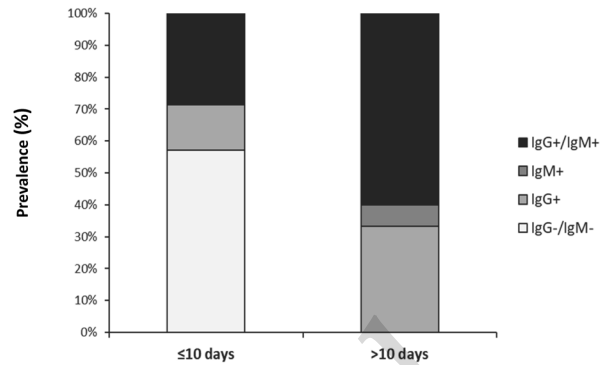


**ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY CONTENT**

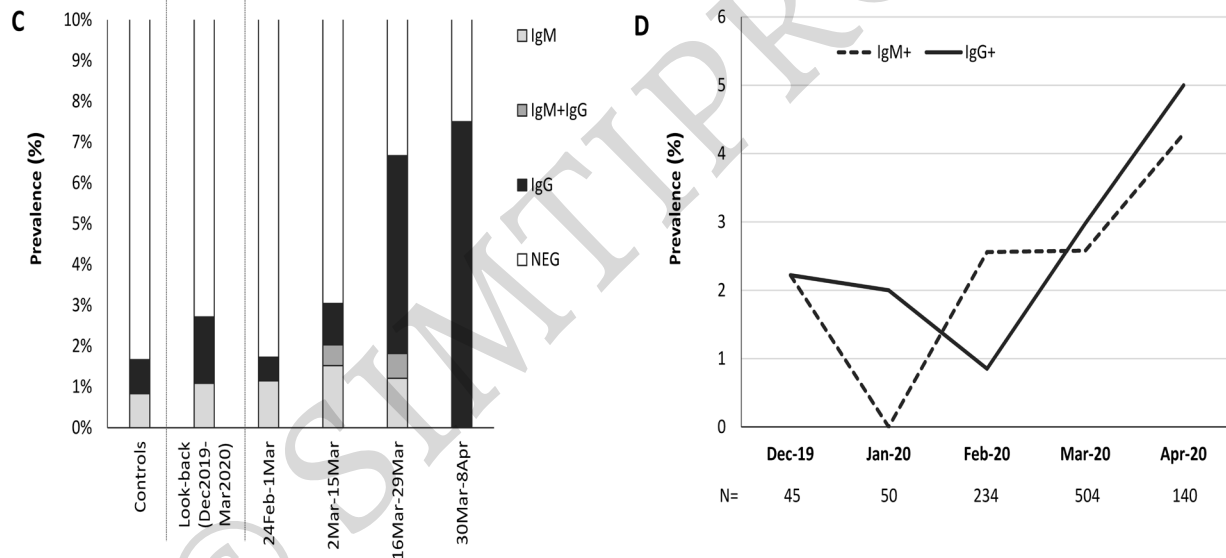
**SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS**

**Seroprevalence trends since December 2019**

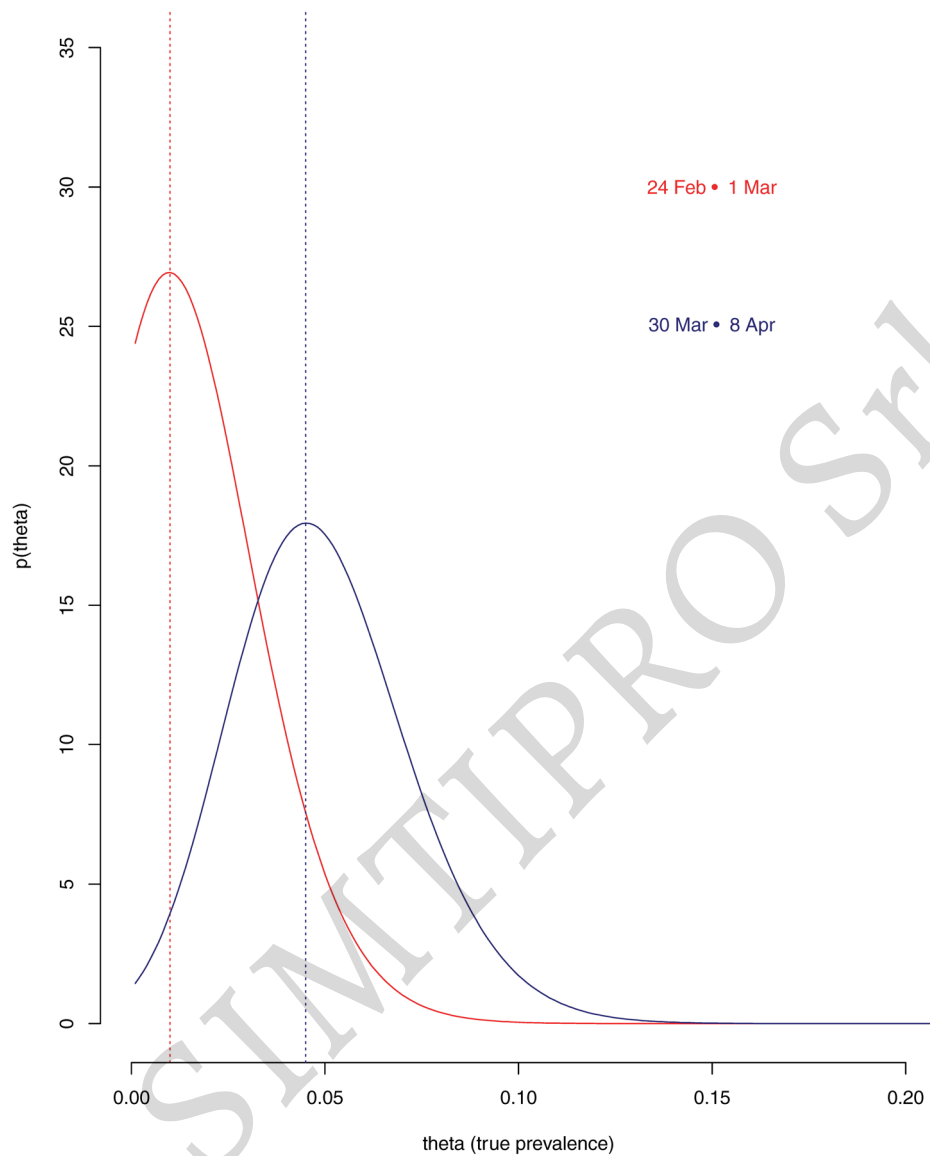
In a subgroup of donors older than 40 years with dysmetabolism, and in donors selected according to similar criteria (older than 40 years and with BMI  $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>) are shown in **Figure S2A**. Between December 2019 and March 2020, the prevalence of reactive tests was 5/184: 2.7%, 95% CI 1.2-6.2%. A similar trend for an increase in the prevalence of IgG reactivity was also observed in donors with dysmetabolism during the study period. The first IgM reactive test was detected on December 9<sup>th</sup> 2019, while the first IgG reactive test on December 11<sup>th</sup>. The overall trend of the prevalence of test reactivity in donors stratified by month is shown in **Figure S2B**.



**Figure S1 - Frequency of positivity for IgG<sup>+</sup> alone, IgM<sup>+</sup> alone, IgG and IgM<sup>+</sup> in 22 patients hospitalised for severe COVID-19 at the L. Sacco hospital, tested before and after ten days since the onset of symptoms**



**Figure S2 - A) Frequency and pattern of antibody positivity during the preceding months in 184 individuals older than 40 years with dysmetabolism, and in a comparable subgroup of blood donors during the study period. Historical controls are shown as reference for the specificity of the test. B) Trends in IgM<sup>+</sup> and IgG<sup>+</sup> in 973 donors stratified by month of evaluation**



**Figure S3 - Probability distribution of SARS-CoV-2 prevalence at the beginning (24 Feb 2020 -1 Mar 2020, red curve) and end (30 Mar 2020 - 8 Apr 2020, blue curve) of the study period, estimated by a Bayesian approach**

Dotted lines represent the mode of the distribution.