

Table S1. Amino acids that are involved in the interaction between antibody 3C11 and RBD

3C11 to RBD			
Light chain		RBD	contacts(16)
FR2	52TYR	483VAL, 484GLU, 485GLY	5, 3, 2
LCDR2	53ASP	483VAL	1
FR3	56LYS	479PRO, 480CYS, 481ASN	1, 2, 1
LCDR3	94ARG	483VAL	1

3C11 to RBD			
Heavy chain		RBD	contacts(153)
FR1	1GLU	449TYR	1
HCDR1	26GLY	449TYR	22
	27PHE	449TYR	13
	28ALA	449TYR, 452LEU	4, 2
	31THR	490PHE	4
	32TYR	484GLU	2
FR3	74ASN	450ASN	1
	75ALA	346ARG, 450ASN	3, 3
	77ASN	450ASN	4
HCDR3	100LEU	483VAL, 484GLU	3, 9
	101ARG	472ILE, 482GLY, 483VAL, 484GLU, 490PHE	2, 3, 1, 23, 27
	102TYR	470THR, 472ILE, 482GLY, 483VAL, 490PHE	7, 1, 6, 1, 7
	103SER	482GLY, 483VAL	1, 2
	108ASP	484GLU	1

Table S2. Amino acids that are involved in the interaction between antibody 3G10 and RBD

3G10 to RBD			
Light chain		RBD	contacts(109)
FR1	2ILE	505TYR	4
LCDR1	27GLN	502GLY,503VAL	3, 1
	28GLY	501ASN, 502GLY, 500THR, 505TYR	11, 6, 4, 3
	29ILE	505TYR	4
	30SER	501ASN, 498GLN, 496GLY	6, 8, 6
	31THR	449TYR, 498GLN	2, 1
FR3	32TYR	403ARG, 505TYR, 496GLY, 495TYR	2, 4, 9, 4
	67SER	498GLN	4
LCDR3	68GLY	498GLN, 500THR	1,1
	90LEU	505TYR	4
	92ASN	417LYS, 403ARG, 453TYR	5, 5, 2
	93SER	403ARG, 505TYR	5, 4

3G10 to RBD			
Heavy chain		RBD	contacts(271)
FR1	2VAL	486PHE	5
HCDR1	26GLY	487ASN, 486PHE	4, 1
	27LEU	487ASN, 475ALA, 476GLY	5, 3, 2
	28THR	475ALA, 476GLY, 458LYS, 477SER	9,6,1,4
	30SER	458LYS	9
	31SER	458LYS,473TYR, 475ALA, 474GLN	11,9,3,2
	32ASN	475ALA	8
	33TYR	456PHE, 455LEU, 421TYR, 417LYS	4,9,3,3
HCDR2	52TYR	421TYR, 420ASP, 416GLY, 417LYS	7, 4, 7, 7
	53ALA	421TYR, 458LYS, 457ARG, 473ARG	4, 8, 2, 1
	54GLY	421TYR,458LYS,460ASN,457ARG,459SER	5,4,10,1,2
	56SER	420ASP, 415THR, 416GLY, 460ASN	6, 6, 1, 1
FR3	58PHE	416GLY, 415THR	4, 7
HCDR3	97ARG	487ASN, 489TYR, 486PHE, 475ALA	5, 5, 4, 1
	99LEU	456PHE, 455LEU, 489TYR	9, 1,10
	100SER	455LEU, 417LYS	2,1
	101TYR	455LEU,493GLN, 453TYR, 494SER	2,26,1,1
	102TYR	456PHE, 493GLN, 455LEU	3, 5, 1
	105ASP	486PHE, 489TYR	3,1
	106VAL	486PHE	2

Figure S1. Characterization of RBD-specific antibody response and neutralizing activity in convalescent plasma (A) RBD-specific responses of convalescent plasma. The binding capacity is indicated as optical density (OD) measured at 450 nm in the Y-axis and plasma reciprocal dilution in the X-axis. Plasma from healthy people was set as negative control. The results are shown as averages with standard deviations of triplicate experiments. (B) The neutralizing activity of convalescent plasma against WT pseudovirus.

Figure S2. Neutralizing activity (IC₅₀, µg/mL) of isolated antibodies against WH-1 virus (A) Antibodies of donor CZ; (B) Antibodies of donor WJQ.

Figure S3. Alignment of heavy chain or light chain of neutralizing antibodies with their germlines. A. V_H and V_K of 1D7, B. V_H and V_K of 3G10, C. V_H and V_K of 3C11.

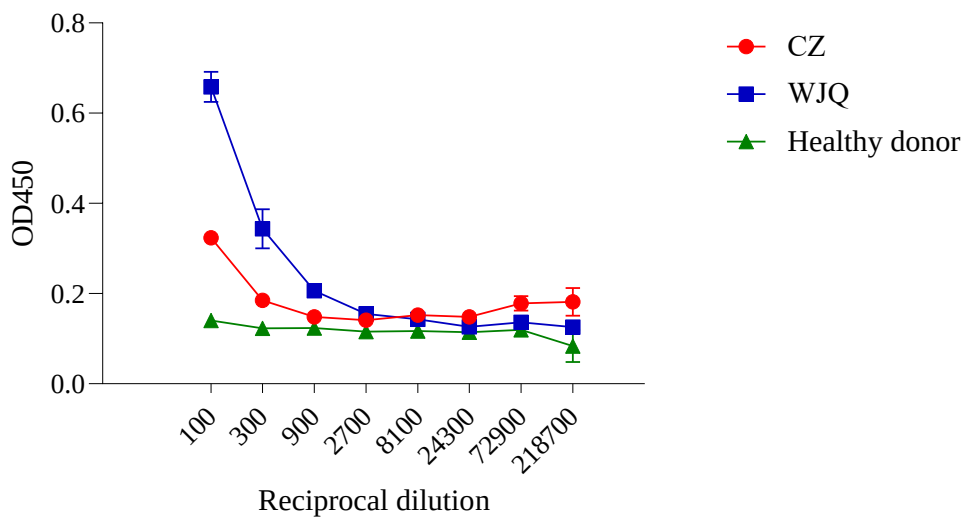
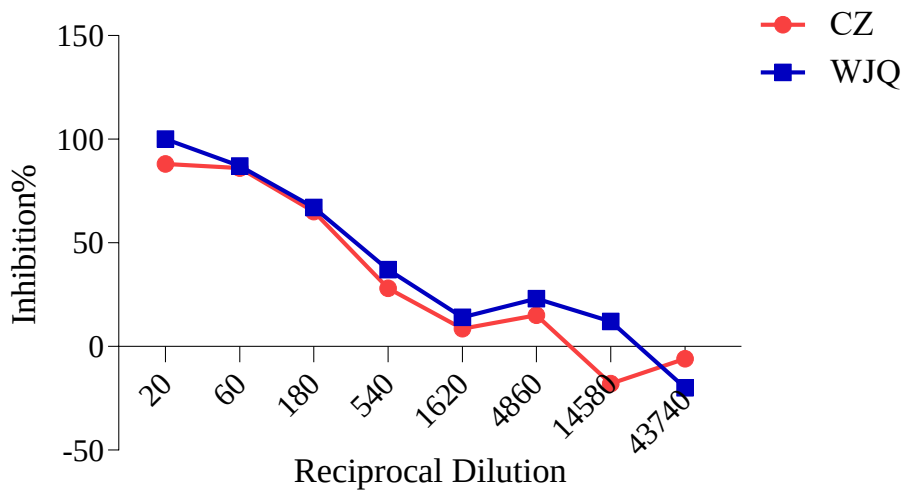
Figure S4. Antibodyomics analysis of the donor CZ by unbiased deep-sequencing. (A) Germline distributions of Heavy chains, kappa chains and lambda chains. The x-axis indicates the distribution of germlines, whereas the y-axis indicates the proportion of acquired sequences. (B) Percentages of sequences with different somatic hypermutation rates in the whole

repertoire. The x-axis represents the SHM rates and the y-axis indicates the sequence proportion. (C) Analysis of CDR3 loop lengths of different germ lines. The x-axis represents the CDR3 lengths of the heavy chains, κ chains and λ chains, respectively. The y-axis indicates the proportion of sequences with diverse CDR3 lengths.

Figure S5. Antibody repertoire of the donor WJQ by deep-sequencing. (A) Germline distributions of Heavy chains, kappa chains and lambda chains. (B) Percentages of sequences with different somatic hypermutation rates in the whole repertoire. The x-axis represents the SHM rates and the y-axis indicates the sequence proportion. (C) CDR3 loop lengths of each germline.

Figure S6. Chord diagram representation of V and J frequency and their associations in antibody repertoires. The size of the inner segments corresponds to the number of sequences of each gene, and the diagrams are color-coded to indicate the pairing network of the VH and VJ. (A) Donor CZ. (B) Donor WJQ.

Figure S7. Neutralizing activity of isolated antibodies against BA.5, BF.7 and XBB, respectively.

A**Fig S1****B**

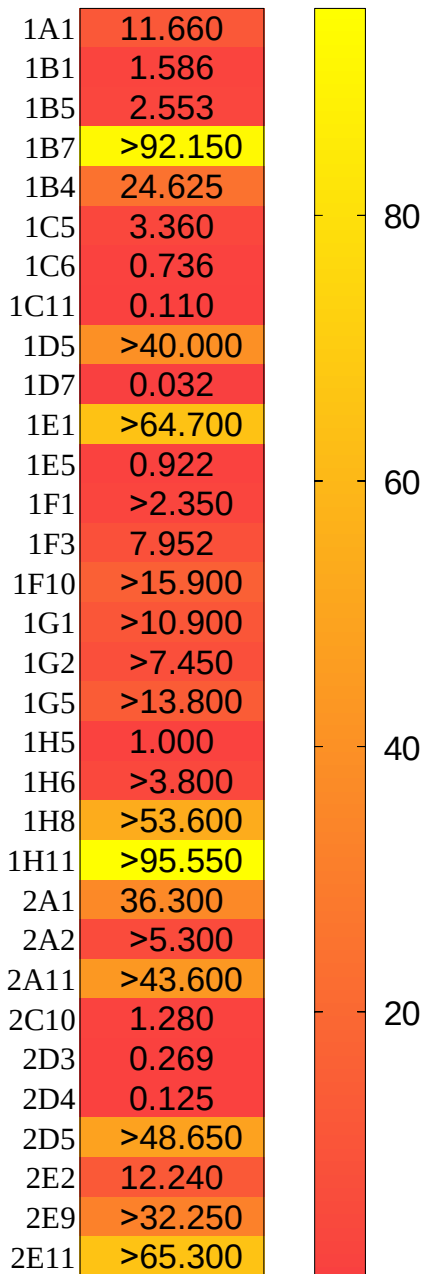
A

Fig S2

Pseudovirus

WH-1 IC50($\mu\text{g/mL}$)

Antibodies of CZ

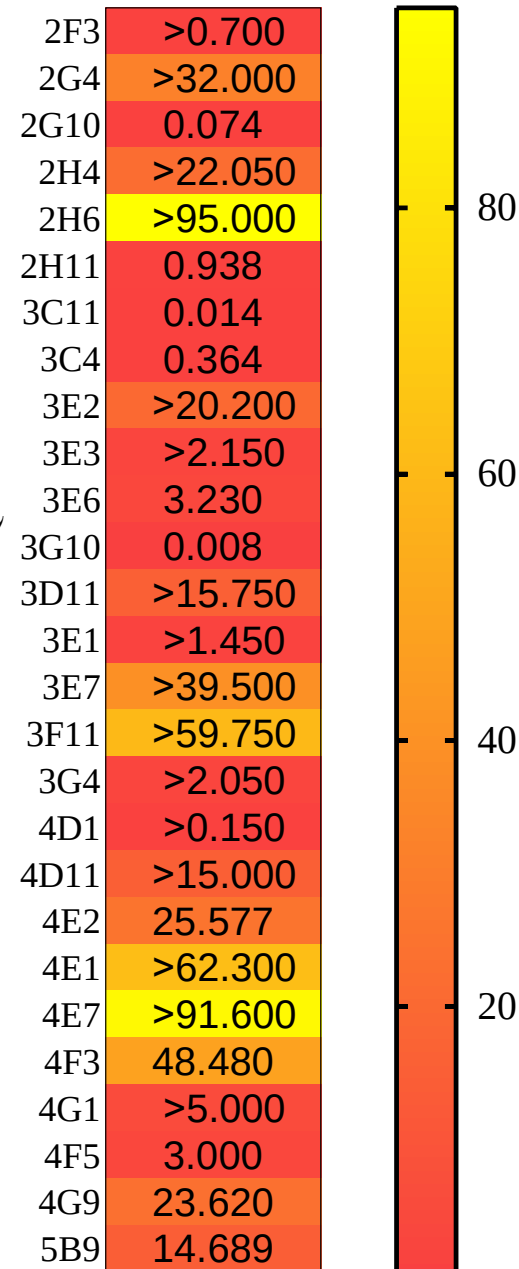


B

Pseudovirus

WH-1 IC50($\mu\text{g/mL}$)

Antibodies of WJQ



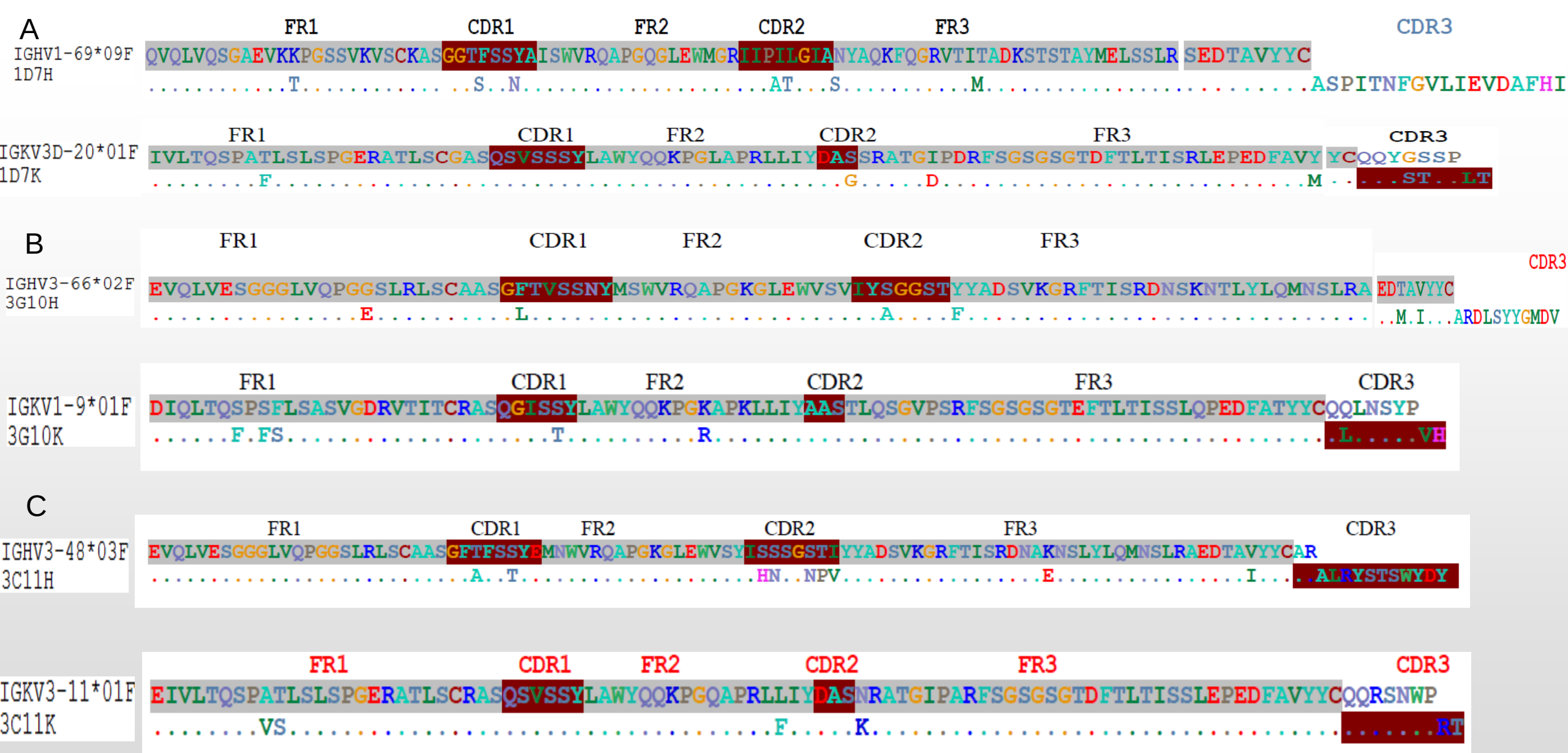
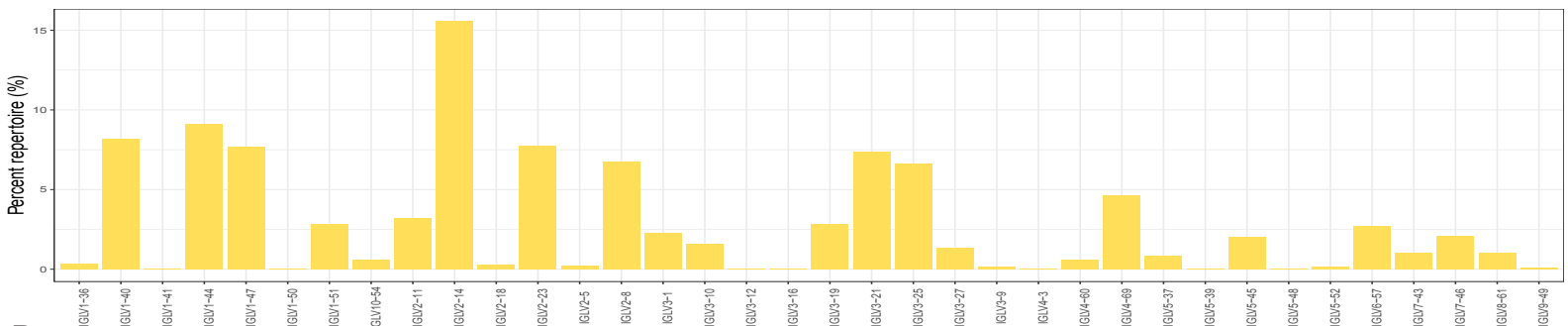
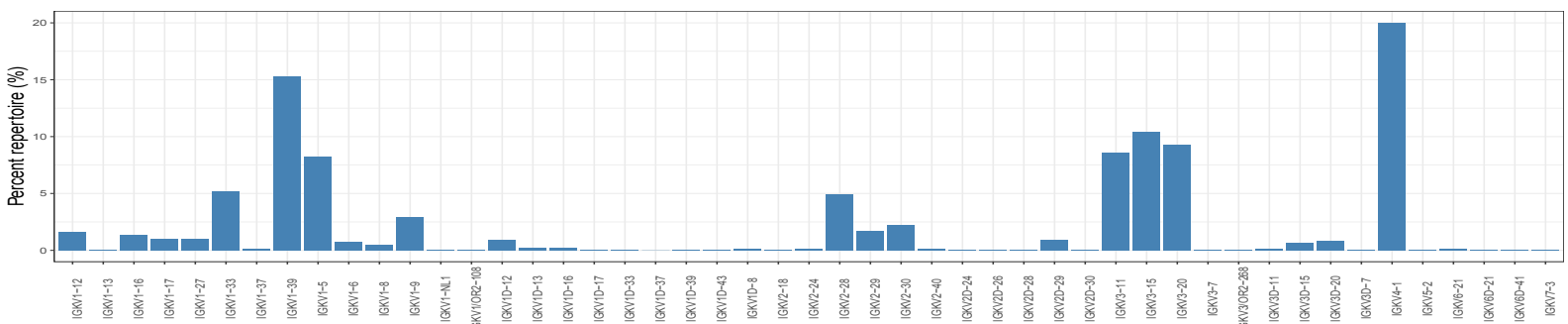
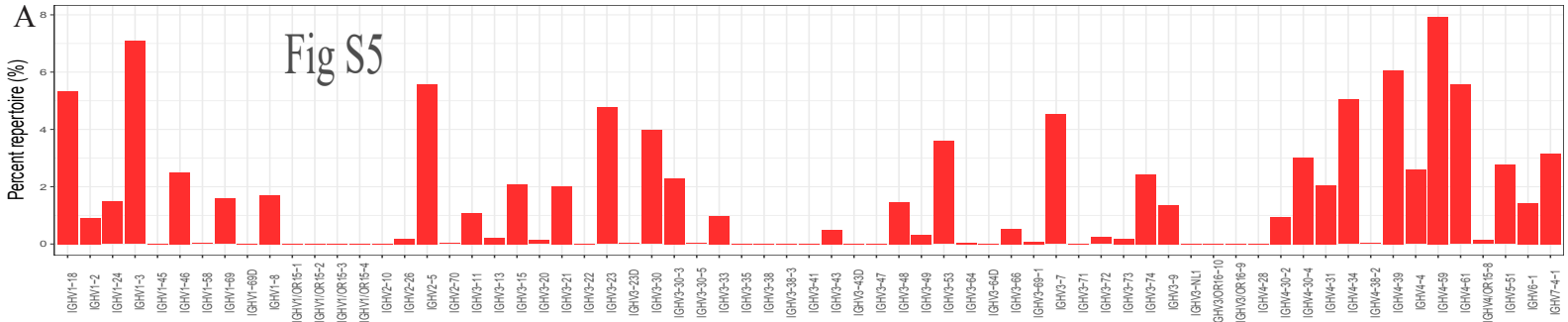


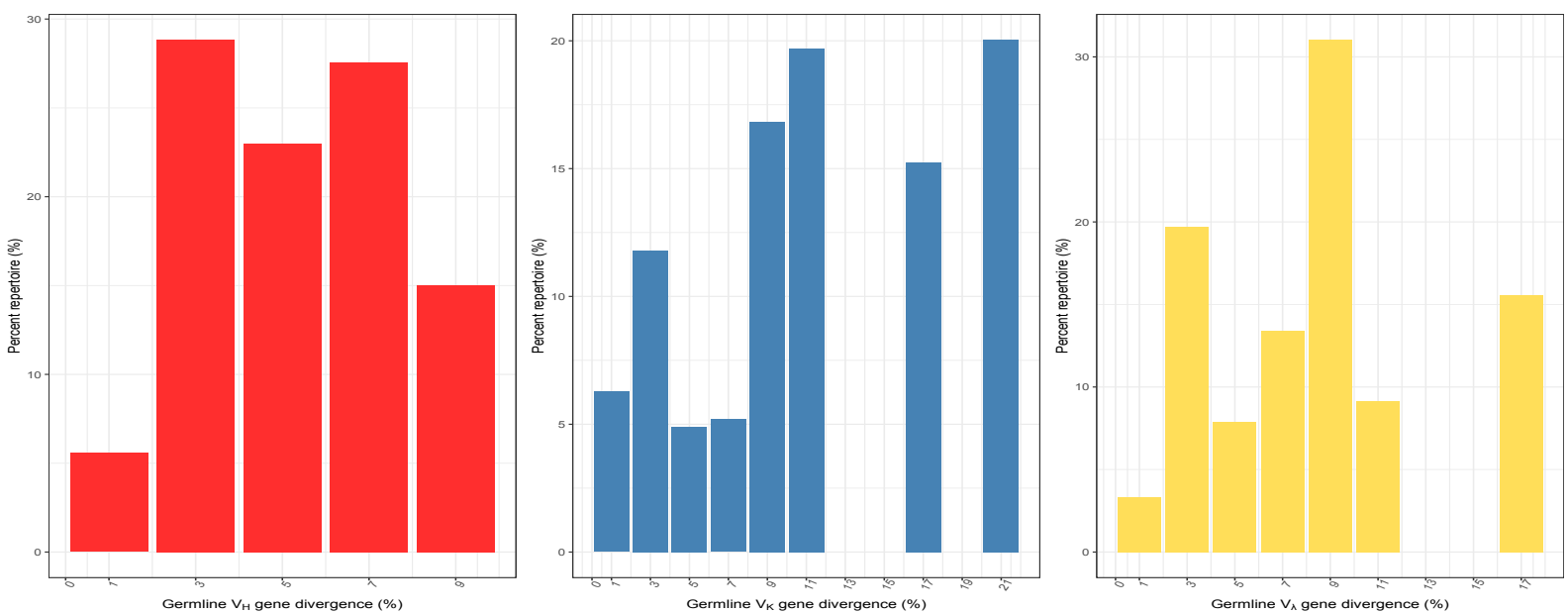
Fig S3



Fig S5



B



C

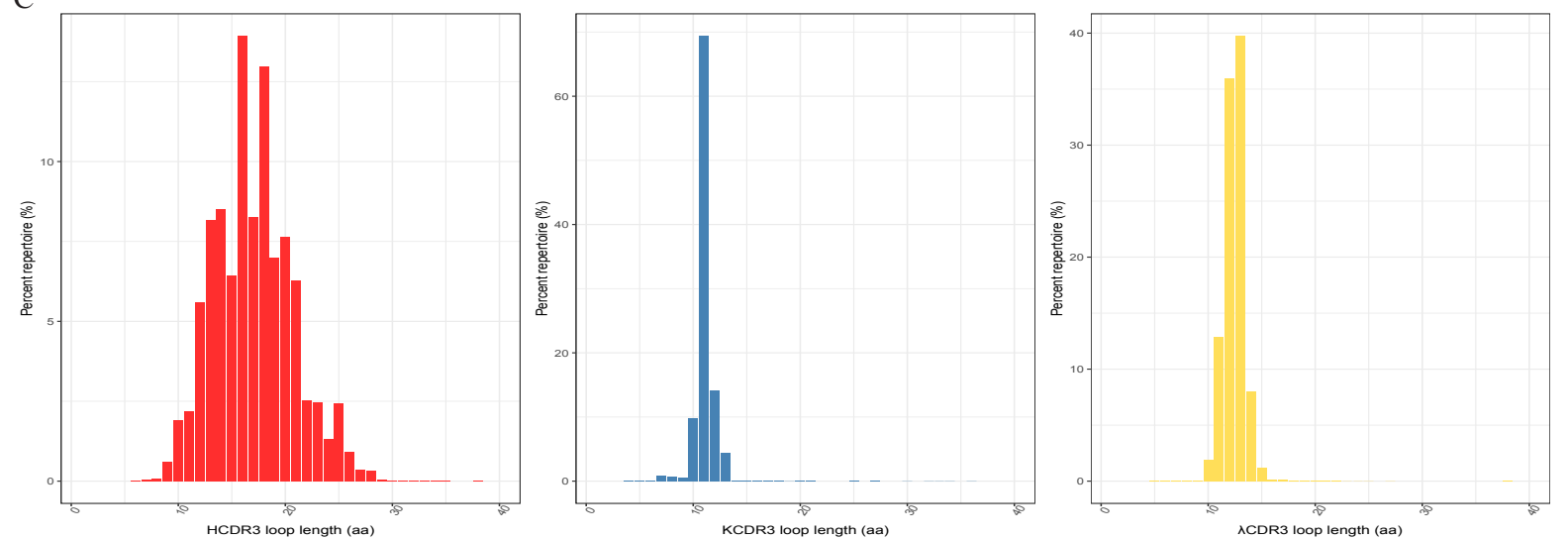


Figure S6

A

B

WJQ

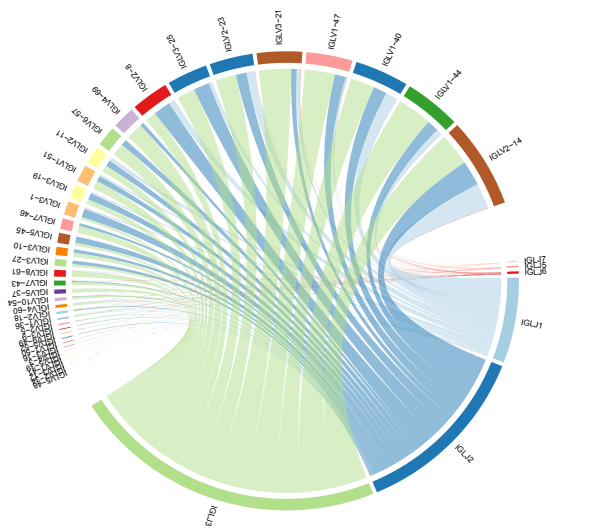
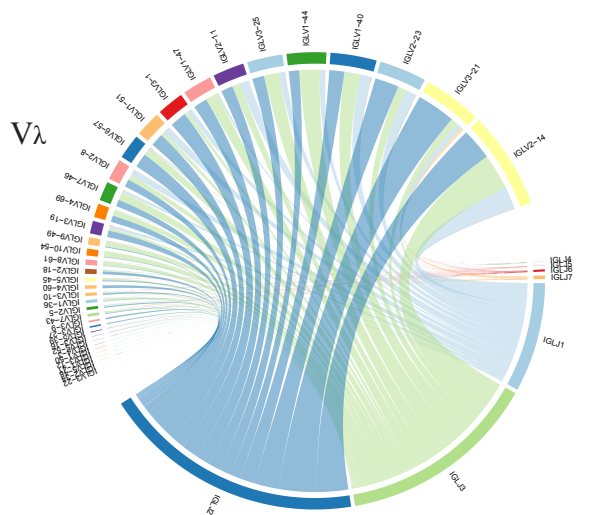
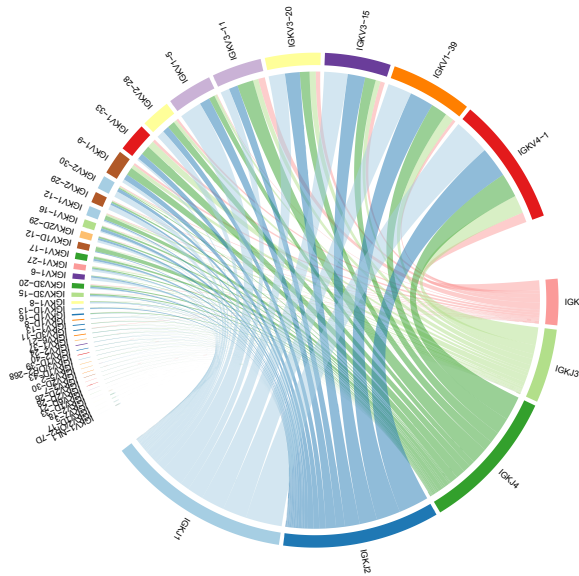
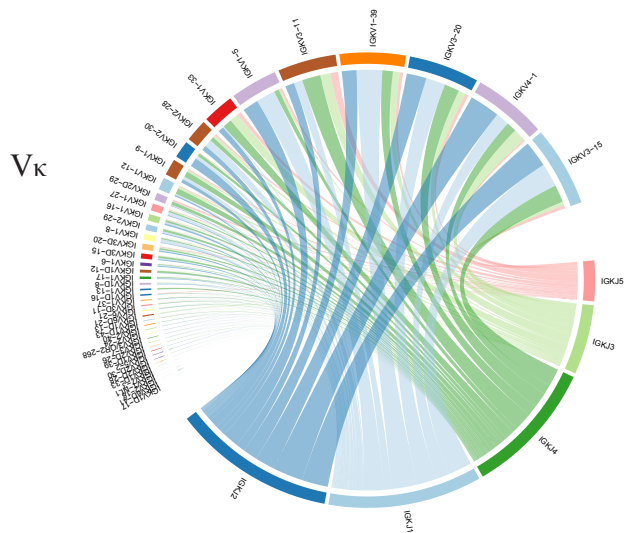
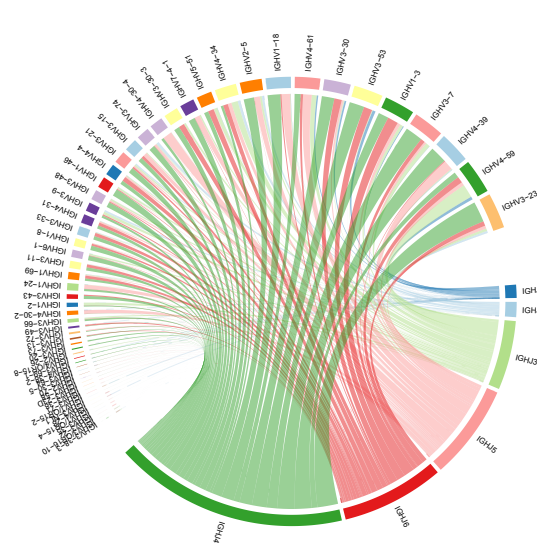
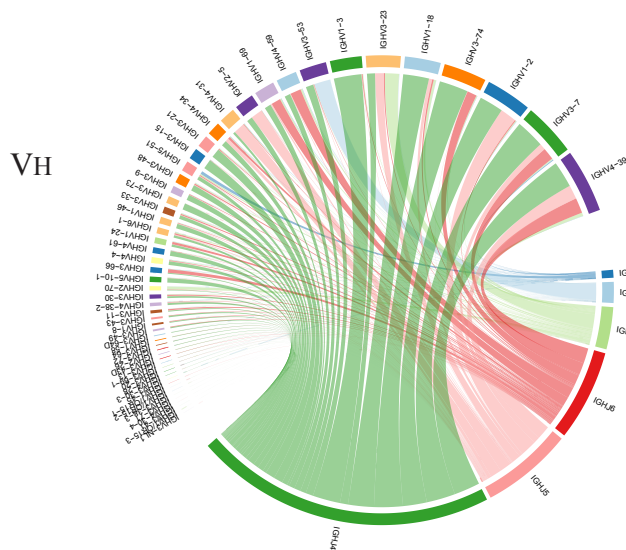
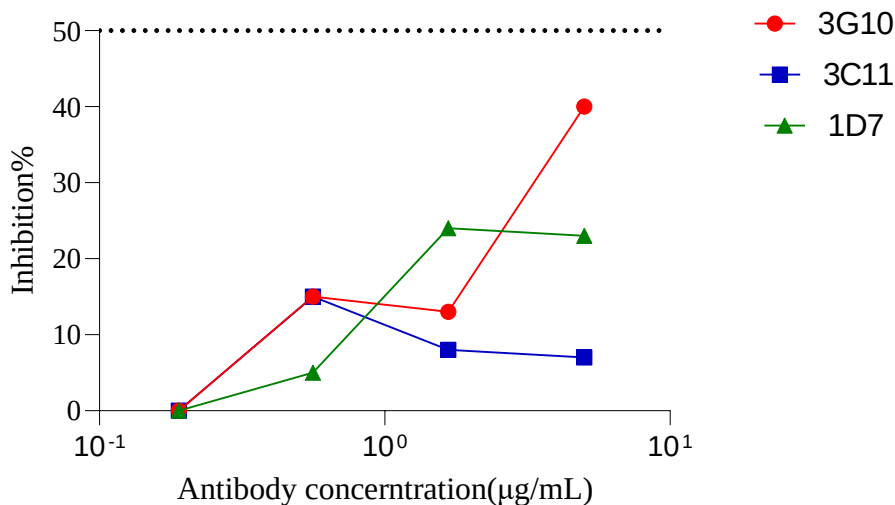
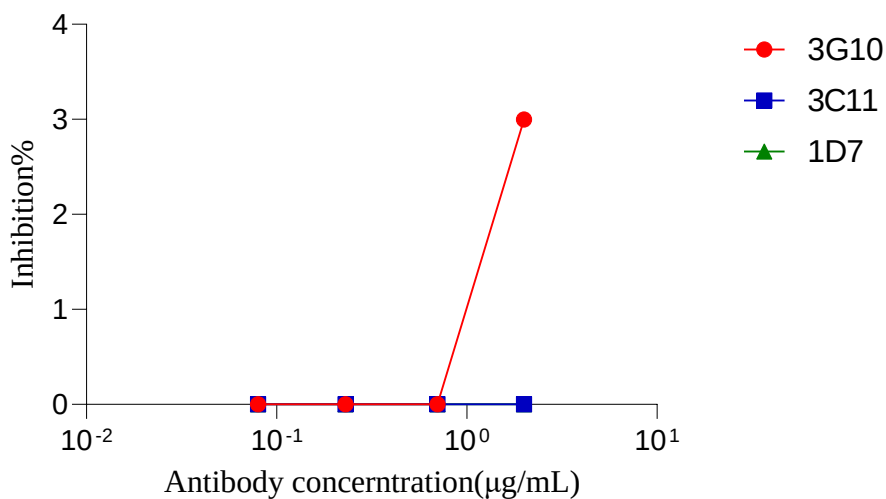


Figure S7

BA.5



BF.7



XBB

