



Fig. S6 Neutrophil, dendritic, B- and epithelial cell phenotyping in COVID-19

a Feature plots showing expression of neutrophil marker genes and related genes. **b** Feature plots showing expression of monocyte marker genes. **c** In the 4 indicated studies we selected the 50 most specific neutrophil markers and we calculated the overlap of the resulting markers (n=115) between each study. **d** UMAP of the Chua et al. data showing all cell types detected in COVID-19 nasopharyngeal and bronchial samples. **e** The neutrophil (upper panel) and monocyte (lower panel) marker genes expressed in the cell types of (d). **f** UMAP showing 14,154 neutrophils color-coded per data origin (left), per disease status (middle) and per disease severity status (right). **g** Relative contribution of each neutrophil cell type (in %) in mild (upper panel) and critical (lower panel) pneumonia patients comparing COVID-19 vs non-COVID-19. **h** UMAP of 1,410 DCs, color-coded per data origin (left) and per disease status (right). **i** Feature plots of marker genes, distinguishing 6 DC subclusters: type I classical dendritic cells (*CLEC9A*), type II classical dendritic cells (*CLEC10A*), migratory dendritic cells (*LAMP3*), Langerhans cell-like dendritic cells (*CD1A*), AS-DC (*AXL*) and plasmacytoid dendritic cells (*LILRA4*). **j** Relative contribution of each DC cell type (in %) in mild (upper panel) and critical (lower panel) pneumonia patients comparing COVID-19 vs non-COVID-19. **k** UMAP of 1,397 B-cells, color-coded per data origin (left), per disease status (middle) and per disease severity status (right). **l** Relative contribution of each B and plasma cell type (in %) in mild (upper panel) and critical (lower panel) pneumonia patients comparing COVID-19 vs non-COVID-19.