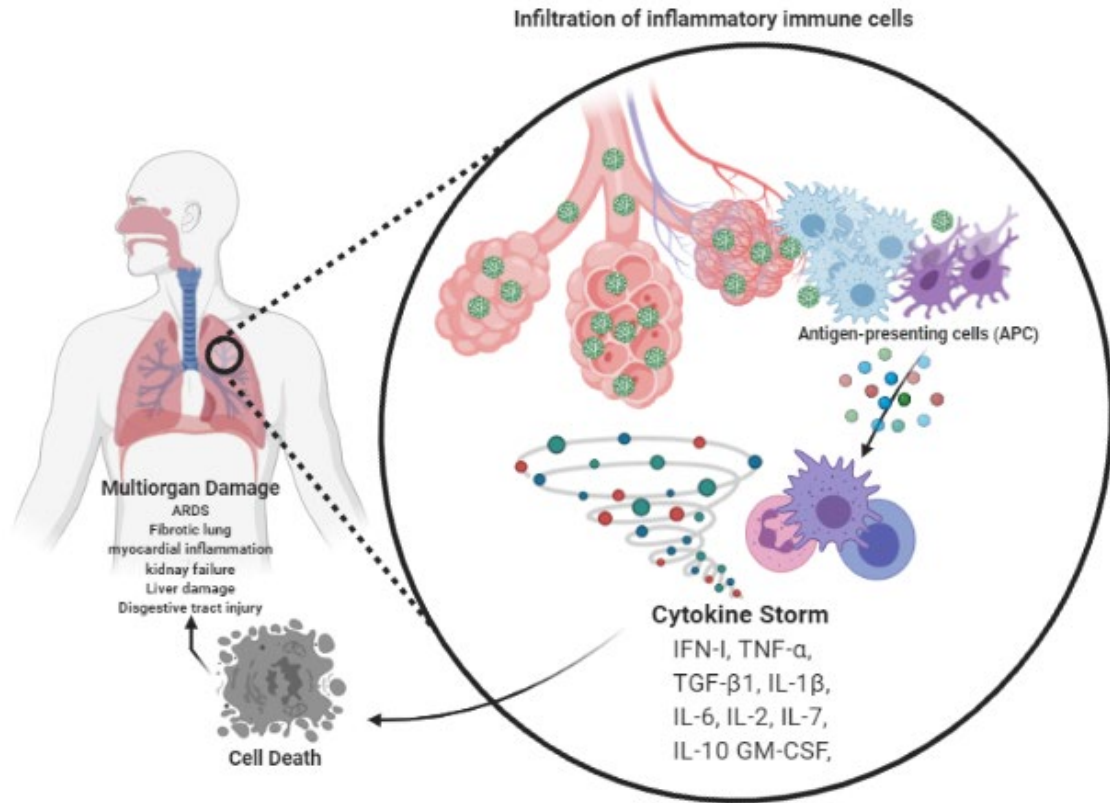
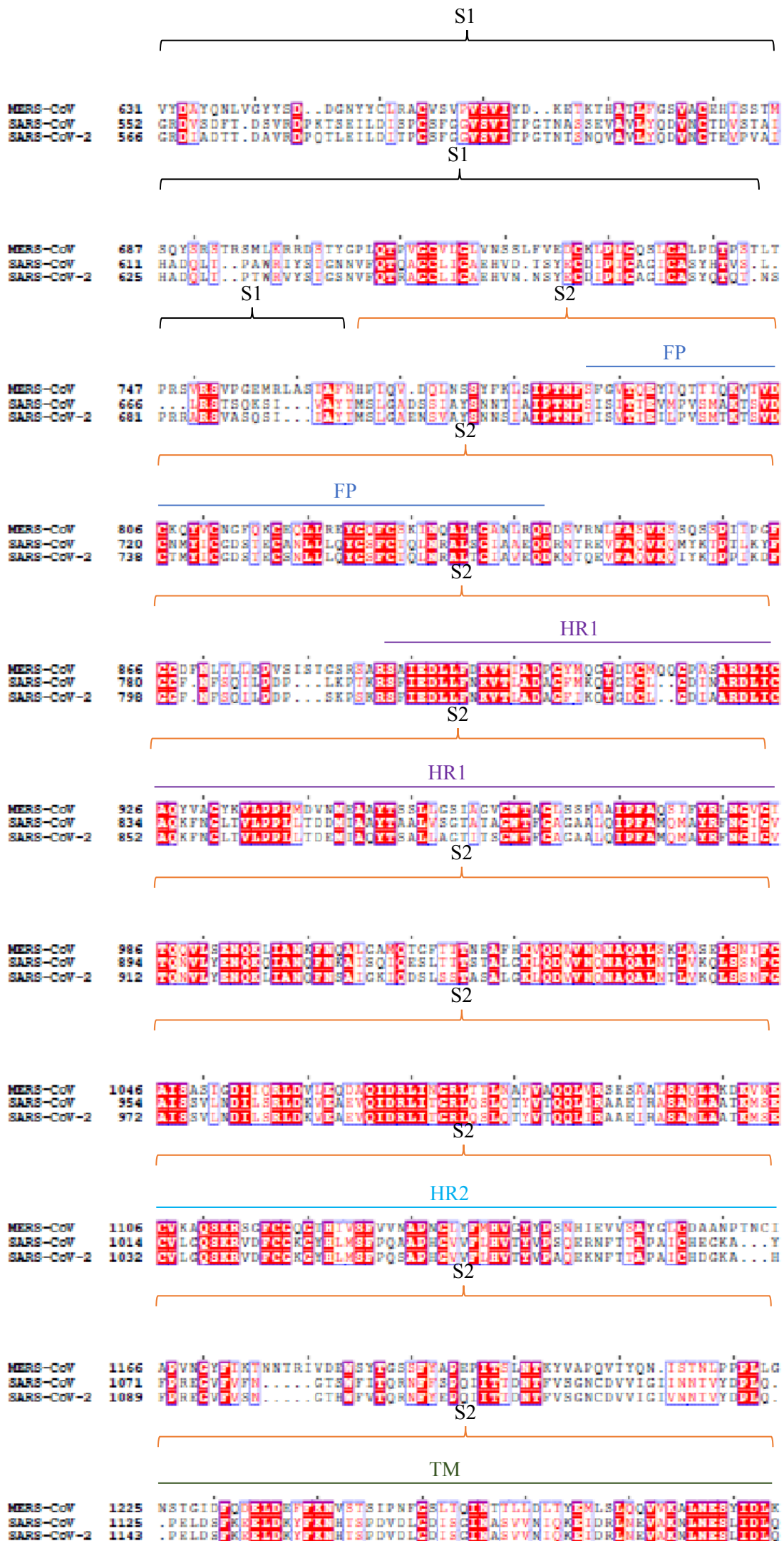


Supplementary Figure 1 – Evolutionary divergence between SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV. **(A)** SARS-CoV-2 is closer related to SARS-CoV than MERS-CoV, all of them in the same evolutive branch of Betacoronaviruses group. Phylogenetic tree adapted from Tang et al. [114]. **(B)** Genetic distance Spike gene comparing SARS-CoV-2 (NC_045512.2) against SARS-CoV (NC_004718.3) and MERS-CoV (NC_038294.1), proving the evolutive distance among them. The distance analysis was performed using the RDP4 package. Created with [BioRender.com](https://www.biorender.com).



Supplementary Figure 2 – Short overview of critical role of immune system in the COVID-19 pathogenesis. The presence of SARS-CoV-2 in the alveolar environment induces the infiltration of inflammatory immune cells. Thus, antigen-presenting cells (APC) release cytokines and chemokines that increases the production and releasing of cytokines by the immune system cells, provoking the cytokine storms. The consequence of this event is the cell death of affected tissue with multi organ damage. Created with [BioRender.com](https://www.biorender.com).





Supplementary Figure 3 - Alignment of the entire sequence of spike protein from the three pandemic coronaviruses deposited in the UniProt database: **SARS-CoV-1** (accession number P59595); **MERS-CoV** (accession number K9N5Q8); **SARS-CoV-2** (accession number P0DTC2). The alignment was performed using the ESPrnt 3.0 tool (<http://esprnt.ibcp.fr/ESPrnt/ESPrnt/>). S1: subunit 1 from spike protein; S2: subunit 2 from spike protein; RBD: receptor-binding domain; FP: fusion peptide; HR1: heptapeptide repeated sequence 1; HR2: heptapeptide repeated sequence 2; TM: transmembrane domain; CYT: cytoplasmic domain.

```

1      10      20      30      40      50      60
SARS-CoV-2 RYVQPTESVRRFPNIINLCPFGEVFNATRFASVYAWNRKRISNCVADYSLYNLSASFSTEK
SARS-CoV   RVVFPSSGDVRRFPNIINLCPFGEVFNATKFPVYAWERKKISNCVADYSLYNLSIFFSTEK
MERS-CoV   EAKPSSGSMVEQAEGVECDPSSLLSGTTPQVYNEKRLVFTNCNYNLTKLISLFSVNDFTCS

70      80      90      100     110     120
SARS-CoV-2 CYGVSPTKLNDLCLFTNLYADSFVIRGDEVRQIAPGQTGKIADYNYKLPDDFTGCVLAWNS
SARS-CoV   CYGVSATKLDNLCFSNLYADSFVIRGDDVRRQIAPGQTGVIADYNYKLPDDFMGCVLAWNT
MERS-CoV   QISPAAIASNCYSSLLLDYFSVPLSMKSDLQVSSAGPISQFNYSKQSPSNPTCLI LATAVPH

130     140     150     160     170     180
SARS-CoV-2 NNLDISKVGGNYNYLYRFLRKSNIKPEERDISTEIYQAGSIPCNVGEFNCYFFPLOSYPGQ
SARS-CoV   RNIDATSIGNYNYKYRYLRGKLRPFEERDISNVFFSPDGKPCPTPPALNCYWFPLNDYGFYT
MERS-CoV   NLITITKPLKYSNINRCSRFSLSDDRTEVPPQLVNANQYSPCVSIVPSTVWEDGDYRKQLS

190     200     210     220
SARS-CoV-2 FTNGVGYQPYRVVVLSPELLHAPATVCGPKKSTNLVKNKCVNF.....
SARS-CoV   ITGIGYQPYRVVVLSPELLNAPATVCGPKLETDLIKNCVNF.....
MERS-CoV   PLEGGGQLVASGSTVAMTEQLQMGFSITVQYGTDTNSVCPKLEFANDTKIASQLGNCVEY

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Supplementary Figure 4 - Alignment of the RBD domain sequence extracted from S protein entire sequence from the three pandemic coronaviruses deposited in the UniProt database: SARS-CoV-1 (accession number P59595); MERS-CoV (accession number K9N5Q8); SARS-CoV-2 (accession number P0DTC2). The alignment was performed using the ESPrnt 3.0 tool (<http://esprnt.ibcp.fr/ESPrnt/ESPrnt/>).