNTQEVFAQVKQ	787	
SARS-CoV	SNNTIAIPTNFTISVTTEILPVSMTKTS	VDCTMYICGDSSTECNLLQYGSFCTQLNRALSGIAEQDRNTREVFAQVKQ	769	
RaTG13	SNNSIAIPTNFTISVTTEILPVSMTKTS	VDCTMYICGDSSTECNLLQYGSFCTQLNRALTGIAVEQDKNTQEVFAQVKQ	792	

2019-nCoV	IYKTPPIKDFGGFNFSQILPDPSKPSKRS	SFIEDLLENKVTLADAGEIKQYGDCLGDIARDLCAQKFNGLTVLPPLTLD	867	
SARS-CoV	MYKTPTLKYFPGGFNFSQILPDPLKPTKRS	SFIEDLLENKVTLADAGEIKQYGECLGDIARDLCAQKFNGLTVLPPLTLD	849	
RaTG13	IYKTPPIKDFGGFNFSQILPDPSKPSKRS	SFIEDLLENKVTLADAGEIKQYGDCLGDIARDLCAQKFNGLTVLPPLTLD	872	

2019-nCoV	EMIAQYTSALLAGTITSGWTFGAGAAQIP	FAMQMAYRFNGIGVTQNVLYENQKLIANQFNSAIGKIQDSLSTASALGK	947	
SARS-CoV	DMIAAYTAALVSGTAGWTFGAGAAQIP	FAMQMAYRFNGIGVTQNVLYENQKLIANQFNKAISSQIESLITTTSTALGK	929	
RaTG13	EMIAQYTSALLAGTITSGWTFGAGAAQIP	FAMQMAYRFNGIGVTQNVLYENQKLIANQFNSTATCKTODSTSTASALGK	952	

2019-nCoV	LQDVVNQNAQAINTLVKQTLSSNFGATSS	VINDTILSRIDKVEAEVQIDRLITGRQLSQTIVYVTOQLIRAAEIRASANLAAT	1027	
SARS-CoV	LQDVVNQNAQAINTLVKQLSSNFGA	ISSVLNDILSRIDKVEAEVQIDRLITGRQLSQTIVYVTOQLIRAAEIRASANLAAT	1009	
RaTG13	LQDVVNQNAQAINTLVKQLSSNFGA	ISSVLNDILSRIDKVEAEVQIDRLITGRQLSQTIVYVTOQLIRAAEIRASANLAAT	1032	

2019-nCoV	KMSECVLGQSKRVDFCGKGYHLMSPQSA	PHGVVFLHVTYVPAQEKNSITAPAICHGKAHFPREGVFSVNGTHWEVTOR	1107	
SARS-CoV	KMSECVLGQSKRVDFCGKGYHLMSPQSA	PHGVVFLHVTYVPSQRNNTTAPAICHGKAHFPREGVFSVNGTHWEVTOR	1089	
RaTG13	KMSECVLGQSKRVDFCGKGYHLMSPQSA	PHGVVFLHVTYVPAQEKNSITAPAICHGKAHFPREGVFSVNGTHWEVTOR	1112	

2019-nCoV	NFYEPQIITDNTFVSGNCDVVGIVNNTVY	DPQLPELDSFKEELDKYFNKHTSPDVLGDISGINASVVNIQKEIDRLN	1187	
SARS-CoV	NFESFQIITDNTFVSGACDVVIGIINN	TVYDPLQPELDSFKEELDKYFNKHTSPDVLGDISGINASVVNIQKEIDRLN	1169	
RaTG13	NFYEPQIITDNTFVSGNCDVVGIVNNTVY	DPQLPELDSFKEELDKYFNKHTSPDVLGDISGINASVVNIQKEIDRLN	1192	

2019-nCoV	EVAKNLNESLIDLQELGKYEQYIKWPWY	IWLGFIAGLIAIVMVTIMLCMTSCCSCSGSCGCKFDEDDSEPVLKG	1267	
SARS-CoV	EVAKNLNESLIDLQELGKYEQYIKWPWY	IWLGFIAGLIAIVMVTIMLCMTSCCSCSGSCGCKFDEDDSEPVLKG	1249	
RaTG13	EVAKNLNESLIDLQELGKYEQYIKWPWY	IWLGFIAGLIAIVMVTIMLCMTSCCSCSGSCGCKFDEDDSEPVLKG	1272	

2019-nCoV	VKLHYT		1273	
SARS-CoV	VKLHYT		1255	
RaTG13	VKLHYT		1278	

Figure S5. Sequence alignment of 2019-nCoV S, SARS-CoV S and RaTG13 S. Identical residues are denoted by an “*” beneath the consensus position. Structural domains are colored according to Fig. 1A.

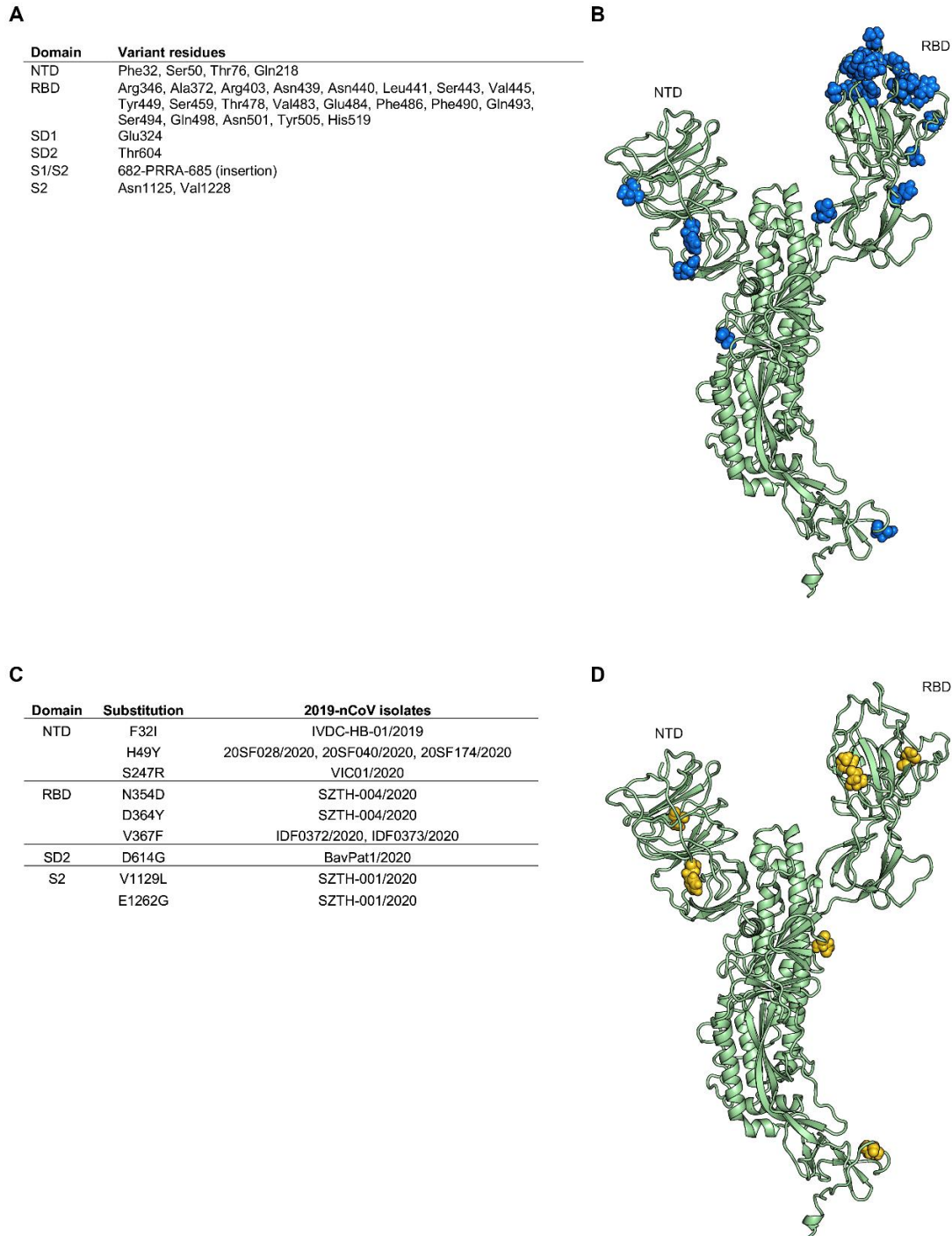


Figure S6. Sequence variability between RaTG13 S and 2019-nCoV S clinical isolates. (A) Table shows residues in the 2019-nCoV S protein that vary in RaTG13, grouped by structural domain. (B) A single RBD-down protomer of the 2019-nCoV S protein is shown in ribbons, colored green. RaTG13 variant residues are shown as blue spheres. (C) Table shows variations in the 2019-nCoV S sequence based on 61 clinical isolates and the domains wherein these variations occur. (D) A single RBD-down protomer of the 2019-nCoV S protein is shown in ribbons, colored green. Variant residues are shown as gold spheres.

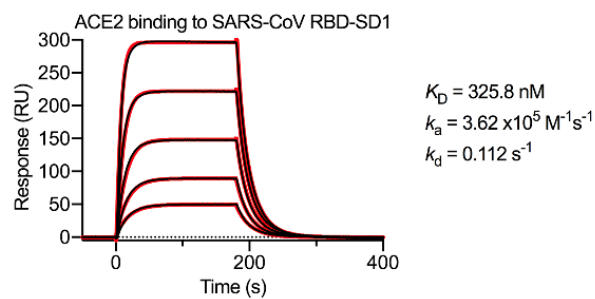


Figure S7. SARS-CoV RBD-SD1 binding to human ACE2. An SPR sensorgram is shown, displaying the binding between soluble human ACE2 and immobilized SARS-CoV RBD-SD1. The data are shown as black lines and the best fit of the data to a 1:1 binding model is shown in red.

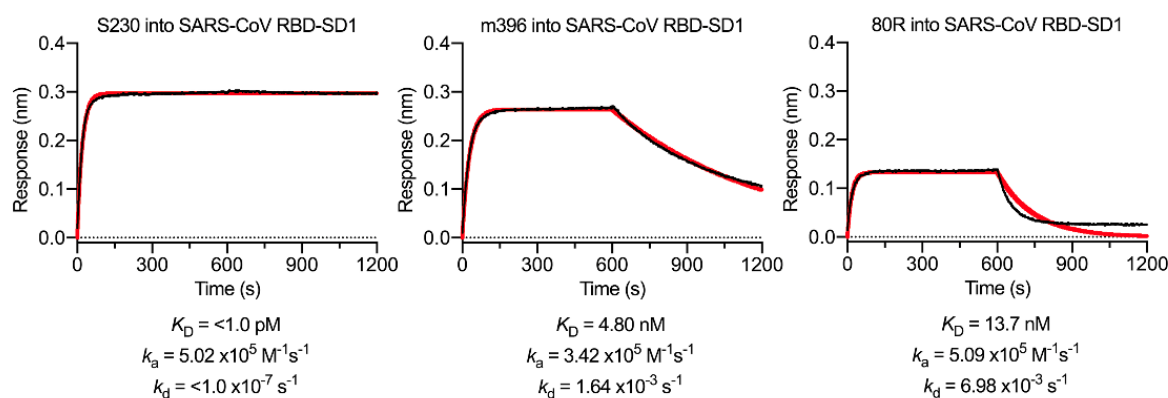


Figure S8. SARS-CoV RBD-directed antibody validation. The monoclonal antibodies that were tested for cross-reactivity to the 2019-nCoV RBD-SD1 were also tested for binding to the SARS-CoV S RBD-SD1 as a positive control. Binding data are shown as a black line and the best fit of the data to a 1:1 binding model is shown in red.

Table S1. Cryo-EM data collection and refinement statistics.

EM data collection and reconstruction statistics		
Protein	2019-nCoV S One RBD up	2019-nCoV S C3 symmetry
EMDB	EMD-21375	EMD-21374
Microscope	FEI Titan Krios	FEI Titan Krios
Voltage (kV)	300	300
Detector	Gatan K3	Gatan K3
Magnification (nominal)	22,500	22,500
Pixel size (Å/pix)	1.047	1.047
Flux (e ⁻ /pix/sec)	8.0	8.0
Frames per exposure	30	30
Exposure (e ⁻ /Å ²)	36	36
Defocus range (μm)	0.8–2.8	0.8–2.8
Micrographs collected	3,207	3,207
Particles extracted/final	631,921/120,001	631,921/225,012
Symmetry imposed	n/a (C1)	C3
Map sharpening B-factor	-78.8	n/a (LocalDeBlur)
Unmasked resolution at 0.5/0.143 FSC (Å)	4.22/3.89	6.90/3.95
Masked resolution at 0.5/0.143 FSC (Å)	3.85/3.46	3.45/3.17
Model refinement and validation statistics		
PDB	6VSB	
Composition		
Amino acids	2,905	
Glycans	61	
RMSD bonds (Å)	0.004	
RMSD angles (°)	0.88	
Mean B-factors		
Amino acids	109.5	
Glycans	119.6	
Ramachandran		
Favored (%)	94.6	
Allowed (%)	5.2	
Outliers (%)	0.2	
Rotamer outliers (%)	0.64	
Clash score	12.8	
C-beta outliers (%)	0.0	
CaBLAM outliers (%)	3.11	
CC (mask)	0.82	
MolProbity score	1.99	
EMRinger score	2.06	

Movie S1. CryoSPARC 3D variability analysis side-view. 2019-nCoV S trimer viewed from the side, along the viral membrane.

Movie S2. CryoSPARC 3D variability analysis top-view. 2019-nCoV S trimer viewed from the top, toward the viral membrane.

References and Notes

1. J. F. Chan, S. Yuan, K.-H. Kok, K. K.-W. To, H. Chu, J. Yang, F. Xing, J. Liu, C. C.-Y. Yip, R. W.-S. Poon, H.-W. Tsoi, S. K.-F. Lo, K.-H. Chan, V. K.-M. Poon, W.-M. Chan, J. D. Ip, J.-P. Cai, V. C.-C. Cheng, H. Chen, C. K.-M. Hui, K.-Y. Yuen, A familial cluster of pneumonia associated with the 2019 novel coronavirus indicating person-to-person transmission: A study of a family cluster. *Lancet* **395**, 514–523 (2020). [doi:10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30154-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30154-9) [Medline](#)
2. C. Huang, Y. Wang, X. Li, L. Ren, J. Zhao, Y. Hu, L. Zhang, G. Fan, J. Xu, X. Gu, Z. Cheng, T. Yu, J. Xia, Y. Wei, W. Wu, X. Xie, W. Yin, H. Li, M. Liu, Y. Xiao, H. Gao, L. Guo, J. Xie, G. Wang, R. Jiang, Z. Gao, Q. Jin, J. Wang, B. Cao, Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet* **395**, 497–506 (2020). [doi:10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30183-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5) [Medline](#)
3. R. Lu, X. Zhao, J. Li, P. Niu, B. Yang, H. Wu, W. Wang, H. Song, B. Huang, N. Zhu, Y. Bi, X. Ma, F. Zhan, L. Wang, T. Hu, H. Zhou, Z. Hu, W. Zhou, L. Zhao, J. Chen, Y. Meng, J. Wang, Y. Lin, J. Yuan, Z. Xie, J. Ma, W. J. Liu, D. Wang, W. Xu, E. C. Holmes, G. F. Gao, G. Wu, W. Chen, W. Shi, W. Tan, Genomic characterisation and epidemiology of 2019 novel coronavirus: Implications for virus origins and receptor binding. *Lancet* **S0140-6736(20)30251-8** (2020). [doi:10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30251-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30251-8) [Medline](#)
4. F. Wu, S. Zhao, B. Yu, Y.-M. Chen, W. Wang, Z.-G. Song, Y. Hu, Z.-W. Tao, J.-H. Tian, Y.-Y. Pei, M.-L. Yuan, Y.-L. Zhang, F.-H. Dai, Y. Liu, Q.-M. Wang, J.-J. Zheng, L. Xu, E. C. Holmes, Y.-Z. Zhang, A new coronavirus associated with human respiratory disease in China. *Nature* (2020). [doi:10.1038/s41586-020-2008-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2008-3) [Medline](#)
5. N. Chen, M. Zhou, X. Dong, J. Qu, F. Gong, Y. Han, Y. Qiu, J. Wang, Y. Liu, Y. Wei, J. Xia, T. Yu, X. Zhang, L. Zhang, Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: A descriptive study. *Lancet* **395**, 507–513 (2020). [doi:10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30211-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30211-7) [Medline](#)
6. Q. Li, X. Guan, P. Wu, X. Wang, L. Zhou, Y. Tong, R. Ren, K. S. M. Leung, E. H. Y. Lau, J. Y. Wong, X. Xing, N. Xiang, Y. Wu, C. Li, Q. Chen, D. Li, T. Liu, J. Zhao, M. Li, W. Tu, C. Chen, L. Jin, R. Yang, Q. Wang, S. Zhou, R. Wang, H. Liu, Y. Luo, Y. Liu, G. Shao, H. Li, Z. Tao, Y. Yang, Z. Deng, B. Liu, Z. Ma, Y. Zhang, G. Shi, T. T. Y. Lam, J. T. K. Wu, G. F. Gao, B. J. Cowling, B. Yang, G. M. Leung, Z. Feng, Early Transmission Dynamics in Wuhan, China, of Novel Coronavirus-Infected Pneumonia. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **NEJMoA2001316** (2020). [doi:10.1056/NEJMoA2001316](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoA2001316) [Medline](#)
7. F. Li, Structure, Function, and Evolution of Coronavirus Spike Proteins. *Annu. Rev. Virol.* **3**, 237–261 (2016). [doi:10.1146/annurev-virology-110615-042301](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-virology-110615-042301) [Medline](#)
8. B. J. Bosch, R. van der Zee, C. A. de Haan, P. J. Rottier, The coronavirus spike protein is a class I virus fusion protein: Structural and functional characterization of the fusion core complex. *J. Virol.* **77**, 8801–8811 (2003). [doi:10.1128/JVI.77.16.8801-8811.2003](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.77.16.8801-8811.2003) [Medline](#)
9. A. C. Walls, M. A. Tortorici, J. Snijder, X. Xiong, B.-J. Bosch, F. A. Rey, D. Veasler, Tectonic conformational changes of a coronavirus spike glycoprotein promote membrane

- fusion. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **114**, 11157–11162 (2017).
[doi:10.1073/pnas.1708727114](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1708727114) [Medline](#)
10. M. Gui, W. Song, H. Zhou, J. Xu, S. Chen, Y. Xiang, X. Wang, Cryo-electron microscopy structures of the SARS-CoV spike glycoprotein reveal a prerequisite conformational state for receptor binding. *Cell Res.* **27**, 119–129 (2017). [doi:10.1038/cr.2016.152](https://doi.org/10.1038/cr.2016.152) [Medline](#)
 11. J. Pallesen, N. Wang, K. S. Corbett, D. Wrapp, R. N. Kirchdoerfer, H. L. Turner, C. A. Cottrell, M. M. Becker, L. Wang, W. Shi, W.-P. Kong, E. L. Andres, A. N. Kettenbach, M. R. Denison, J. D. Chappell, B. S. Graham, A. B. Ward, J. S. McLellan, Immunogenicity and structures of a rationally designed prefusion MERS-CoV spike antigen. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **114**, E7348–E7357 (2017).
[doi:10.1073/pnas.1707304114](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1707304114) [Medline](#)
 12. A. C. Walls, X. Xiong, Y.-J. Park, M. A. Tortorici, J. Snijder, J. Quispe, E. Cameroni, R. Gopal, M. Dai, A. Lanzavecchia, M. Zambon, F. A. Rey, D. Corti, D. Veisler, Unexpected receptor functional mimicry elucidates activation of coronavirus fusion. *Cell* **176**, 1026–1039.e15 (2019). [doi:10.1016/j.cell.2018.12.028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2018.12.028) [Medline](#)
 13. Y. Yuan, D. Cao, Y. Zhang, J. Ma, J. Qi, Q. Wang, G. Lu, Y. Wu, J. Yan, Y. Shi, X. Zhang, G. F. Gao, Cryo-EM structures of MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV spike glycoproteins reveal the dynamic receptor binding domains. *Nat. Commun.* **8**, 15092 (2017).
[doi:10.1038/ncomms15092](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms15092) [Medline](#)
 14. R. N. Kirchdoerfer, N. Wang, J. Pallesen, D. Wrapp, H. L. Turner, C. A. Cottrell, K. S. Corbett, B. S. Graham, J. S. McLellan, A. B. Ward, Stabilized coronavirus spikes are resistant to conformational changes induced by receptor recognition or proteolysis. *Sci. Rep.* **8**, 15701 (2018). [doi:10.1038/s41598-018-34171-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-34171-7) [Medline](#)
 15. A. Punjani, J. L. Rubinstein, D. J. Fleet, M. A. Brubaker, cryoSPARC: Algorithms for rapid unsupervised cryo-EM structure determination. *Nat. Methods* **14**, 290–296 (2017).
[doi:10.1038/nmeth.4169](https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.4169) [Medline](#)
 16. D. Wrapp, J. S. McLellan, The 3.1-angstrom cryo-electron microscopy structure of the porcine epidemic diarrhea virus spike protein in the prefusion conformation. *J. Virol.* **93**, e00923-19 (2019). [doi:10.1128/JVI.00923-19](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00923-19) [Medline](#)
 17. A. C. Walls, M. A. Tortorici, B. Frenz, J. Snijder, W. Li, F. A. Rey, F. DiMaio, B.-J. Bosch, D. Veisler, Glycan shield and epitope masking of a coronavirus spike protein observed by cryo-electron microscopy. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **23**, 899–905 (2016).
[doi:10.1038/nsmb.3293](https://doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.3293) [Medline](#)
 18. R. N. Kirchdoerfer, C. A. Cottrell, N. Wang, J. Pallesen, H. M. Yassine, H. L. Turner, K. S. Corbett, B. S. Graham, J. S. McLellan, A. B. Ward, Pre-fusion structure of a human coronavirus spike protein. *Nature* **531**, 118–121 (2016). [doi:10.1038/nature17200](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature17200) [Medline](#)
 19. B. Coutard, C. Valle, X. de Lamballerie, B. Canard, N. G. Seidah, E. Decroly, The spike glycoprotein of the new coronavirus 2019-nCoV contains a furin-like cleavage site absent in CoV of the same clade. *Antiviral Res.* **176**, 104742 (2020).
[doi:10.1016/j.antiviral.2020.104742](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.antiviral.2020.104742) [Medline](#)

20. B. J. Bosch, W. Bartelink, P. J. Rottier, Cathepsin L functionally cleaves the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus class I fusion protein upstream of rather than adjacent to the fusion peptide. *J. Virol.* **82**, 8887–8890 (2008). [doi:10.1128/JVI.00415-08](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00415-08) [Medline](#)
21. I. Glowacka, S. Bertram, M. A. Müller, P. Allen, E. Soilleux, S. Pfefferle, I. Steffen, T. S. Tsegaye, Y. He, K. Gnirss, D. Niemeyer, H. Schneider, C. Drosten, S. Pöhlmann, Evidence that TMPRSS2 activates the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike protein for membrane fusion and reduces viral control by the humoral immune response. *J. Virol.* **85**, 4122–4134 (2011). [doi:10.1128/JVI.02232-10](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.02232-10) [Medline](#)
22. W. Li, M. J. Moore, N. Vasilieva, J. Sui, S. K. Wong, M. A. Berne, M. Somasundaran, J. L. Sullivan, K. Luzuriaga, T. C. Greenough, H. Choe, M. Farzan, Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 is a functional receptor for the SARS coronavirus. *Nature* **426**, 450–454 (2003). [doi:10.1038/nature02145](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature02145) [Medline](#)
23. S. Belouzard, V. C. Chu, G. R. Whittaker, Activation of the SARS coronavirus spike protein via sequential proteolytic cleavage at two distinct sites. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **106**, 5871–5876 (2009). [doi:10.1073/pnas.0809524106](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0809524106) [Medline](#)
24. J. Chen, K. H. Lee, D. A. Steinhauer, D. J. Stevens, J. J. Skehel, D. C. Wiley, Structure of the hemagglutinin precursor cleavage site, a determinant of influenza pathogenicity and the origin of the labile conformation. *Cell* **95**, 409–417 (1998). [doi:10.1016/S0092-8674\(00\)81771-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-8674(00)81771-7) [Medline](#)
25. M. Hoffmann, H. Kleine-Weber, N. Krüger, M. Müller, C. Drosten, S. Pöhlmann, The novel coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCoV) uses the SARS-coronavirus receptor ACE2 and the cellular protease TMPRSS2 for entry into target cells. bioRxiv 929042 [Preprint]. 31 January 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.01.31.929042>.
26. Y. Wan, J. Shang, R. Graham, R. S. Baric, F. Li, Receptor recognition by novel coronavirus from Wuhan: An analysis based on decade-long structural studies of SARS. *J. Virol.* **JVI.00127-20** (2020). [doi:10.1128/JVI.00127-20](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00127-20) [Medline](#)
27. P. Zhou, X.-L. Yang, X.-G. Wang, B. Hu, L. Zhang, W. Zhang, H.-R. Si, Y. Zhu, B. Li, C.-L. Huang, H.-D. Chen, J. Chen, Y. Luo, H. Guo, R.-D. Jiang, M.-Q. Liu, Y. Chen, X.-R. Shen, X. Wang, X.-S. Zheng, K. Zhao, Q.-J. Chen, F. Deng, L.-L. Liu, B. Yan, F.-X. Zhan, Y.-Y. Wang, G.-F. Xiao, Z.-L. Shi, A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin. *Nature* (2020). [doi:10.1038/s41586-020-2012-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2012-7) [Medline](#)
28. W. Song, M. Gui, X. Wang, Y. Xiang, Cryo-EM structure of the SARS coronavirus spike glycoprotein in complex with its host cell receptor ACE2. *PLOS Pathog.* **14**, e1007236 (2018). [doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1007236](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1007236) [Medline](#)
29. W. C. Hwang, Y. Lin, E. Santelli, J. Sui, L. Jaroszewski, B. Stec, M. Farzan, W. A. Marasco, R. C. Liddington, Structural basis of neutralization by a human anti-severe acute respiratory syndrome spike protein antibody, 80R. *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**, 34610–34616 (2006). [doi:10.1074/jbc.M603275200](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M603275200) [Medline](#)
30. P. Prabakaran, J. Gan, Y. Feng, Z. Zhu, V. Choudhry, X. Xiao, X. Ji, D. S. Dimitrov, Structure of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus receptor-binding domain

- complexed with neutralizing antibody. *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**, 15829–15836 (2006).
[doi:10.1074/jbc.M600697200](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M600697200) [Medline](#)
31. X. Tian, C. Li, A. Huang, S. Xia, S. Lu, Z. Shi, L. Lu, S. Jiang, Z. Yang, Y. Wu, T. Ying, Potent binding of 2019 novel coronavirus spike protein by a SARS coronavirus-specific human monoclonal antibody. *bioRxiv* **9**, 382–385 (2020).
[doi:10.1080/22221751.2020.1729069](https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2020.1729069)
32. B. Carragher, N. Kisseberth, D. Kriegman, R. A. Milligan, C. S. Potter, J. Pulokas, A. Reilein, Leginon: An automated system for acquisition of images from vitreous ice specimens. *J. Struct. Biol.* **132**, 33–45 (2000). [doi:10.1006/jsbi.2000.4314](https://doi.org/10.1006/jsbi.2000.4314) [Medline](#)
33. D. Tegunov, P. Cramer, Real-time cryo-electron microscopy data preprocessing with Warp. *Nat. Methods* **16**, 1146–1152 (2019). [doi:10.1038/s41592-019-0580-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-019-0580-y) [Medline](#)
34. E. Ramírez-Aportela, J. L. Vilas, A. Glukhova, R. Melero, P. Conesa, M. Martínez, D. Maluenda, J. Mota, A. Jiménez, J. Vargas, R. Marabini, P. M. Sexton, J. M. Carazo, C. O. S. Sorzano, Automatic local resolution-based sharpening of cryo-EM maps. *Bioinformatics* **36**, 765–772 (2020). [10.1093/bioinformatics/btz671](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btz671) [Medline](#)
35. A. Šali, T. L. Blundell, Comparative protein modelling by satisfaction of spatial restraints. *J. Mol. Biol.* **234**, 779–815 (1993). [doi:10.1006/jmbi.1993.1626](https://doi.org/10.1006/jmbi.1993.1626) [Medline](#)
36. E. F. Pettersen, T. D. Goddard, C. C. Huang, G. S. Couch, D. M. Greenblatt, E. C. Meng, T. E. Ferrin, UCSF Chimera—A visualization system for exploratory research and analysis. *J. Comput. Chem.* **25**, 1605–1612 (2004). [doi:10.1002/jcc.20084](https://doi.org/10.1002/jcc.20084) [Medline](#)
37. P. D. Adams, R. W. Grosse-Kunstleve, L.-W. Hung, T. R. Ioerger, A. J. McCoy, N. W. Moriarty, R. J. Read, J. C. Sacchettini, N. K. Sauter, T. C. Terwilliger, PHENIX: Building new software for automated crystallographic structure determination. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **58**, 1948–1954 (2002).
[doi:10.1107/S0907444902016657](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0907444902016657) [Medline](#)
38. T. I. Croll, ISOLDE: A physically realistic environment for model building into low-resolution electron-density maps. *Acta Crystallogr. D Struct. Biol.* **74**, 519–530 (2018).
[doi:10.1107/S2059798318002425](https://doi.org/10.1107/S2059798318002425) [Medline](#)
39. P. Emsley, K. Cowtan, Coot: Model-building tools for molecular graphics. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **60**, 2126–2132 (2004). [doi:10.1107/S0907444904019158](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0907444904019158) [Medline](#)
40. A. Morin, B. Eisenbraun, J. Key, P. C. Sanschagrin, M. A. Timony, M. Ottaviano, P. Sliz, Collaboration gets the most out of software. *eLife* **2**, e01456 (2013).
[doi:10.7554/eLife.01456](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.01456) [Medline](#)
41. T. Grant, A. Rohou, N. Grigorieff, cisTEM, user-friendly software for single-particle image processing. *eLife* **7**, e35383 (2018). [doi:10.7554/eLife.35383](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.35383) [Medline](#)