

Electronic Supplementary Data

A novel B- and helper T-cell epitopes-based prophylactic vaccine against *Echinococcus granulosus*

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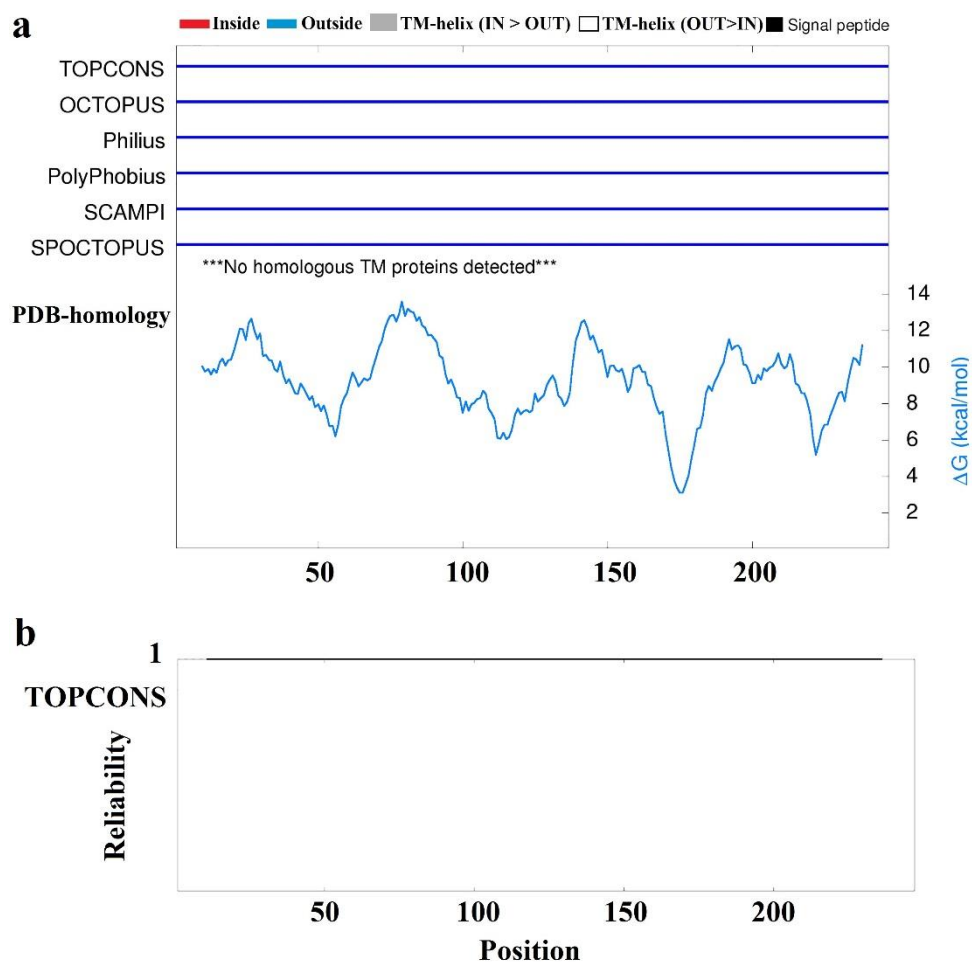


Fig. S1. Prediction of transmembrane topology and ΔG value based on the TOPCONS web-server. **a)** Different prediction algorithms (TOPCONS, OCTOPUS, Philius, PolyPhobius, SCAMPI and SPOCTOPUS). No signal peptide and helical transmembrane were seen in the Eg14-3-3 sequence. **b)** The consensus prediction algorithm (TOPCONS). No transmembrane helix nor signal peptide were predicted.



Fig. S2. Prediction of Eg14-3-3 transmembrane topology using TMpred's ExPASy server. The prediction numerical data were imported into the Excel program. As marked by the yellow arrow, at one position including aa²⁰¹⁻²¹⁷ (inside to outside helix) or aa²⁰⁰⁻²¹⁷ (outside to inside helix) was predicted transmembrane helix orientation.

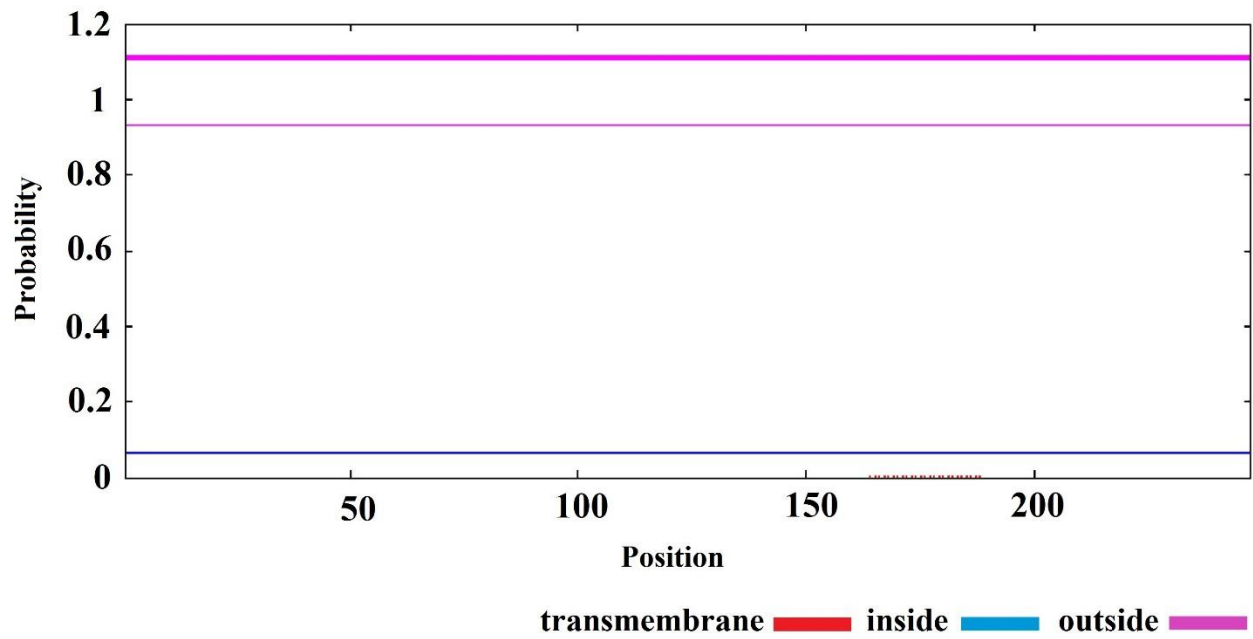


Fig. S3. Transmembrane topology and signal peptide prediction using TMHMM v2.0 online server. There is no any signal peptide or transmembrane orientation in the Eg14-3-3 protein sequence.

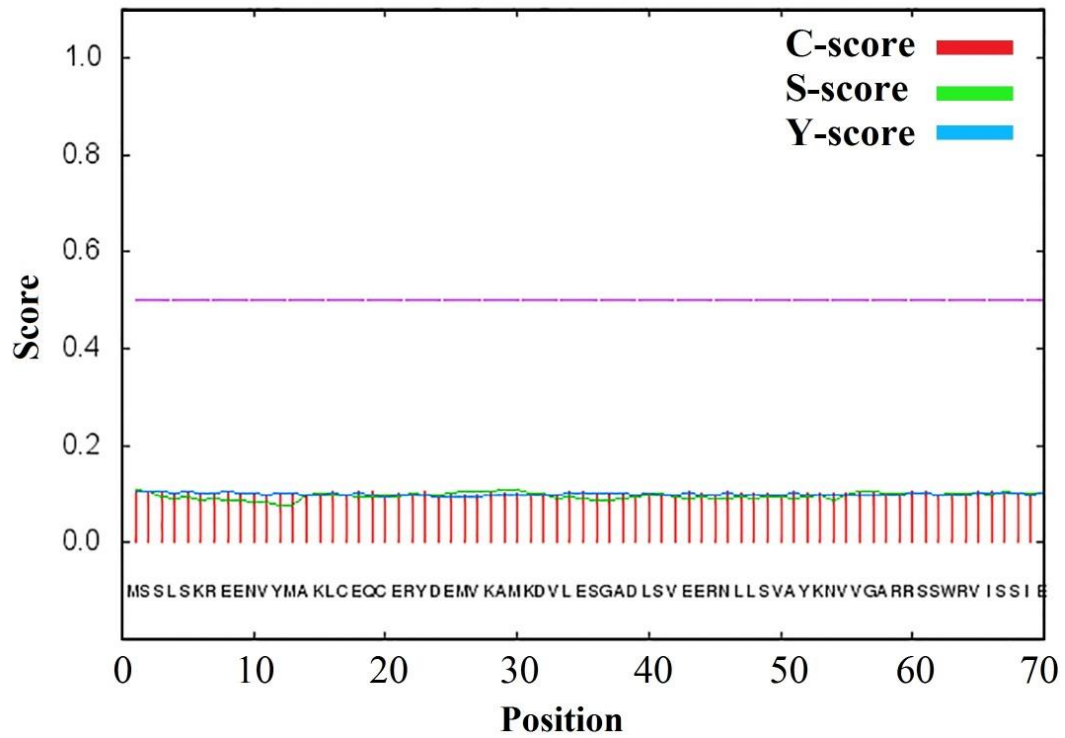


Fig. S4. Signal peptide prediction by means of SignalP web-server. The ‘C-score’ value is related to the cleavage site of the predicted signal peptide. The ‘S-score’ provides a value for the predicted signal peptide and Y-score that is defined as the geometric average between the C- and S-score. None of these values were not statistically more than the threshold.

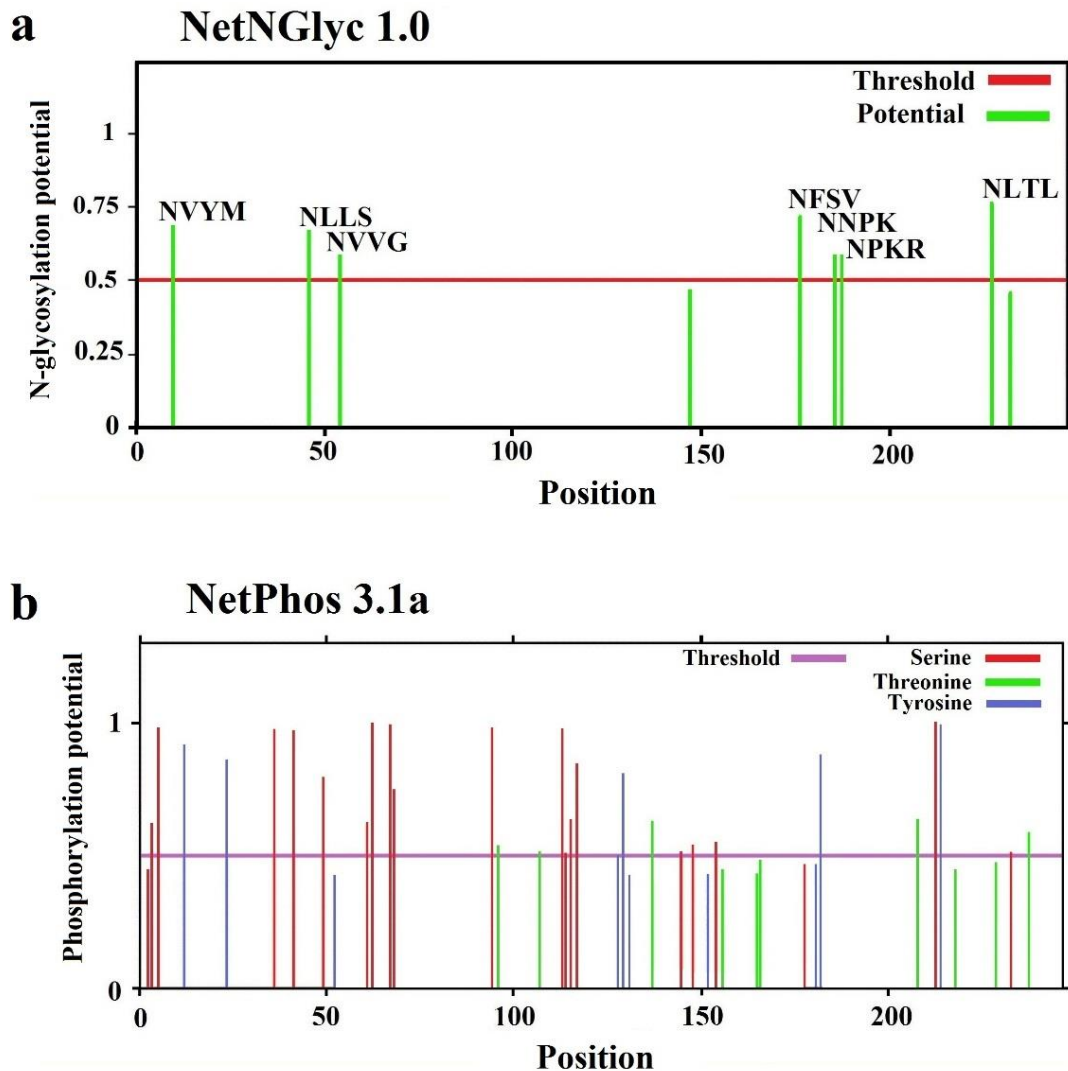


Fig. S5. Prediction of N-linked glycosylation and phosphorylation using NetNGlyc v1.0 and NetPhos v3.1a web-servers, respectively. **a)** The regions of the sequence that were predicted as possible N-glycosylation are written above the vertical green lines. **b)** The possible serine, threonine and tyrosine phosphorylation sites are indicated as the vertical red, blue and green lines, respectively.

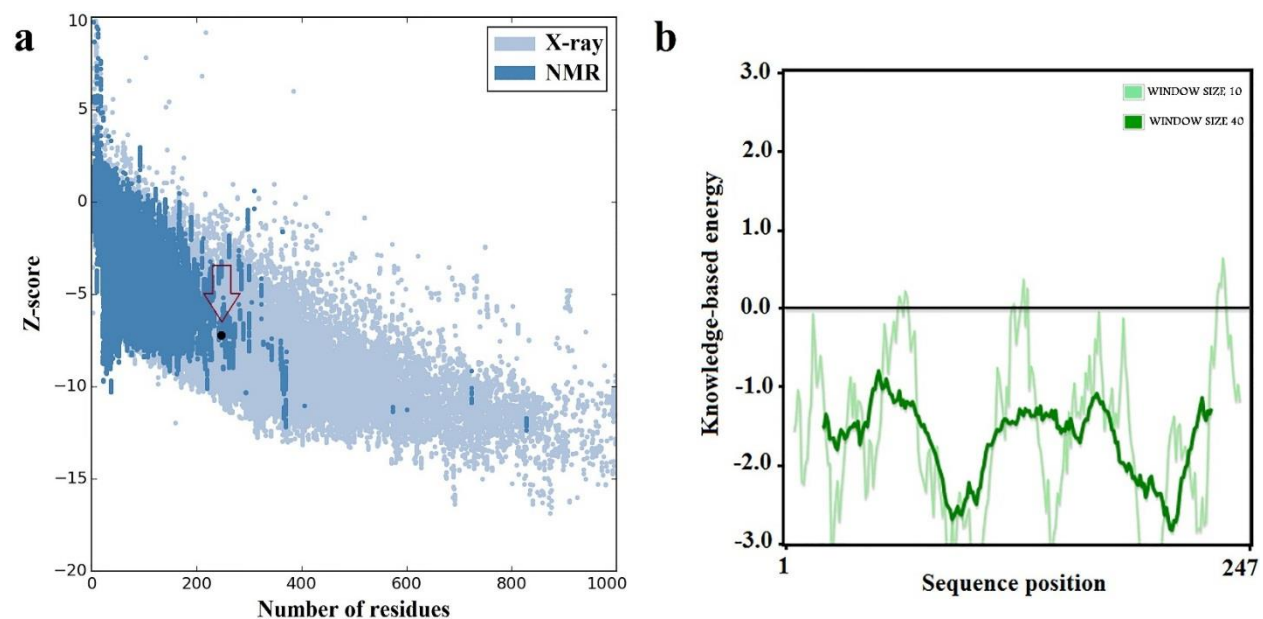


Fig. S7. ProSA-based z-score (a) and energy (b) plots for the modeled Eg14-3-3. The black dot in the X-ray region indicate the z-score (-7.21) of the model. All parts of the energy plot (in window size 10) exhibit the highly negative energy values. The negative values were related to the stable residues and this confirms the reliability of the modeling.



Fig. S8. Validation of quality of the modeled Eg14-3-3 protein. The output of verify3D was plotted based on the 3D-1D average scores for all residues. The minimum value of 3D-1D profile was -0.04 for residues 1-11 (MSSLKREENV), and the max value of 0.69 relevant to asparagine 176.

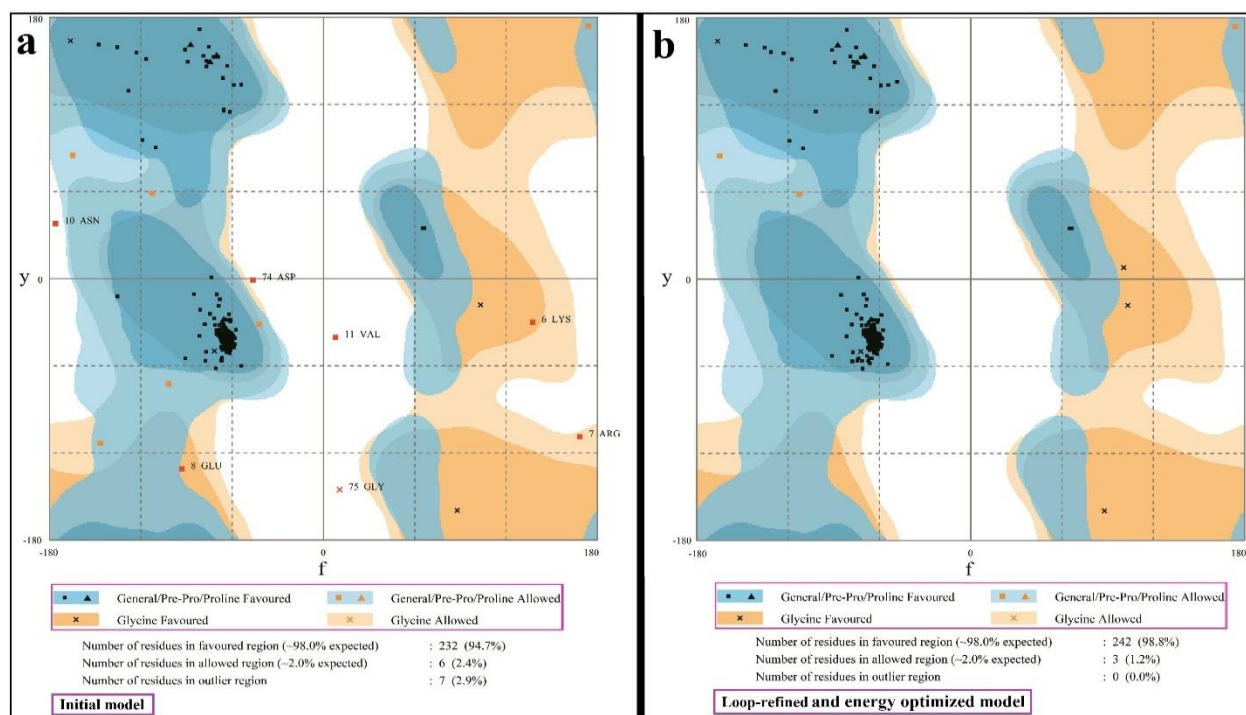


Fig. S9. Ramachandran plot from the computed ϕ - ψ angles of the protein Eg14-3-3. **a)** Ramachandran plot of the initial predicted model. **b)** Ramachandran plot for the loop-refined and energy minimized model.



Fig. S10. The entropy (Hx) plot of the deduced amino acid sequences of six *E. granulosus* 14-3-3 strains. Amino acid residues with entropy value less than the threshold (>1.0) were known as conserved.

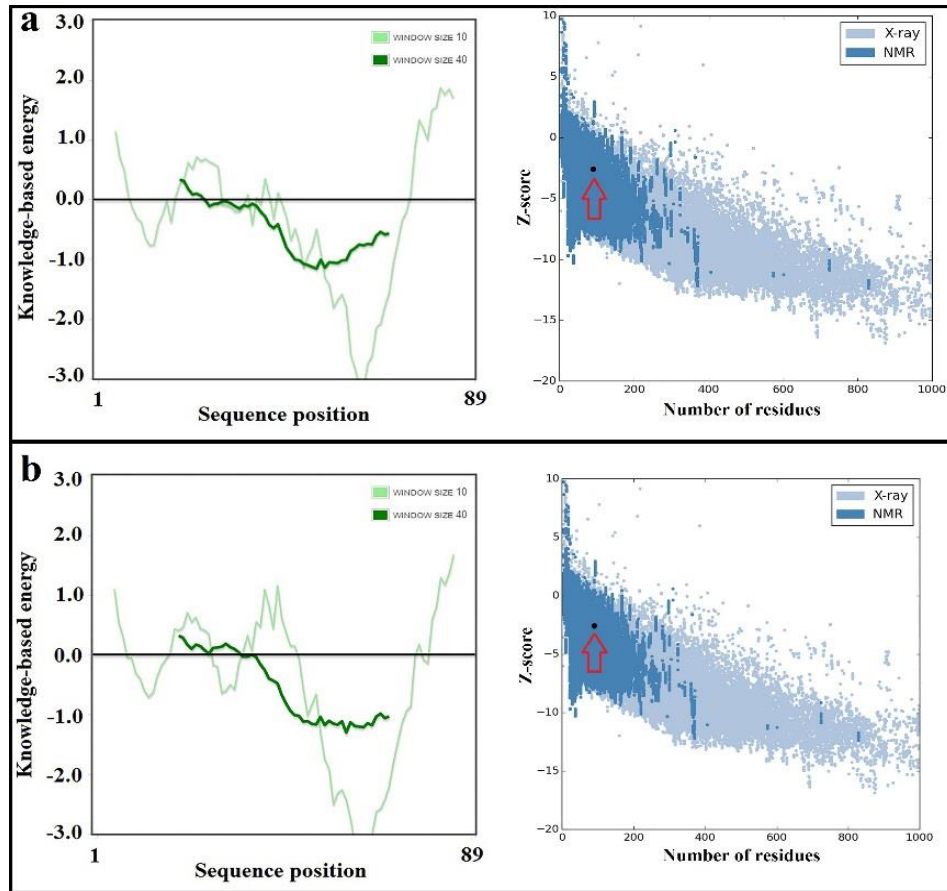


Fig. S11. ProSA-web z-score and energy plot for modeled 3D structures of DLA-DRB1*01501 and 01101 alleles. **a)** The energy plot (left) and ProSA-based z-score (right) of the modeled DLA-DRB1*01501. **b)** The energy plot (left) and ProSA-based z-score (right) of the modeled DLA-DRB1*01101. The negative energy values were correlate to the stable residues. The black dots into the NMR spectroscopy region indicate z-score of the models.

Sequence 1: 696		Sequence 2: 696		Number of mismatched bases: 22 (3.16%)		Number of mismatched codons: 15 (6.47%)	
1st Seq	1	ATG AAA TTT	GAA	CGC CAG GAT GAT GCG GTG GCG GAA CTG GAT ACC CTG CCG GAA GAA AAA TTT GAA CGC CAG	CGC	AGC AGC TGG CGC GTG ATT AGC AGC	
2nd Seq		ATG AAA TTT	GAG	CGC CAG GAT GAT GCG GTG GCG GAA CTG GAT ACC CTG CCG GAA GAA AAA TTT GAA CGC CAG	AGG	AGC AGC TGG CGC GTG ATT AGC AGC	
1st Seq	100v	ATT GAA CAG AAA	CAT	GAA TAT GGC GCG GAA GCG CTG GAA CGC GCG GGC GAT GAT GCG GTG GCG GAA CTG GAT ACC CTG CCG GAA GAA AAA TTT GAA	CGC	*	
2nd Seq	100	ATT GAA CAG AAA	CAC	GAA TAT GGC GCG GAA GCG CTG GAA CGC GCG GGC GAT GAT GCG GTG GCG GAA CTG GAT ACC CTG CCG GAA GAA AAA TTT GAA	CGA	*	
1st Seq	199	CAG CCG AGC AGC	TGG	CGC GTG ATT AGC AGC ATT GAA CAG AAA GGC CCG AGC CTG ACC	CTG	TGG AAC AGC GAT GCG GGC GAT ACC GAT GCG GCG GAA	
2nd Seq		CAG CCG	TCA TCG	TGG	CGC GTG ATT AGC AGC ATT GAA CAG AAA GGC CCG AGC CTG ACC	TTA	TGG AAC AGC GAT GCG GGC GAT ACC GAT GCG GCG GAA
1st Seq	298	CCG CCG AAA GCG GAT GGC GGC AGC AGC GGC GGC ATG AGC AGC CTG AGC AAA GAA GAA AAC GTG	TAT	ATG GCG AAA CTG TGC GAA CAG TGC GAA CGC	TAT	ATG GCG AAA CTG TGC GAA CAG TGC GAA CGC	
2nd Seq		CCG CCG AAA GCG GAT GGC GGC AGC AGC GGC GGC ATG AGC AGC CTG AGC AAA GAA GAA AAC GTG	TAC	ATG GCG AAA CTG TGC GAA CAG TGC GAA CGC	TAC	ATG GCG AAA CTG TGC GAA CAG TGC GAA CGC	
1st Seq	397	TAT GAT GAA GGC	GGC	AGC AGC GGC GGC CCG AAA GCG	TTT	GAT GAT GCG GTG GCG GAA CTG ACC CTG CCG GAA GAA AGC TAT AAA GAT GGC GGC AGC	
2nd Seq		TAT GAT GAA GGC	GGT	AGC AGC GGC GGC CCG AAA GCG	TTC	GAT GAT GCG GTG GCG GAA CTG ACC CTG CCG GAA GAA AGC TAT AAA GAT GGC GGC AGC	
1st Seq	496	AGC GGC GGC TTT TGC ACC GGC GAT GAA CCG AAA CAG GCG AGC GAT AAC AGC GGC GGC AGC AGC GGC GGC	GGC	AGC GGC GGC AGC AGC GGC GGC	GGC	GCG CCG CCG	
2nd Seq		AGC GGC GGC TTT TGC ACC GGC GAT GAA CCG AAA CAG GCG AGC GAT AAC AGC GGC GGC AGC AGC GGC GGC	GGT	AGC GGC GGC AGC AGC GGC GGC	GGT	GCG CCG CCG	
1st Seq	595	AGC AGC ATT GAA	CAG	AAA CAT GAT GGC GAT GCG AAA ATG	CAG	ATT GCG AAA AAA GTG CCG GAA GAA GGC GGC GGC GGC GGC CAT CAT CAT CAT	
2nd Seq		AGC AGC ATT GAA	CAA	AAA CAT GAT GGC GAT GCG AAA ATG	CAA	ATT GCG AAA AAA GTG CCG GAA GAA GGC GGC GGC GGC GGC CAT CAT CAT CAT	
1st Seq	694	CAT					
2nd Seq		CAT					

Fig. S12. Comparison of the vaccine construct mRNA sequence before and after codon optimization. In 15 codons (red boxes), the unfavorable codons were replaced with favorable codons.

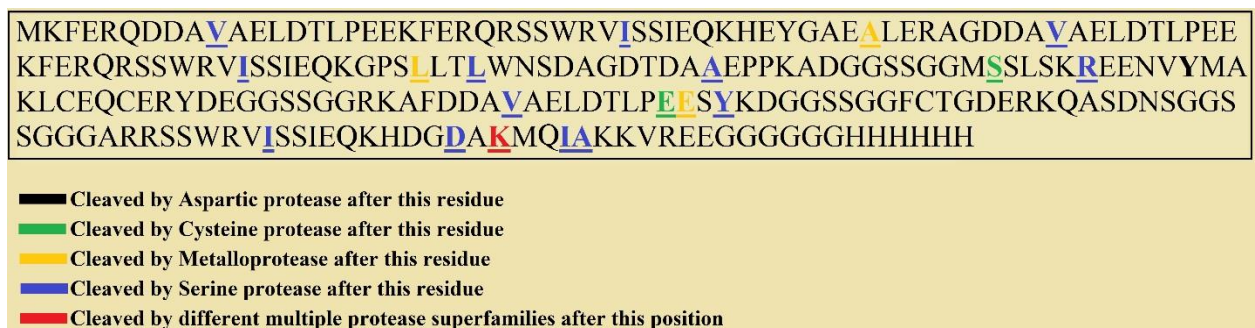


Fig. S13. The predicted cleavage sites of multiple protease families and based on PROSPER web-server. The predicted cleavage sites are colored and described in the legend.

Table S1. The modeling validation values for the MHC 3D-models

Class II MHC alleles	C-score*	TM-score [¶]	RMSD	ProSA z-score
DLA-DRB1*01501	1.53	0.93±0.06	1.0±1.0Å	-2.59
DLA-DRB1*01101	1.50	0.92±0.06	1.0±1.0Å	-2.59

* C-score is typically ranged between five and two, where the higher values imply for more reliable model. [¶] Normal range of TM-score is 0-1. TM-score value more than 0.5 is relate to the model with the correct topology.

Table S2. The parameters of codon usage bias before and after vaccine construct optimization.

Parameter	Before optimization	After optimization
CAI	0.95	1.0
Nc	13.52	15.75
tAI	0.3639	0.3661
Overall G/C content (%)	59.05	58.33
G/C content at 1 st place (%)	65.94	65.51
G/C content at 2 nd place (%)	47.84	47.84
G/C content at 3 rd place (%)	63.36	61.63

CAI: Codon adaptation index; **Nc:** Effective number of codons; **tAI:** tRNA adaptation index

Table S3. The predicted Eg14-3-3 cleavage sites of individual proteases and the sequences

Enzyme superfamily	Protease type	Cleavage sequence	position	Score
Aspartic protease	HIV-1 retropepsin	ENVY↓MAKL	122	1.14
Cysteine protease	Cathepsin K	TLPE↓ESYK	157	1.17
	Cathepsin K	GGMS↓SLSK	112	1.14
Metalloprotease	Matrix metallopeptidase-9	GDAK↓MQIA	210	1.19
	Matrix metallopeptidase-9	GPSL↓LTLW	84	1.16
	Matrix metallopeptidase-9	GAEA↓LERA	44	1.11
	Matrix metallopeptidase-9	LPEE↓SYKD	158	0.95
	Elastase-2	WRVI↓SSIE	74	1.07
	Elastase-2	WRVI↓SSIE	198	1.07
	Elastase-2	WRVI↓SSIE	31	1.07
Serine protease	Elastase-2	KMQI↓AKKV	213	1.03
	Elastase-2	MQIA↓KKVR	214	0.98

↓ represents the proteases cleavage sites