

THE LANCET Microbe

Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Zhu X, Gebo KA, Abraham AG, et al. Dynamics of inflammatory responses after SARS-CoV-2 infection by vaccination status in the USA: a prospective cohort study. *Lancet Microbe* 2023; published online Aug 7. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247\(23\)00171-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247(23)00171-4).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX

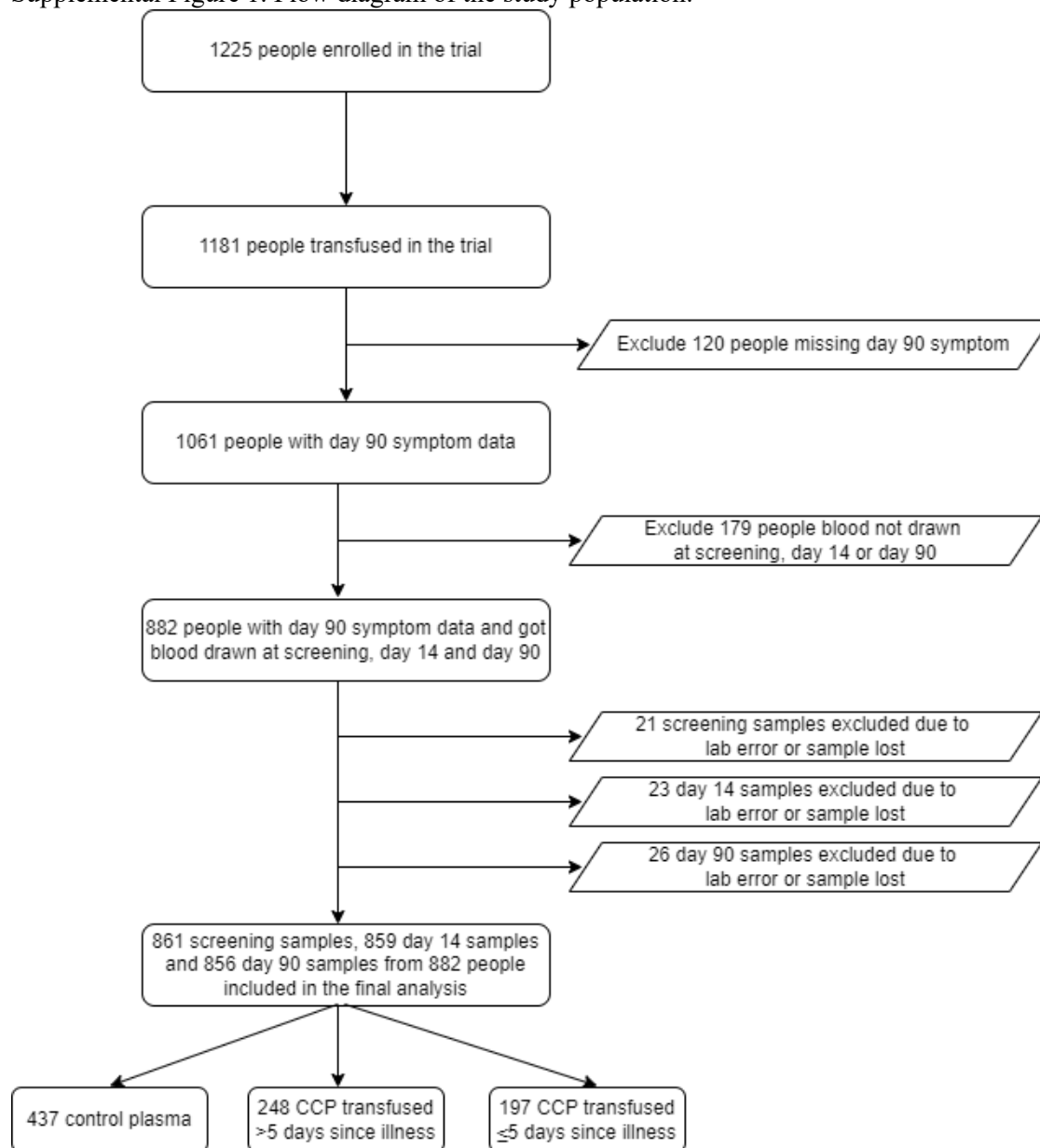
Dynamics of inflammatory responses after SARS-CoV-2 infection by vaccination status: a prospective cohort study

Xianming Zhu, et al.

Table of Contents

Supplemental Figure 1. Flow diagram of the study population.	2
Supplemental Table 1. Prevalence of sample imputed values and outlier values that were excluded.....	3
Supplemental Figure 2. The distribution of log ₁₀ transformed cytokine and chemokine levels at screening by screening vaccination status.....	4
Supplemental Figure 3. The distribution of log ₁₀ transformed cytokine and chemokine levels at day 14 by day 14 vaccination status.	5
Supplemental Figure 4. The distribution of log ₁₀ transformed cytokine and chemokine levels at day 90 by day 90 vaccination status.	6
Supplemental Figure 5. Day 14 cytokine levels stratified by day 14 vaccination status	7
Supplemental Figure 6. Differences of the cytokine levels between unvaccinated and partially vaccinated participants.....	8
Supplemental Figure 7. Differences of the cytokine levels between partially and fully vaccinated participants.....	9
Supplemental Figure 8. Sensitivity analysis to compare the cytokine and chemokine levels between unvaccinated and fully vaccinated participants after censoring the visits among individuals with a change in vaccination status.....	10
Supplemental Figure 9. Sensitivity analysis to compare the cytokine and chemokine levels between unvaccinated and fully vaccinated participants stratified by age.....	11
Supplemental Figure 10. Sensitivity analysis to compare the cytokine and chemokine levels between unvaccinated and fully vaccinated participants stratified by sex.....	13
Supplemental Table 2. Comparison of the slope of the daily changes of cytokine levels from screening to day 90 between vaccination groups.	15
Supplemental Figure 11. Cytokine levels at day 90 between mRNA COVID vaccine (n=127) and adenovirus-vector COVID vaccine (n=12) among pre-enrollment fully vaccinated participants.	16
Supplemental Figure 12. The correlation of cytokine levels at screening and days since fully vaccination among pre-enrollment fully vaccinated participants.....	17

Supplemental Figure 1. Flow diagram of the study population.



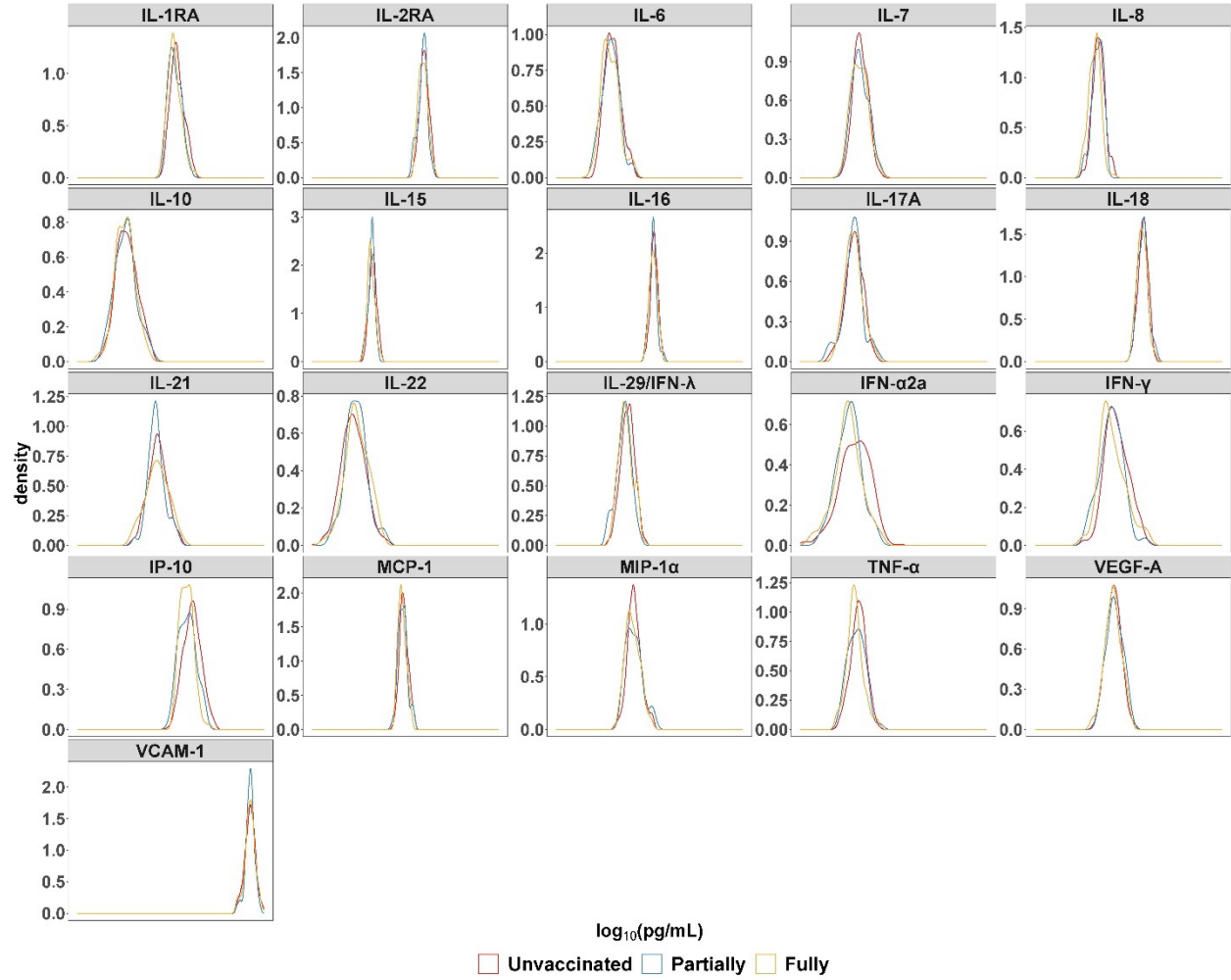
Note: this figure has already been published on <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2023.02.13.23285855v1>

Supplemental Table 1. Prevalence of sample imputed values and outlier values that were excluded.

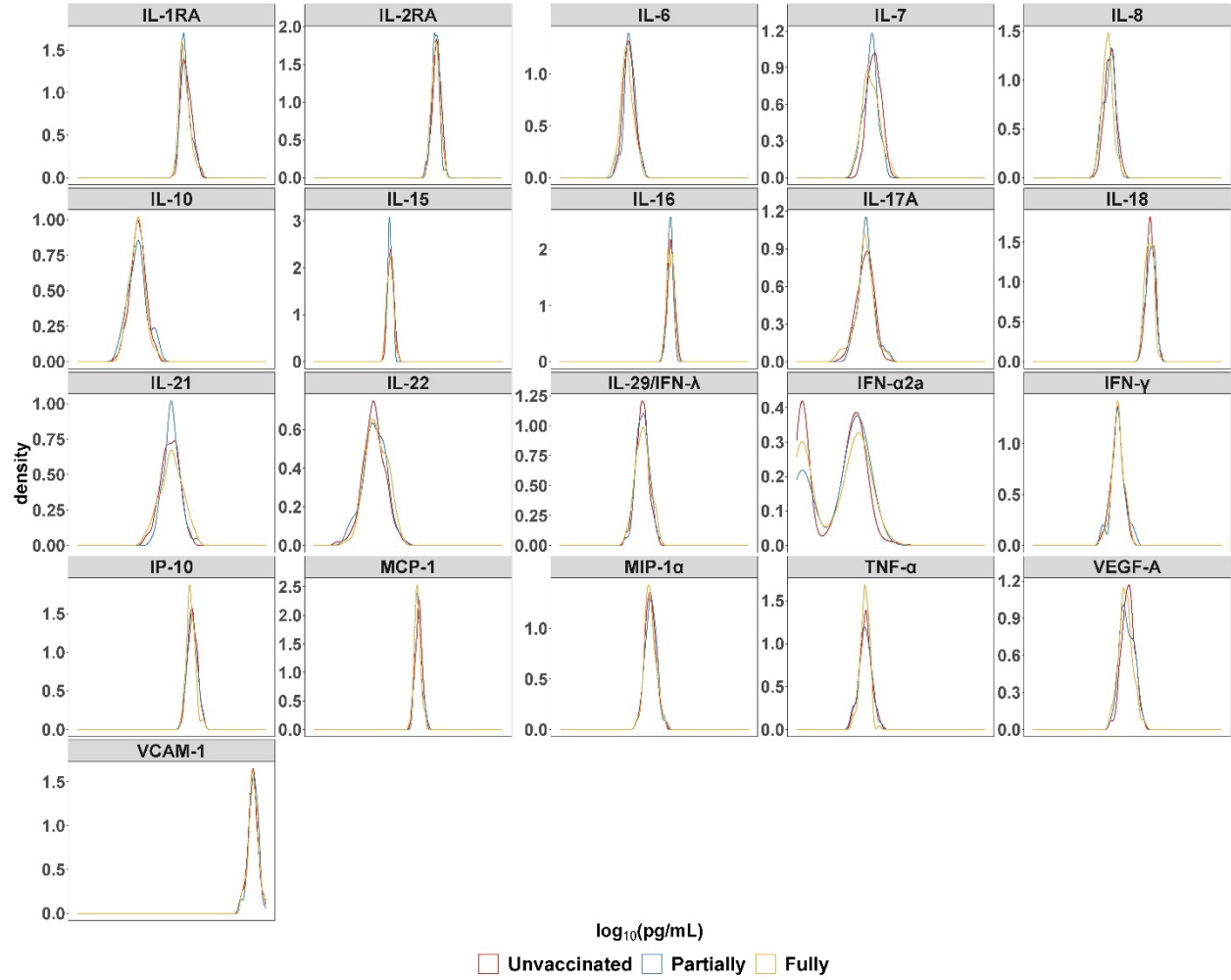
Analyte	Prevalence of imputed values (n=2646 person-visits)	Prevalence of outliers (n=2646 person-visits)
IL-1RA	0.1%	2.2%
IL-2RA	0.0%	1.9%
IL-6	0.9%	3.4%
IL-7	0.2%	0.5%
IL-8	0.6%	6.1%
IL-10	7.6%	6.5%
IL-15	0.0%	2.7%
IL-16	0.0%	2.2%
IL-17A	19.8%	12.0%
IL-18	0.4%	7.1%
IL-21	5.3%	2.4%
IL-22	25.6%	16.5%
IL-29/IFN- λ	2.1%	4.0%
IFN- α 2a	40.4%	5.4%
IFN- γ	4.3%	8.8%
IP-10	0.4%	3.7%
MCP-1	0.6%	3.4%
MIP-1 α	9.0%	7.9%
TNF- α	2.5%	7.6%
VEGF-A	0.6%	2.6%
VCAM-1	1.5%	5.3%

Note: Missing values were the cytokine levels outside of the assay fit curve range (specific to each plate and analyte) and were imputed. Outliers were the cytokine levels above $Q3+1.5\times IQR$ or below $Q1-1.5\times IQR$ for each cytokine (specific to each visit and each analyte) and were excluded.

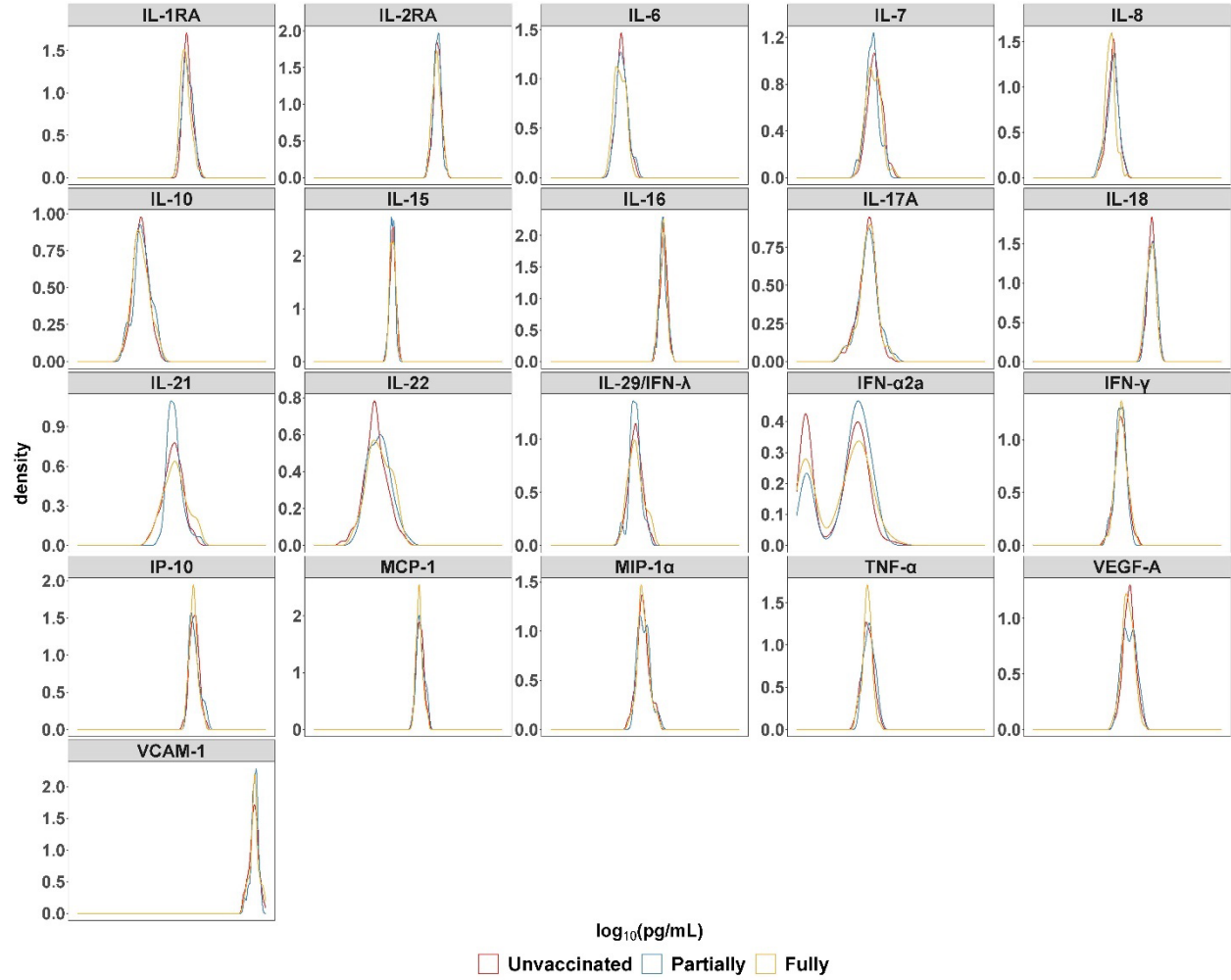
Supplemental Figure 2. The distribution of \log_{10} transformed cytokine and chemokine levels at screening by screening vaccination status.



Supplemental Figure 3. The distribution of \log_{10} transformed cytokine and chemokine levels at day 14 by day 14 vaccination status.

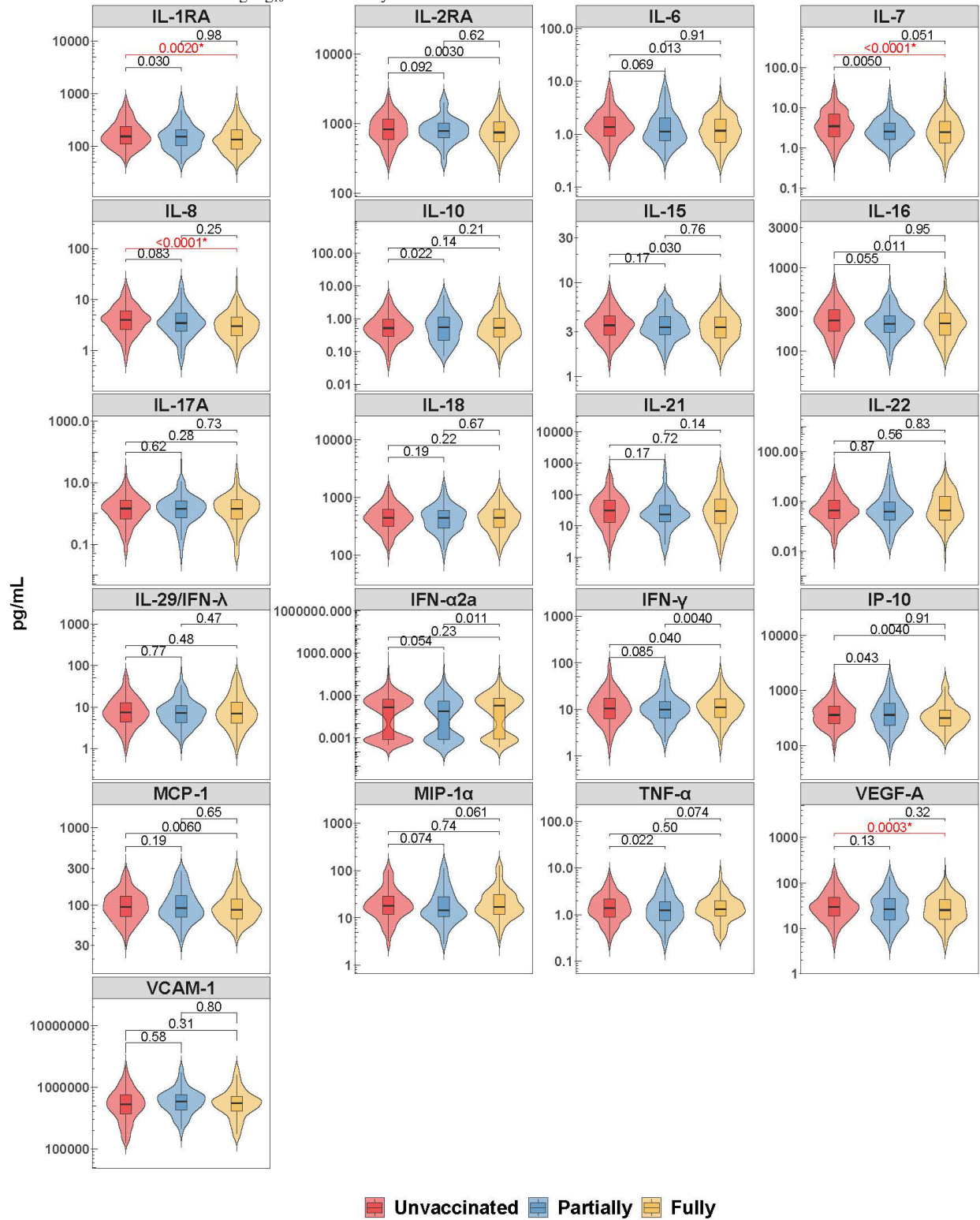


Supplemental Figure 4. The distribution of \log_{10} transformed cytokine and chemokine levels at day 90 by day 90 vaccination status.



Supplemental Figure 5. Day 14 cytokine levels stratified by day 14 vaccination status

Note: *Statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparison using Bonferroni correction with a p-value cut off of 0.0024. P values were calculated from student t-tests using log₁₀ transformed cytokine and chemokine levels.



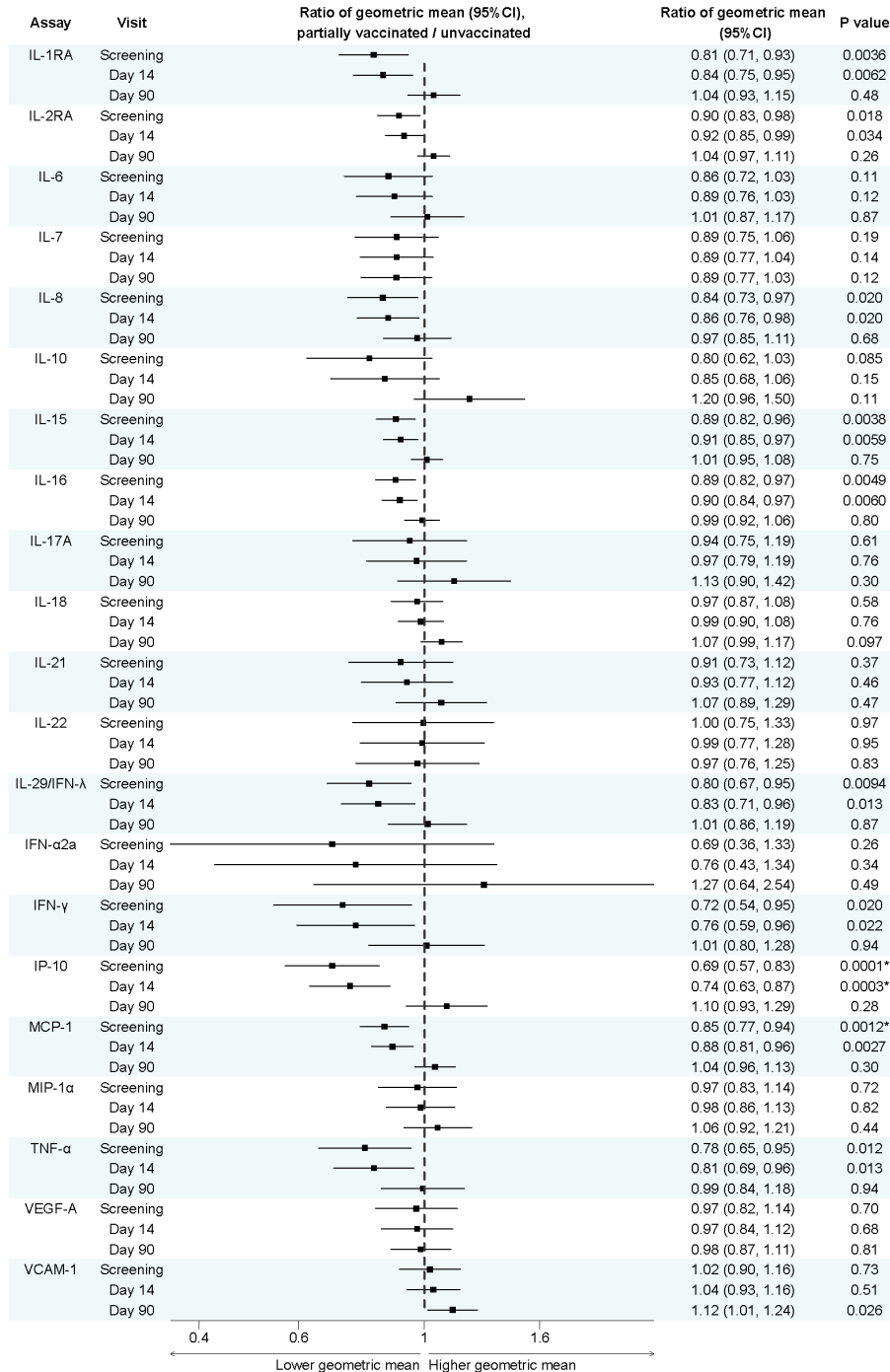
Supplemental Figure 6. Differences of the cytokine levels between unvaccinated and partially vaccinated participants.

Note: ratio (95% CI) of geometric mean between the unvaccinated (denominator) and partially vaccinated (numerator) in pg/mL of each cytokine and chemokine are presented.

Each analyte had a separate mixed effect model and all the models were adjusted for age, sex, BMI, hypertension, diabetes, treatment arms, and COVID-19 waves. Treatment arms were not adjusted at screening, since participants were not transfused at screening.

Among the covariates, only BMI have missing data, and the prevalence of missingness was 5%. Available case method was used to exclude missing values.

*Statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparison using Bonferroni correction with a p-value cut off of 0.0024.



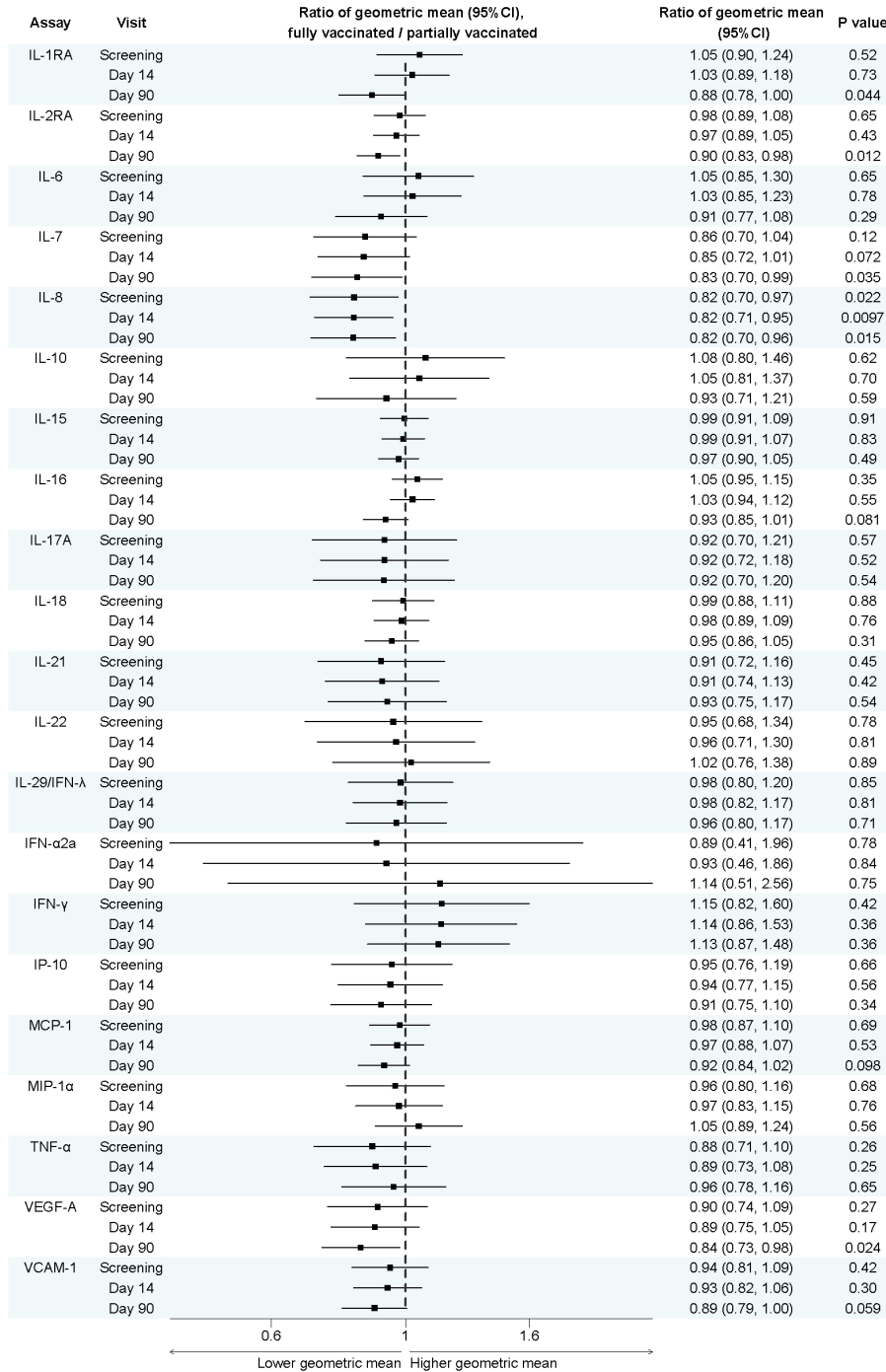
Supplemental Figure 7. Differences of the cytokine levels between partially and fully vaccinated participants.

Note: ratio (95% CI) of geometric mean between the partially (denominator) and fully vaccinated (numerator) in pg/mL of each cytokine and chemokine are presented.

Each analyte had a separate mixed effect model and all the models were adjusted for age, sex, BMI, hypertension, diabetes, treatment arms, and COVID-19 waves. Treatment arms were not adjusted at screening, since participants were not transfused at screening.

Among the covariates, only BMI have missing data, and the prevalence of missingness was 5%. Available case method was used to exclude missing values.

*Statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparison using Bonferroni correction with a p-value cut off of 0.0024.



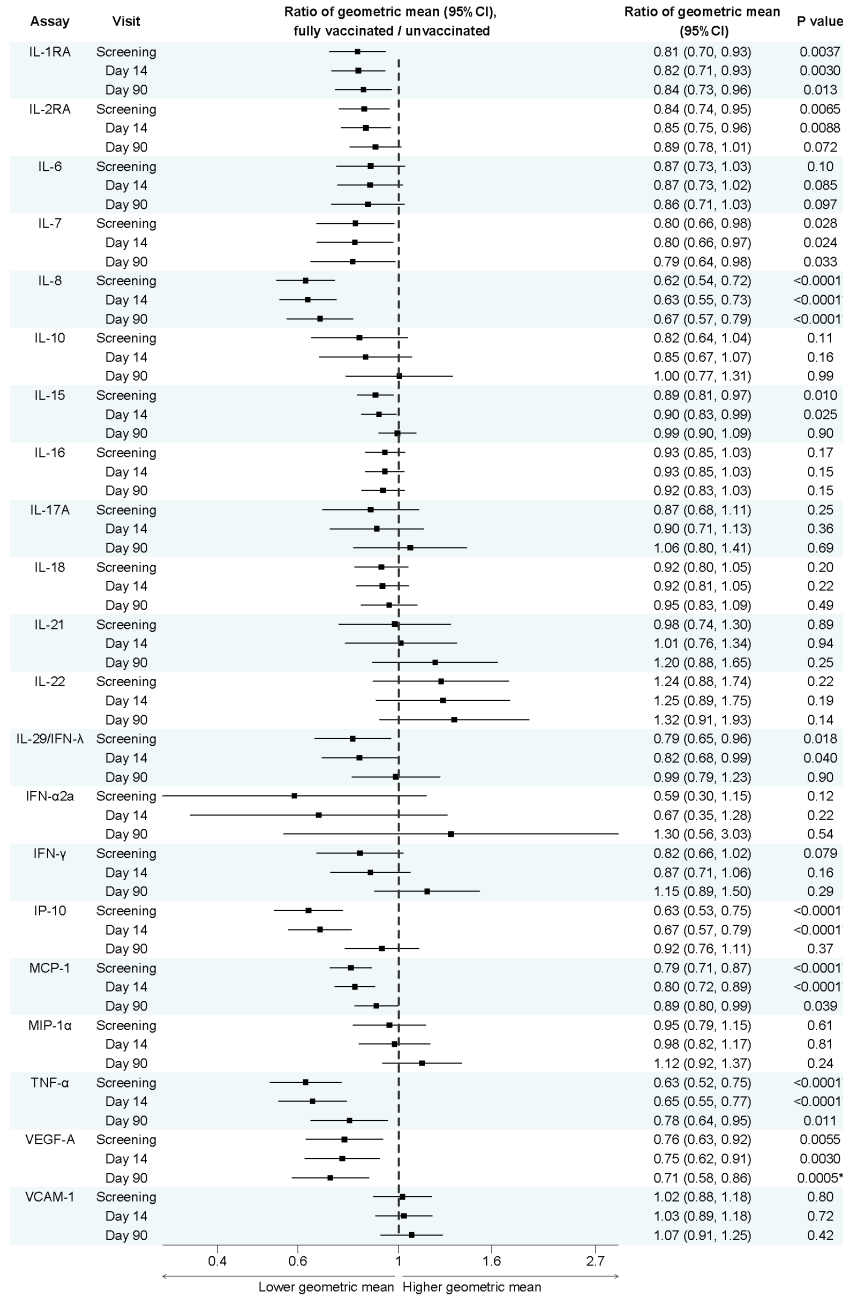
Supplemental Figure 8. Sensitivity analysis to compare the cytokine and chemokine levels between unvaccinated and fully vaccinated participants after censoring the visits among individuals with a change in vaccination status.

Note: ratio (95% CI) of geometric mean between the unvaccinated (denominator) and fully vaccinated (numerator) in pg/mL of each cytokine and chemokine are presented.

Each analyte had a separate mixed effect model and all the models were adjusted for age, sex, BMI, hypertension, diabetes, treatment arms, and COVID-19 waves. Treatment arms were not adjusted at screening, since participants were not transfused at screening.

Among the covariates, only BMI have missing data, and the prevalence of missingness was 5%. Available case method was used to exclude missing values.

*Statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparison using Bonferroni correction with a p-value cut off of 0.0024.



Supplemental Figure 9. Sensitivity analysis to compare the cytokine and chemokine levels between unvaccinated and fully vaccinated participants stratified by age.

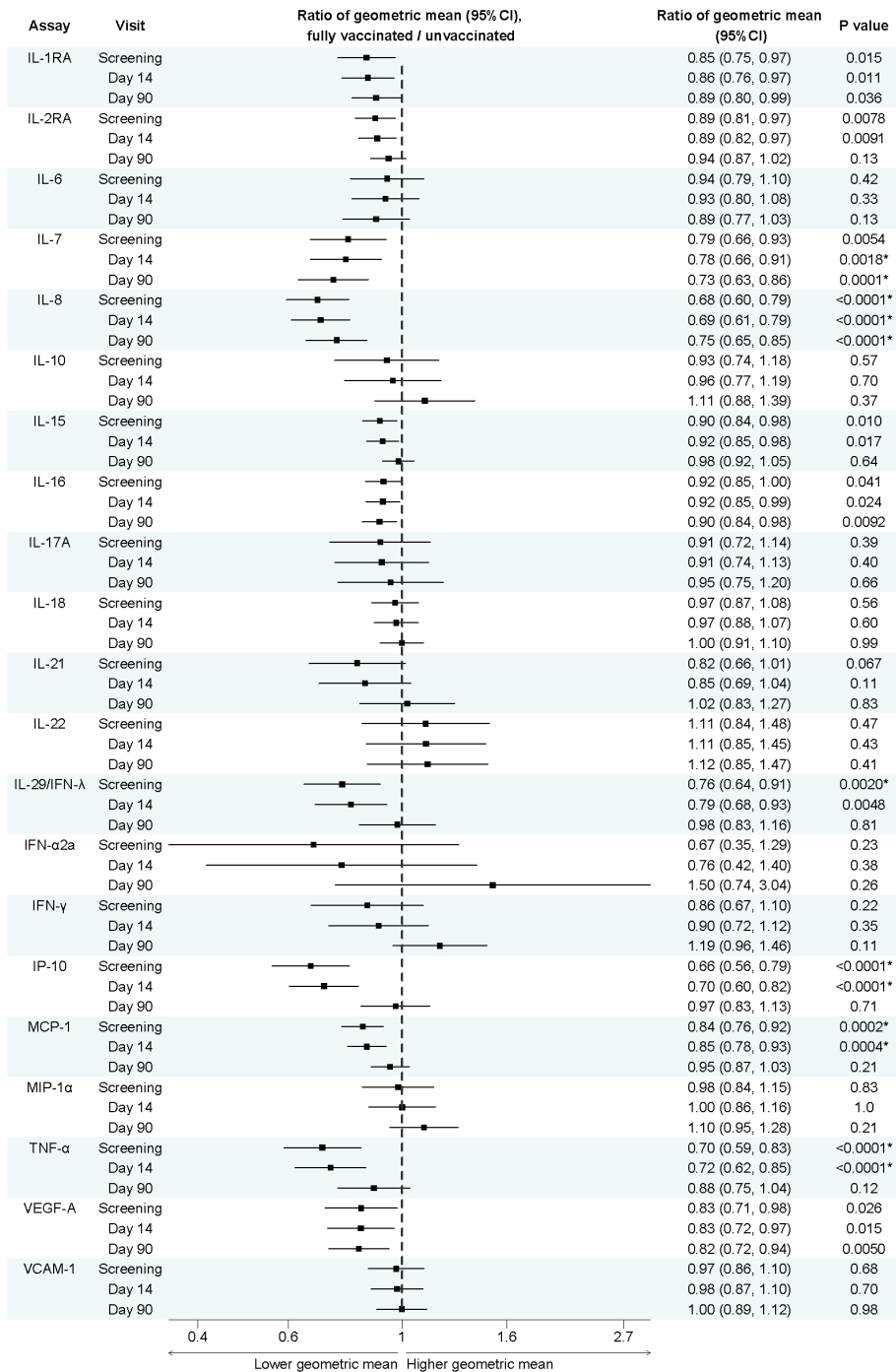
Note: ratio (95% CI) of geometric mean between the unvaccinated (denominator) and fully vaccinated (numerator) in pg/mL of each cytokine and chemokine are presented.

Each analyte had a separate mixed effect model and all the models were adjusted for age, sex, BMI, hypertension, diabetes, treatment arms, and COVID-19 waves. Treatment arms were not adjusted at screening, since participants were not transfused at screening.

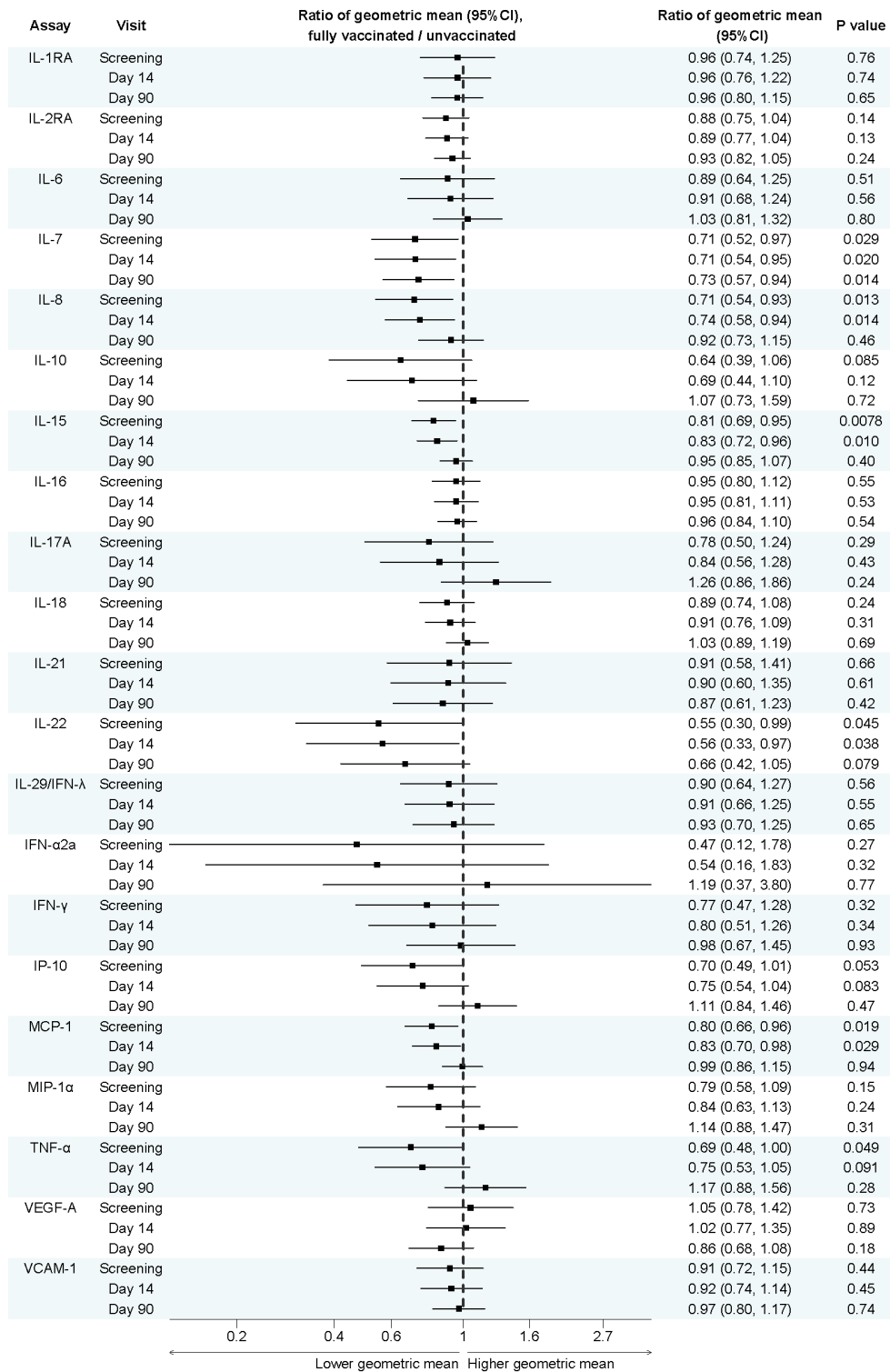
Among the covariates, only BMI have missing data, and the prevalence of missingness was 5%. Available case method was used to exclude missing values.

*Statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparison using Bonferroni correction with a p-value cut off of 0.0024.

9.A. age<50



9.B. age \geq 50



Supplemental Figure 10. Sensitivity analysis to compare the cytokine and chemokine levels between unvaccinated and fully vaccinated participants stratified by sex.

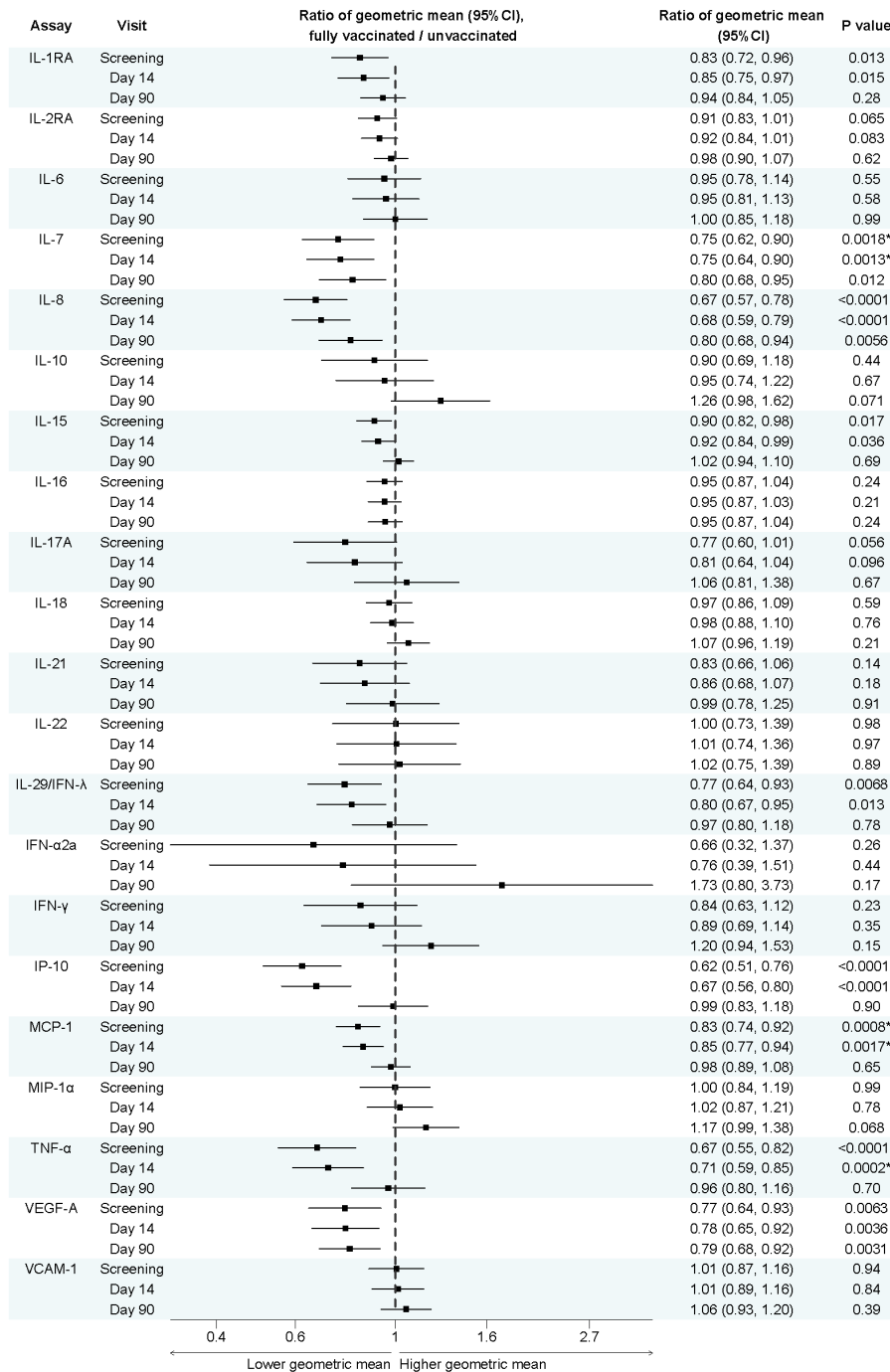
Note: ratio (95% CI) of geometric mean between the unvaccinated (denominator) and fully vaccinated (numerator) in pg/mL of each cytokine and chemokine are presented.

Each analyte had a separate mixed effect model and all the models were adjusted for age, BMI, hypertension, diabetes, treatment arms, and COVID-19 waves. Treatment arms were not adjusted at screening, since participants were not transfused at screening.

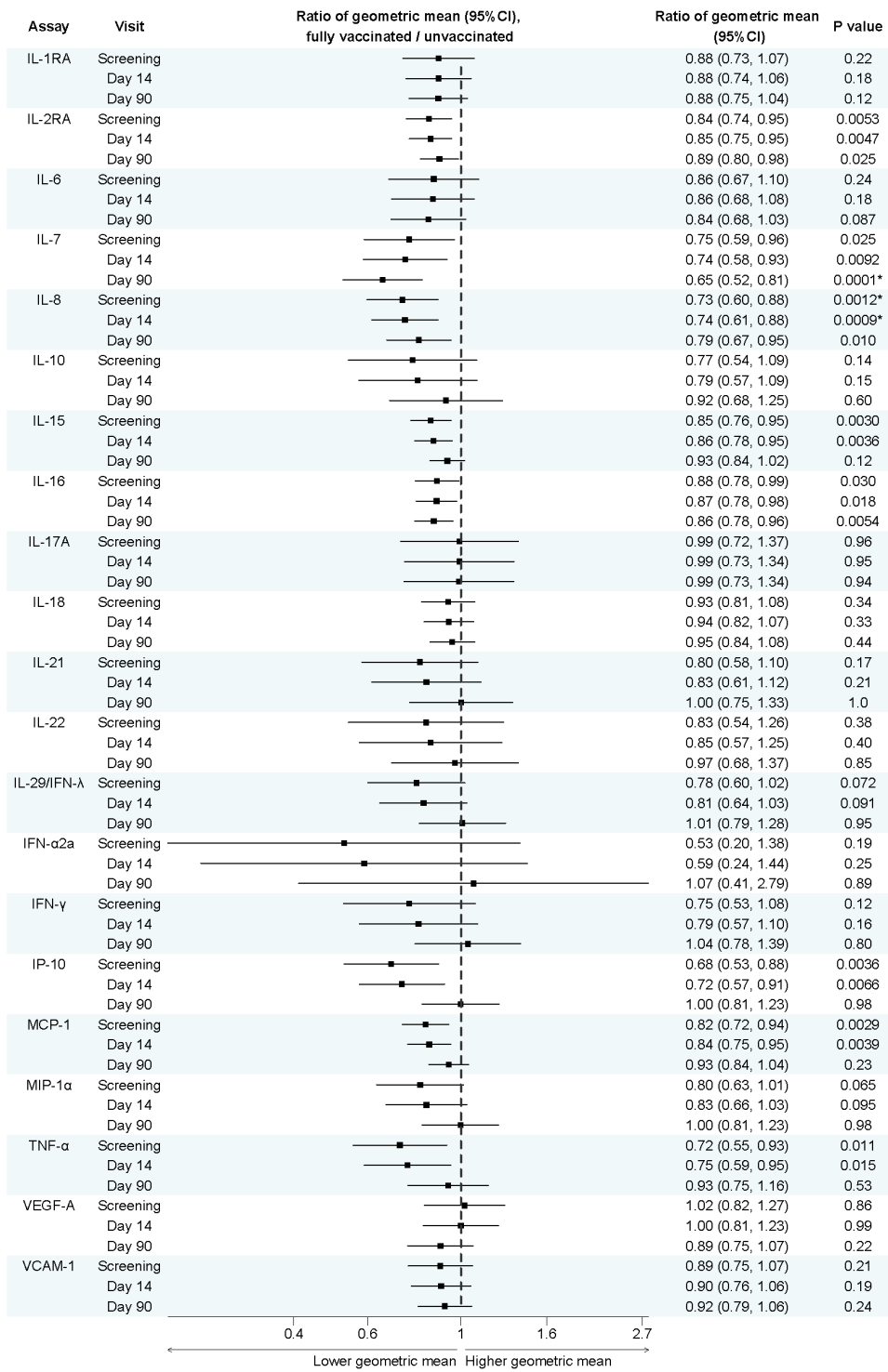
Among the covariates, only BMI have missing data, and the prevalence of missingness was 5%. Available case method was used to exclude missing values.

*Statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparison using Bonferroni correction with a p-value cut off of 0.0024.

10A. Female



10B. Male



Supplemental Table 2. Comparison of the slope of the daily changes of cytokine levels from screening to day 90 between vaccination groups.

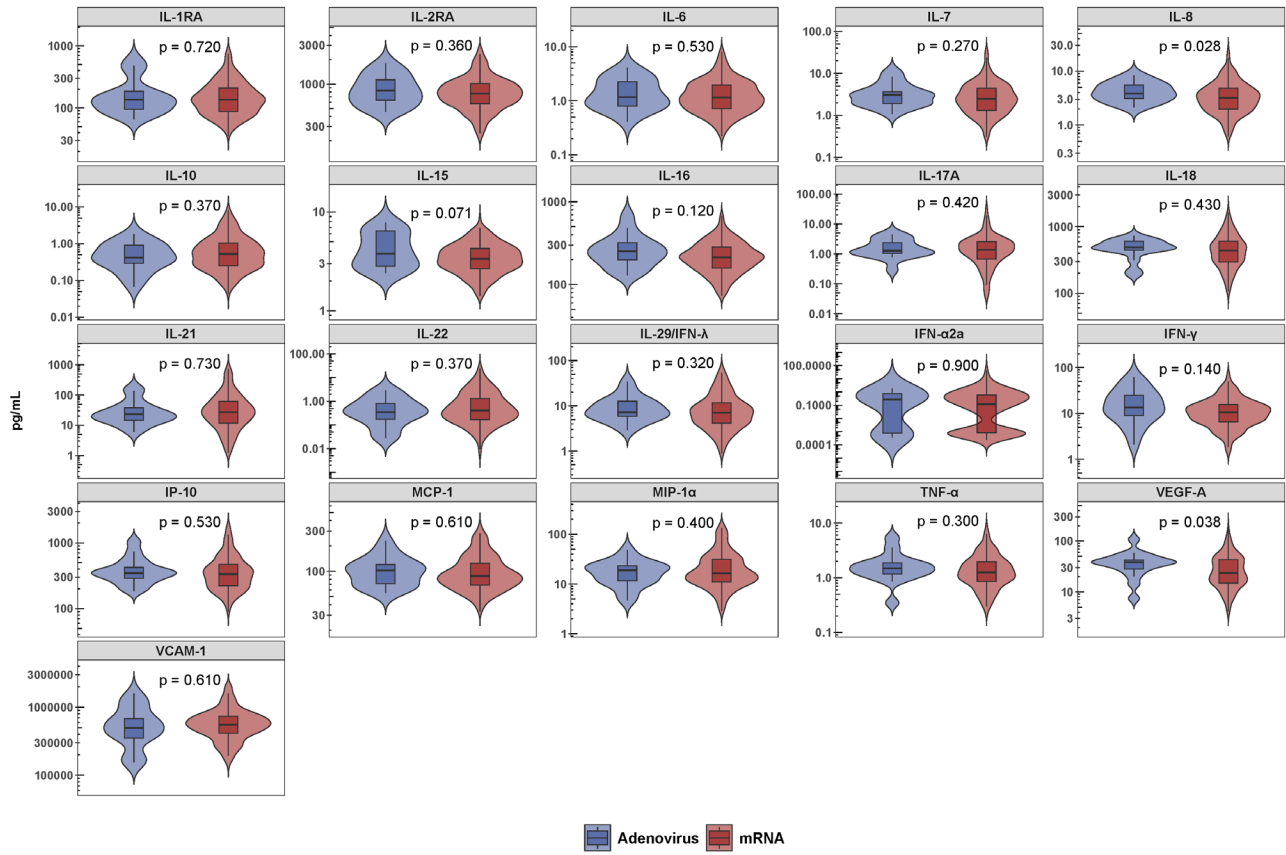
Analyte	Difference between un- and partially vaccinated (partially minus unvaccinated)	Difference between partially and fully vaccinated (fully minus partially)	Difference between un- and fully vaccinated (fully minus unvaccinated)
IL-1RA	0.0012 (0.0004, 0.0020)	-0.0009 (-0.0018, 0.0000)	0.0003 (-0.0002, 0.0008)
IL-2RA	0.0007 (0.0002, 0.0012)	-0.0004 (-0.0009, 0.0001)	0.0003 (0.0000, 0.0006)
IL-6	0.0008 (-0.0003, 0.0018)	-0.0007 (-0.0019, 0.0005)	0.0001 (-0.0006, 0.0008)
IL-7	-0.0000 (-0.0010, 0.0010)	-0.0001 (-0.0012, 0.0009)	-0.0002 (-0.0008, 0.0005)
IL-8	0.0007 (-0.0002, 0.0016)	-0.0000 (-0.0010, 0.0010)	0.0007 (0.0001, 0.0012)
IL-10	0.0020 (0.0004, 0.0035)	-0.0007 (-0.0025, 0.0010)	0.0013 (0.0002, 0.0023)
IL-15	0.0006 (0.0002, 0.0011)	-0.0001 (-0.0006, 0.0004)	0.0005 (0.0002, 0.0008)*
IL-16	0.0005 (0.0000, 0.0010)	-0.0006 (-0.0011, -0.0001)	-0.0001 (-0.0004, 0.0002)
IL-17A	0.0009 (-0.0006, 0.0024)	-0.0000 (-0.0017, 0.0016)	0.0009 (-0.0001, 0.0018)
IL-18	0.0005 (-0.0001, 0.0011)	-0.0002 (-0.0009, 0.0004)	0.0003 (-0.0001, 0.0006)
IL-21	0.0008 (-0.0004, 0.0020)	0.0001 (-0.0012, 0.0015)	0.0009 (0.0001, 0.0017)
IL-22	-0.0001 (-0.0018, 0.0016)	0.0003 (-0.0016, 0.0022)	0.0002 (-0.0009, 0.0013)
IL-29/IFN- λ	0.0012 (0.0001, 0.0022)	-0.0001 (-0.0012, 0.0011)	0.0011 (0.0004, 0.0018)*
IFN- α 2a	0.0030 (-0.0015, 0.0074)	0.0012 (-0.0038, 0.0061)	0.0041 (0.0012, 0.0071)
IFN- γ	0.0017 (-0.0001, 0.0034)	-0.0001 (-0.0020, 0.0019)	0.0016 (0.0004, 0.0028)
IP-10	0.0023 (0.0010, 0.0035)*	-0.0002 (-0.0015, 0.0012)	0.0021 (0.0012, 0.0029)*
MCP-1	0.0010 (0.0004, 0.0016)*	-0.0003 (-0.0009, 0.0004)	0.0007 (0.0003, 0.0011)*
MIP-1 α	0.0004 (-0.0005, 0.0013)	0.0004 (-0.0006, 0.0015)	0.0008 (0.0002, 0.0014)
TNF- α	0.0011 (-0.0000, 0.0023)	0.0004 (-0.0009, 0.0017)	0.0015 (0.0008, 0.0023)*
VEGF-A	0.0001 (-0.0008, 0.0010)	-0.0003 (-0.0013, 0.0007)	-0.0002 (-0.0008, 0.0004)
VCAM-1	0.0004 (-0.0003, 0.0012)	-0.0003 (-0.0011, 0.0005)	0.0002 (-0.0003, 0.0006)

Note: the difference in slope (95% CI) of the daily changes of log₁₀ pg/mL values of each analyte during follow up are presented. Each analyte had a separate mixed effect model and all the models were adjusted for age, sex, BMI, hypertension, diabetes, treatment arms, and COVID-19 waves. Treatment arms were not adjusted at screening, since participants were not transfused at screening. Among the covariates, only BMI have missing data, and the prevalence of missingness was 5%. Available case method was used to handle missing values.

*Statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparison using Bonferroni correction with a p-value cut off of 0.0024.

Supplemental Figure 11. Cytokine levels at day 90 between mRNA COVID vaccine (n=127) and adenovirus-vector COVID vaccine (n=12) among pre-enrollment fully vaccinated participants.

Note: p values were estimated from student t-tests, using \log_{10} transformed cytokine and chemokine levels.



Supplemental Figure 12. The correlation of cytokine levels at screening and days since fully vaccination among pre-enrollment fully vaccinated participants

Note: Correlation coefficient (R) were estimated using spearman rank correlation. P values were computed using asymptotic t approximation. Each dot represents the cytokine level of an individual. Blue line represents the LOESS curve.

