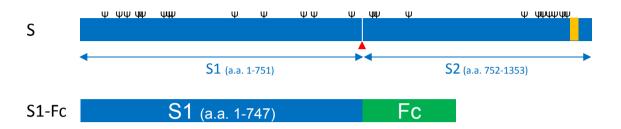
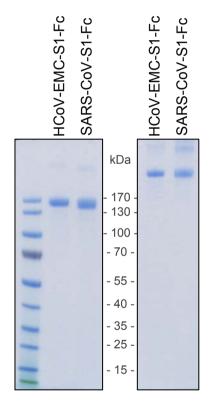
а



b

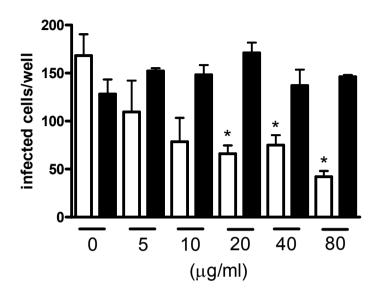


Supplementary Figure 1. HCoV-EMC spike (S) protein and S1-Fc expression.

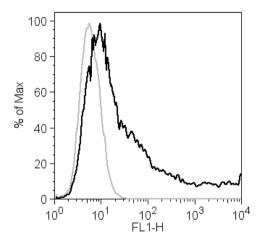
a, Schematic representation of the HCoV-EMC S and S1-Fc fusion protein. Position of the predicted *N*-glycosylation sites (Ψ; predicted by the NetNGlyc server) and TM domain (yellow bar; predicted by the TMHMM server) are indicated in the full-length S protein. The border between the S1 and S2 subunits is marked by the presence of a predicted furin cleavage site (red triangle; predicted by the ProP 1.0 server). **b**, Analysis of purified EMC-S1-Fc and SARS-S1-Fc proteins. One microgram of purified EMC-S1-Fc and SARS-S1-Fc proteins was analysed on a NoVEX® 4-12% Tris-Glycine gradient gel under reducing (left) and non-reducing (right) conditions, and stained with GelCodeBlue reagent. Position and sizes of the marker proteins are indicated.

1	MKTPWKVLLG	LLGAAALVTI	ITVPVVLLNK	GTDDATADSR	KTYTLTDYLK
51	NTYRLKLYSL	RWISDHEYLY	K QENNILVFN	AEYGNSSVFL	ENSTFDEFGH
101	SINDYSISPD	GQFILLEYNY	VKQWR HSYTA	SYDIYDLNKR	QLITEERIPN
151	NTQWVTWSPV	GHK LAYVWNN	DIYVKIEPNL	PSYR ITWTGK	EDIIYNGITD
201	WVYEEEVFSA	YSALWWSPNG	TFLAYAQFND	TEVPLIEYSF	YSDESLQYPK
251	TVRVPYPKAG	AVNPTVK FFV	VNTDSLSSVT	NATSIQITAP	ASMLIGDHYL
301	CDVTWATQER	islowlr riq	NYSVMDICDY	DESSGRWNCL	VARQHIEMST
351	TGWVGR FRPS	EPHFTLDGNS	FYK IISNEEG	YRHICYFQID	KKDCTFITKG
401	TWEVIGIEAL	TSDYLYYISN	EYKGMPGGRN	LYK iqlsdyt	KVTCLSCELN
451	PERCQYYSVS	FSK EAK YYQL	RCSGPGLPLY	TLHSSVNDKG	LR VLEDNSAL
501	DKMLQNVQMP	SKKLDFIILN	ETK FWYQMIL	PPHFDKSK KY	PLLLDVYAGP
551	CSQKADTVFR	LNWATYLAST	ENIIVASFDG	RGSGYQGDKI	MHAINRRLGT
601	FEVEDQIEAA	R QFSK MGFVD	NKR IAIWGWS	YGGYVTSMVL	GSGSGVFK CG
651	IAVAPVSRWE	YYDSVYTERY	MGLPTPEDNL	DHYRNSTVMS	RAENFKQVEY
701	LLIHGTADDN	VHFQQSAQIS	KALVDVGVDF	QAMWYTDEDH	GIASSTAHQH
751	IYTHMSHFIK	QCFSLP			

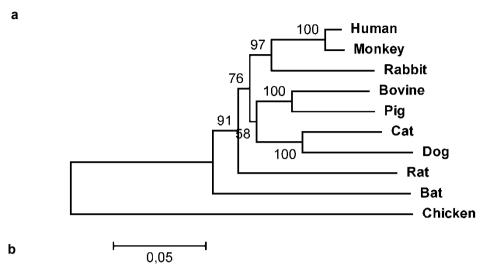
Supplementary Figure 2. DPP4-derived tryptic fragments as determined by mass spectrometry. Shown is the human DPP4 protein sequence (NCBI RefSeq: NP_001926.2) with the tryptic fragments corresponding to DPP4 obtained from the ~110 kDa band (Fig. 2A of main text) indicated in red.



Supplementary Figure 3. Soluble DPP4, but not soluble ACE2, inhibits HCoV-EMC infection. HCoV-EMC was preincubated with the indicated concentrations of soluble DPP4 (sDPP4; white bars) or soluble ACE2 (sACE2; black bars). VERO cells were subsequently inoculated for 1 hour with the virus-protein mixes. Cells were washed and the number of infected cells per well was counted 8 hours post infection after immunofluorescence staining (One Way Anova test, *P< 0.05; n = 3 per group). Error bars indicate s.e.m.

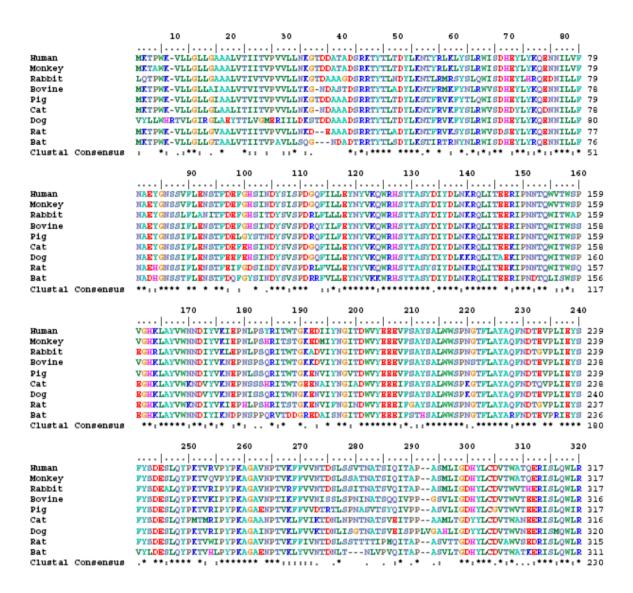


Supplementary Figure 4. HCoV-EMC S1-Fc binding to cells. Binding of HCoV-EMC S1-Fc proteins to COS-7 cells transfected with control pCAGGS (grey line) or with pCAGGS-DPP4 (black line) expression plasmid, analyzed by flow cytometry.

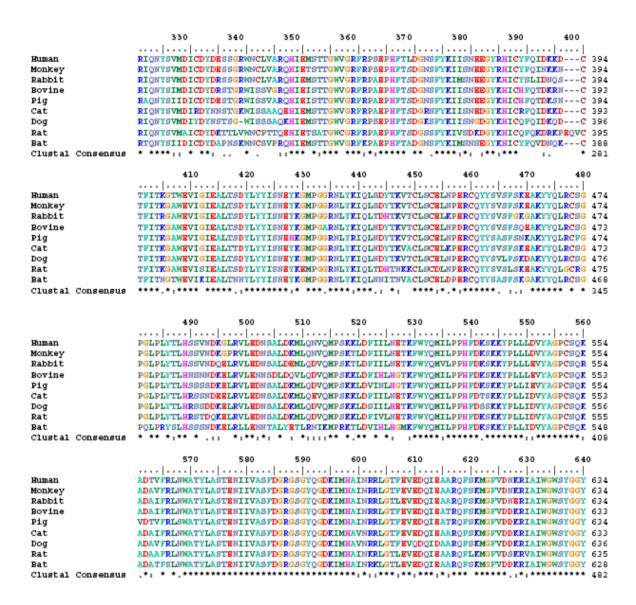


Species	UniProt accession nr.	protein identity (%)	
Homo sapiens (Human)	P27487	82,2	
Macaca mulatta (Monkey)	F6VRB0	82,0	
Bos taurus (Bovine)	P81425	81,4	
Sus scrofa (Pig)	P22411	81,3	
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	G1T1C1	81,4	
Felis catus (Cat)	Q9N2I7	80,2	
Rattus norvegicus (Rat)	P14740	78,6	
Canis familiaris (Dog)	F1PP08	77,3	
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	F1NDK7	63,1	

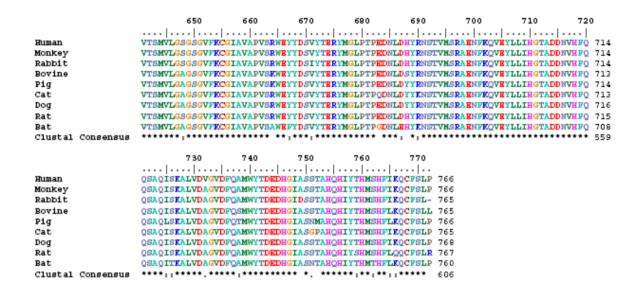
Supplementary Figure 5. Phylogenetic analysis of DPP4. Phylogenetic tree of DPP4 from different species by amino acid sequence analysis using neighbor joining (a) and percentage identity of bat DPP4 compared to that of different species (b).



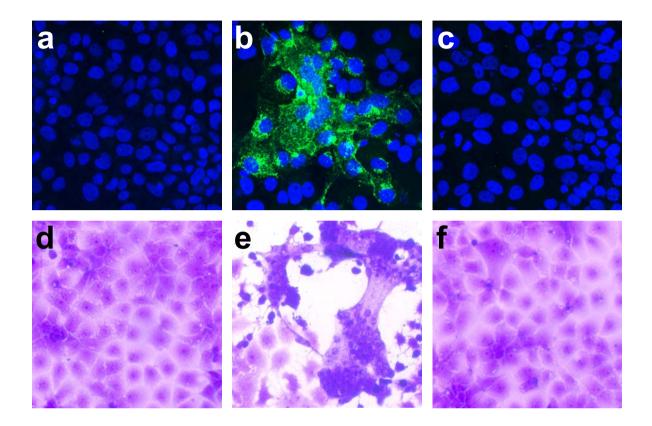
Supplementary Figure 6



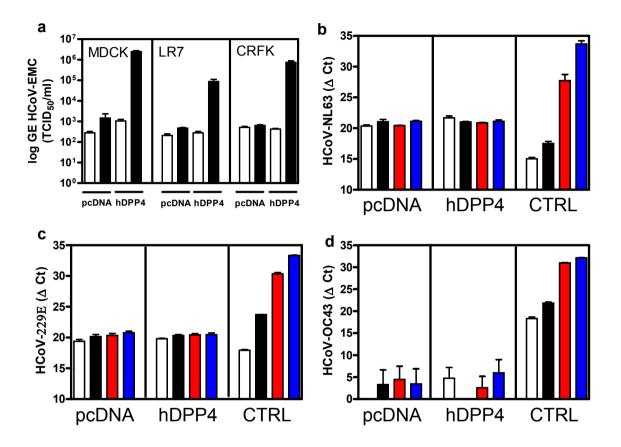
Supplementary Figure 6 cont.



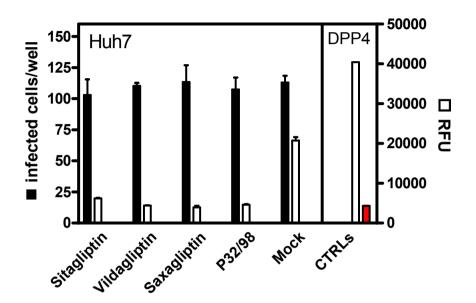
Supplementary Figure 6 cont. Alignment of amino acid DPP4 sequences from different species. UniProt accession numbers used are mentioned under Supplementary Figure 5.



Supplementary Figure 7. Inhibition of HCoV-EMC infection of Huh-7 cells by antibodies to DPP4. Mock inoculated cells (a,d), or cells inoculated with HCoV-EMC in the presence of normal goat serum (b,e) or anti DPP4 antibodies (c,f) were fixed at 20h (a-c) or 40 h p.i. (d-f) and stained for viral antigen (a-f) or with crystal violet (d-f).



Supplementary Figure 8. DPP4 is not essential for infection with other HCoVs. LR7 (a), CRFK (a) and MDCK (a-d) cells transfected with plasmids encoding human DPP4 (hDPP4) or a control plasmid (pcDNA) were inoculated with HCoV-EMC (a), HCoV-NL63 (b), HCoV-229E (c) or HCoV-OC43 (d) and left for 1 hour. Controls in the panels b-d included Vero cells infected with HCoV-NL63 or human embryonic lung cells infected with HCoV-229E (c) or HCoV-OC43 (d). Cells were washed twice and supernatant collected at 2 h (open bars), 20 h (closed bars), 72 h (red bars) or 120 hrs (blue bars) was tested for presence of HCoV-EMC RNA using a TaqMan assay. Results are expressed as GE (TCID50/ml) values or Δ Ct.



Supplementary Figure 9. Effect of DPP4 enzyme inhibitors on HCoV-EMC infection. Vero cells were treated with the indicated inhibitors at a concentration of 20 μ g/ml for 1 h and subsequently inoculated with HCoV-EMC by adding the virus. At 8 h p.i. cells were fixed and infected cells visualized (closed bars). Enzymatic activity of DPP4 on the cells (open bars) and of the recombinant DPP4 control (open bar) or substrate only (red bar) is depicted as relative fluorescence units (RFU).

Supplementary Table 1. Surface binding efficiencies of EMC-, SARS- and FIPV-S1-Fc proteins to cells of different species as analyzed by flow cytometry.

Species:	Cell line:	Binding efficiency S1-Fc proteins		
		EMC	SARS	FIPV
Bos primigenius (cow)	MDBK	-	+++	-
Canis familiaris (dog)	MDCK	-	+	-
Mesocricetus auratus	BHK21	-	++	-
(hamster)	CHO	-	+++	-
Felis catus (cat)	CRFK	-	++	++++
	FCWF	-	++	+++
	FEA	-	+	+++
Homo sapiens	293T	+/-	++	
(human)	A549	-	++	-
	Huh-7	+++++	++++	-
	HeLa	-	+	-
Sus scrofa (pig)	LLC-PK1	+	++	-
	PD-5	-	++	-
Cercopithecus	VERO E6	+	+++	-
aethiops	VERO 81	++	++	-
(African green	COS7	-	++	-
monkey)	MARC145	-	++	-
Macaca mulatta	LLC-MK2	+/-	++	-
(rhesus monkey) Mus musculus (mouse)	LR7	-	-	-
Oryctolagus cuniculus (rabbit)	RK-13	-	+++	-