

Figure S1: Shifts in circulating leukocyte composition and correlations with SARS-CoV2 titers in critical COVID-19. a) Average number of cells remaining after QC per donor per timepoint per disease severity status. b) Pearson correlation between electronic health record (EHR) and scRNA-seq derived blood counts for lymphocytes (left) and monocytes (right). Each datapoint is colored by disease severity status. c) UMAP projection of PBMCs colored by experimental run. d) Boxplots (showing median, 25th and 75th percentile) of the percentages of T4, Tgd, NK, cDC, pDC, Progen cells (y-axis) by COVID-19 status and severity level on day of hospital admission (D0). Each dot represents the percentage of a specific cell type per donor. Shown statistical comparisons are between cells from all C19+ critical donors (including the anti-IFN- α 2 autoantibody donors) and healthy controls (HC), C19- donors or combined C19+ Moderate-Severe donors. e) Boxplots of the percentages of T4, Tgd, NK, cDC, pDC, Progen cells (y-axis) in COVID-19 patients over day 0, 4, 7 and 14 since hospitalization (D0, D4, D7, D14). f) Boxplots of the percentages of T4, T8, Tgd, NK, B, PB, cM, ncM, cDC, pDC, Progen cells (y-axis) by COVID-19 status and severity level on day since first symptoms. g) Scatterplot of SARS-CoV2 viral titer as measured by qRT-PCR in tracheal aspirates (inverse dCT, x-axis) and days since hospitalization (left) or days since first symptoms (rights) (R = Pearson correlation). h) Scatterplot of SARS-CoV2 viral titer and cell type compositions of total PBMCs of T4, T8, Tgd, NK, B, PB, cM, ncM, cDC, pDC, Progen cells (R = Pearson correlation). *** p < 0.001, ** p < 0.01, * p < 0.05, ns = not significant.



Figure S2: Feature abundance changes of leukocyte subsets in critical COVID19. a) Heatmap of 38 surface proteins differentially expressed at day 0 (FDR < 0.05, |log(fold change)| >0) in at least one of the 11 cell types. CD4+ T cells (T4), CD8+ T cells (T8), natural killer cells (NK), B cells (B), plasmablasts (PB), classical monocytes (cM), non-classical monocytes (ncM), and conventional dendritic cells (cDC) are shown. Each row represents a surface protein and each column is the average expression of the proteins in a particular sample across all cells of a specific type. Samples are grouped by case-control status and C19+ severity. Expression levels are row standardized. **b)** Type I-specific ISG score (y-axis) at day 0 across 8 cell types separated by case-control status and disease severity. **c)** Type II-specific ISG score (y-axis) at day 0 across 8 cell types separated by case-control status and disease severity. Boxplots show median, 25th and 75th percentile.



Figure S3: Surface protein abundance changes of leukocyte subsets in critical COVID19. a) Density plot of Pearson R correlations between normalized protein expression and corresponding transcript expression for each cell type in each sample. Correlations for 15 lineage markers highlighted in orange. b) Volcano plot of log fold change between C19+ and healthy controls (x-axis) versus -log10(P-value) (y-axis) for 10 additional cell types. Proteins that are statistically significant (FDR < 0.05) and have a log2(fold change) > 0.5 are highlighted. c) Normalized LAIR-1 surface expression (y-axis) for each cell type over the course of disease for healthy controls, C19- controls, and C19+ cases. C19+ cases are separated by disease severity and the presence of anti-IFN- α 2 antibodies. d) Scatterplot of normalized LAIR-1 expression (y-axis) versus the type I-specific ISG score (x-axis) for additional cell types, showing C19+ cases colored by severity and anti-IFN- α 2 status.