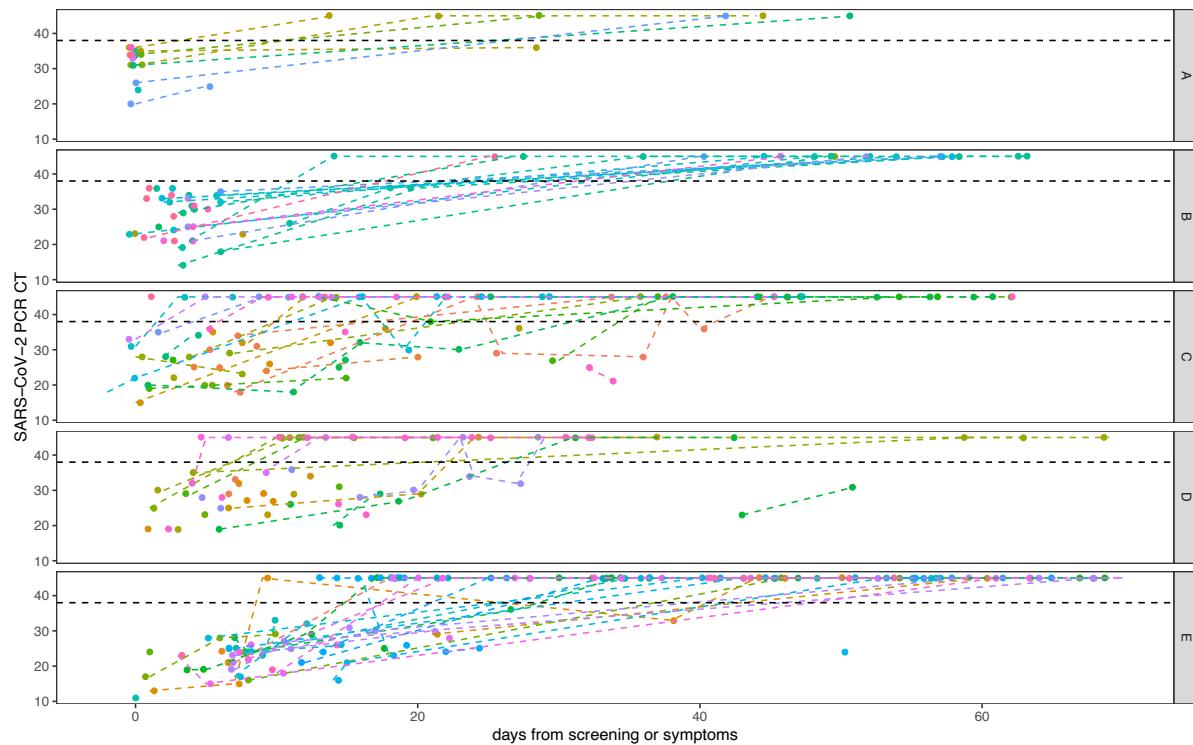
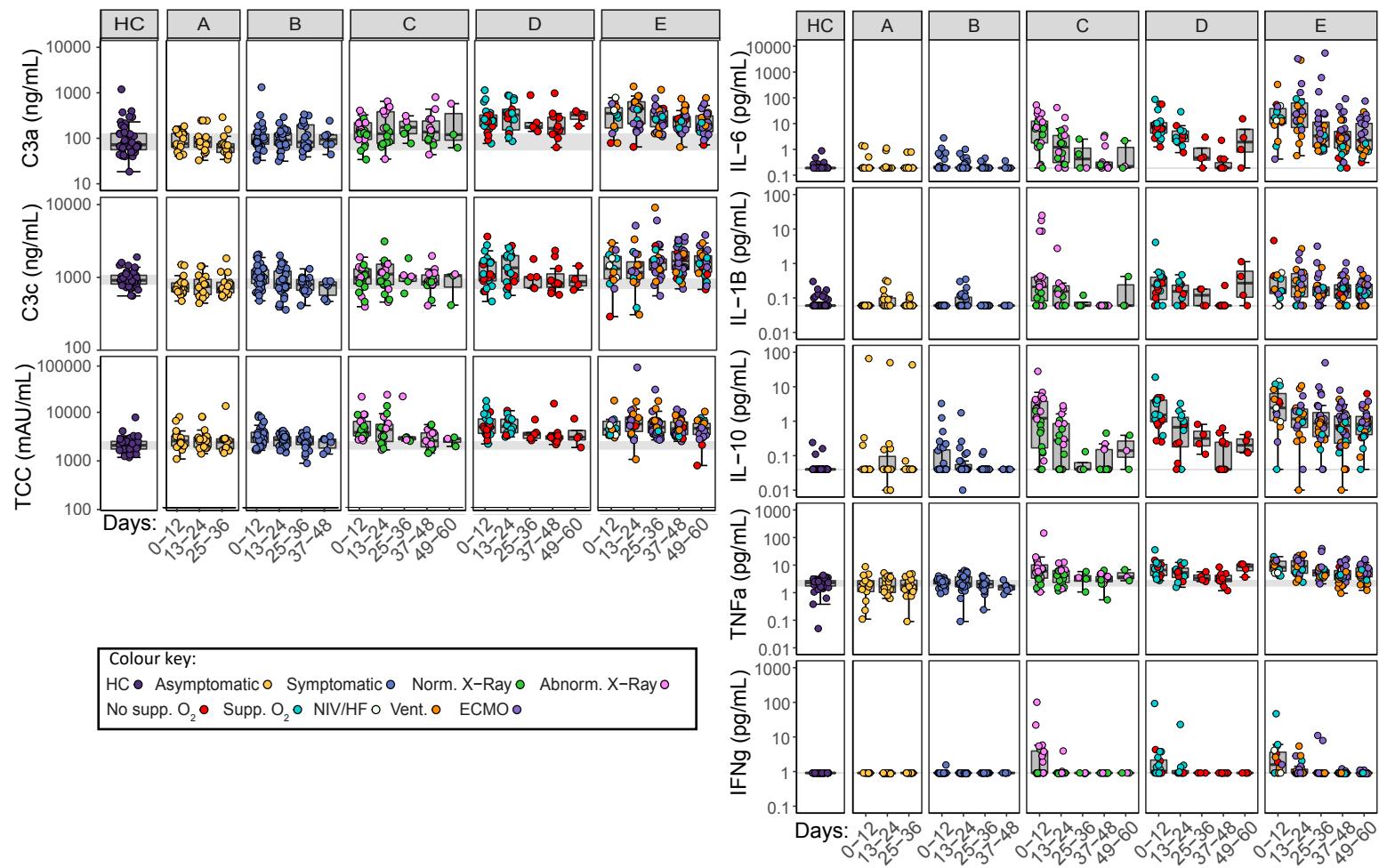


**Supplemental information**

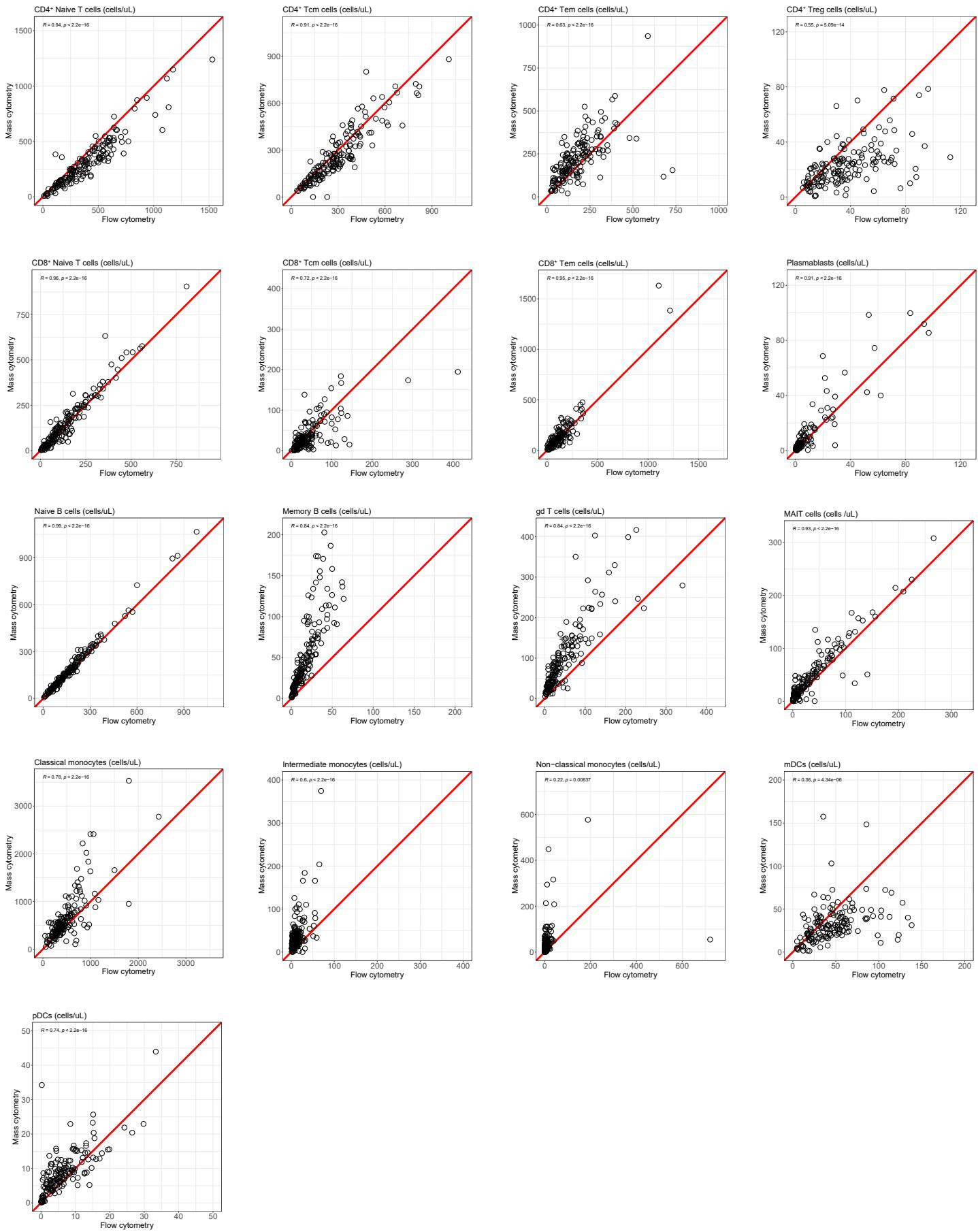
**Longitudinal analysis reveals that delayed bystander  
CD8+ T cell activation and early immune pathology  
distinguish severe COVID-19 from mild disease**

Laura Bergamaschi, Federica Mescia, Lorinda Turner, Aimee L. Hanson, Prasanti Kotagiri, Benjamin J. Dunmore, Hélène Ruffieux, Aloka De Sa, Oisín Huhn, Michael D. Morgan, Pehuén Pereyra Gerber, Mark R. Wills, Stephen Baker, Fernando J. Calero-Nieto, Rainer Doffinger, Gordon Dougan, Anne Elmer, Ian G. Goodfellow, Ravindra K. Gupta, Myra Hosmillo, Kelvin Hunter, Nathalie Kingston, Paul J. Lehner, Nicholas J. Matheson, Jeremy K. Nicholson, Anna M. Petrunkina, Sylvia Richardson, Caroline Saunders, James E.D. Thaventhiran, Erik J.M. Toonen, Michael P. Weekes, Cambridge Institute of Therapeutic Immunology and Infectious Disease-National Institute of Health Research (CITIID-NIHR) COVID BioResource Collaboration, Berthold Göttgens, Mark Toshner, Christoph Hess, John R. Bradley, Paul A. Lyons, and Kenneth G.C. Smith

**A****B**

**Figure S1: Inflammation and viral load changes over time in COVID-19 patients, related to Figure 1**

**A)** SARS-CoV-2 PCR CT values over time across patient severity groups. CT values  $\leq 38$  (dashed horizontal line) were reported as a positive result. A discretionary CT number of 45 was assigned to samples with no detectable SARS-CoV-2 RNA. Each colour corresponds to a different subject. Repeat measures for a single participant are linked by dashed line. **B)** Boxplots showing complement components and cytokine concentrations for samples collected within 12-day time bins. Grey band indicates the interquartile range of the corresponding measure in HCs. Points are coloured based on asymptomatic or symptomatic classification for categories A and B respectively, normal or abnormal chest radiology (group C), and type of respiratory support at sampling (group D and E), as colour key provided. NIV/HF, non-invasive ventilation/high-flow oxygen; vent, mechanical ventilation; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

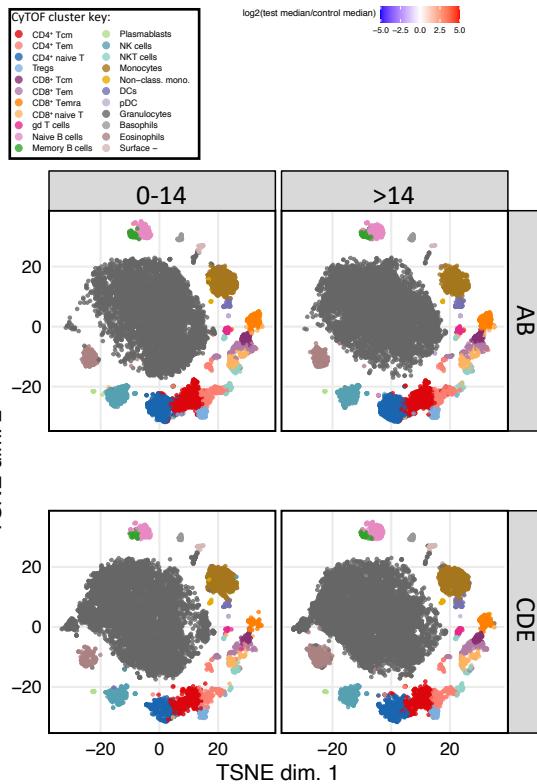


**Figure S2: Comparison of absolute cell counts derived by flow and mass cytometry, related to STAR methods.** Scatter plots showing the correlation between cell populations quantified by both flow and mass cytometry (cells/uL). Pearson correlation R value and p-values of correlation test are reported for each comparison.

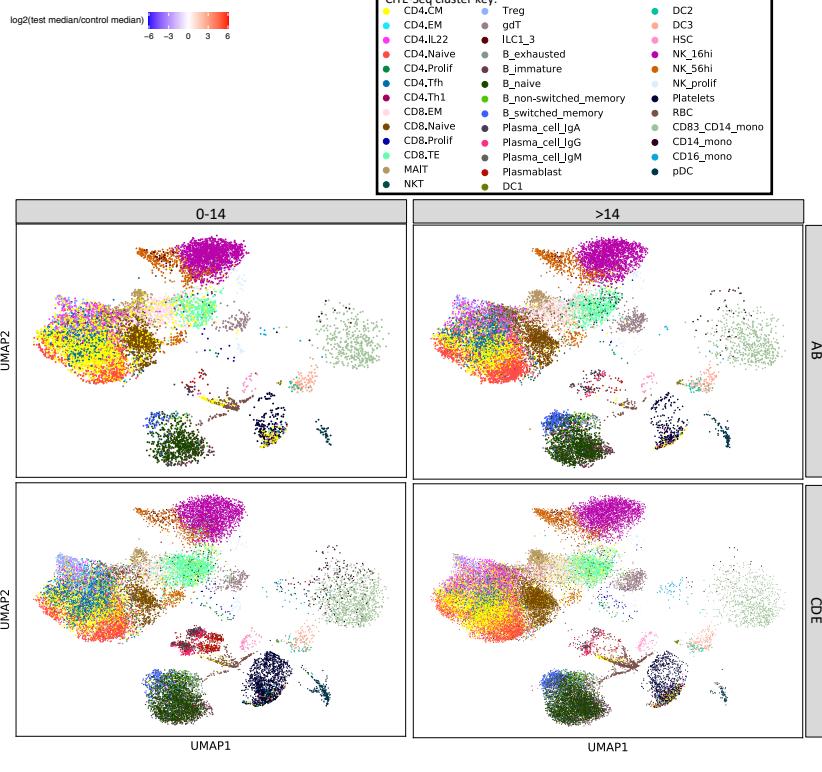
A



B



C

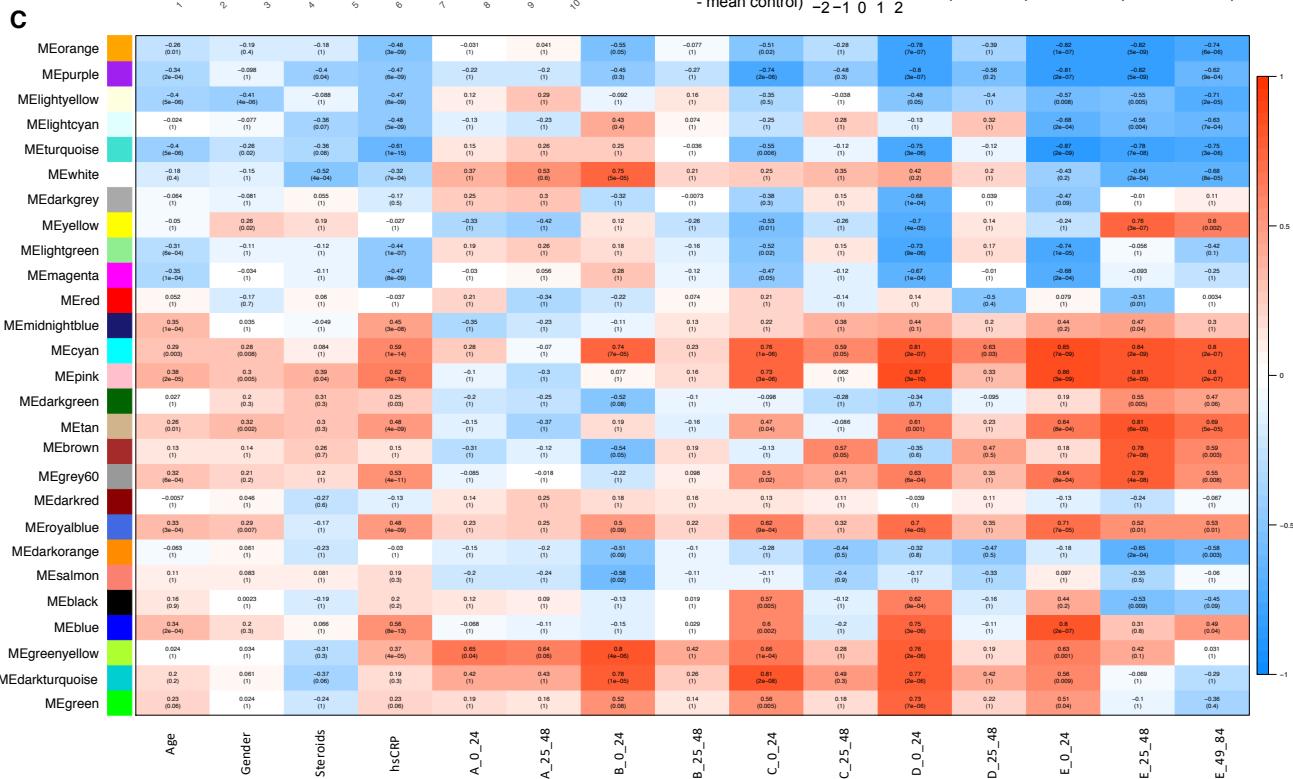
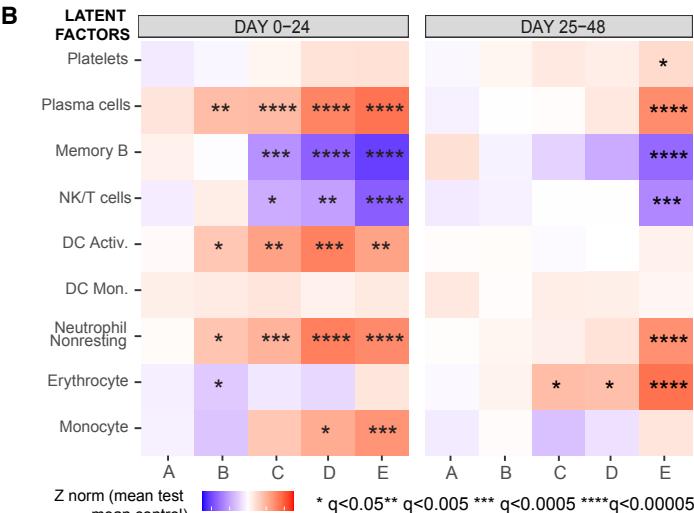
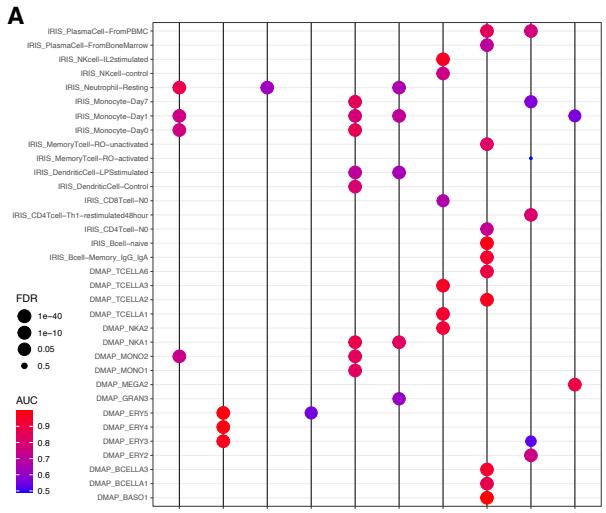


**Figure S3: Cellular changes observed over time in COVID-19 patients including absolute cell counts and proportion, related to Figure 2**

**A)** Heatmap showing the log<sub>2</sub> fold change in median absolute cell count between COVID-19 patients and healthy controls, within severity categories and across 12-day time bins post screening (group A)

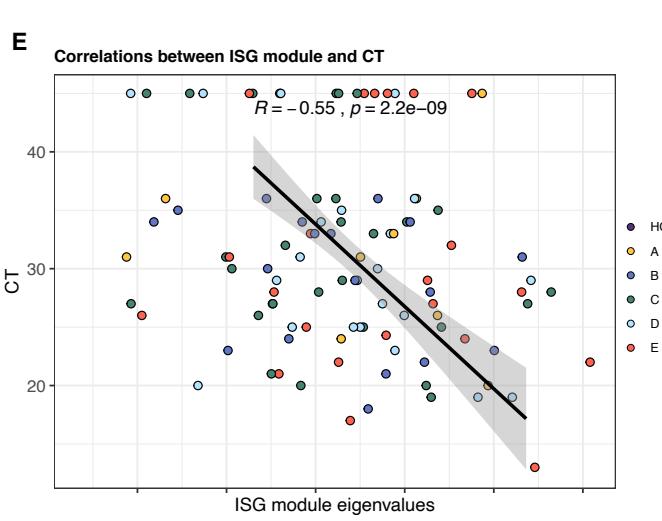
or symptom onset (groups B-E). Missing data are shown in grey. Wilcoxon test FDR adjusted p-values:

\*<0.05, \*\*<0.005, \*\*\* <0.0005. **B)** tSNE and **C)** UMAP plots comparing groups A and B to groups C, D and E within 14 or later (>14) days post screening (group A) or symptom onset (groups B-E) for **B)** CyTOF and **C)** CITE-Seq dataset. Cell clusters are coloured as key provide.

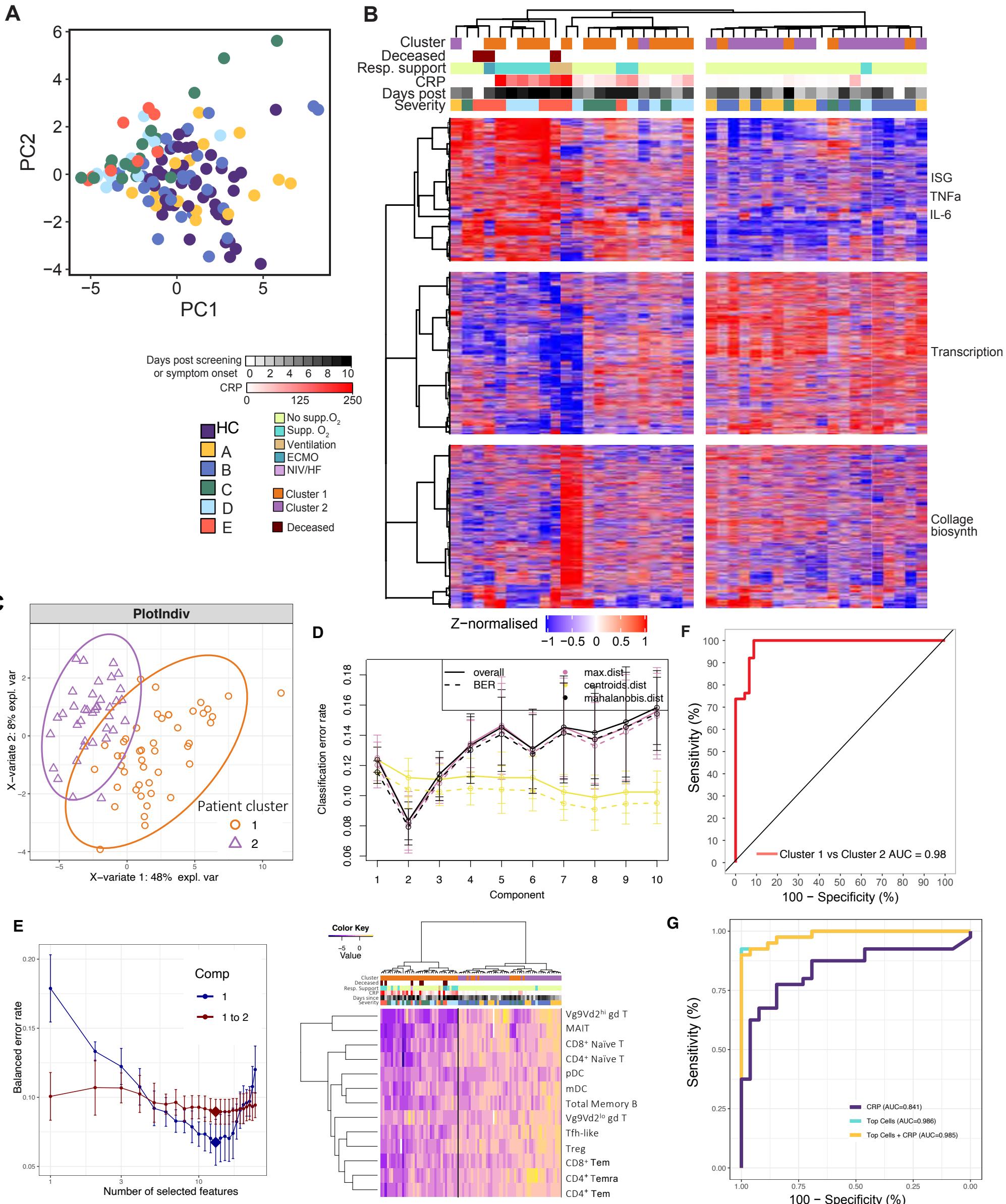


**D**

Therape	Enriched annotation
<b>Positively correlated in all time groups during active disease</b>	
MEcyan	Histones
MEblue	TNFalpha-L6
MEpink	Complement/Cogulation/Neut degranulation
MEdmidnightblue	Platelet activation
MEgrey60	Ferroptosis
MEroyalblue	Glycolysis
MEtan	No annotation
<b>Positively correlated at all time points except late severe</b>	
MEgreenyellow	Immunoglobulins
MEgreen	Interferon Stimulated Genes
MEwhite	No annotation
MEdarkturquoise	No annotation
<b>Positively correlated in early mod/severe groups</b>	
MEblack	No annotation
<b>Positively correlated in late mod/severe groups</b>	
MEbrown	Heme metabolism
<b>Positively correlated in late severe group</b>	
MEyellow	Oxidative Phosphorylation
MEdarkgreen	No annotation
<b>Negatively correlated with disease especially in early mod/severe disease</b>	
MEdarkgrey	GPCR
MElightgreen	Ribosomal proteins
MElightyellow	BCR signalling
MElightcyan	IL-2/INK
MERed	No annotation
MEdarkorange	No annotation
<b>Negatively correlated with disease especially in late severe</b>	
MEturquise	Gene transcription
MEpurple	Splicesome
MElightyellow	BCR signalling
MElightcyan	IL-2/INK
MEdarkorange	No annotation
<b>No correlate with disease</b>	
MEdarkred	No annotation

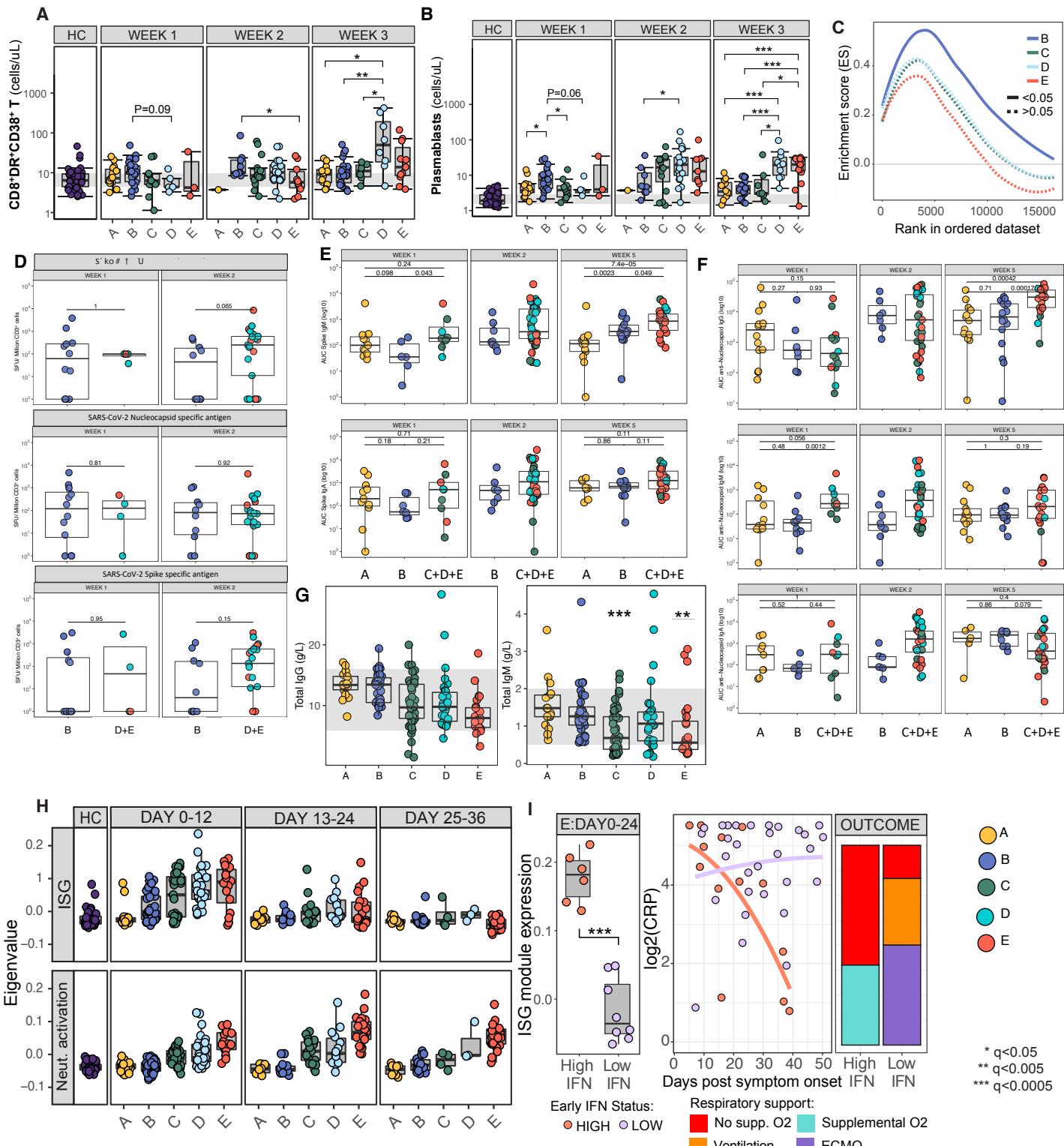


**Figure S4: Cell subset deconvolution of whole blood transcriptome and transcriptional signatures observed over time in COVID-19, related to Figure 3.** **A)** Annotation of Latent Factors used to perform the cell subset deconvolution shown in **B**). **B)** Cell subset deconvolution performed using PLIER, leveraging off prior knowledge of cell specific pathways. COVID-19 cases split by severity categories and 24-day time bins. Latent factor expression compared with HCs, FDR adjusted p-value: \* $<0.05$ , \*\* $<0.005$ , \*\*\* $<0.0005$ . **C)** Heatmap illustrating the correlation among whole blood co-expression gene modules derived from WGCNA (coloured blocks, y axis) and age, gender, steroid treatment, CRP concentrations, and the comparison between HCs and COVID-19 cases split by severity in 24 days bins (x axis). Pearson correlation and FDR corrected p-values are shown for each comparison. The full list of genes in each module can be found in **Table S3**. **D)** Annotation by EnrichR of modules that correlate with disease and/or severity. **E)** Correlation between SARS-CoV-2 PCR CT values and Interferon Signature Genes (IGS) module eigenvalues (samples, n=248).



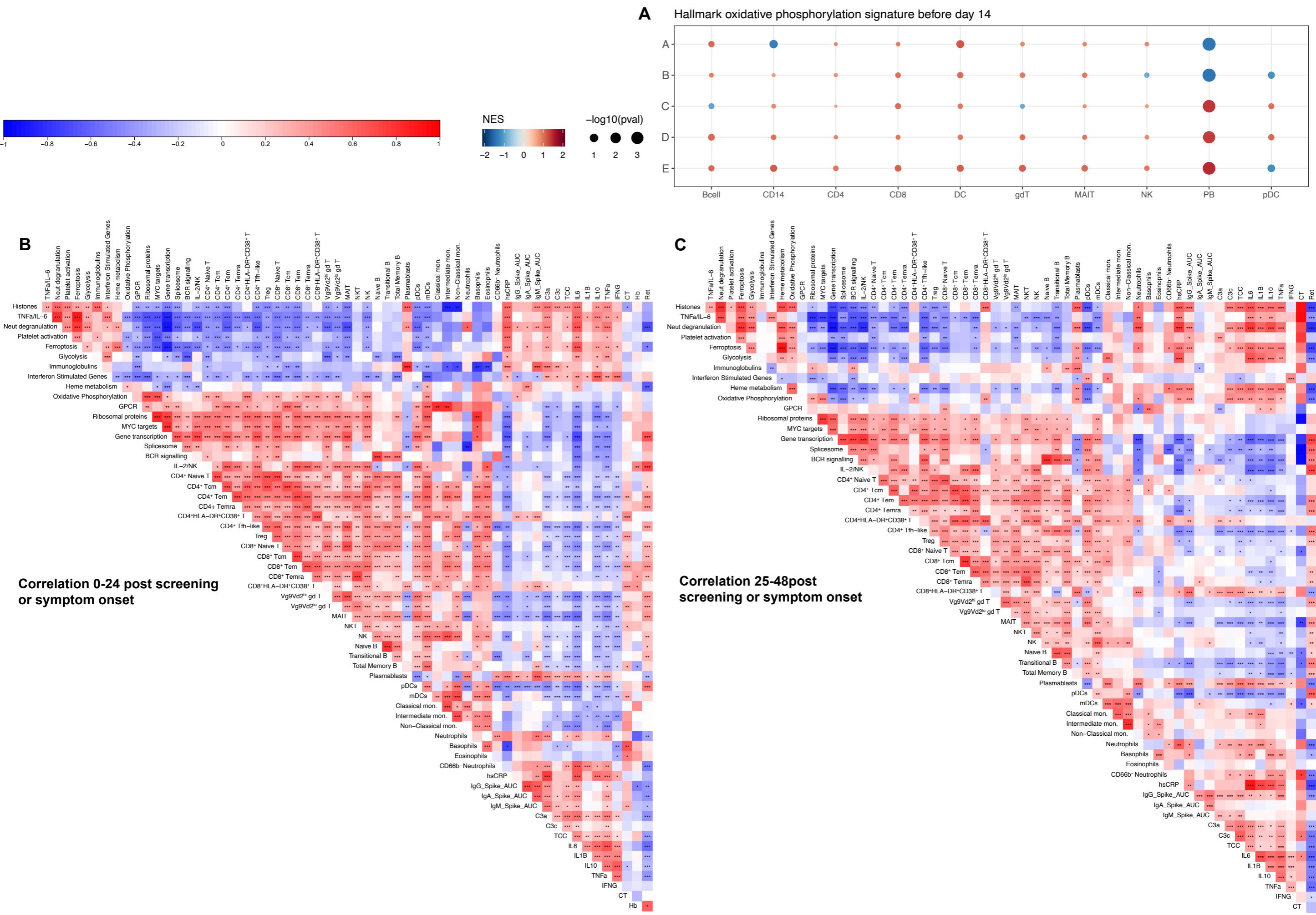
**Figure S5: Multivariate analysis of immune-cell populations in early disease, related to Figure 4**

**A)** Principal component analysis of peripheral blood absolute cell counts for 24 key cell subsets from HCs and COVID-19 cases, for samples taken  $\leq 10$  days from screening (group A) or symptom onset (groups B-E). Points are coloured according to severity category. **B)** K-means clustering of 18357 whole blood transcripts from COVID-19 samples taken  $\leq 10$  days from screening or symptom onset. Gene clusters are annotated for enriched signatures, samples are annotated according to corresponding cluster membership in **Figure 4A** where possible. **C)** Variable selection by sPLS-DA showing discrimination of patient clusters 1 (orange, n=46) and 2 (purple, n=38) derived in **Figure 4A**. **D)** Associated classification error rate of the predictive model across 10 iterations of 5-fold cross validation for components 1-10. **E)** Feature selection on components 1 and 2, determining 13 cell subsets as key contributors to cluster discrimination with minimal error. Unsupervised clustering of 13 selected cell types (normalised to the median of HCs), with original sample clusters and patient characteristics indicated. Error bars in **D)** and **E)** indicate standard deviations (SD). **F)** and **G)** AUROC curves showing sensitivity of cluster group prediction at varying specificity thresholds, based on **F)** absolute counts of 13 selected cell types, or **G)** CRP alone and combined with the absolute counts of 13 selected cell types.



**Figure S6: Early immune changes associated with mild disease and outcome extended data, related to Figure 5**

**A and B):** Boxplots showing **A)** non-naive CD8<sup>+</sup>HLA-DR<sup>+</sup>CD38<sup>+</sup> T cell and **B)** plasmablast absolute cell counts (cells/uL) across severity categories at weeks 1-3 post screening (group A) or symptom onset (groups B-E). Wilcoxon test FDR adjusted p-value: \* $<0.05$ , \*\* $<0.005$ , \*\*\* $<0.0005$ . Grey bar represents the interquartile range of the same cell populations in HCs. **C)** Enrichment score for CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell activation signature as determined by GSEA in groups B-E for samples taken <24 days from symptom onset. **D)** Spot forming unit (SFU) numbers of CD3<sup>+</sup> T cells secreting IFN- $\gamma$  in response to membrane, nucleocapsid and spike SARS-CoV-2 antigen stimulations, in patient samples from groups B (n=22), and D and E combined (n=25), one or two weeks post symptom onset. Kruskal-Wallis test p-values. **E)** Area under the curve for SARS-CoV-2 spike-specific IgM and IgA titres at 1, 2 and 5 weeks post screening (group A) or symptom onset (groups B-E). Groups C, D and E are combined for increased statistical power. Wilcoxon test p-values. **F)** Area under the curve for SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid-specific IgG, IgM and IgA titres. Groups, timepoints and p-values as in **E).** **G)** Total IgG and IgM concentrations across severity groups, within 3 weeks post screening (group A) or symptom onset (groups B-E). Grey band corresponds to 5-95th centile ranges based on UK Caucasian population, as published in the Protein Reference Unit Handbook (9th Edition). P-values from comparisons with the reference range using Pearson's chi-square test, annotated as in **A).** **H)** Boxplots capturing expression of interferon stimulated genes (ISG) and neutrophil activation-related transcriptomic eigenvalues across disease severity and time(samples, n=248). **I)** Stratification of group E samples taken <24 days post symptom onset into high and low expression of ISG, with persisting and resolving CRP concentrations and final respiratory status reported within 12 weeks shown by bar charts.



**Figure S7: Transcriptional changes in prolonged disease were independent of cell subset composition, related to Figures 7**

**A)** GSEA assessing HALLMARK oxidative phosphorylation geneset in different cell type identify by CITE-Seq against HCs in COVID-19 patients collected within 14 days post screening (group A) or symptom onset (groups B-E). FDR adjusted p-value is shown by circle diameter, with colour representing normalised enrichment score. **B) and C):** Heatmap showing the correlation between gene expression eigenvalues derived from whole blood RNA-Seq, absolute cell counts and inflammatory characteristics in COVID-19 patients collected within **B)** the first 24 days, or **D)** between 25-48 days post screening (group A) or symptom onset (groups B-E). Pearson correlation p-values: \* $p<0.05$ , \*\* $p<0.01$  and \*\*\* $p<0.001$ .

**Table S1: Clinical features of study participants, stratified by group A-E, related to Figure 1**

	A	B	C	D	E
<b>n</b>	18	40	46	37	60
<b>Gender (% male)</b>	22.2%	22.5%	54.3%	64.9%	75.0%
<b>Age (years, mean (SD))</b>	32.9 (12.7)	36.0 (11.8)	58.0 (16.9)	64.4 (15.1)	57.0 (14.9)
<b>Days from COVID-19 symptoms to enrollment (days, mean (SD))</b>	NA	6.5 (2.9)	11.4 (6.7)	10.6 (8.1)	24.6 (14.3)
<b>COVID-19 chest radiology</b>	NA	NA	50.0%	89.2%	100%
<b>Non-COVID19 admissions</b>	NA	NA	30.2%	8.1%	6.7%
<b>Haemoglobin (g/L, mean (SD))</b>	NA	NA	124.8 (16.0)	121.6 (18.0)	95.2 (16.8)
<b>Serum creatinine (<math>\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}</math>, mean (SD))</b>	NA	NA	82.9 (40.1)	117.5 (154.7)	103.5 (129.3)
<b>Serum albumin (g/L, mean (SD))</b>	NA	NA	32.4 (7.1)	28.0 (6.3)	24.4 (7.2)
<b>LOS (days, median (IQR))</b>	NA	NA	4 (1.25-10)	10 (6-16)	44 (33.7-63.2)
<b>Admitted to ITU</b>	NA	NA	0%	13.5%	90.0%
<b>Deceased in hospital</b>	NA	NA	2.2%	0.0%	30.0%
<b>Hypertension</b>	NA	NA	47.8%	43.2%	48.3%
<b>CAD</b>	NA	NA	8.7%	24.3%	16.7%
<b>Other heart condition</b>	NA	NA	10.9%	18.9%	13.3%
<b>Diabetes mellitus</b>	NA	NA	26.1%	29.7%	43.3%
<b>CKD</b>	NA	NA	8.7%	16.2%	8.3%
<b>PVD</b>	NA	NA	6.5%	8.1%	8.3%
<b>CVA/TIA</b>	NA	NA	10.9%	2.7%	6.7%
<b>COPD</b>	NA	NA	6.5%	18.9%	5.0%
<b>Asthma</b>	NA	NA	21.7%	10.8%	10.0%
<b>Other lung disease</b>	NA	NA	10.9%	16.2%	10.0%
<b>Cancer</b>	NA	NA	4.4%	5.4%	1.7%
<b>Haematological cancer</b>	NA	NA	2.2%	5.4%	0.0%
<b>Corticosteroids</b>	NA	NA	19.6%	10.8%	10.0%
<b>Immunosuppressive treatment</b>	NA	NA	17.4%	16.2%	5.0%

SD is standard deviation, and IQR is interquartile range.

**COVID-19 chest radiology:** chest X-ray/ CT scan showed changes compatible with COVID-19, as opposed to normal findings or lung changes diagnostic of other conditions.

**Non-COVID19 admissions:** cases where COVID-19 was diagnosed during the hospital stay in patients initially admitted to hospital for reasons unrelated to COVID-19

**Haemoglobin, serum albumin and serum creatinine:** results from routine lab tests on the day of study enrollment, or closest result up to 2 days before. The included test results are available for at least for 75% of each severity group.

**LOS:** length of hospital stay (days from hospital admission to discharge, transfer or death in hospital)

**Hypertension:** history of hypertension, defined as blood pressure  $\geq 140/80$  on multiple occasions, or on treatment with any medication explicitly employed to reduce blood pressure

**CAD:** history of coronary artery disease, defined as myocardial infarction, angina, coronary artery stenting or coronary artery bypass grafting

**Other heart condition:** history of any other chronic cardiac disease (not CAD/hypertension), e.g. heart failure, congenital heart disease, cardiomyopathy, rheumatic heart disease

**CKD:** history of chronic kidney disease, defined as any of estimated glomerular filtration rate  $< 60 \text{ mL/min}/1.73\text{m}^2$ , dialysis or kidney transplant

**PVD:** history of peripheral vascular disease, defined as intermittent claudication or past bypass for chronic arterial insufficiency, history of gangrene or acute arterial insufficiency, or thoracic/abdominal aneurysm ( $\geq 6 \text{ cm}$ )

**CVA/TIA:** history of a cerebrovascular accident or transient ischemic attacks

**COPD:** history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

**Other lung disease:** history of other chronic pulmonary disease (non asthma/COPD), e.g. cystic fibrosis, bronchiectasis, interstitial lung disease

**Cancer:** current solid organ malignancy (active or in the last 5 years), except non-melanoma skin cancers

**Corticosteroids:** history of treatment with systemic corticosteroids in the 14 days prior to hospital admission/presentation

**Immunosuppressive treatment:** history of treatment with immunosuppressants (excluding corticosteroids) in the 14 days prior to hospital admission/presentation, or chemotherapy/biologic drugs in the previous 6 months

**Table S2: patients excluded because of extreme confounding comorbidities, related to STAR Methods**

Study ID	Patient profile
CV0266	Metastatic lung adenocarcinoma on immunotherapy and chemotherapy, presentation with new onset heart failure and pulmonary oedema, borderline positive COVID-19 PCR on nasopharyngeal swab, but no other clinical features of COVID-19
CV0258	Prolonged hospital admission for new diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia with suspected leukemic lung infiltration and fungal chest infection, commenced on chemotherapy. COVID-19 PCR negative at hospital admission and subsequently positive.
CV0143	Mild COVID-19 symptoms, admitted for extensive necrotizing fasciitis/mediastinitis, treated with surgical debridement and complicated by massive haemorrhage. Enrolled in the study in the ITU after surgery.
CV0192	Emergency splenectomy following trauma. Fever and pneumonia in the post-op, with radiology in keeping with aspiration. Borderline positive COVID-19 PCR on nasopharyngeal swab.
CV0033	Lymphoma on palliative chemotherapy, initially admitted for interstitial pneumonia and neutropenia and treated as Pneumocystis pneumonia. COVID-19 PCR initially negative 4x and subsequently positive after 2 weeks.
CV0313	End-stage alcoholic cirrhosis with variceal bleeding and hepatic encephalopathy, admitted for transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt procedure. Positive COVID-19 PCR on nasopharyngeal swab, initially with normal chest X-ray. Subsequently developed severe chest infection with bronchoalveolar lavage positive for Gram negative organisms and negative for COVID-19 PCR.

## **Data S1: Time course plots for hospitalized patients (groups C/D/E), related to STAR**

### **Methods**

Swimmer plots for hospitalized cases in groups **A) C**, **B) D**, and **C) E**. Arrows indicate days since start of COVID-19 symptoms (or since positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR test, if asymptomatic). Black boxes indicate the duration of hospital stay whilst enrolled in the study. If patients were transferred from other hospitals (as indicated by the triangle symbol), information relative to the time before transfer to one of the study hospitals may be missing. Research blood collection timepoints are indicated by open circle, and time of death by red cross for deceased patients. Degree of respiratory support is indicated by colour gradient as per the key provided.

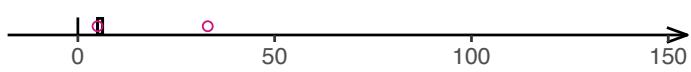
## Legend

-  no supplemental oxygen
-  supplemental oxygen
-  NIV/HF
-  invasive ventilation
-  ECMO
-  research bloods
-  asymptomatic
-  admitted to other hospital
-  transferred to other hospital
-  deceased

**A**

## Group C, 1 of 2

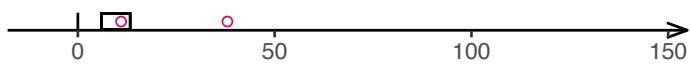
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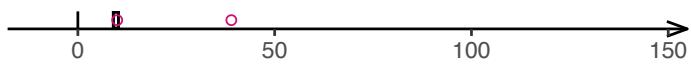
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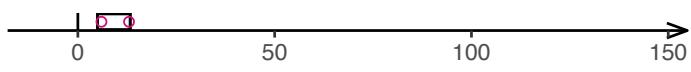
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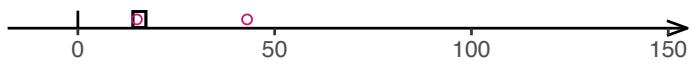
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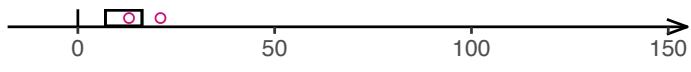
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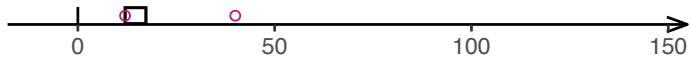
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CV0015



CV0019



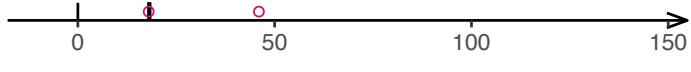
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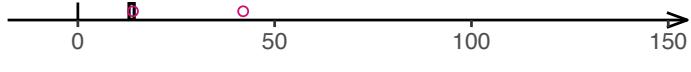
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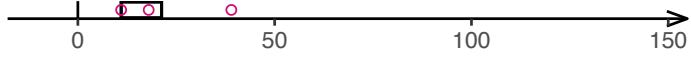
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CV0046



CV0050



CV0051



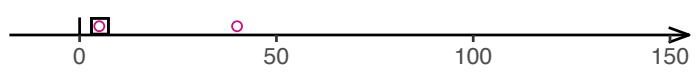
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CV0074



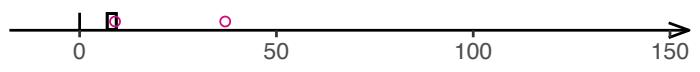
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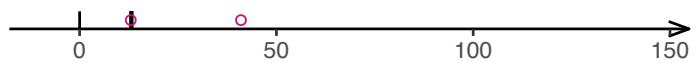
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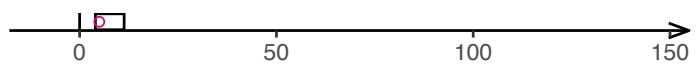
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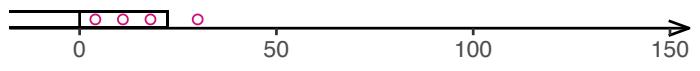
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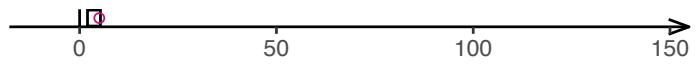
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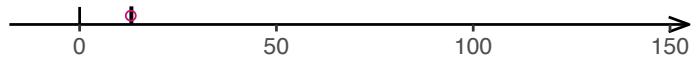
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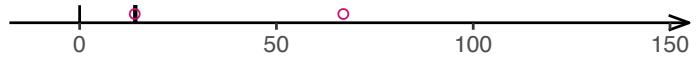
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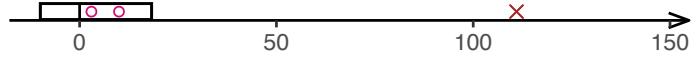
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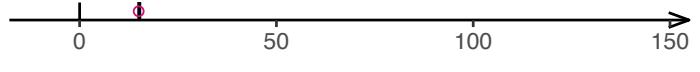
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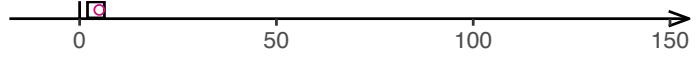
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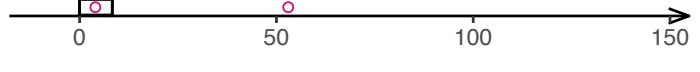
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CV0160



CV0186

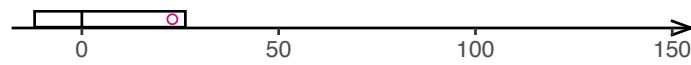


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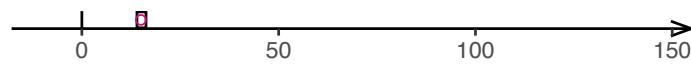


Group C, 2 of 2

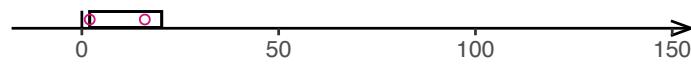
CV0194



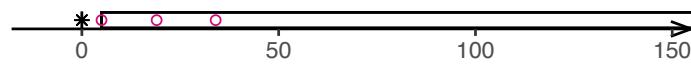
CV0195



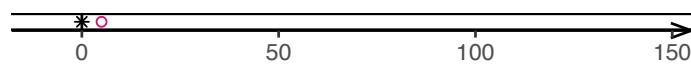
CV0224



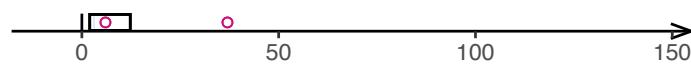
CV0225



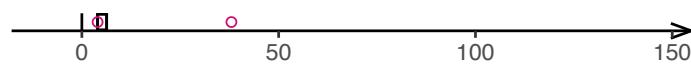
CV0228



CV0233



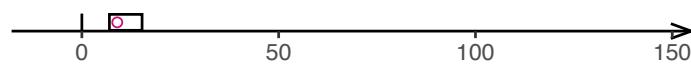
CV0239



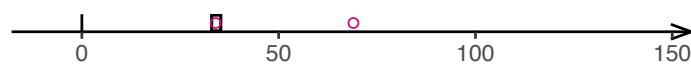
CV0254



CV0267



CV0300



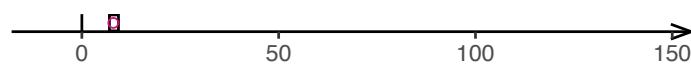
CV0301



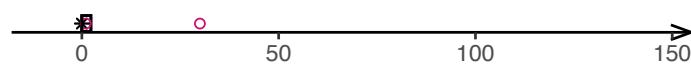
CV0302



CV0326

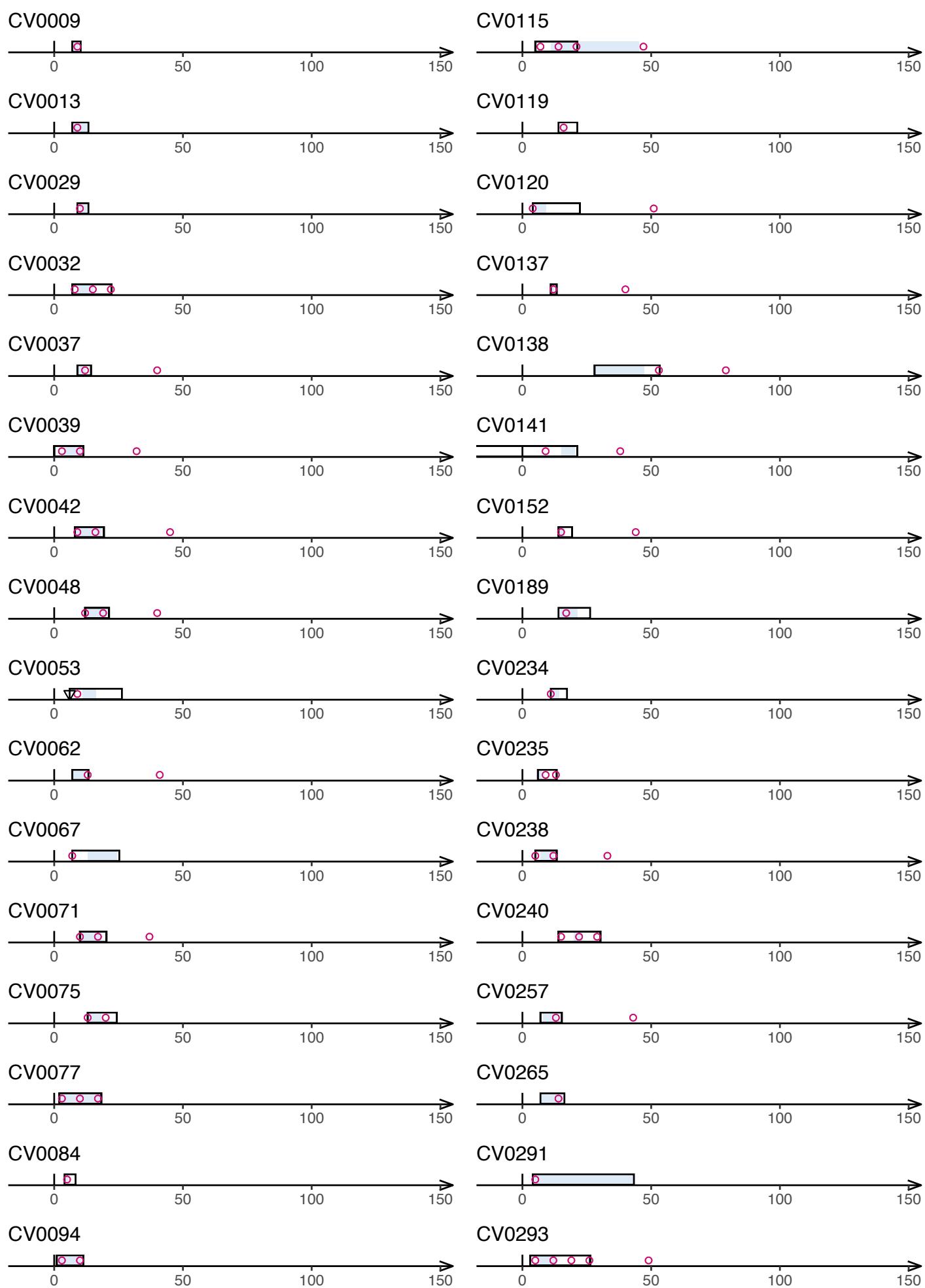


CV0329



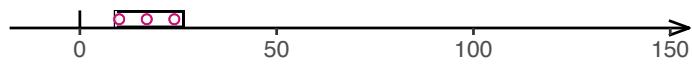
**Group D, 1 of 2**

**B**

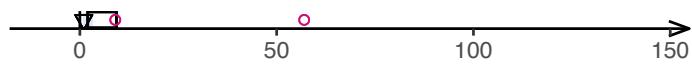


Group D, 2 of 2

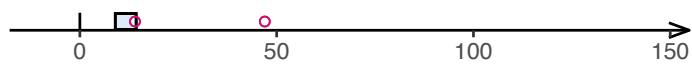
CV0294



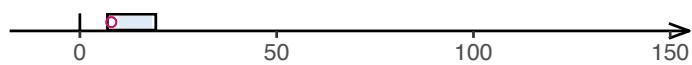
CV0299



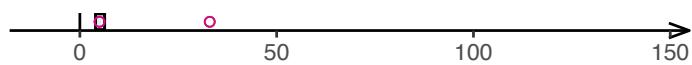
CV0310



CV0322

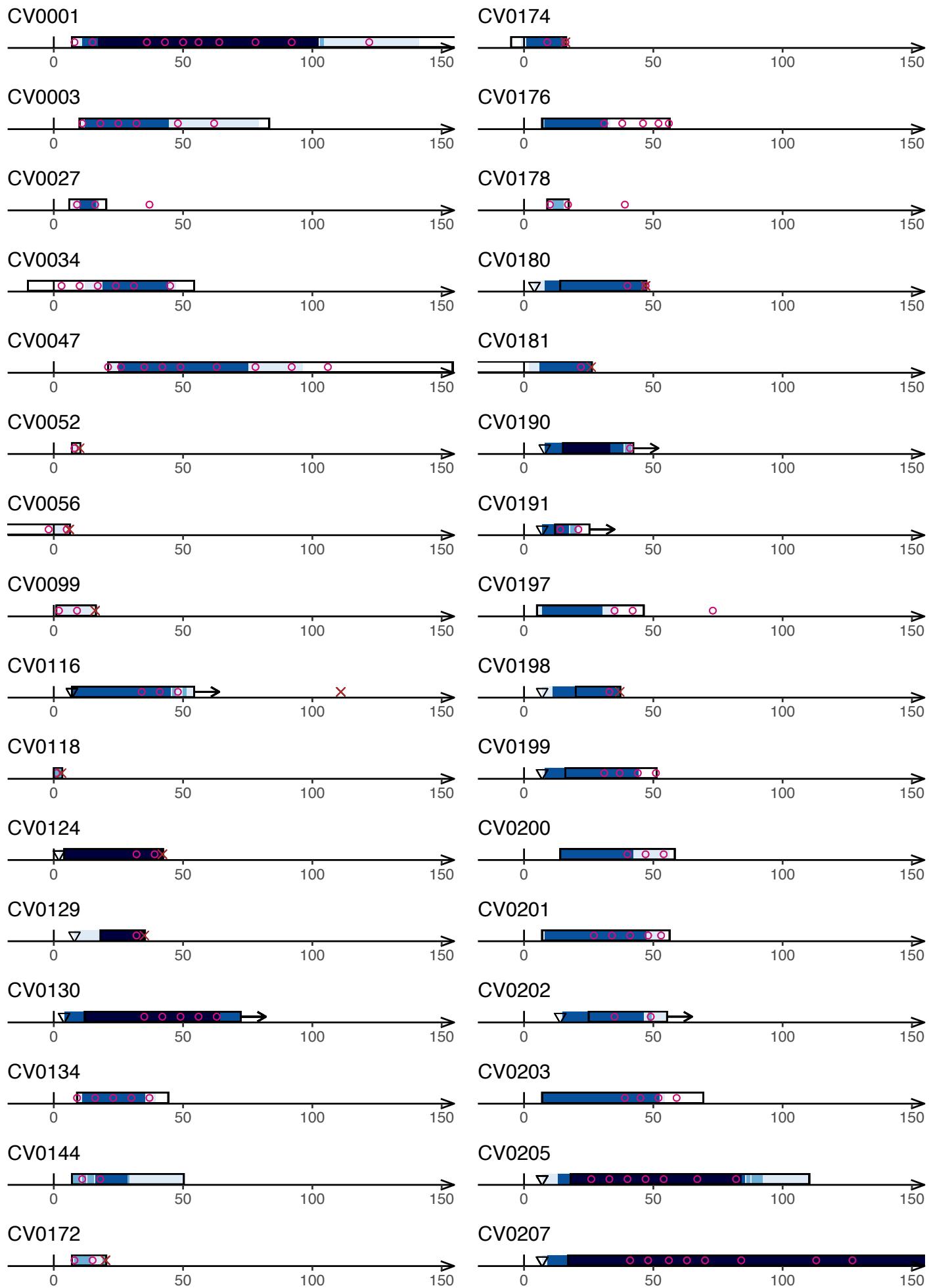


CV0328

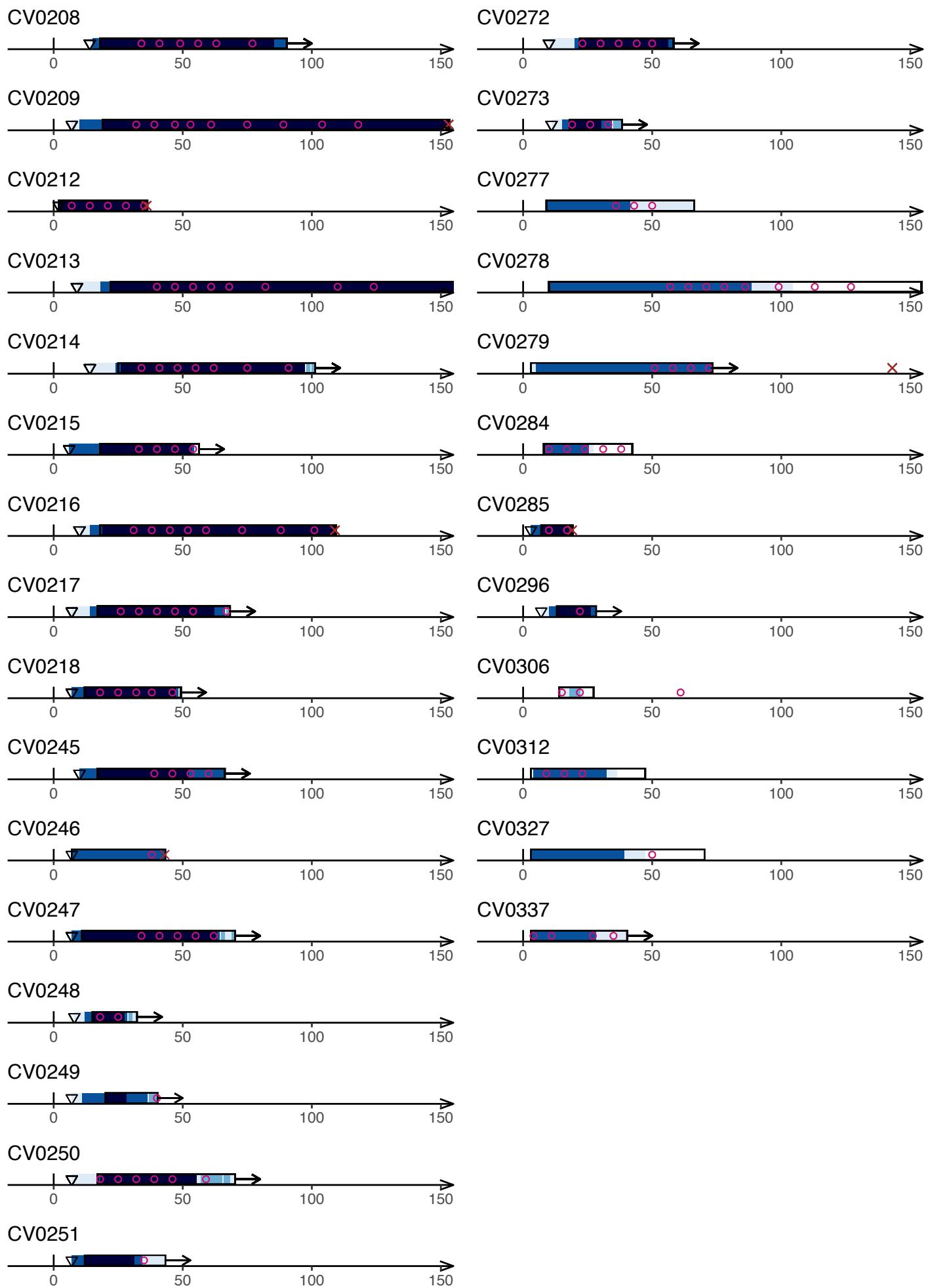


C

Group E, 1 of 2

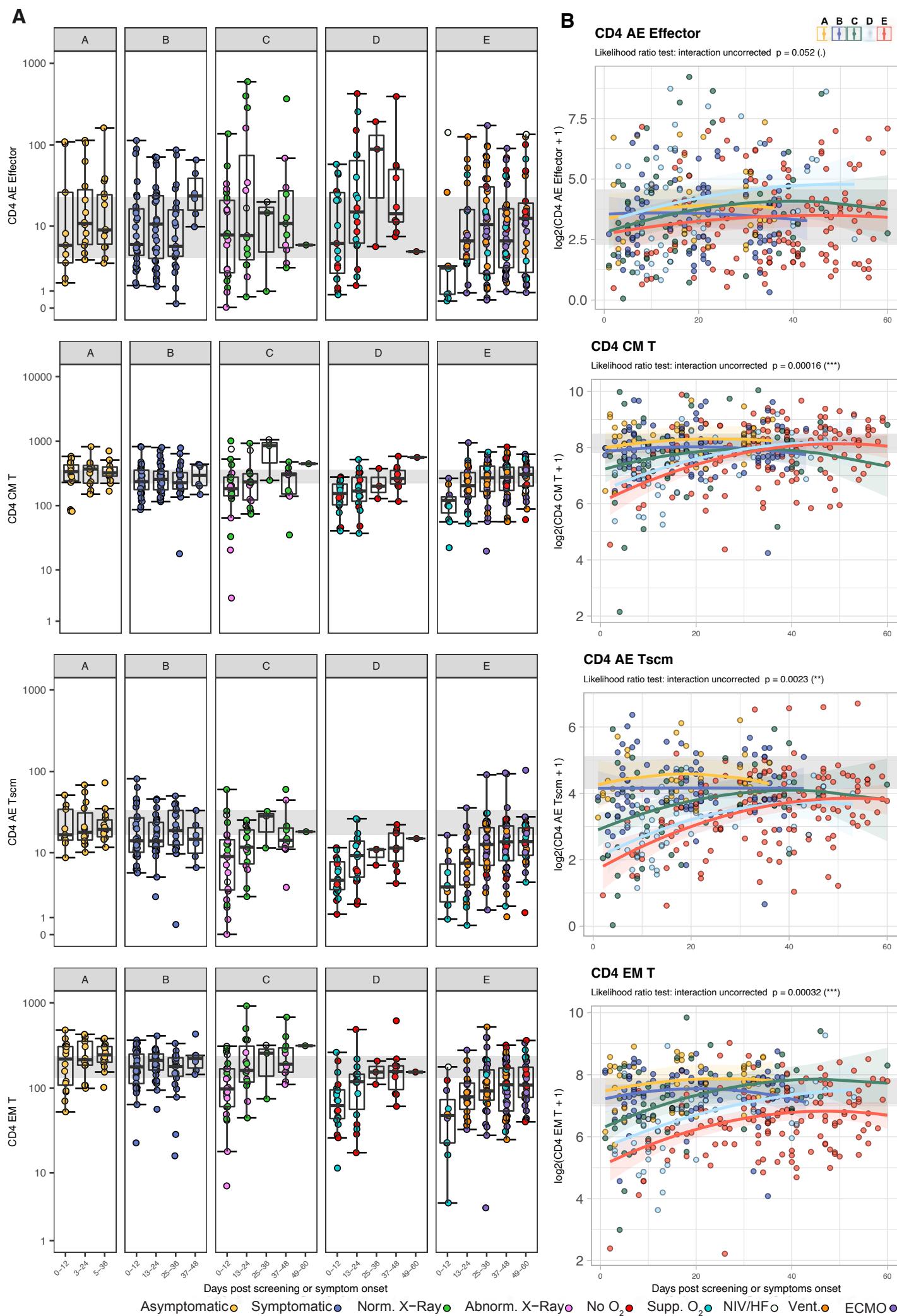


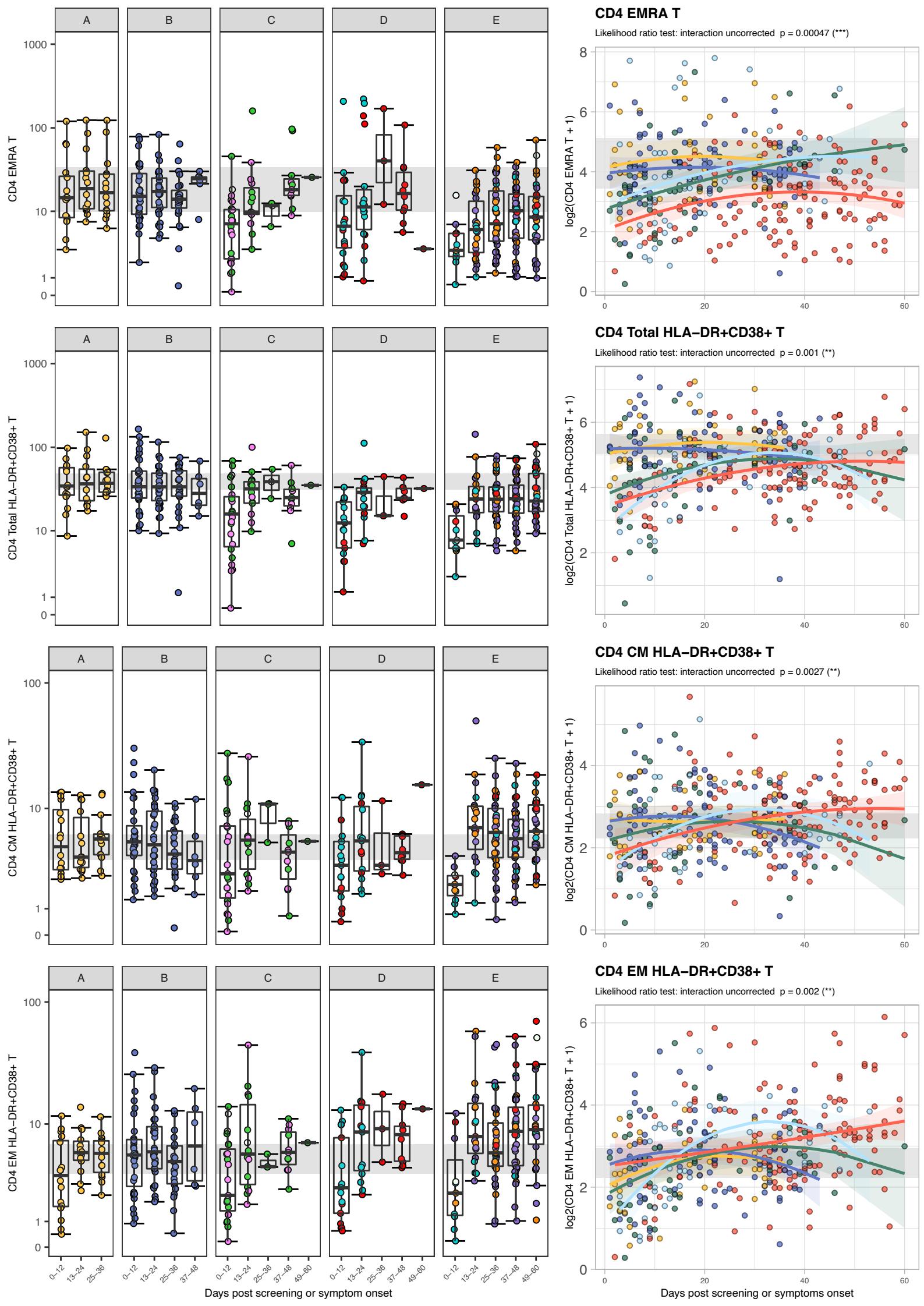
Group E, 2 of 2

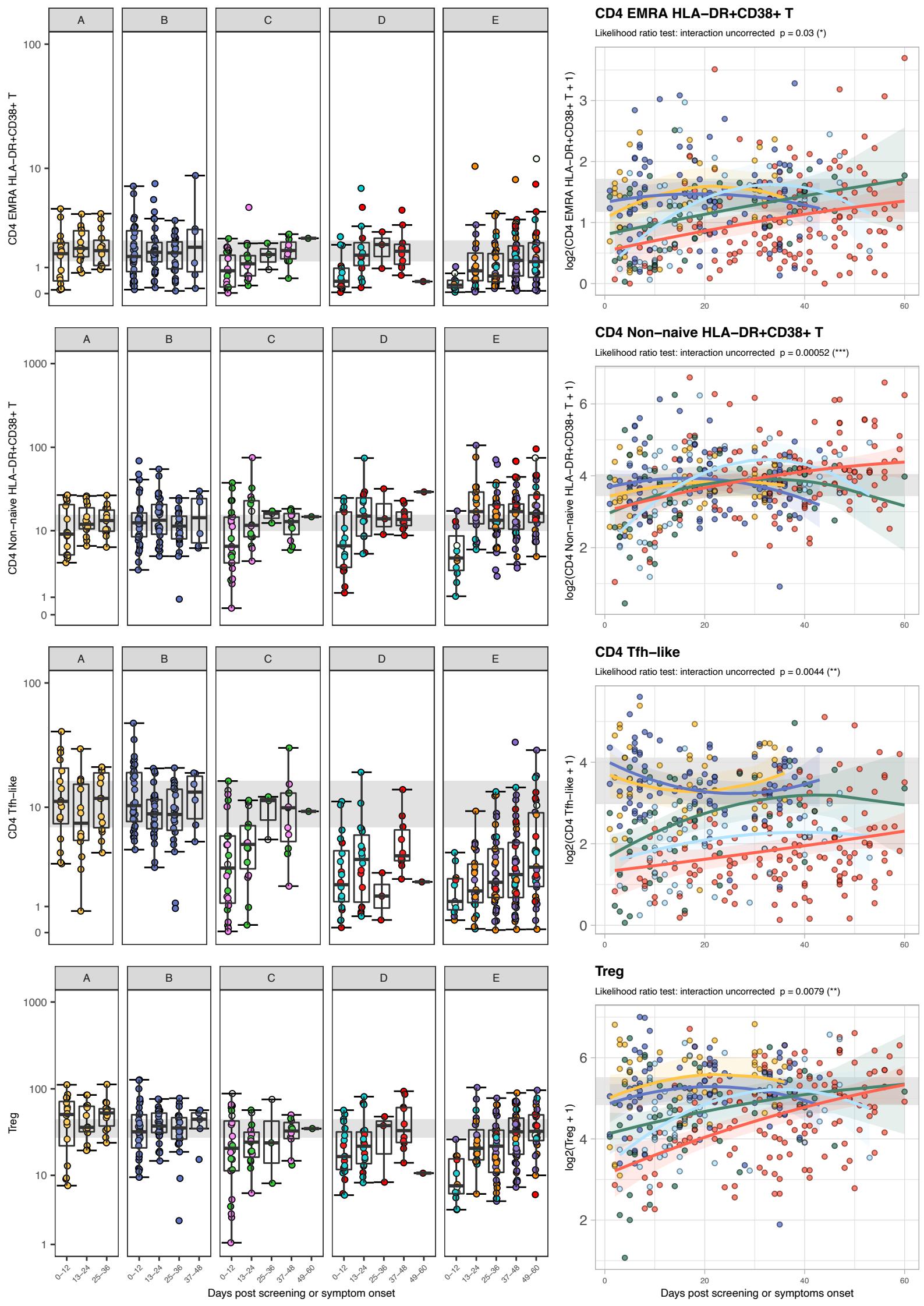


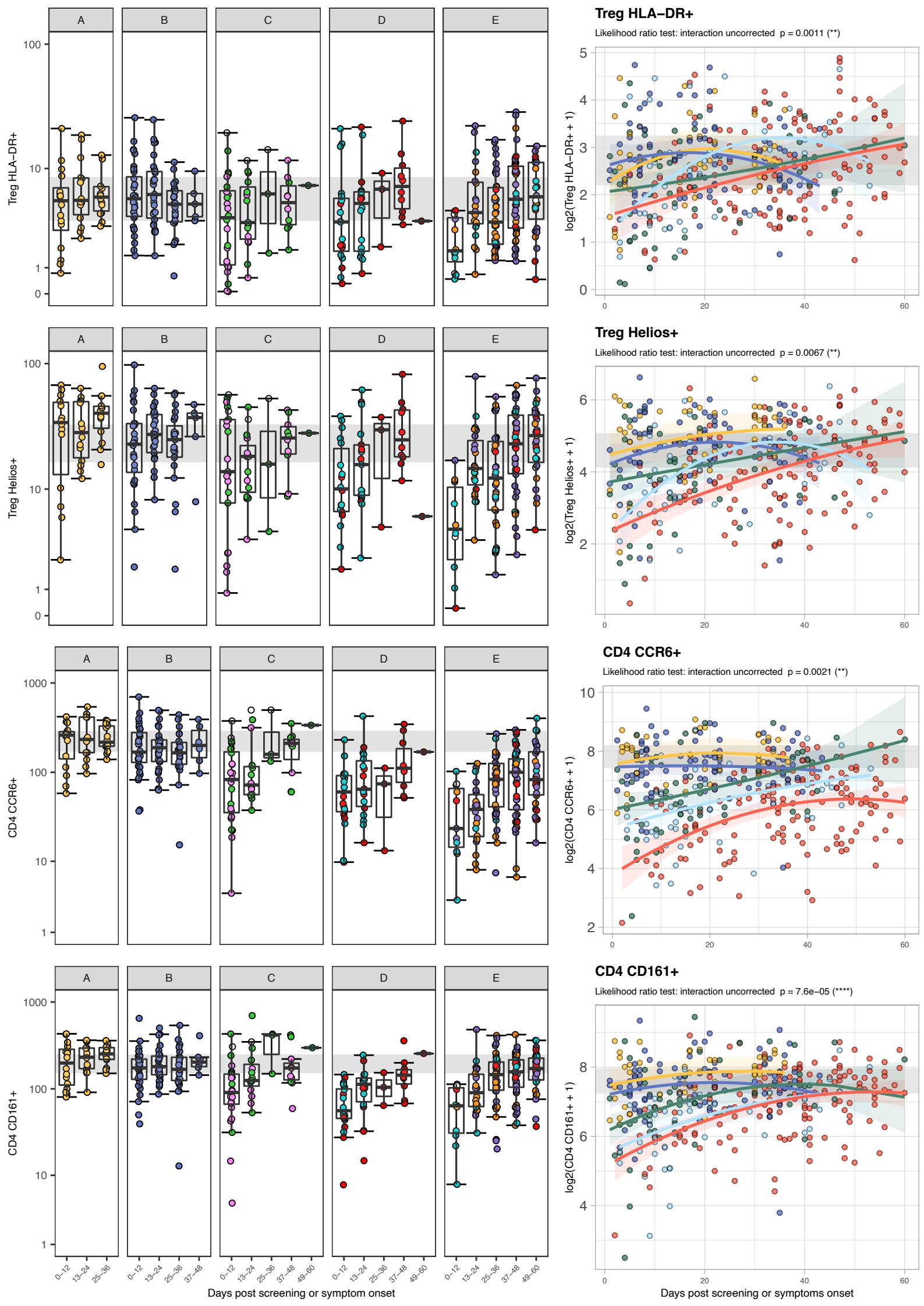
## **Data S2: Plots for the completed cell data, related to Figure 2**

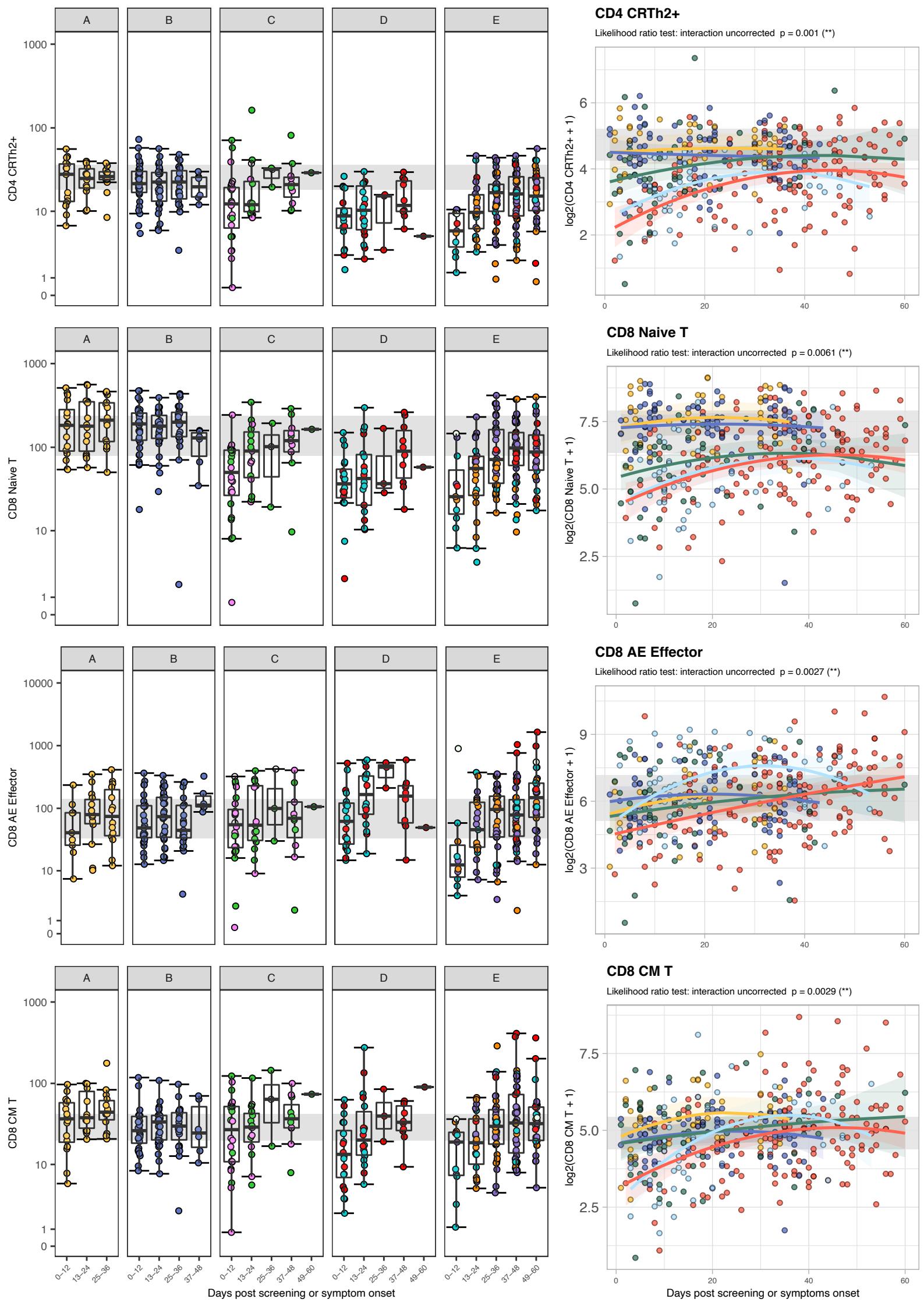
**A)** Boxplots showing absolute counts (cells/uL) for all the cell populations, split by severity categories and 12-day time bins post screening (group A) or symptom onset (groups B-E). Points are coloured based on asymptomatic or symptomatic classification for categories A and B respectively, normal or abnormal chest radiology (group C), and type of respiratory support at time of sampling (groups D and E), as per the key colour provided. **B)** Mixed-effects model with quadratic time trend showing the longitudinal trajectories of all the cell populations over time, grouped by severity. Nominal and adjusted p-values for the time x severity group interaction term are reported. Grey band in **A)** and **B)** indicates interquartile range of the corresponding population in healthy controls. NIV/HF, non-invasive ventilation/high-flow oxygen; vent, mechanical ventilation; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

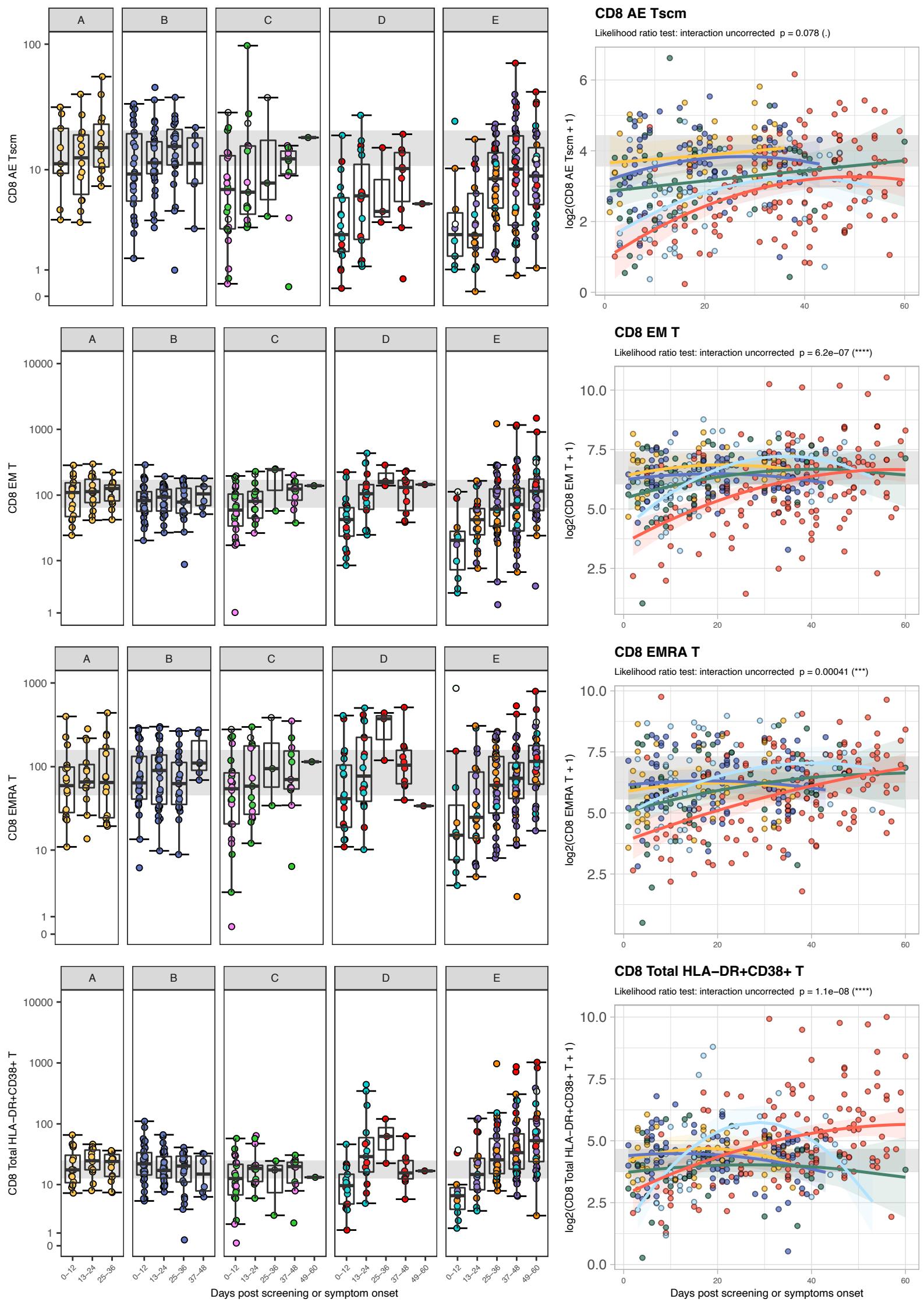


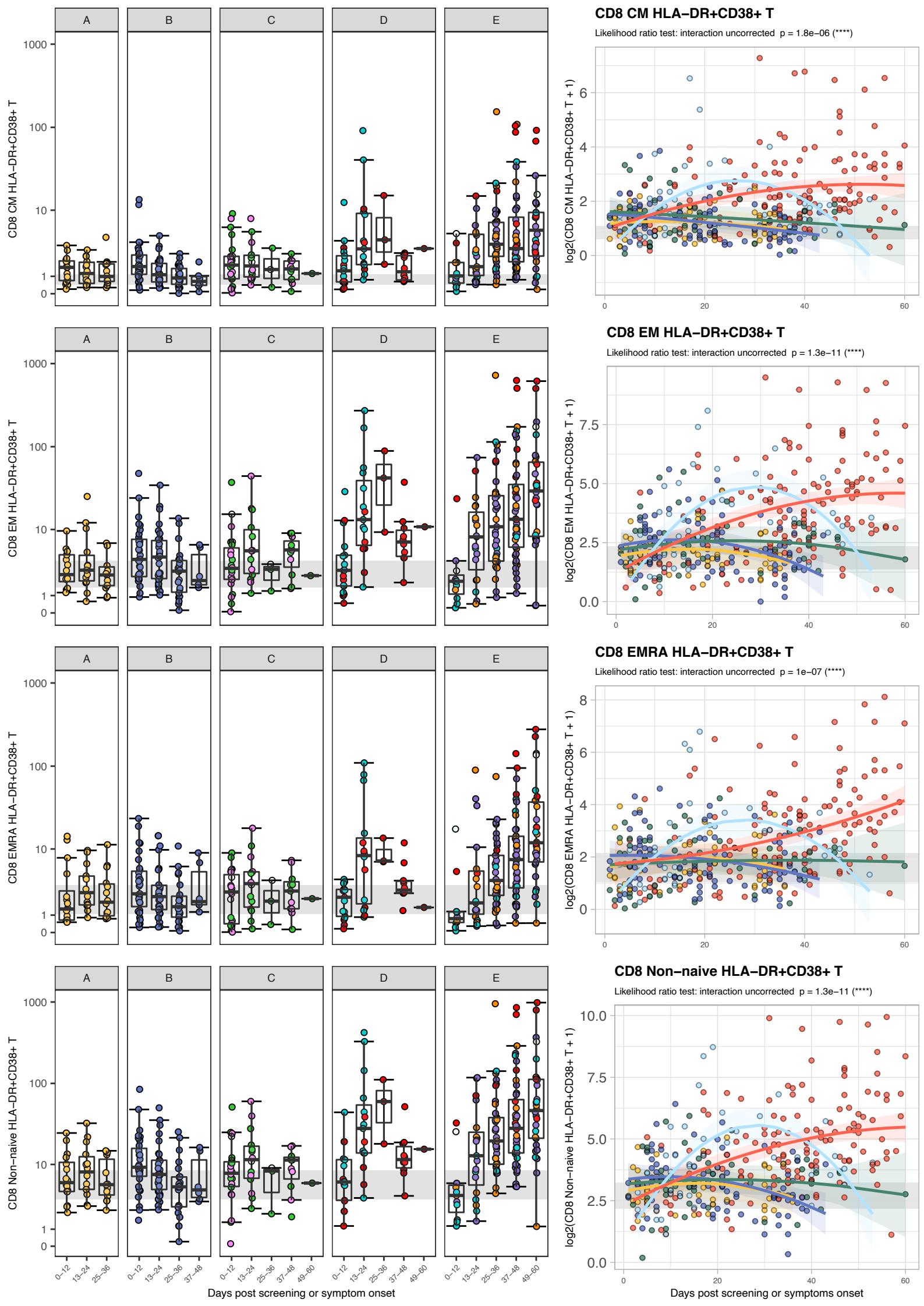


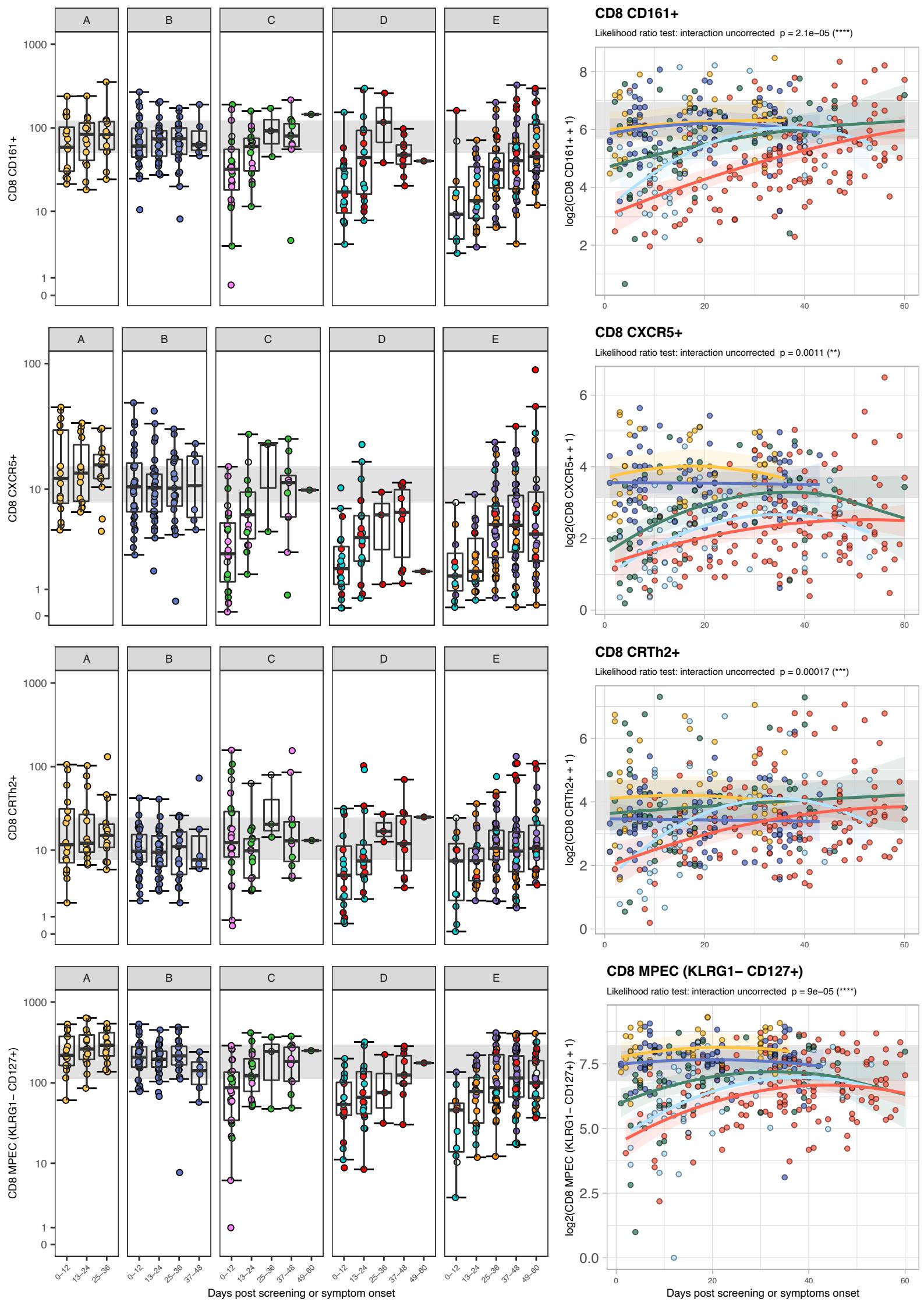


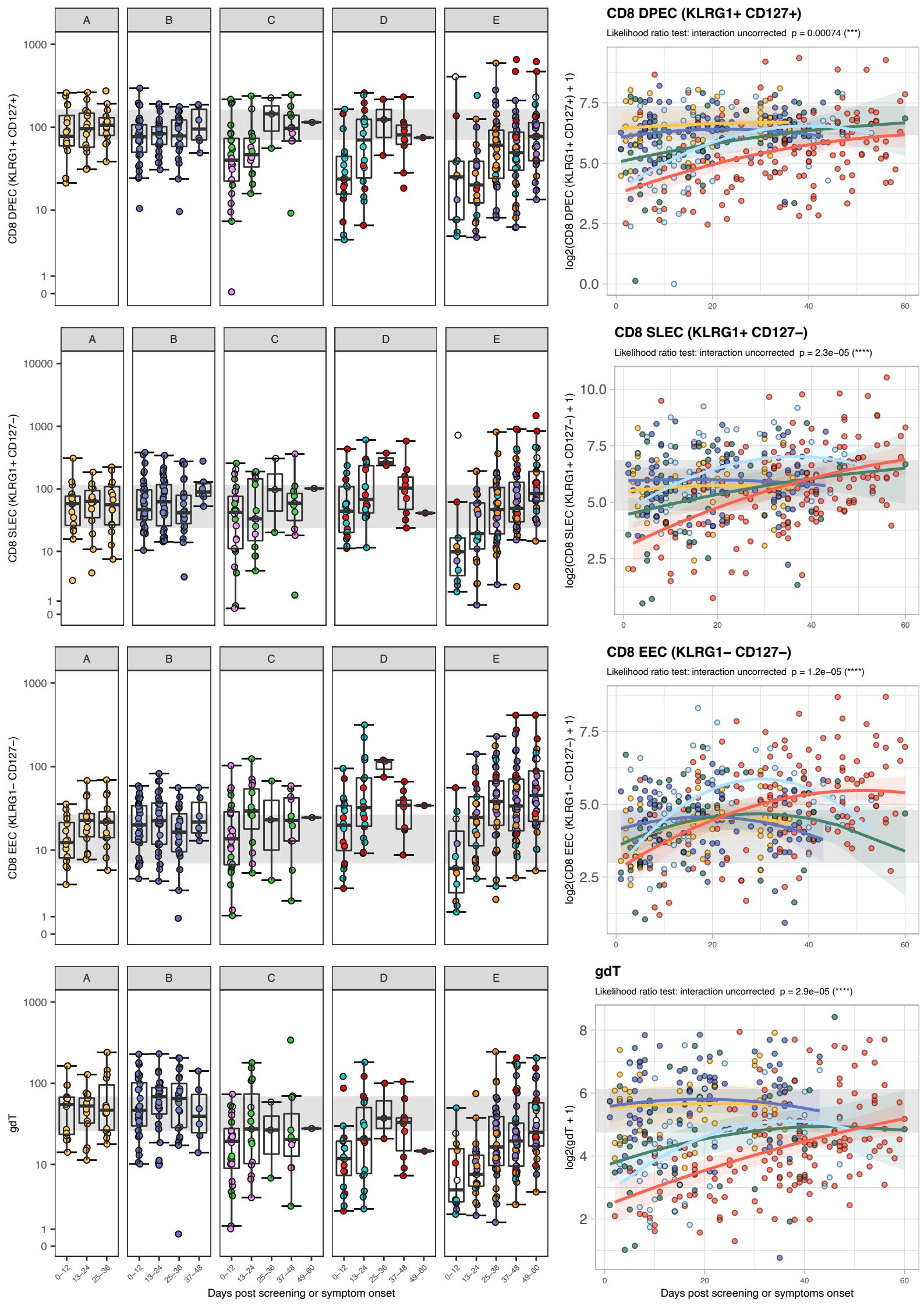


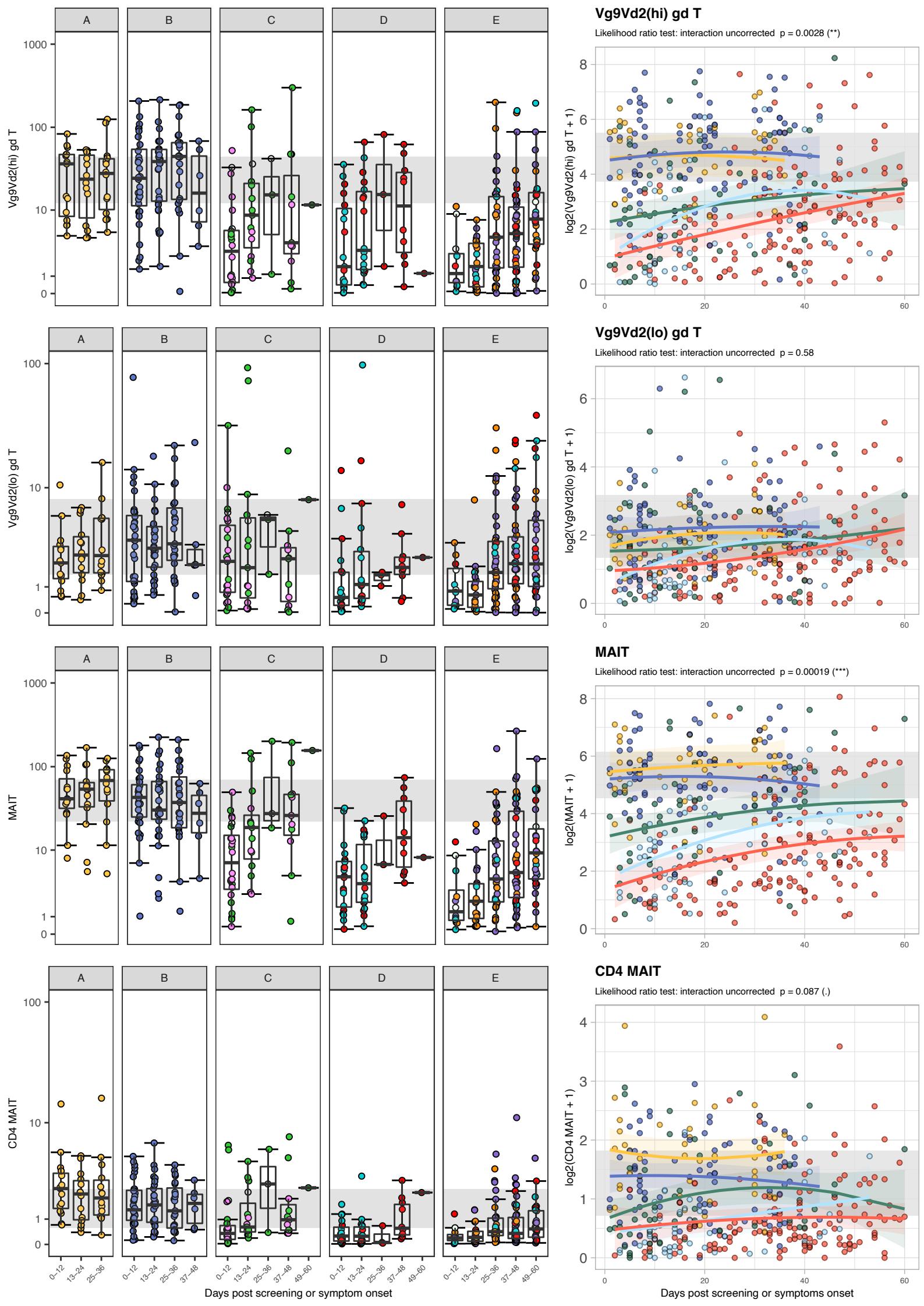


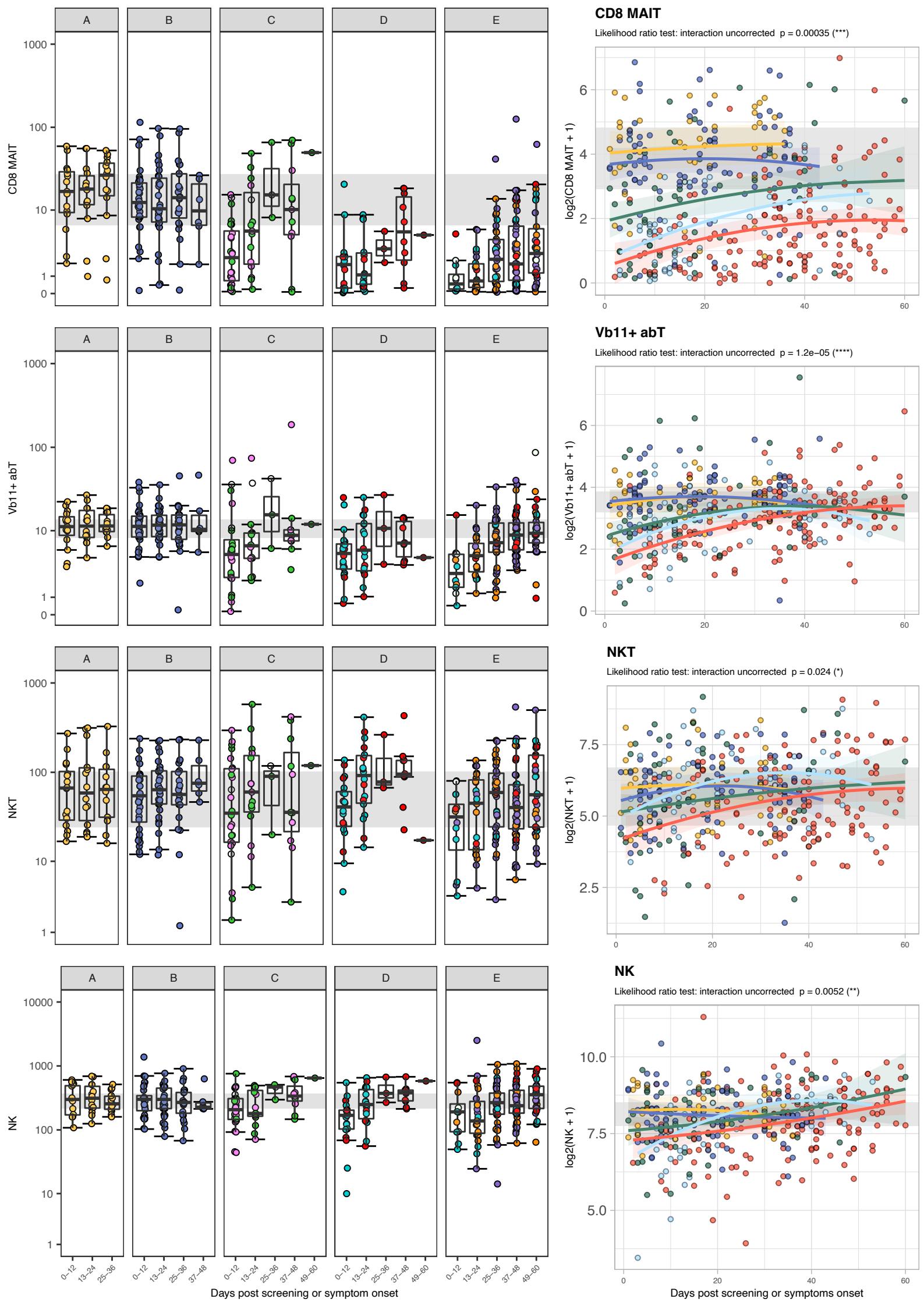


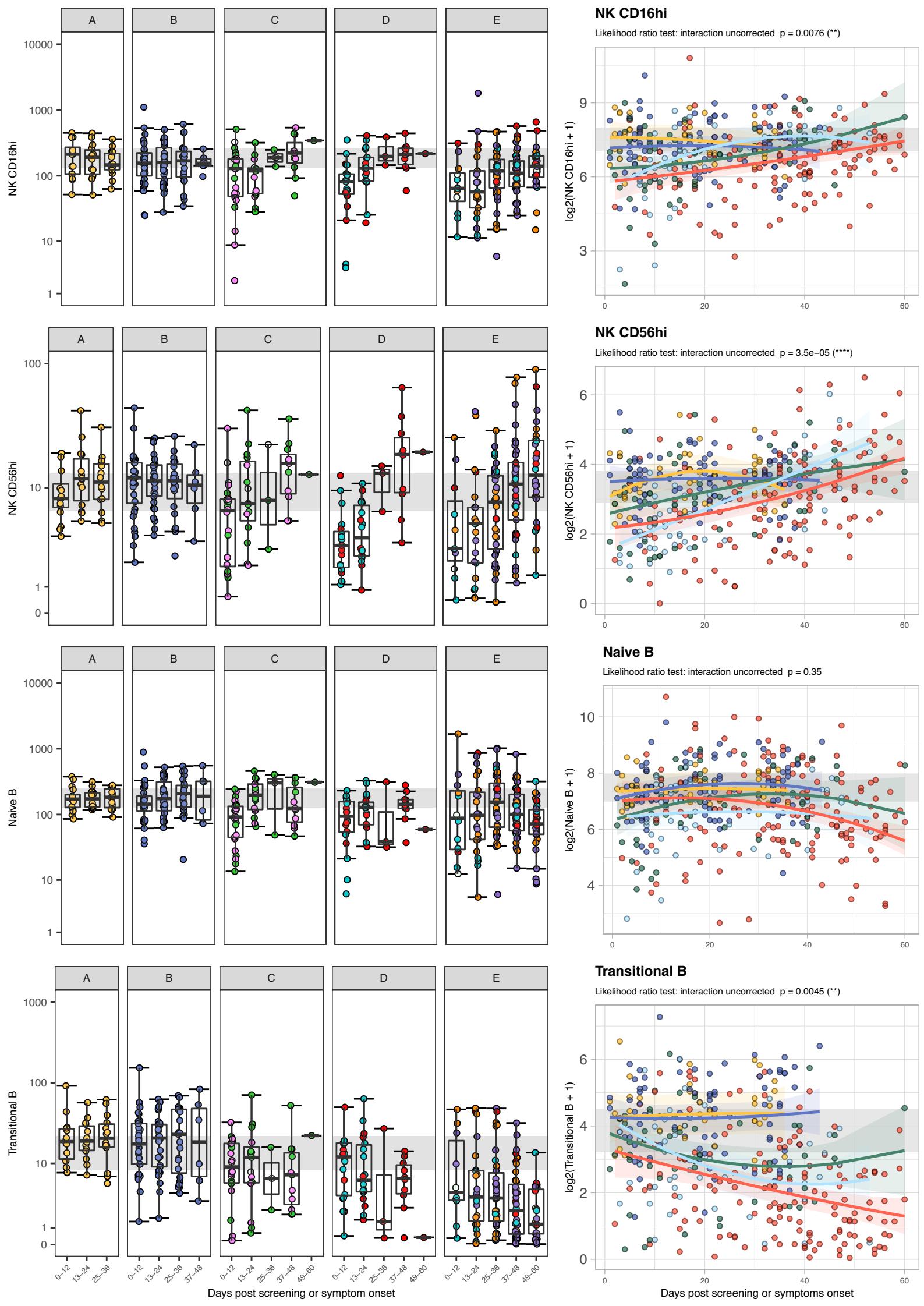


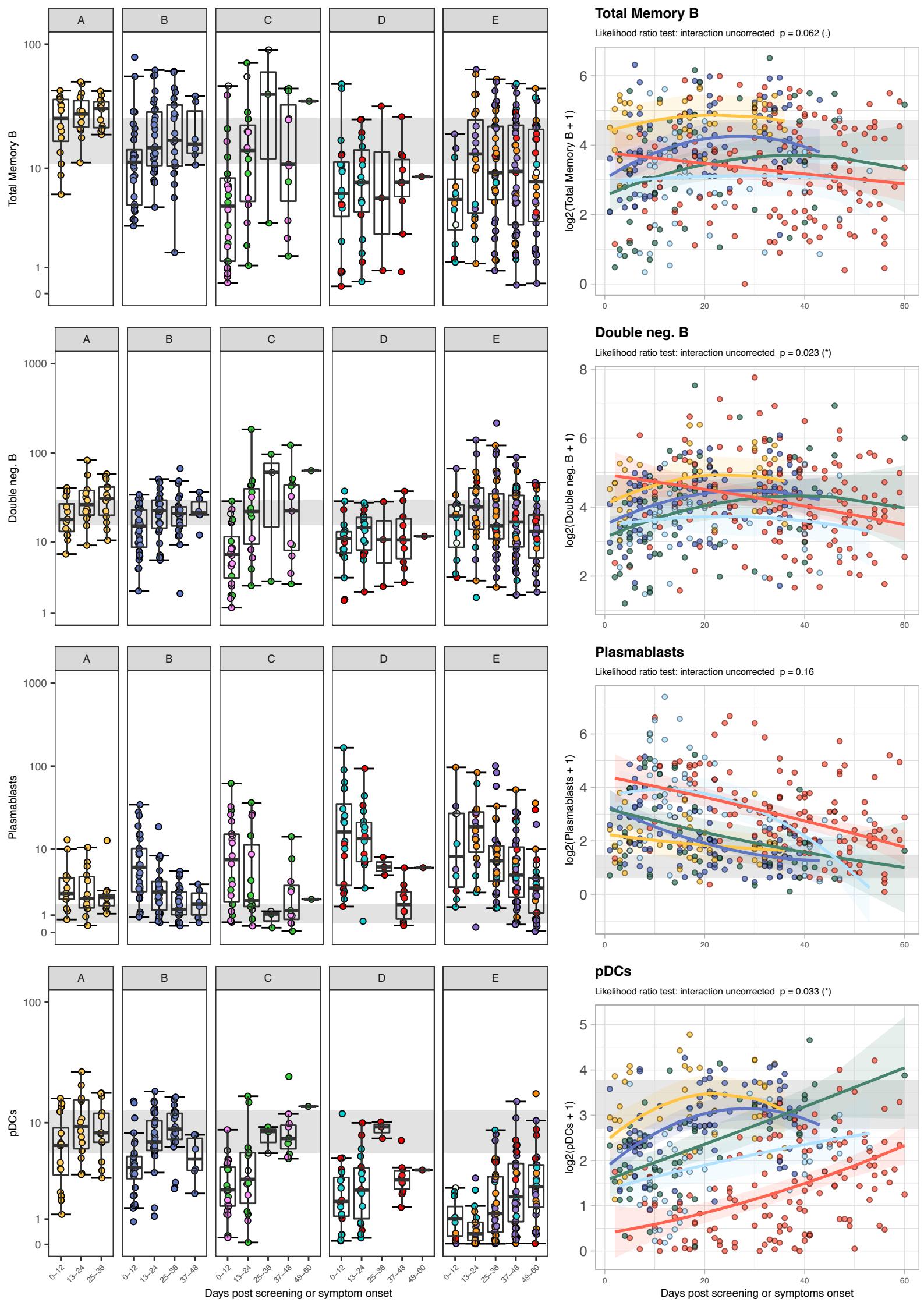


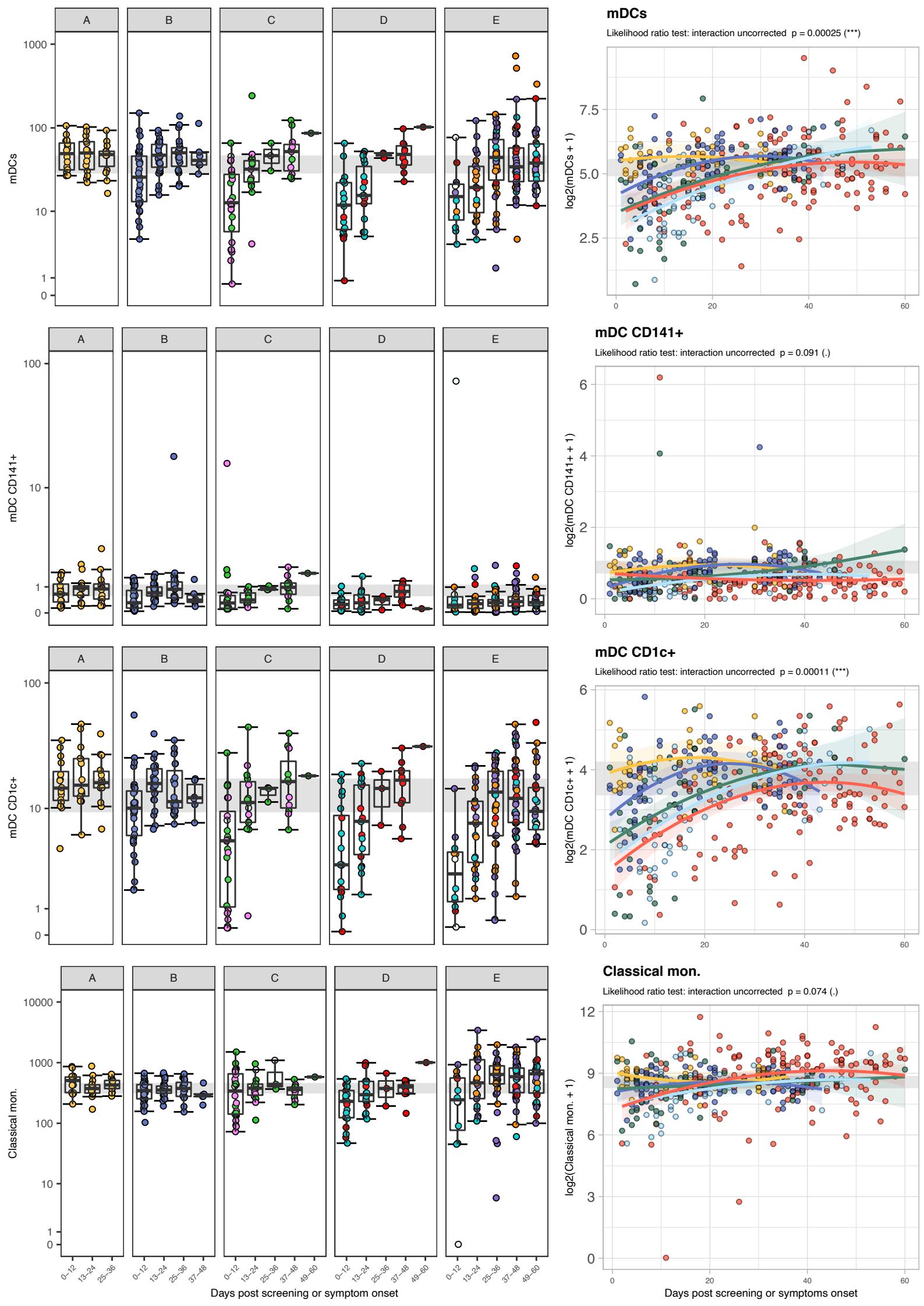


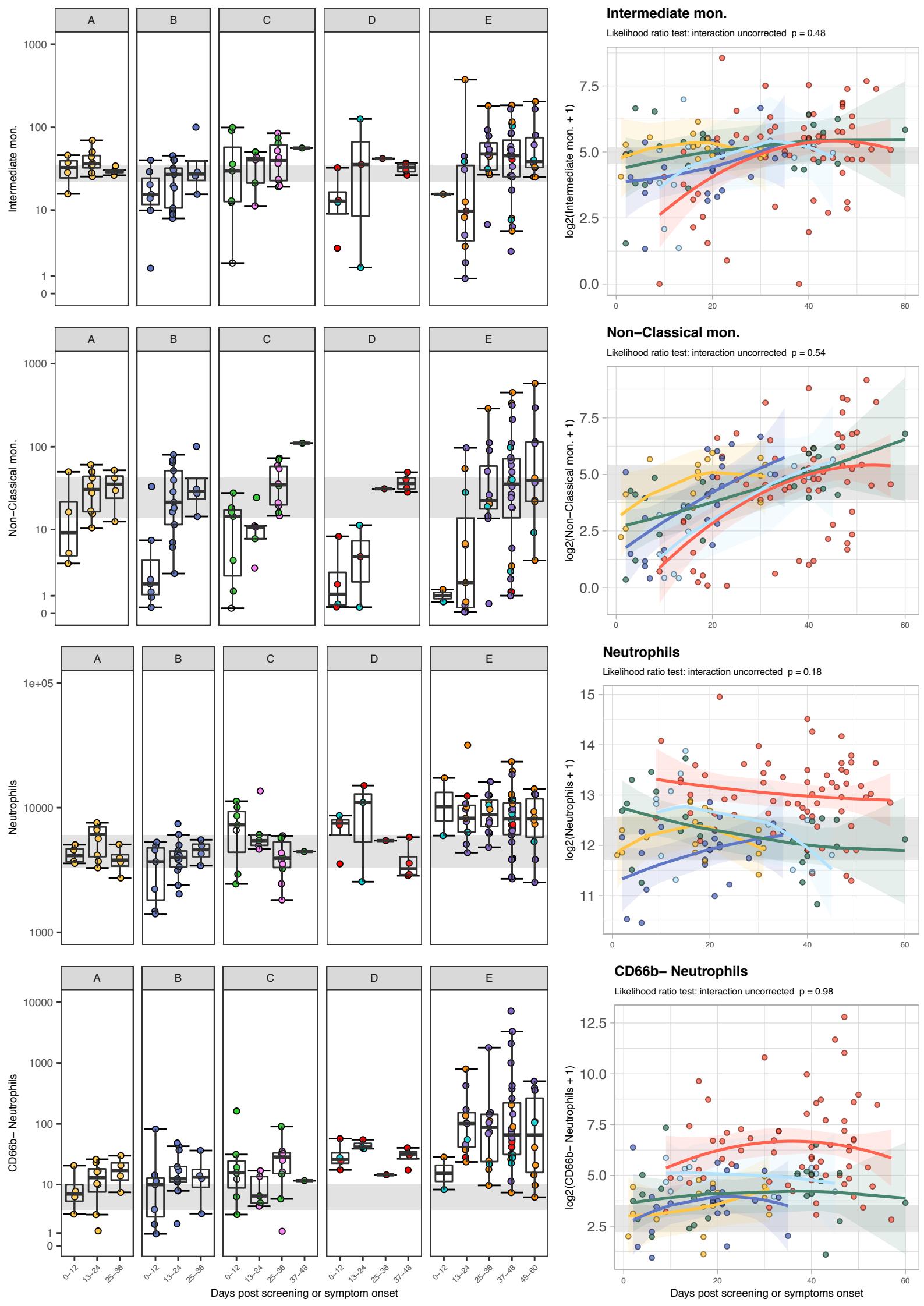


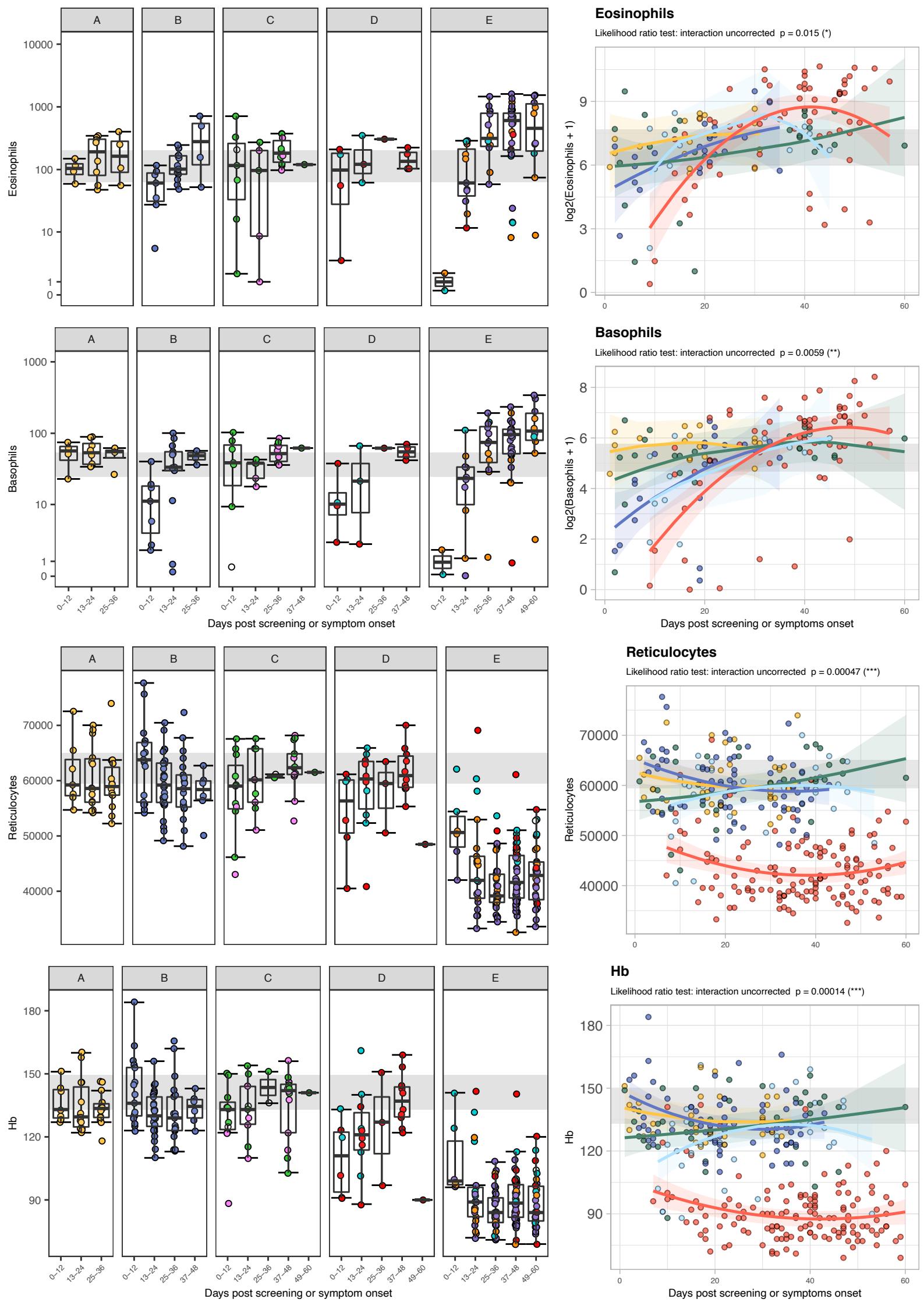








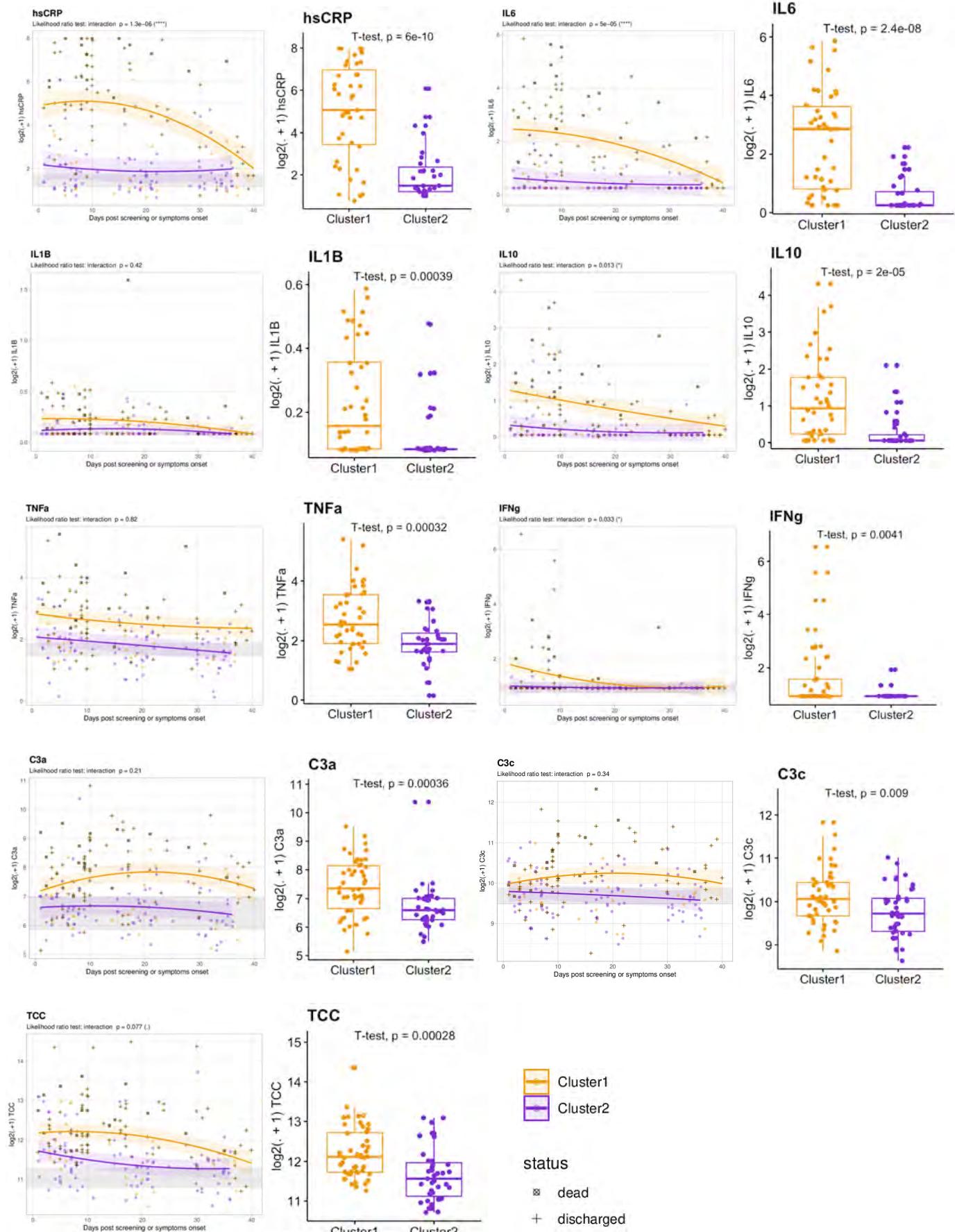




**Data S3: Differences in serum cytokines, complement components and immunophenotyping between patients in cluster 1 and cluster 2 as defined in Figure 4A**

**A)** Mixed-effect model with quadratic time trend showing the longitudinal trajectories of inflammatory markers, and boxplot at time of sampling ( $\leq 10$  days post symptom onset), for individuals in clusters 1 and 2. **B)** Mixed-effect model with quadratic time trend showing the longitudinal trajectories for all cell populations over time, for COVID-19 cases in clusters 1 and 2. Grey bands in **A)** and **B)** indicate the interquartile range of the corresponding measurements in HCs. Nominal and adjusted p-values for the time x cluster interaction term are reported.

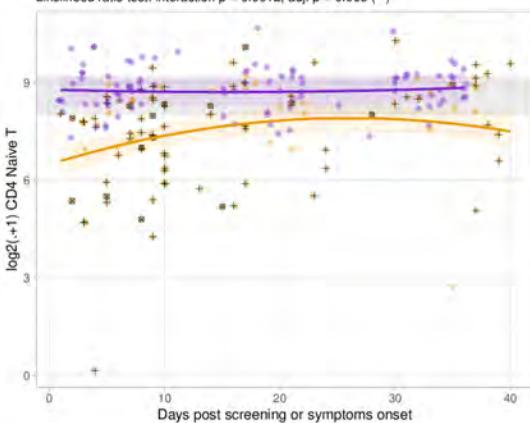
A



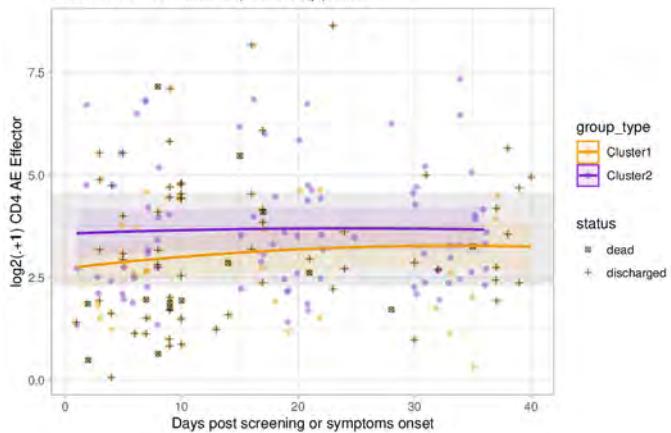
B

**CD4 Naive T**

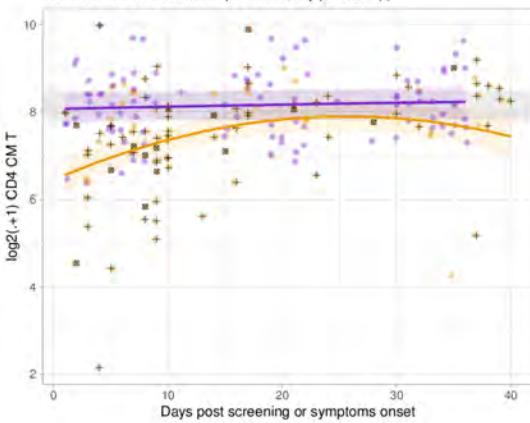
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0012, adj. p = 0.006 (\*\*)

**CD4 AE Effector**

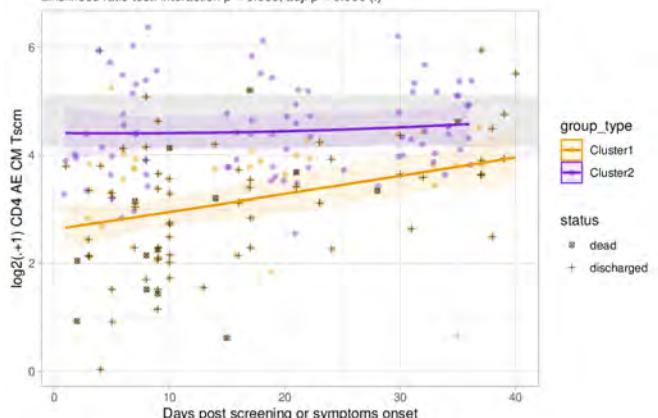
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.51, adj. p = 0.54

**CD4 CM T**

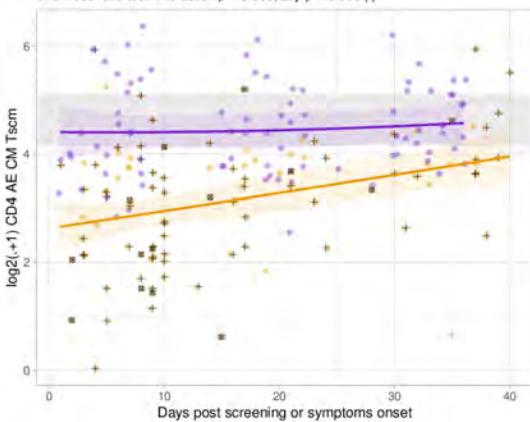
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0039, adj. p = 0.012 (\*)

**CD4 AE Tscm**

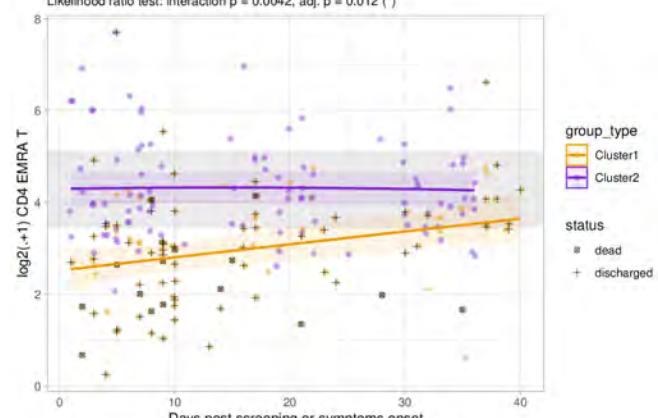
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.038, adj. p = 0.066 (.)

**CD4 AE CM Tscm**

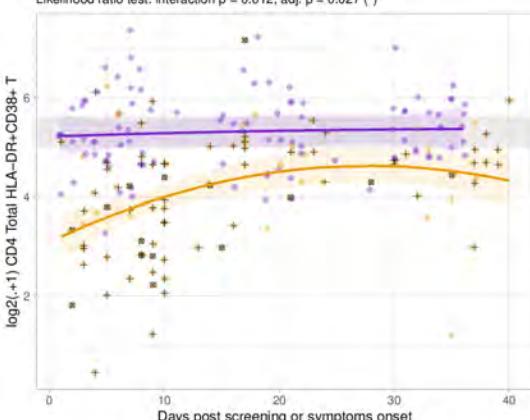
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.038, adj. p = 0.066 (.)

**CD4 EMRA T**

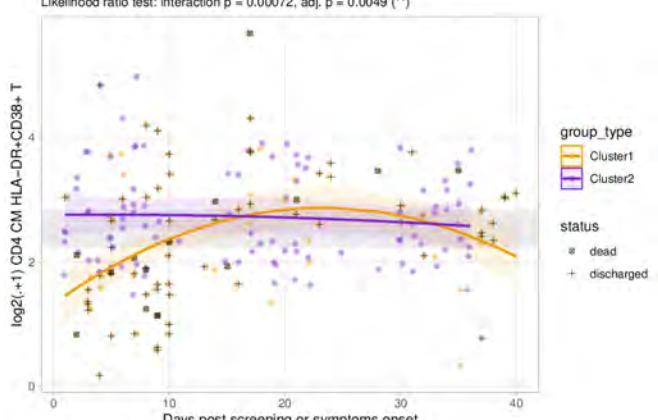
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0042, adj. p = 0.012 (\*)

**CD4 Total HLA-DR+CD38+ T**

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.012, adj. p = 0.027 (\*)

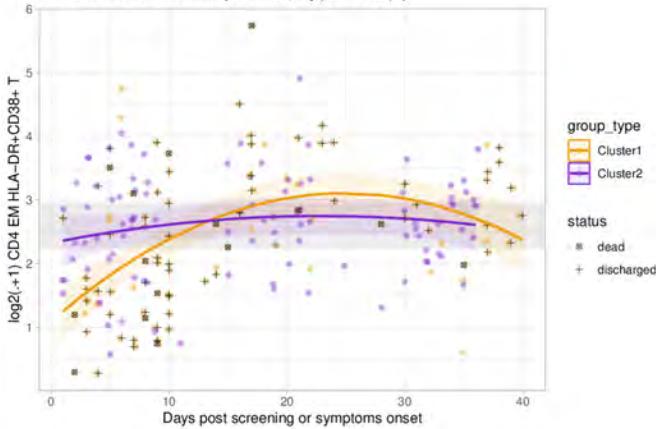
**CD4 CM HLA-DR+CD38+ T**

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.00072, adj. p = 0.0049 (\*\*)



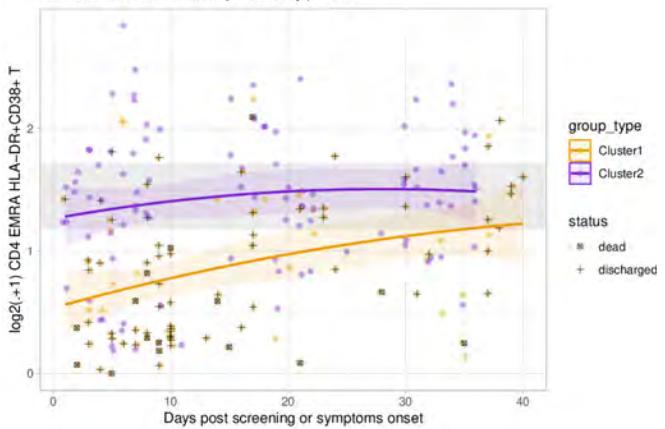
### CD4 EM HLA-DR+CD38+ T

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0017, adj. p = 0.0076 (\*\*)



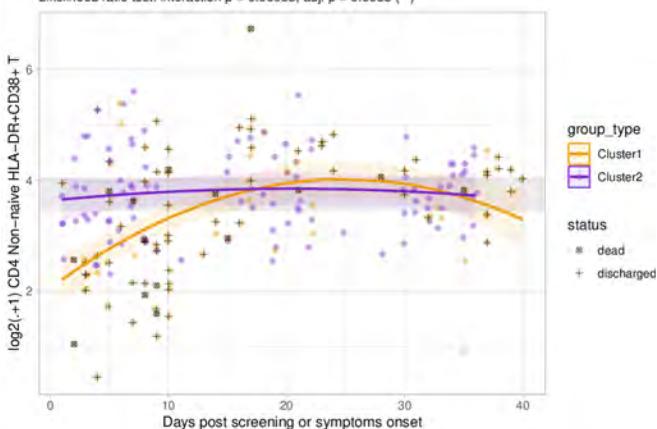
### CD4 EMRA HLA-DR+CD38+ T

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.18, adj. p = 0.23



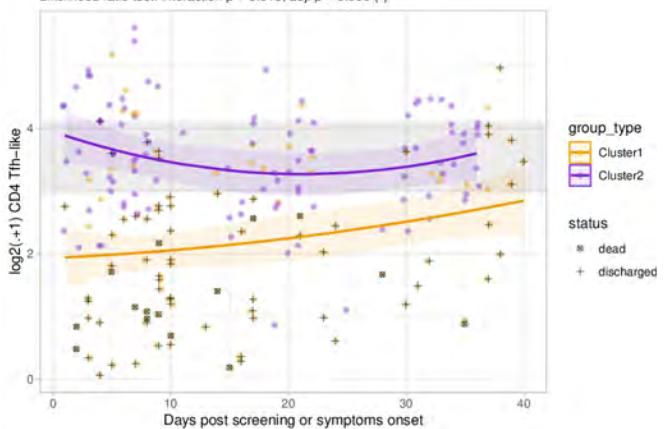
### CD4 Non-naïve HLA-DR+CD38+ T

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.00038, adj. p = 0.0038 (\*\*)



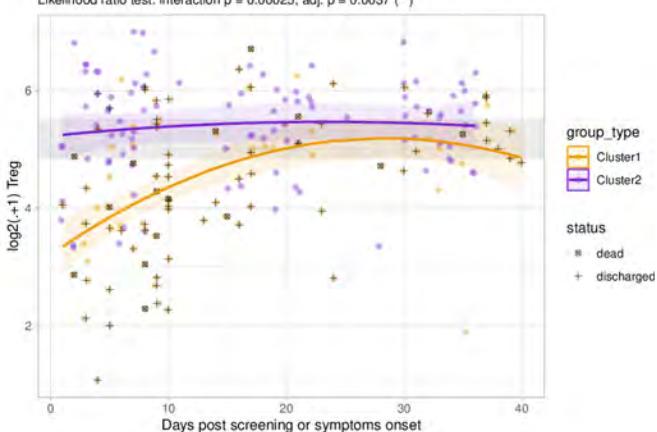
### CD4 Tfh-like

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.018, adj. p = 0.035 (\*)



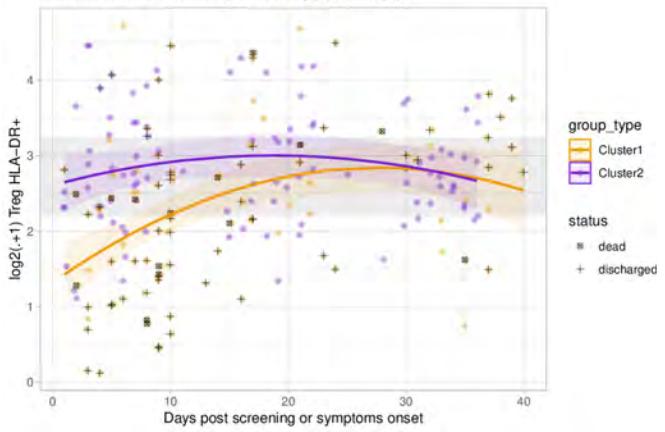
### Treg

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.00025, adj. p = 0.0037 (\*\*)



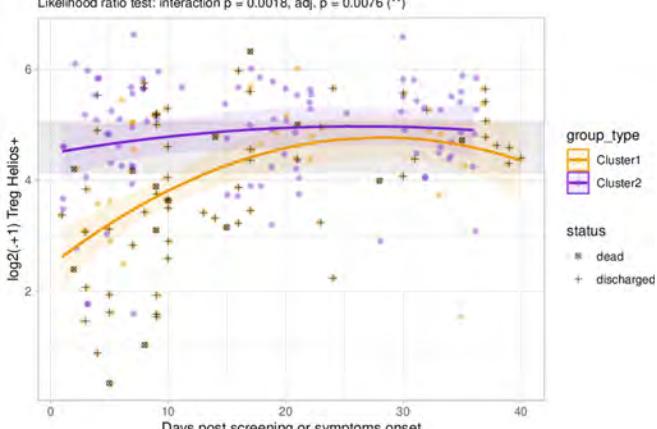
### Treg HLA-DR+

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.002, adj. p = 0.0076 (\*\*)



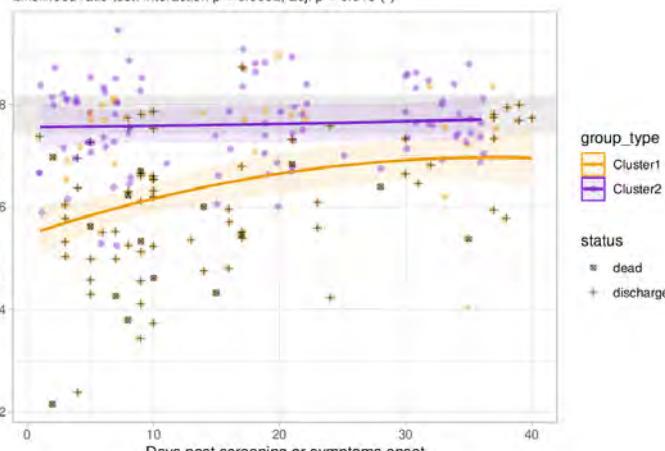
### Treg Helios+

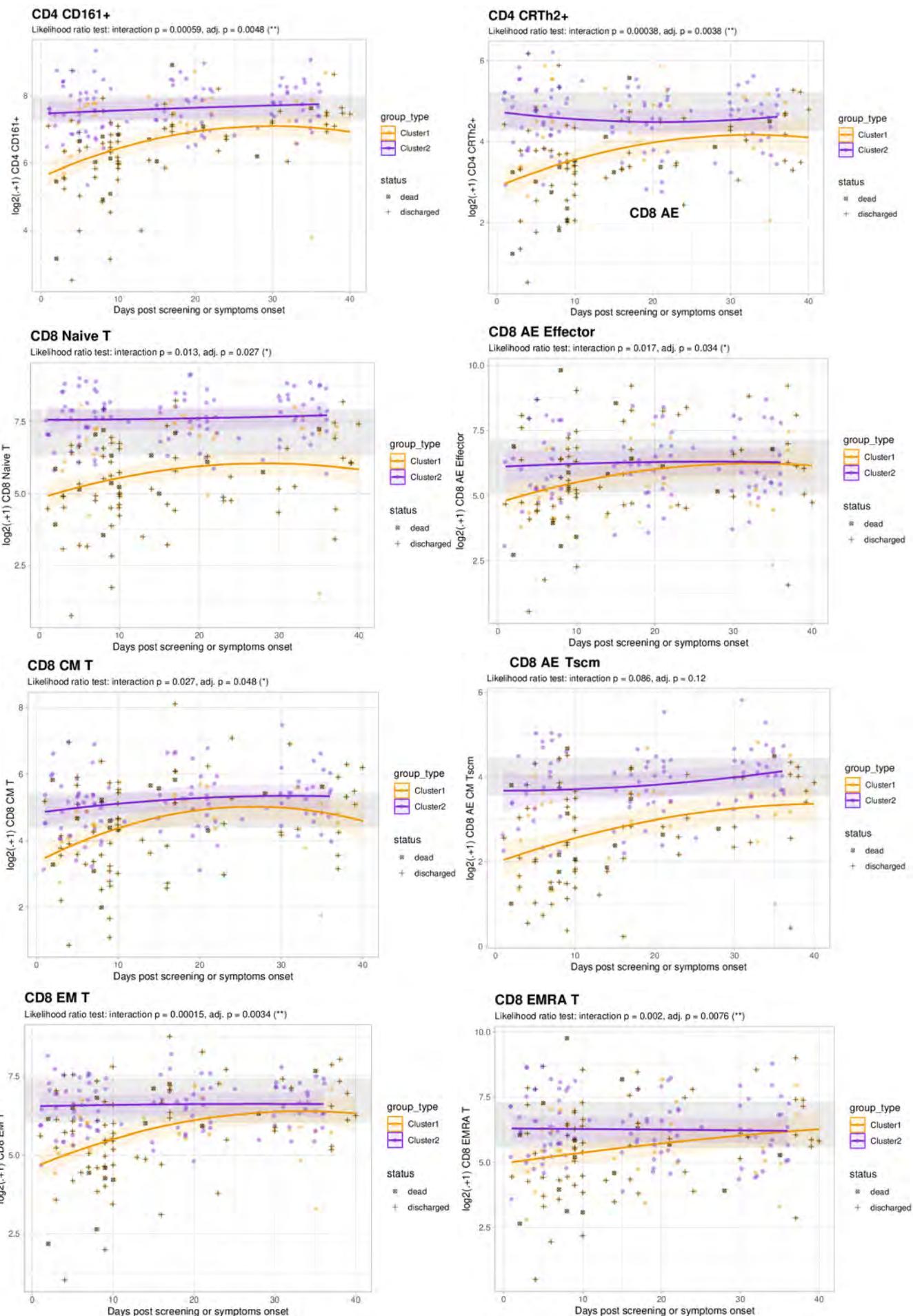
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0018, adj. p = 0.0076 (\*\*)



### CD4 CCR6+

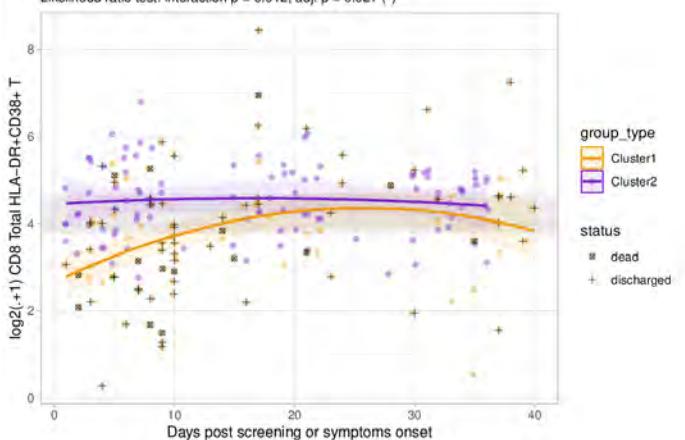
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0062, adj. p = 0.016 (\*)





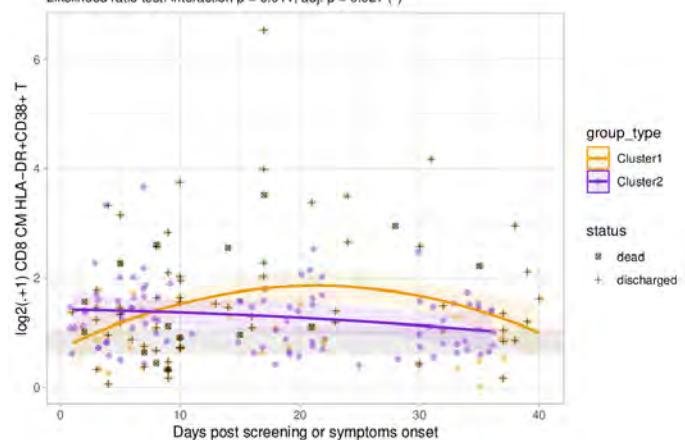
### CD8 Total HLA-DR+CD38+ T

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.012, adj. p = 0.027 (\*)



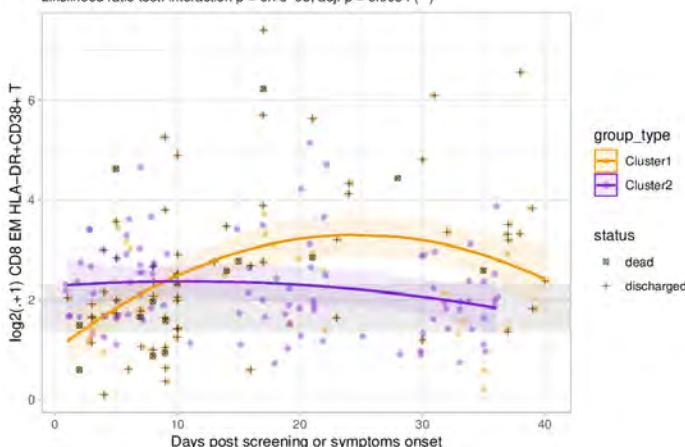
### CD8 CM HLA-DR+CD38+ T

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.011, adj. p = 0.027 (\*)



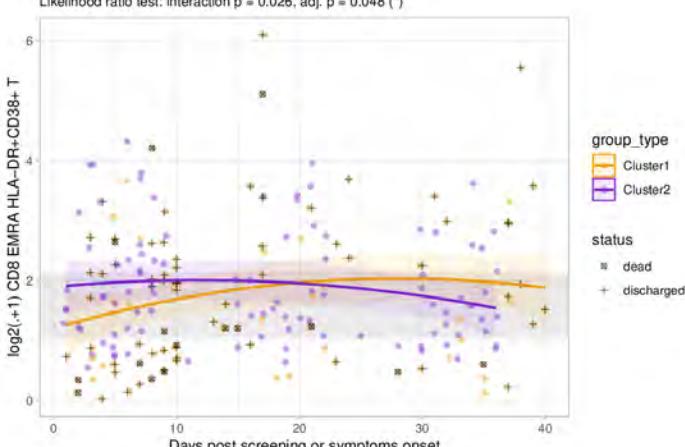
### CD8 EM HLA-DR+CD38+ T

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 6.7e-05, adj. p = 0.0034 (\*\*)



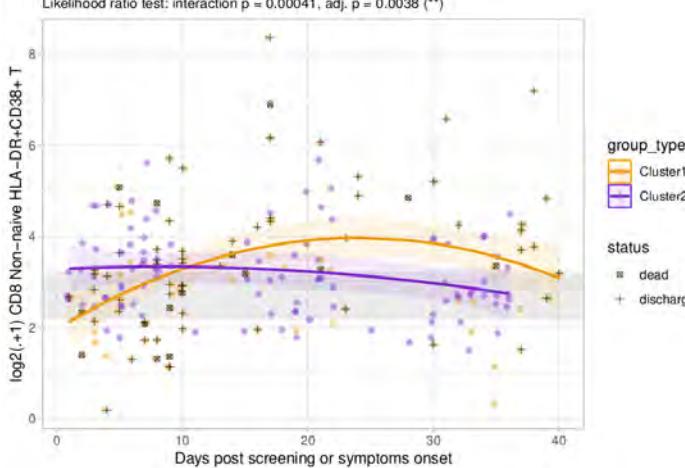
### CD8 EMRA HLA-DR+CD38+ T

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.026, adj. p = 0.048 (\*)



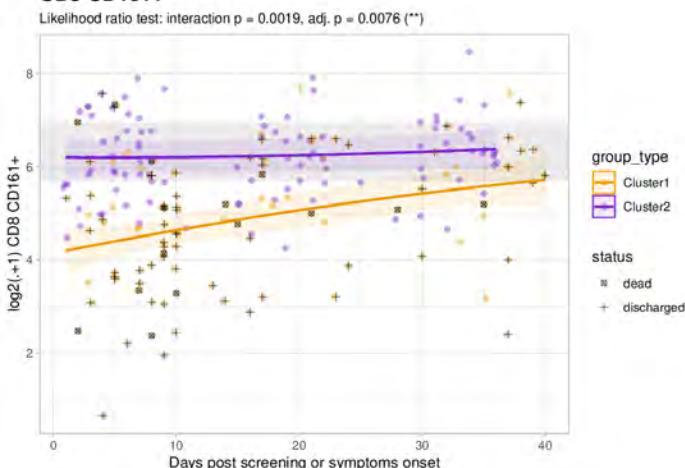
### CD8 Non-naïve HLA-DR+CD38+ T

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.00041, adj. p = 0.0038 (\*\*)



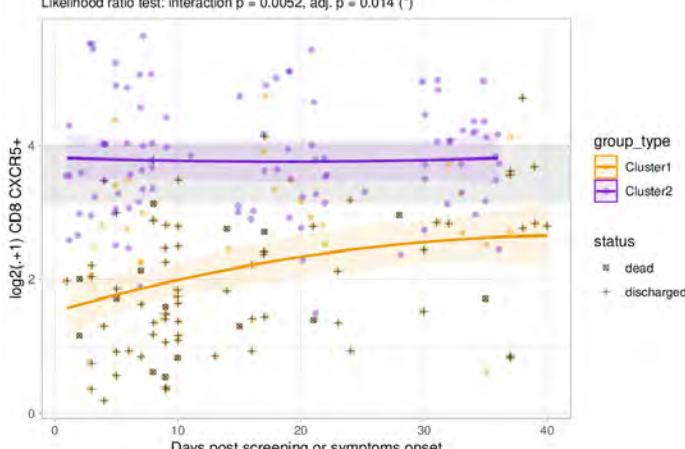
### CD8 CD161+

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0019, adj. p = 0.0076 (\*\*)



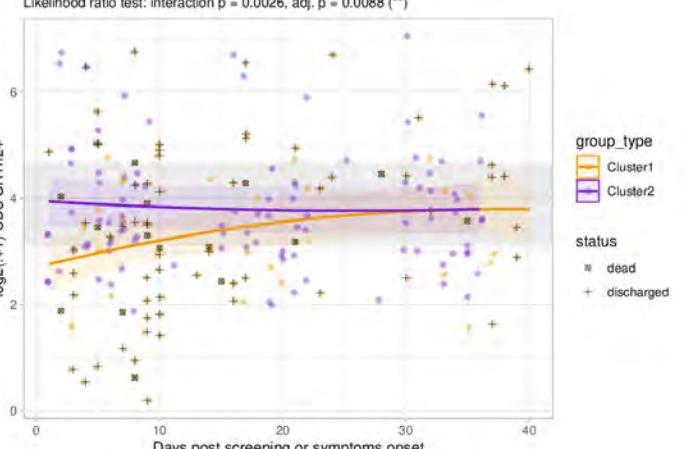
### CD8 CXCR5+

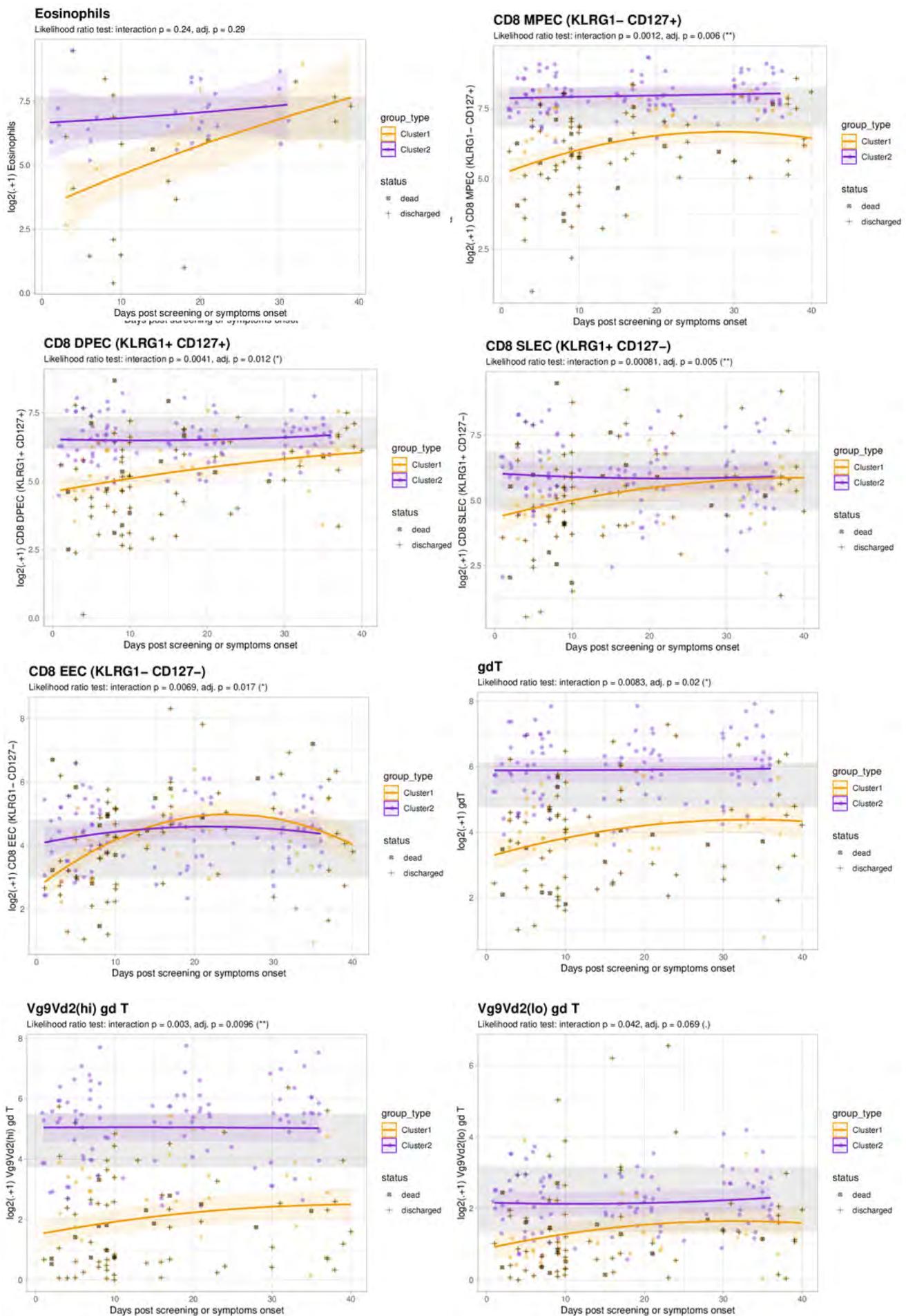
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0052, adj. p = 0.014 (\*)



### CD8 CRTH2+

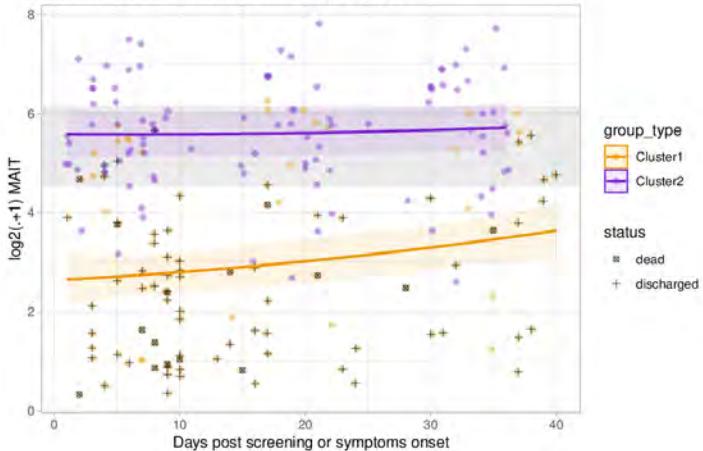
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0026, adj. p = 0.0088 (\*\*)





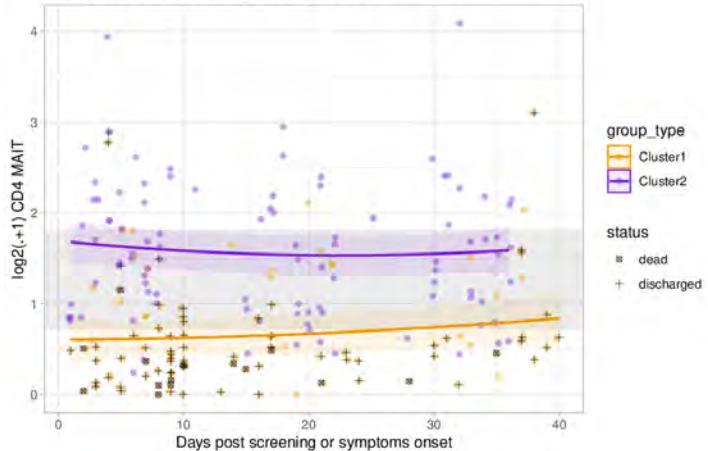
### MAIT

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.053, adj. p = 0.08 (.)



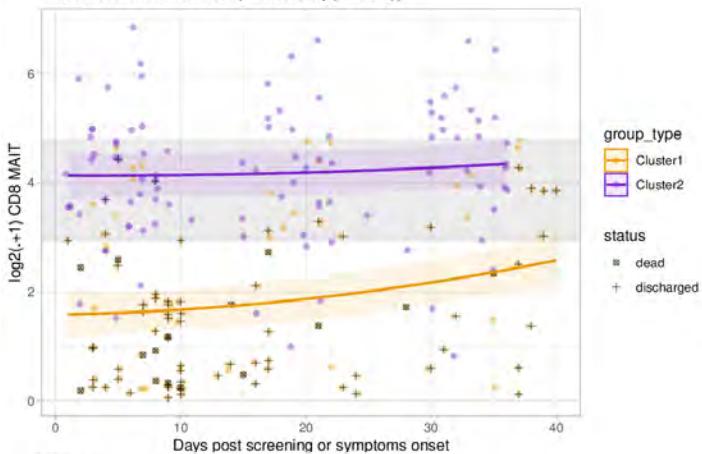
### CD4 MAIT

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.25, adj. p = 0.3



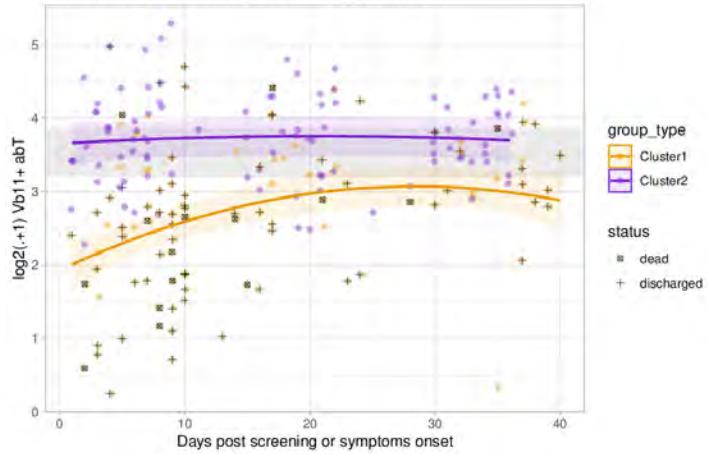
### CD8 MAIT

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.053, adj. p = 0.08 (.)



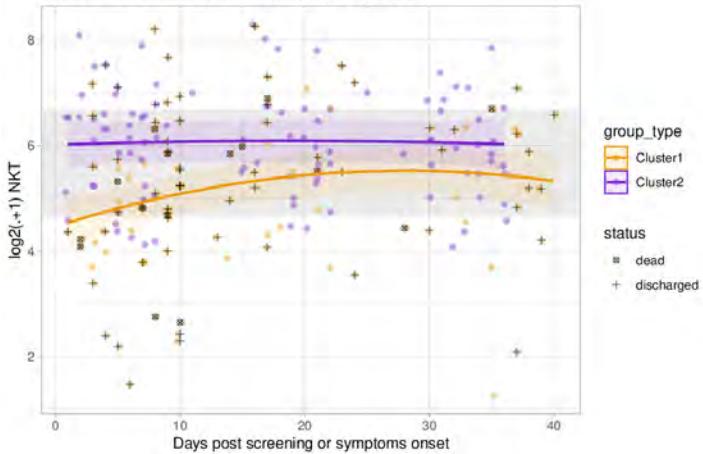
### Vb11+ abT

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.00018, adj. p = 0.0034 (\*\*)



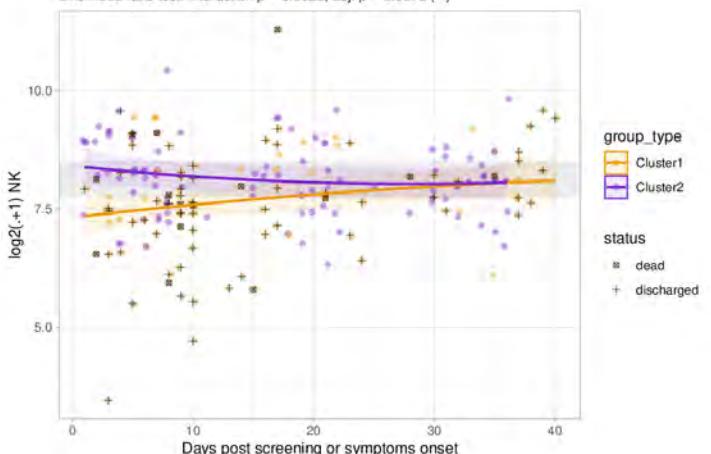
### NKT

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.022, adj. p = 0.043 (\*)



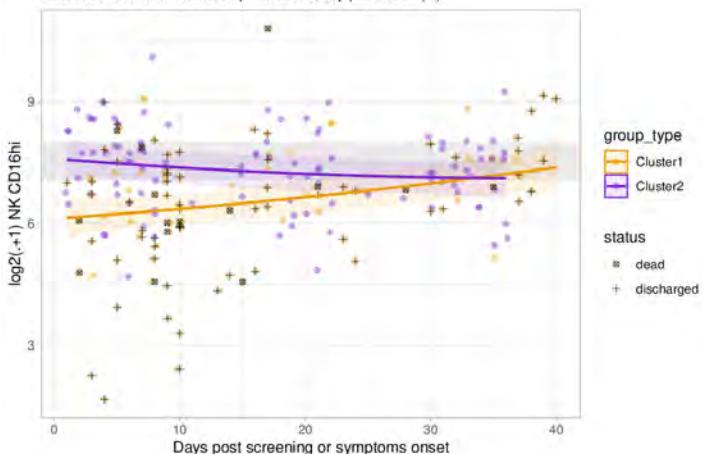
### NK

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0022, adj. p = 0.0078 (\*\*)



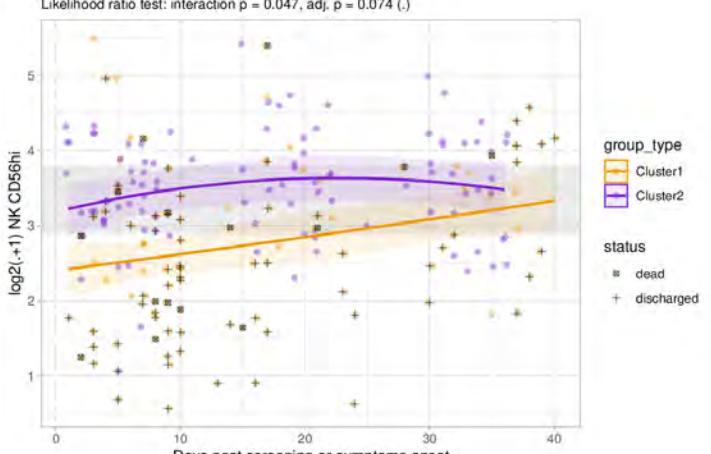
### NK CD16hi

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.00018, adj. p = 0.0034 (\*\*)



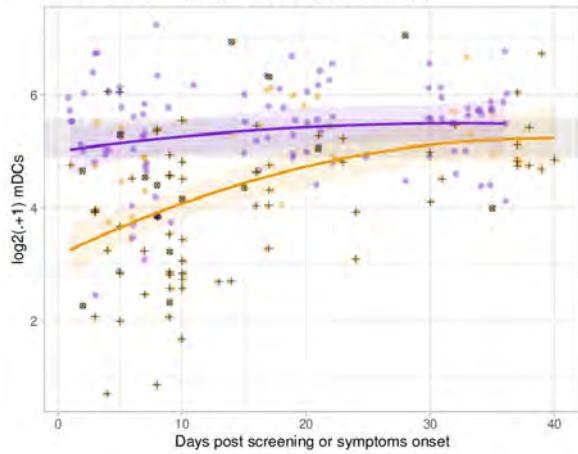
### NK CD56hi

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.047, adj. p = 0.074 (.)



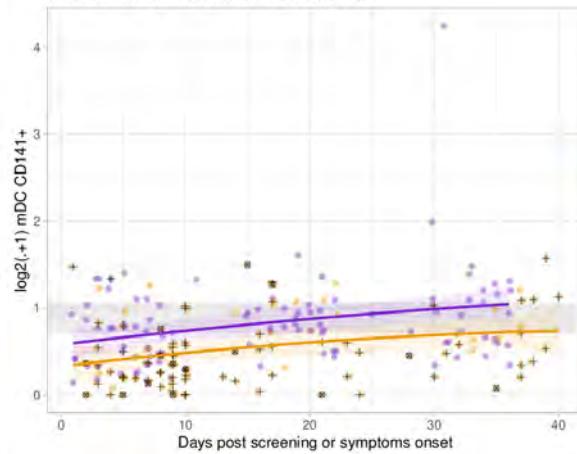
### mDCs

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 7e-04, adj. p = 0.0049 (\*\*)



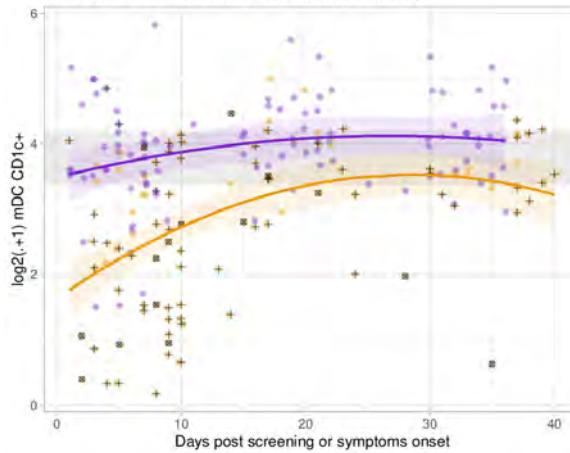
### mDC CD141+

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.91, adj. p = 0.91



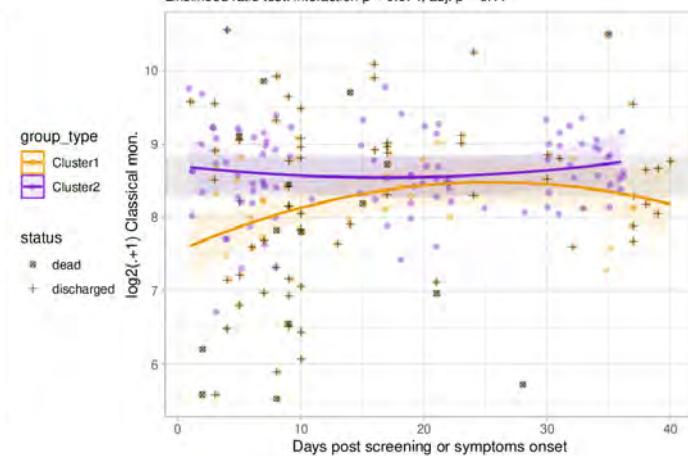
### mDC CD1c+

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.0089, adj. p = 0.021 (\*)



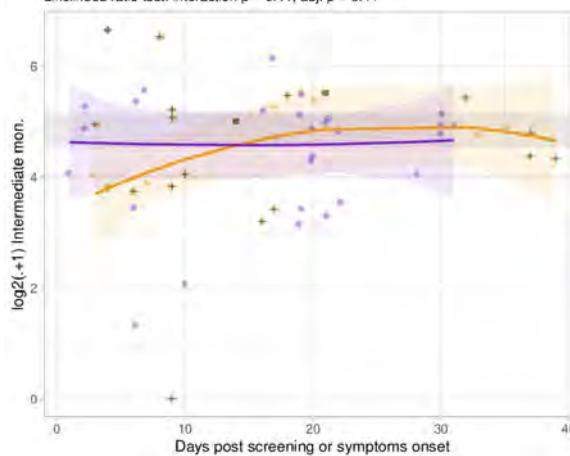
### Classical mon.

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.074, adj. p = 0.11



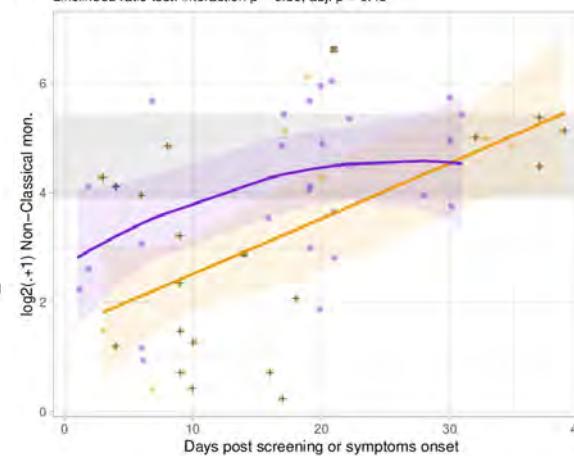
### Intermediate mon.

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.41, adj. p = 0.44



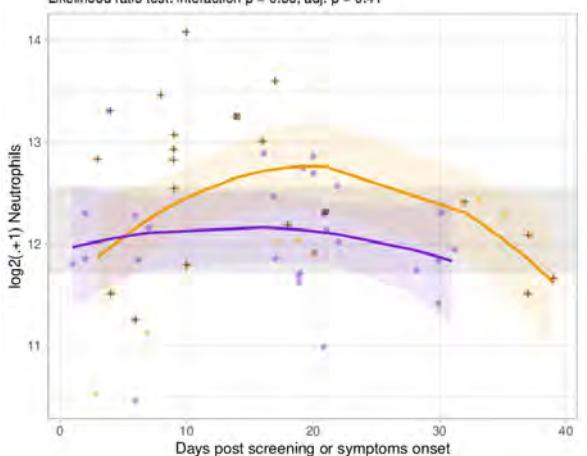
### Non-Classical mon.

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.39, adj. p = 0.43



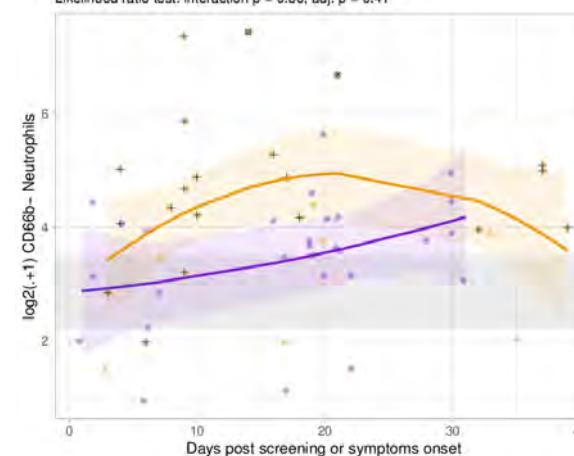
### Neutrophils

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.36, adj. p = 0.41



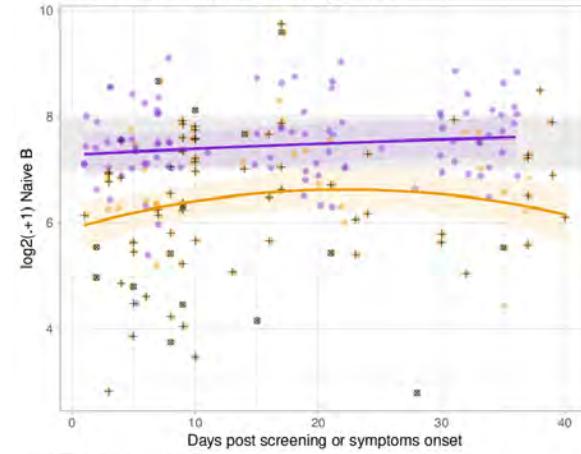
### CD66b- Neutrophils

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.36, adj. p = 0.41



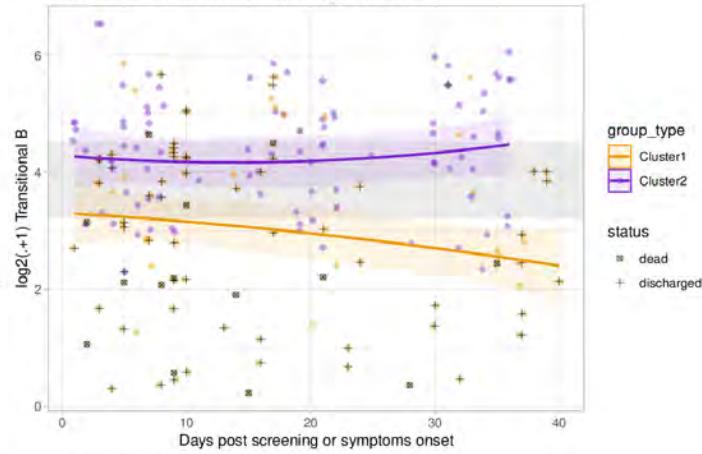
### Naive B

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.39, adj. p = 0.43



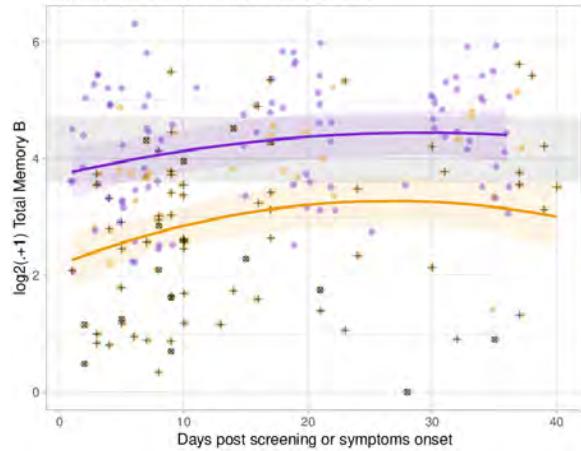
### Transitional B

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.017, adj. p = 0.034 (\*)



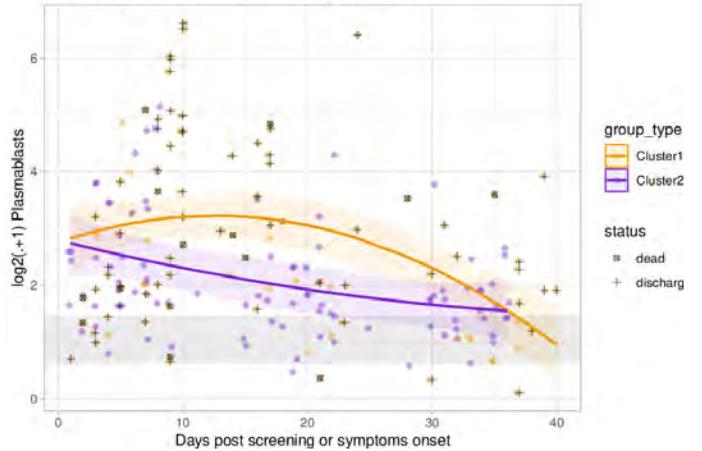
### Total Memory B

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.69, adj. p = 0.7



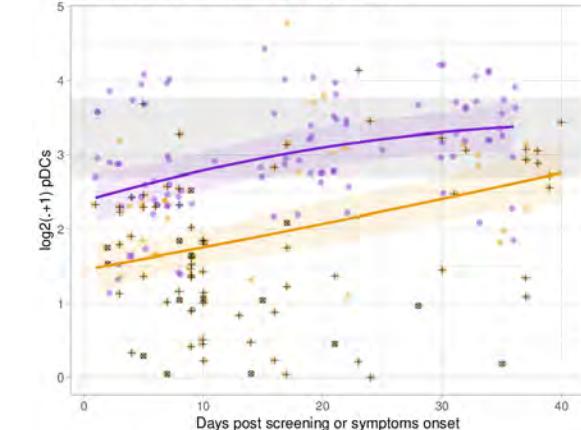
### Plasmablasts

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.027, adj. p = 0.048 (\*)



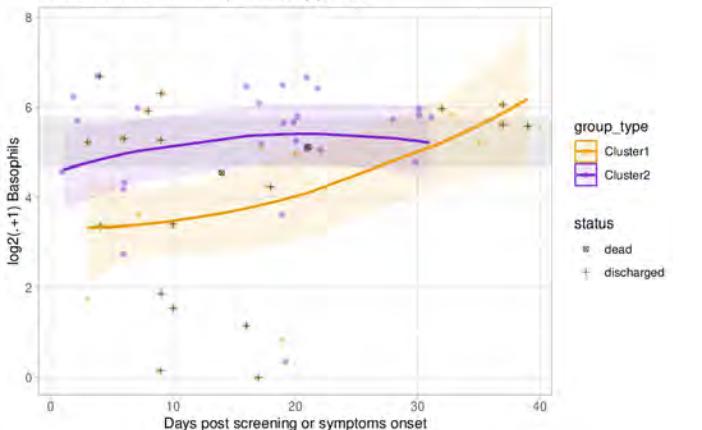
### pDCs

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.56, adj. p = 0.58



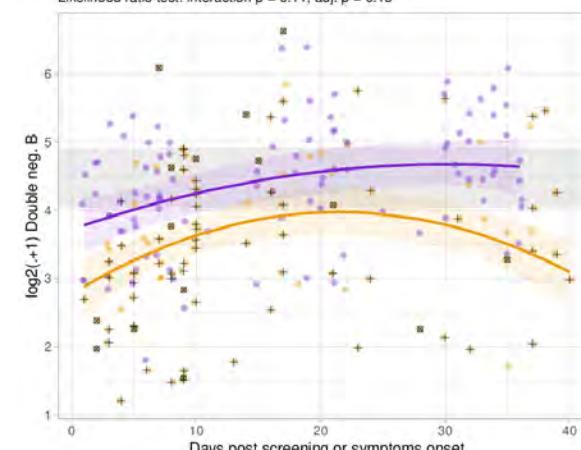
### Basophils

Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.084, adj. p = 0.12



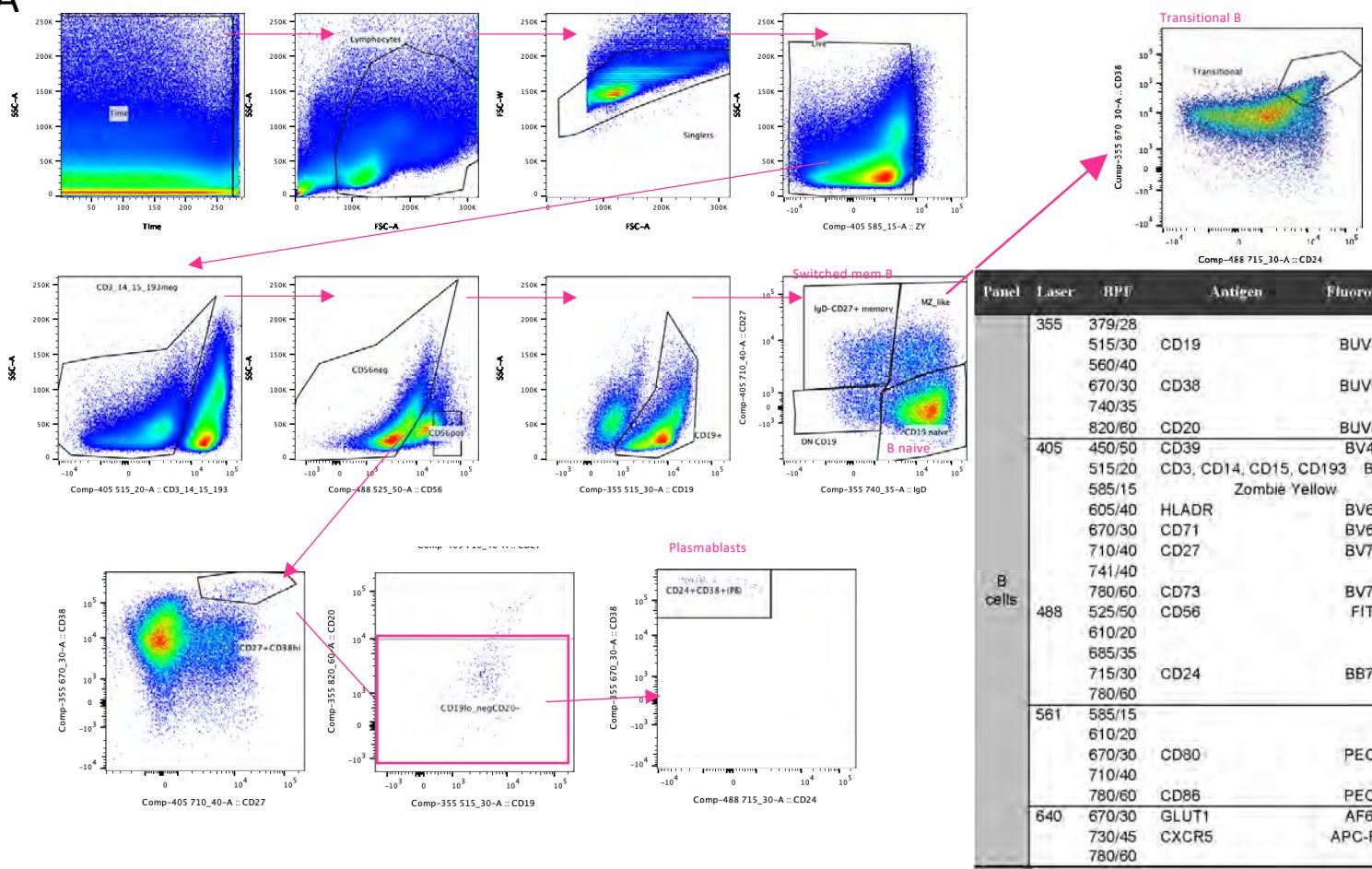
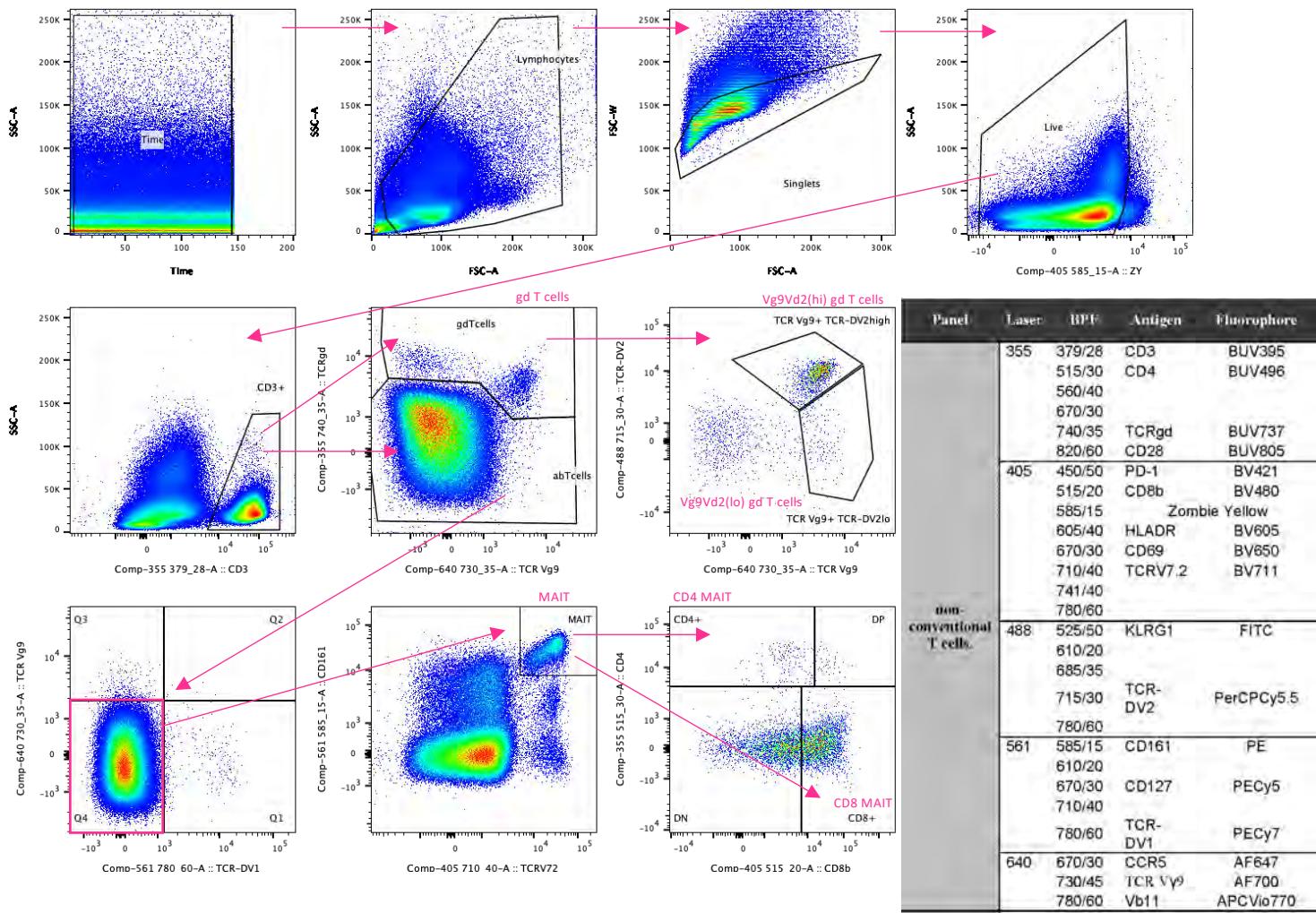
### Double neg. B

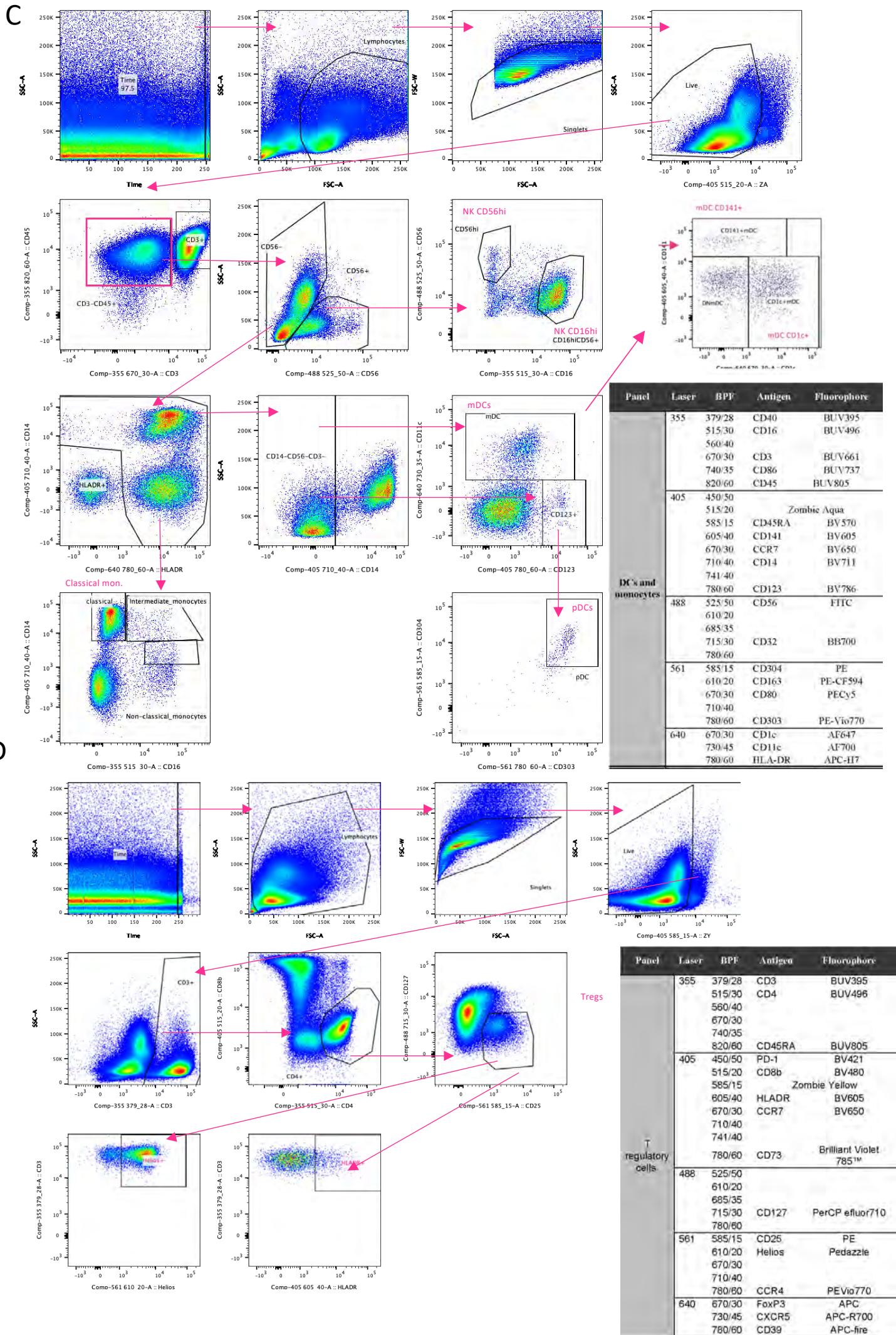
Likelihood ratio test: interaction p = 0.11, adj. p = 0.15



**Data S4: Flow cytometry gating strategy, related to STAR Methods**

**A)** B cell, **B)** non-conventional T cell, **C)** DCs and monocyte, **D)** T regulatory cells, and **E)** conventional T cell panels.

**A****B**



E

