

## Supplementary Figures:

**Figure S1.** Antibody isotyping of mice serum vaccinated with diverse subtypes of NA<sub>tet</sub> or NA<sub>mono</sub> proteins. (A to F) The isotypes of NA-specific antibodies of serum from mice vaccinated with H1N1<sub>PR8</sub>NA<sub>tet</sub> (A), H1N1<sub>PR8</sub>NA<sub>mono</sub> (B), H5N1<sub>VN</sub>NA<sub>tet</sub> (C), H5N1<sub>VN</sub>NA<sub>mono</sub> (D), H7N9<sub>SH</sub>NA<sub>tet</sub> (F) and H7N9<sub>SH</sub>NA<sub>mono</sub> (G) were determined via ELISA.

**Figure S2.** The protective efficacy of H1N1<sub>p09</sub>NA<sub>tet</sub> and H3N2<sub>HK</sub>NA<sub>tet</sub>. (A) The experimental design for immunization and challenge studies. Six- to eight-week-old BALB/c mice were immunized twice at 2-week interval with 20 µg of H1N1<sub>p09</sub>NA<sub>tet</sub> and H3N2<sub>HK</sub>NA<sub>tet</sub> proteins adjuvanted with aluminum (i.p.) respectively. Mice were challenged with 5 LD<sub>50</sub> of A/PR8 (H1N1) virus intranasally (i.n.) two weeks after the final immunization. (B to E) Survival rates (B and D) and weight loss (C and E) were monitored for 14 days post-infection.

**Figure S1**



