## T-cell responses to ancestral SARS-CoV-2 and Omicron variant among unvaccinated pregnant and postpartum women living with and without HIV in South Africa

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#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### Supplementary figure legends

#### Fig. S1. Flow cytometry gating strategy and representative staining profiles.

The flow cytometry gating strategy and representative staining profiles of two plate controls (unstimulated and PHA-stimulated) using cells from a Covid-19 vaccinated donor are shown. Firstly, a time gate was applied to ensure analysis of data with a consistent flow rate. Doublets were excluded by gating FSC-A against FSC-H, followed by gating on lymphocytes using their FSC-A and SSC-A properties. Approximately 100,000 live CD3<sup>+</sup> cells were acquired for each reaction. CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells were gated and assessed for surface expression of PD-1 (histogram plots), as well as for intracellular expression of IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , and IL-2 (pseudocolour plots). Percentages indicating responses are presented in each plot.

## Fig. S2. Overall median comparisons of SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses in women living with and without HIV.

Direct median comparisons between CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell polyfunctionality profiles in response to the (a) FLS and (b) N proteins on WT SARS-CoV-2 among women living with and without HIV. Each point represents the median T-cell response of positive responders for each group of cytokines produced. CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses are indicated in green and blue. CD8+ T-cell responses are indicated in red and orange. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used for comparing paired CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses. Significant P-values are indicated in bold (p<0.05). Denotations: FLS, full-length spike glycoprotein; IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma; II-2, interleukin 2; N, nucleocapsid protein; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha; WLWH, women living with HIV; WT, wild-type (ancestral) SARS-CoV-2.

#### Fig. S3. Maternal T-cell responses to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2.

The proportion of T-cells producing IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , or TNF- $\alpha$  in response to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2, stratified by maternal (pregnant: n=17; postpartum: n=16; not pregnant: n=5) and HIV status (HIV-uninfected: n=23; WLWH: n=15). SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses to (a) the FLS and (b) N proteins. SARS-CoV-2-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses to (c) the FLS and (d) N proteins. Each participant is represented by an individual point, and medians in each group are indicated by horizontal lines. Statistical analysis was performed using the Mann-Whitney U-test for T-cell response comparisons between unpaired (HIV-uninfected vs. WLWH) responders. Significant P-values are indicated in bold (p<0.05). Denotations: FLS, full-length spike glycoprotein; HIV-, HIV-uninfected women N, nucleocapsid protein; WLWH, women living with HIV; WT, wild-type (ancestral) SARS-CoV-2.

### Fig. S4. Maternal polyfunctionality of CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in HIV-uninfected women.

(a) Comparisons of the polyfunctional profiles of CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in HIV-uninfected women, stratified by maternal status. Each participant is represented by an individual point, and medians in each group are indicated by horizontal lines. (b) Each response pattern is colour-coded, and data are summarized in pie charts. The Mann-Whitney U-test was used for comparing unpaired CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses of positive responders between pregnant and postpartum

women. Only significant response differences are indicated (p<0.05). (c) Correlations between FLSand N-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses according to IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , and TNF- $\alpha$  production. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (two-sided) was used to determine the *P* and *r* (correlation coefficient) values. Linear regression lines are indicated in red, together with 95% confidence interval lines. Denotations: FLS, full-length spike glycoprotein; HIV-, HIV-uninfected women; IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma; II-2, interleukin 2; N, nucleocapsid protein; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha; WT, wild-type (ancestral) SARS-CoV-2.

#### Fig. S5. Maternal polyfunctionality of CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in women living with HIV.

(a) Comparisons of the polyfunctional profiles of CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in WLWH, stratified by maternal status. Each participant is represented by an individual point, and medians in each group are indicated by horizontal lines. (b) Each response pattern is colour-coded, and data are summarized in pie charts. The Mann-Whitney U-test was used for comparing unpaired CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses of positive responders between pregnant, postpartum, and non-pregnant women. Only significant response differences are indicated (p<0.05). (c) Correlations between FLS-and N-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses according to IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , and TNF- $\alpha$  production. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (two-sided) was used to determine the *P* and *r* (correlation coefficient) values. Linear regression lines are indicated in red, together with 95% confidence interval lines. Denotations: FLS, full-length spike glycoprotein; IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma; IL-2, interleukin 2; N, nucleocapsid protein; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha; WLWH, women living with HIV; WT, wild-type (ancestral) SARS-CoV-2.

### Fig. S6. Maternal polyfunctionality of CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in HIV-uninfected women.

(a) Comparisons of the polyfunctional profiles of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in HIV-uninfected women, stratified by maternal status. Each participant is represented by an individual point, and medians in each group are indicated by horizontal lines. (b) Each response pattern is colour-coded, and data summarized in pie charts. The Mann-Whitney U-test was used for comparing unpaired CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses of positive responders between pregnant and postpartum women. Only significant response differences are indicated (p<0.05). (c) Correlations between FLS- and N-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses according to IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , and TNF- $\alpha$  production. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (two-sided) was used to determine the *P* and *r* (correlation coefficient) values. Linear regression lines are indicated in red, together with 95% confidence interval lines. Denotations: FLS, full-length spike glycoprotein; HIV-, HIV-uninfected women; IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma; IL-2, interleukin 2; N, nucleocapsid protein; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha; WT, wild-type (ancestral) SARS-CoV-2.

### Fig. S7. Maternal polyfunctionality of CD8+ T-cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in women living with HIV.

(a) Comparisons of the polyfunctional profiles of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in WLWH, stratified by maternal status. Each participant is represented by an individual point, and medians in each group are indicated by horizontal lines. (b) Each response pattern is colour-coded, and data summarized in pie charts. The Mann-Whitney U-test was used for comparing unpaired CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses of positive responders between pregnant, postpartum, and non-pregnant women. Only significant response differences are indicated (p<0.05). (c) Correlations between FLS- and N-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses according to IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , and TNF- $\alpha$  production. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (two-sided) was used to determine the *P* and *r* (correlation coefficient) values. Linear regression lines are indicated in red, together with 95% confidence interval lines. Denotations: FLS, full-length spike glycoprotein; IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma; IL-2, interleukin 2; N, nucleocapsid protein; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha; WLWH, women living with HIV; WT, wild-type (ancestral) SARS-CoV-2.

## Fig. S8, Cytokine median fluorescence intensities of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells to the FLS and N proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 in women living with and without HIV.

Comparisons of individual cytokine median fluorescence intensities (MFIs) of (a) CD4<sup>+</sup> and (b) CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in response to the FLS- and N-proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2, stratified by HIV status. Each participant is represented by an individual point, and medians in each group are indicated by horizontal lines. The Mann-Whitney U-test was used for comparing unpaired MFIs between women living with and without HIV. The Wilcoxon singed-rank test and Friedman test were used for comparing MFIs between two and three paired groups, respectively. Denotations: FLS, full-length spike glycoprotein; IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma; IL-2, interleukin 2; MFI, median fluorescence intensity; N, nucleocapsid protein; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha; WLWH, women living with HIV; WT, wild-type (ancestral) SARS-CoV-2.

# Fig. S9, Cytokine median fluorescence intensities of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells to WT SARS-CoV-2 and the Omicron variant in women living with and without HIV.

Comparisons of individual cytokine median fluorescence intensities (MFIs) of (a) CD4<sup>+</sup> and (b) CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in response to spike proteins of WT SARS-CoV-2 and the Omicron variant, stratified by HIV status. Each participant is represented by an individual point, and medians in each group are indicated by horizontal lines. The Mann-Whitney U-test was used for comparing unpaired MFIs between women living with and without HIV. The Wilcoxon singed-rank test and Friedman test were used for comparing MFIs between two and three paired groups, respectively. Denotations: FLS, full-length spike glycoprotein; IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma; IL-2, interleukin 2; MFI, median fluorescence intensity; N, nucleocapsid protein; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha; WLWH, women living with HIV; WT, wild-type (ancestral) SARS-CoV-2.

### **Supplementary figures**



0.049

IL-2<sup>+</sup> or IFN-y<sup>+</sup> or TNF- $\alpha^+$ 

0.004

IL-2<sup>+</sup>, TNF-α<sup>+</sup>-

IFN- $\gamma^{+}$ , TNF- $\alpha^{+}$ 

IL-2<sup>+</sup> only-IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> only-TNF-a<sup>+</sup> only-

0.025

IL-2<sup>+</sup>, IFN-γ<sup>+</sup>, TNF-α<sup>+</sup>-

0.010

IL-2<sup>+</sup>, IFN-γ<sup>+</sup>





0.049

IL-2<sup>+</sup> only-

IL-2<sup>+</sup>, TNF- $\alpha^+$ 

IL-2<sup>+</sup>, IFN-γ<sup>+</sup>

IFN- $\gamma^{+}$ , TNF- $\alpha^{+}$ 

IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> only-

TNF-a<sup>+</sup> only

IL-2<sup>+</sup> or IFN-y<sup>+</sup> or TNF-a<sup>+</sup>

0.1

0.0

0.007

IL-2<sup>+</sup>, IFN-γ<sup>+</sup>, TNF-α<sup>+</sup>-

5



Pregnant

Pregnant

Maternal T-cell responses to SARS-CoV-2 6

Fig. S3

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