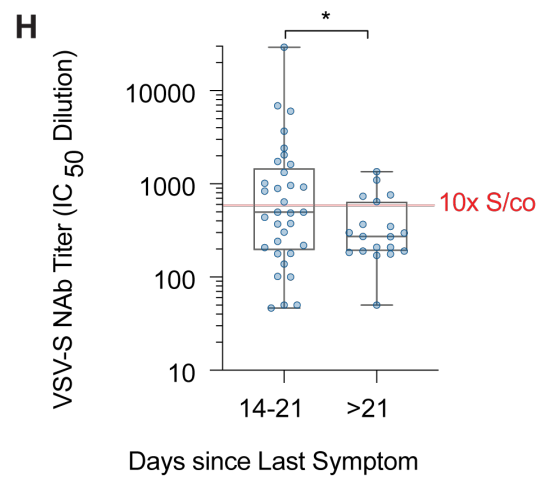
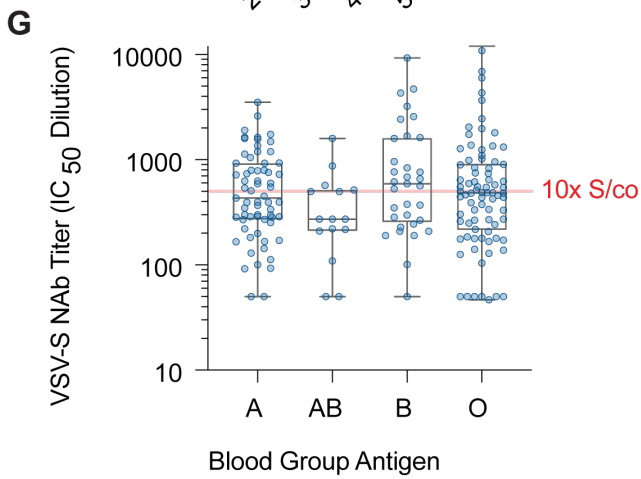
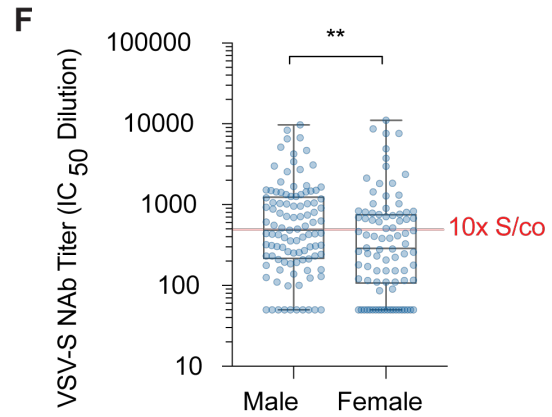
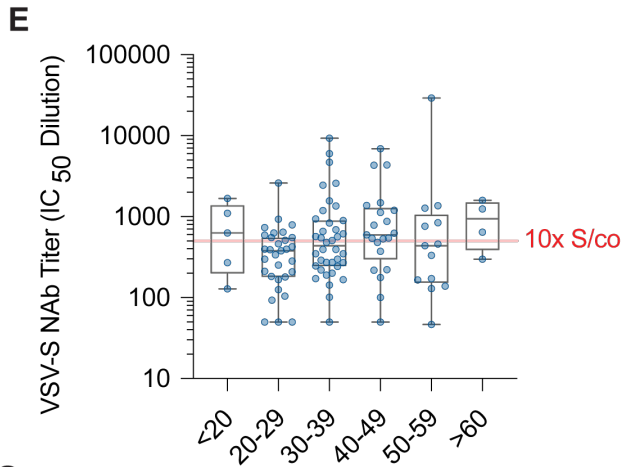
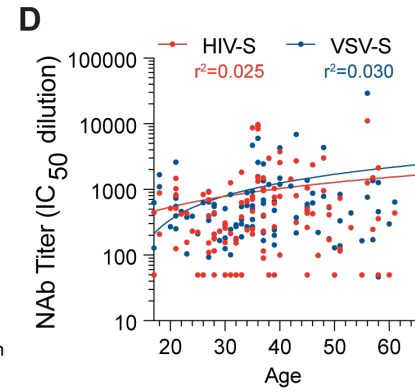
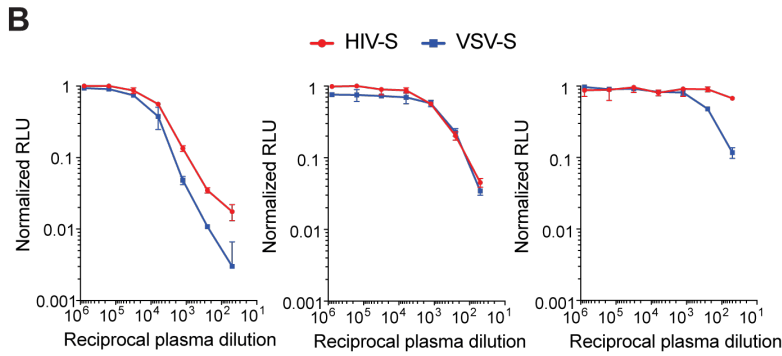
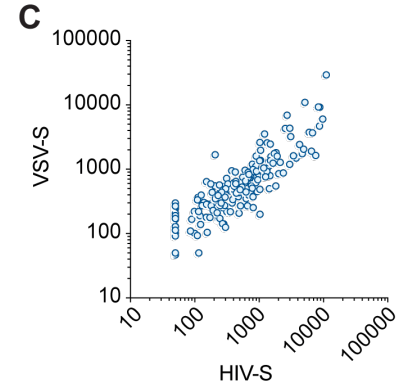
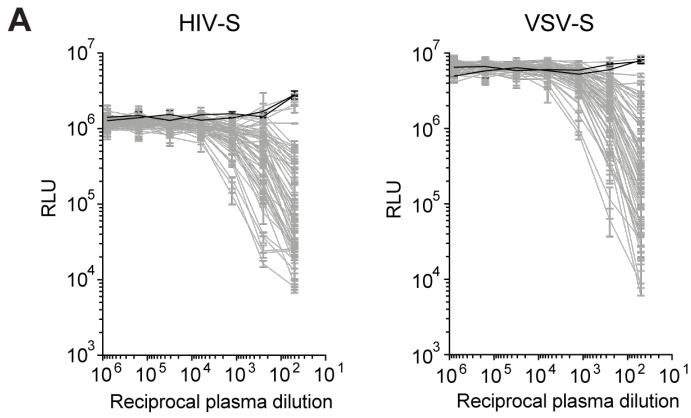


Supplementary Material



Supplementary Figure 1

A; Neutralization assay plots of serially diluted convalescent plasma (grey lines) compared to FFP controls (black lines) using HIV-S (left) or VSV-S (right) pseudovirus. Values are expressed as reciprocal plasma dilution.

B; Representative convalescent plasma donor plots classified as high (left), mid (center) and low (left) neutralization activity using HIV-S (red) or VSV-S (blue).

C; Scatterplot of HIV-S versus VSV-S NT50 values from convalescent donors.

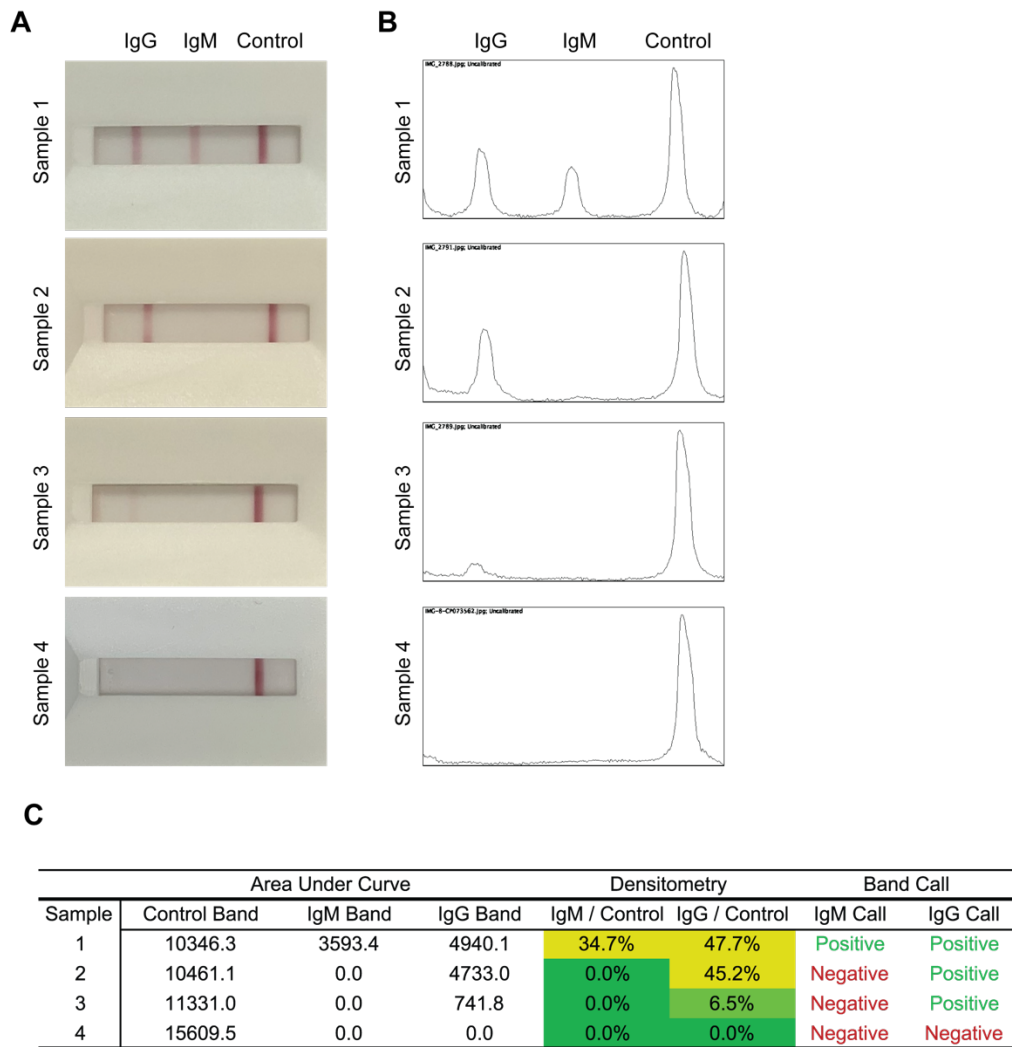
D; Linear regression of HIV-S (red) and VSV-S (blue) NT50 values versus age. N=150, r^2 = Pearson's correlation coefficient.

E; Frequency distribution of convalescent plasma HIV-S NT50 values versus age groups. Signal to cutoff (S/co, dotted grey line) and 10x S/co (solid grey line) thresholds are indicated. n=5-38, Kruskal-Wallis test; * $p < 0.05$.

F; Frequency of convalescent plasma donor NT50 values versus sex. Signal to cutoff (S/co, dotted grey line) and 10x S/co (solid grey line) thresholds are indicated. n=190, Mann-Whitney test, ** $p < 0.01$.

G; Frequency of convalescent plasma donor NT50 values versus blood group antigen. Signal to cutoff (S/co, dotted grey line) and 10x S/co (solid grey line) thresholds are indicated. n=15-82, Kruskal-Wallis test, * $p < 0.05$.

H; Frequency of convalescent plasma donor NT50 values versus time (days) since last reported symptom. Signal to cutoff (S/co, dotted grey line) and 10x S/co (solid grey line) thresholds are indicated. n=19-33, Mann-Whitney t-test, * $p < 0.05$.



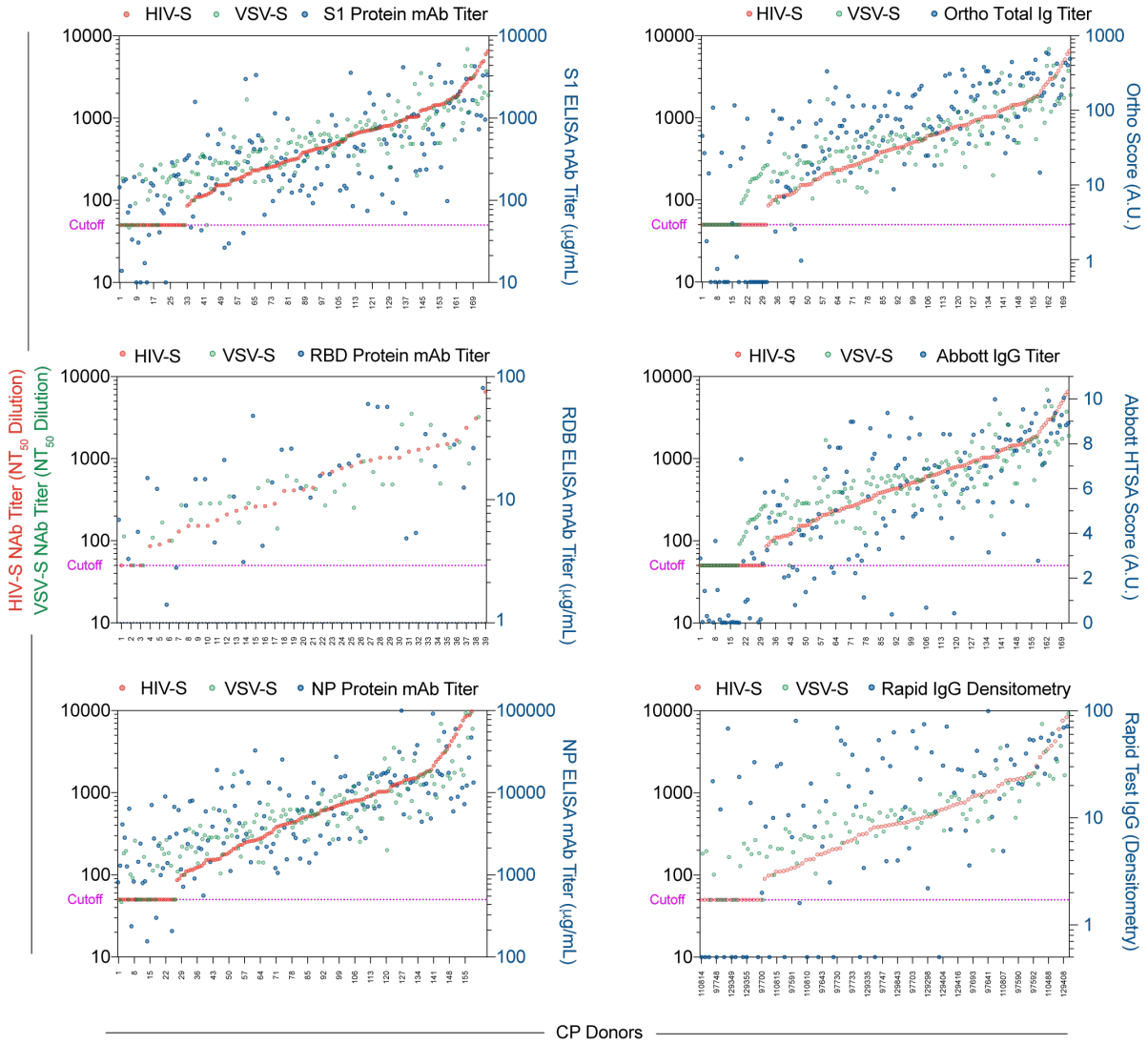
Supplementary Figure 2

A; Representative images of LFA assays performed with convalescent plasma.

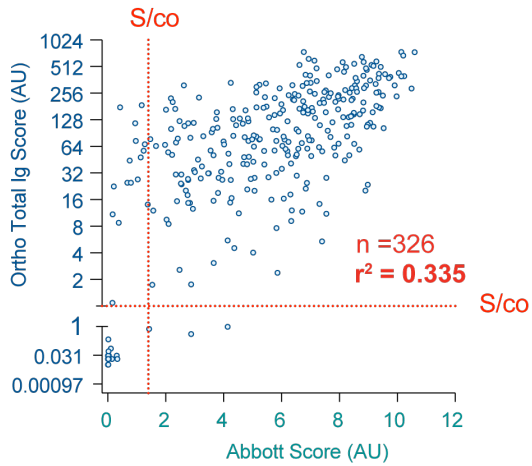
B; Densitometry plots of band intensities corresponding to images in A.

C; Transformation of data from images in A as raw data (area under curve), normalization of IgG and IgM bands to control band (Densitometry), and result assessment as “positive” or “negative”. Densitometry values $\geq 1\%$ were considered positive.

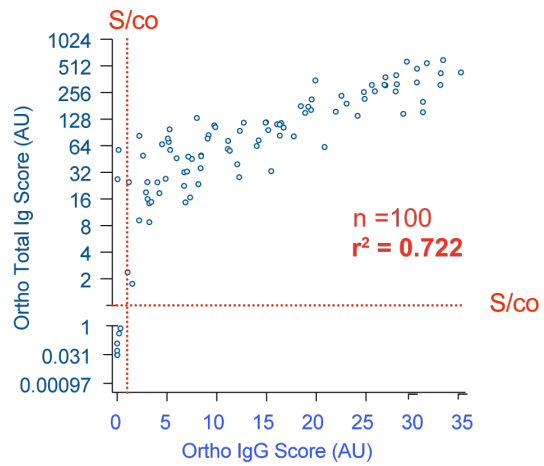
A



B



C

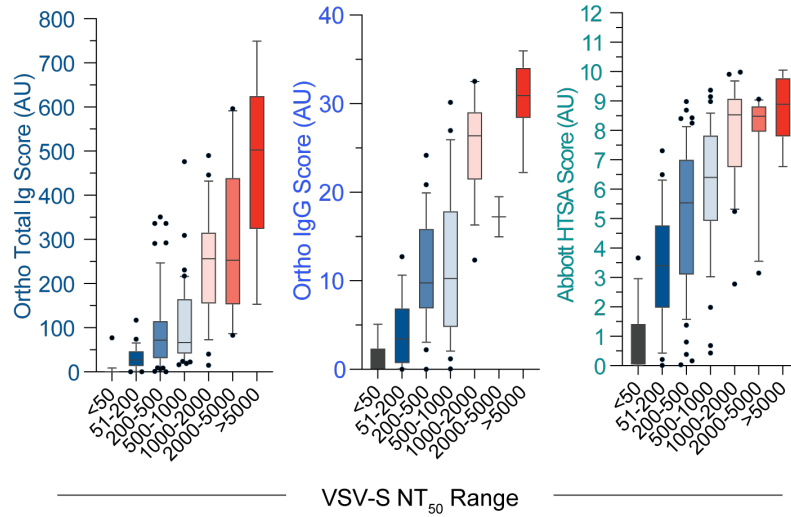
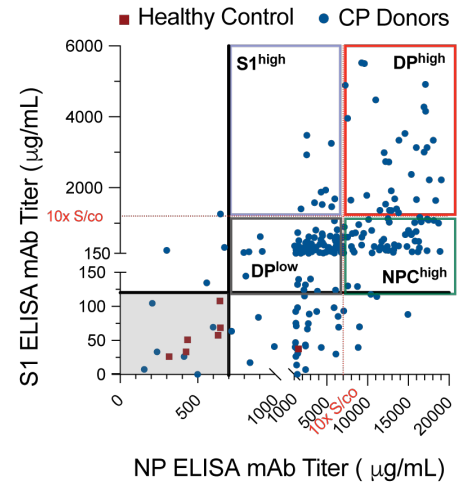
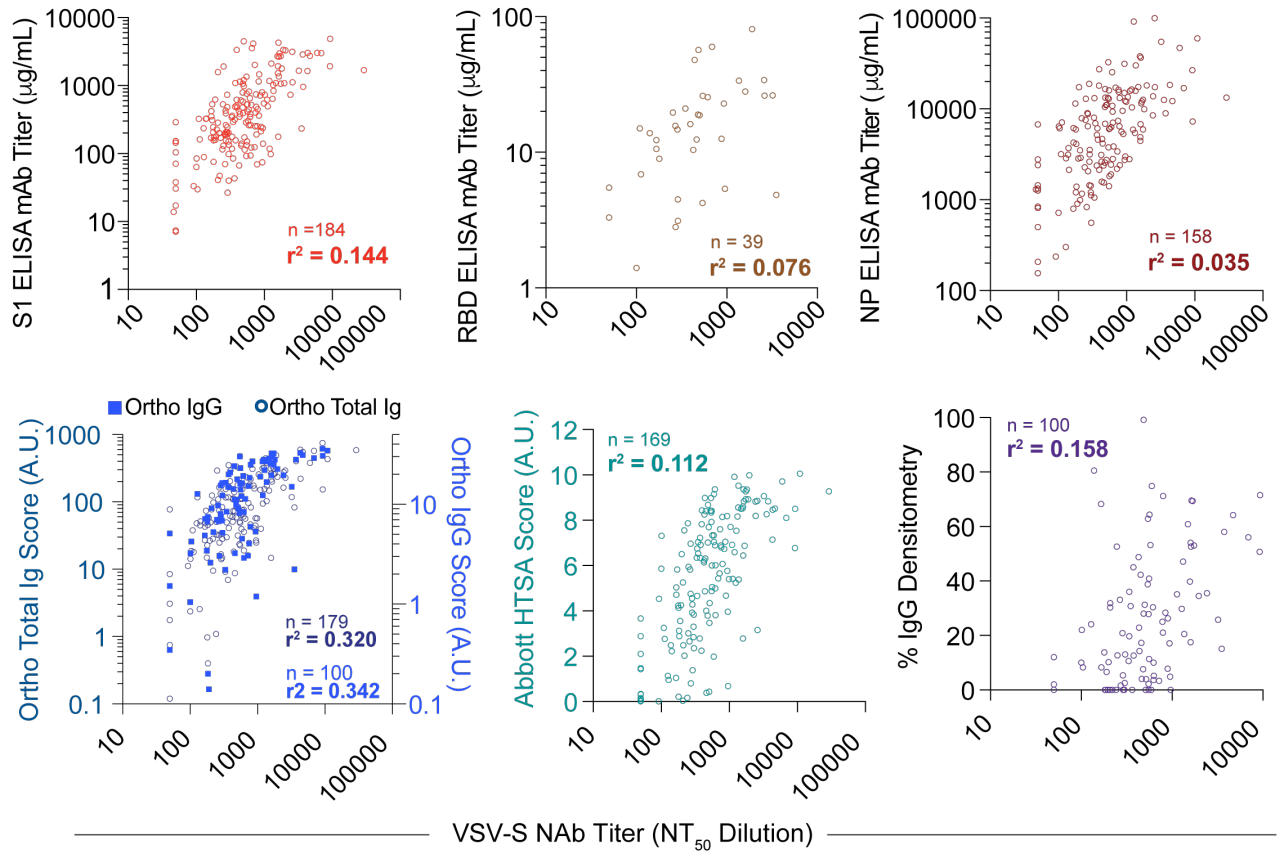


Supplementary Figure 3

A; Overlaid dot plots of serology tests results (blue dots, right ordinate) aligned to rank ordered HIV-S NT50 values (red dots, left ordinate) and corresponding VIV-S NT50 values (green dots, left ordinate). Signal-to-cutoff values are shown in dotted lines.

B; Linear regression of Ortho Total Ig HTSA values (abscissa) versus Abbott HSTA values (ordinate). N indicated in each graph, r^2 = goodness of fit.

C; Linear regression of Ortho Total Ig HTSA values (abscissa) versus Ortho IgG HSTA values (ordinate). N indicated in each graph, r^2 = goodness of fit.

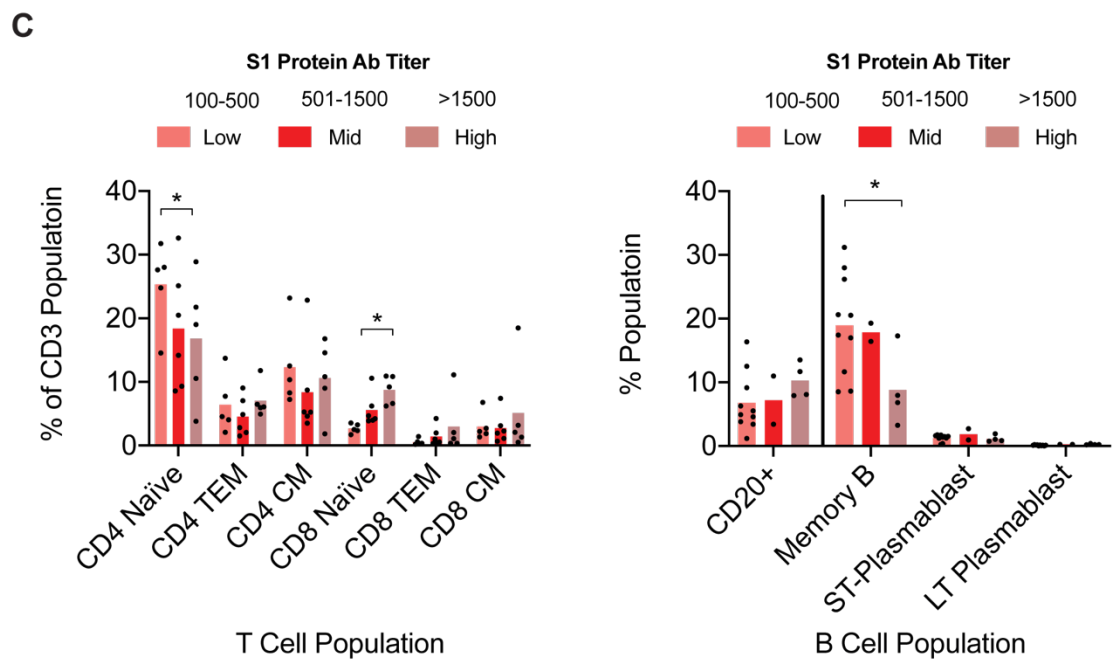
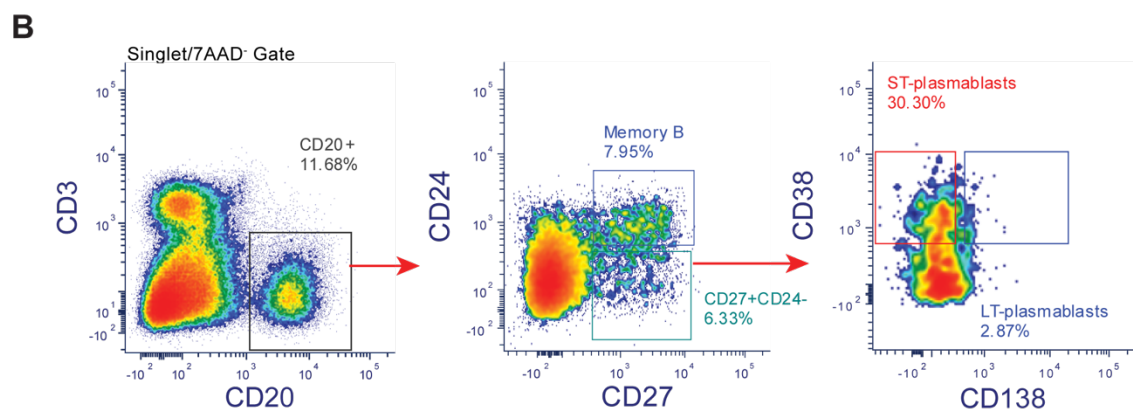
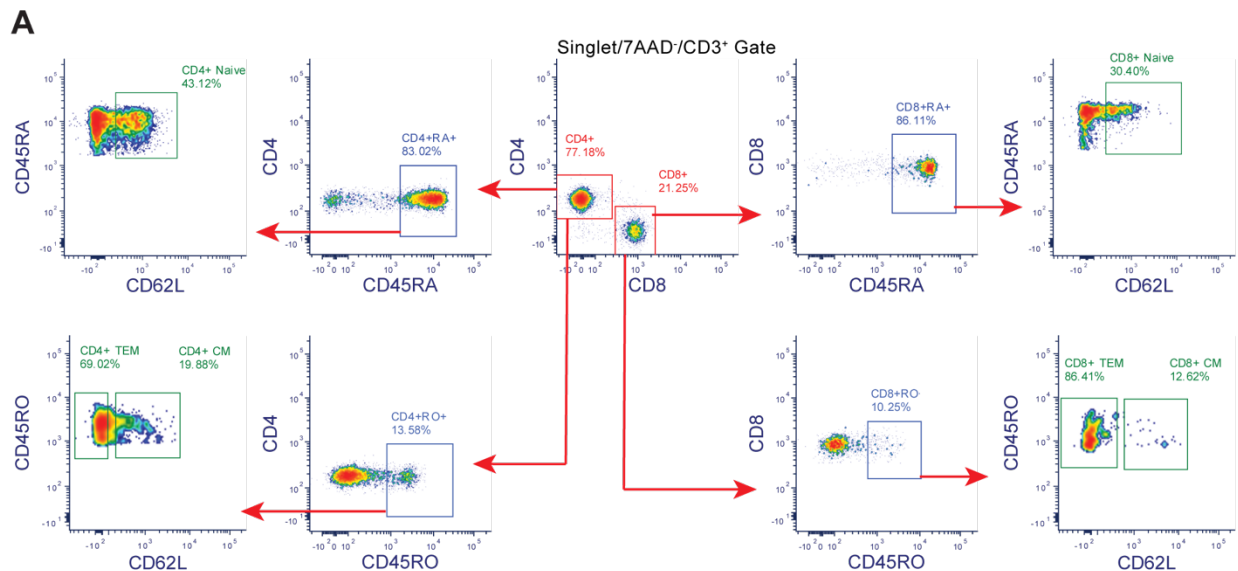
A**B****C**

Supplementary Figure 4

A; Distribution of CP donor sample HTSA scores within indicated VSV-S NT50 groups using Ortho (left) or Abbott (right) assays.

B; Scatterplot of matched S1 spike protein versus N-protein ELISA values from convalescent donors (blue dots). FFP healthy control values are shown (red squares). Black line denotes signal/cutoff threshold and red dotted line denotes 10x signal/cutoff threshold. n=241 and 7 convalescent donor and FFP samples, respectively.

C; Linear regression of VSV-S NT50 values (abscissa) versus serological assay values (ordinate). N indicated in each graph, r^2 = goodness of fit.



Supplementary Figure 5

A; Gating strategy of PBMC T-cell populations from convalescent donor buffycoats. The CD4/CD8 plot (center) is sub-gated on singlet, viable, CD3⁺ cells.

B; Gating strategy of PBMC B-cell populations from convalescent donor buffycoats. The CD3/CD20 plot (left) is sub-gated on singlet, viable cells.

C; Quantification of PBMC T-cell (left) and B-cell (right) population frequency. Donors were grouped into low, mid and high S1 ELISA antibody titers. N=4-5 per group, two-way ANOVA, $p < 0.05$.