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Supplemental information

Association between SARS-CoV-2 RNAemia, skewed T cell responses, inflammation, and severity in hospitalized COVID-19 people living with HIV

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Supplemental information

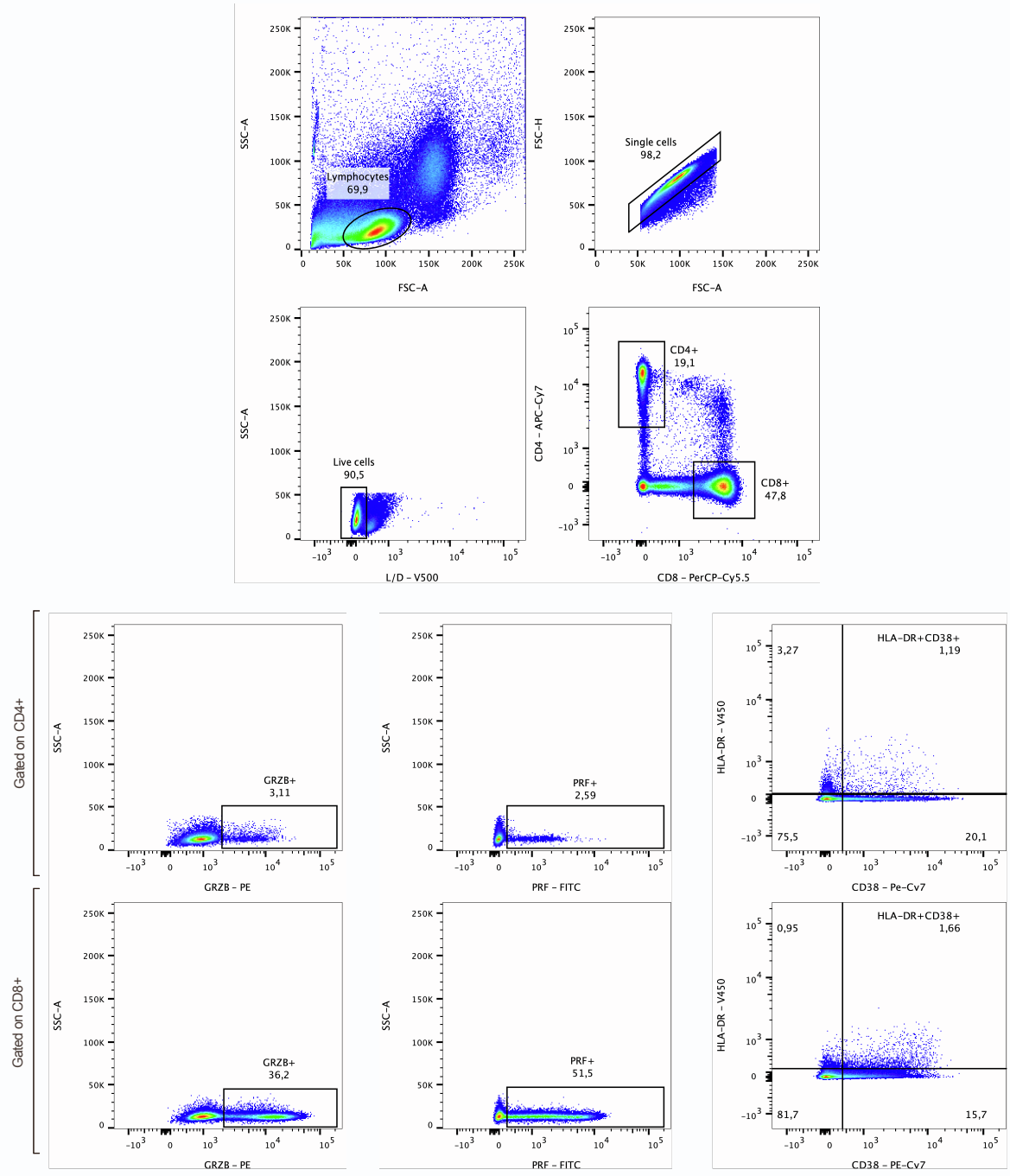

Figure S1 (related to *Methods details, Immunophenotyping*). Representative plots of the flow cytometry gating strategy for immunophenotyping. Lymphocytes, single and live cells were identified, and further divided into CD4+ and CD8+ cells. Granzyme-B-producing (GRZB+) and perforin-producing (PRF+) cells were determined within both CD4+ and CD8+ cells, as were activated (HLA-DR+CD38+) cells.

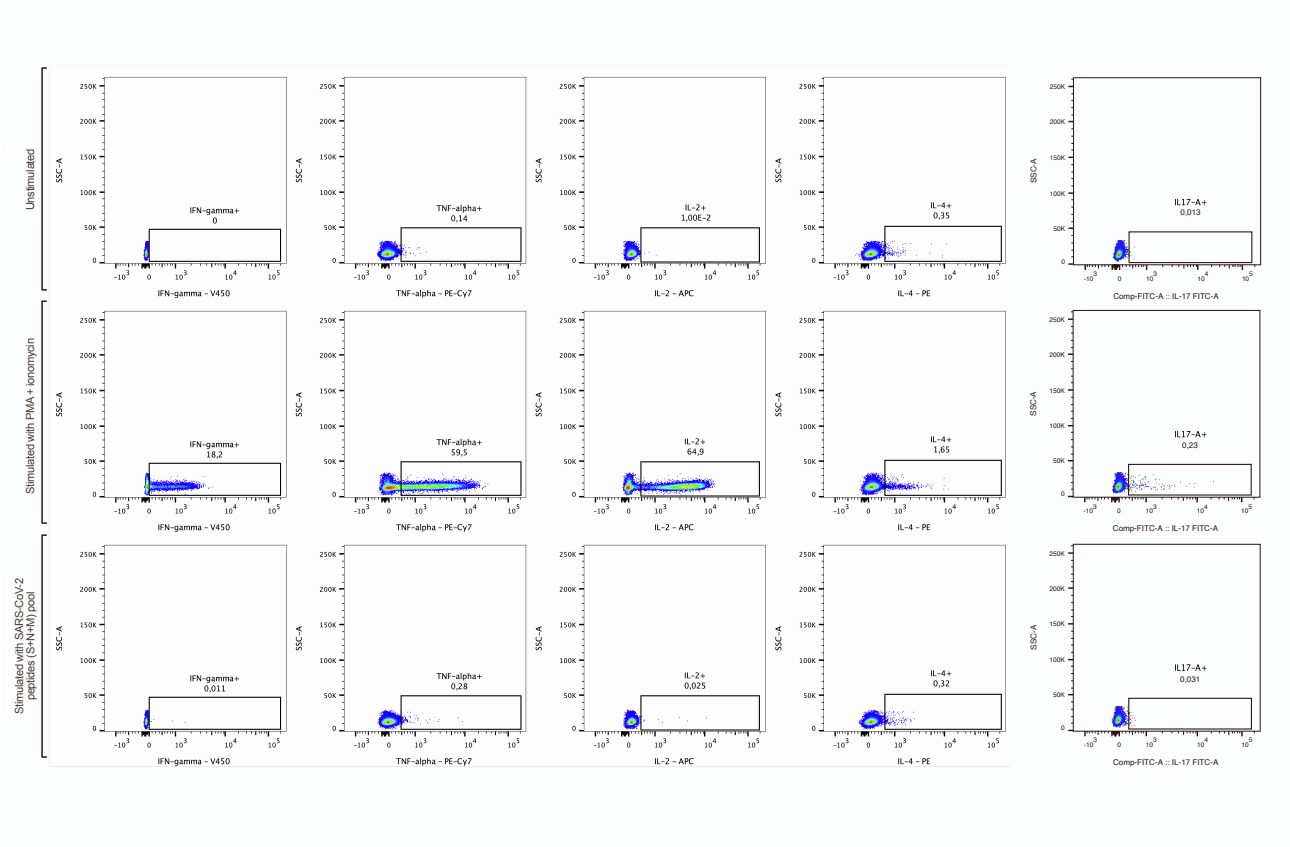

Figure S2 (related to *Methods details, Intracellular Cytokine Staining assay*). Representative plots of the flow cytometry gating strategy for intracellular cytokine staining (ICS) assay. Flow cytometry gating strategy used for the measurement of ICS+ (IFN-γ+, TNF-α+, IL-2+, IL-4+, IL-17A+) CD4 and CD8 T-cells in PBMCs unstimulated, stimulated with PMA+ionomycin, and stimulated with wild-type SARS-CoV-2 S+N+M peptides pool. SARS-CoV-2–specific T-cells were measured subtracting unspecific background cytokine production in unstimulated samples from samples stimulated with SARS-CoV-2 peptides pool; samples stimulated with PMA+ionomycin were used as positive controls.