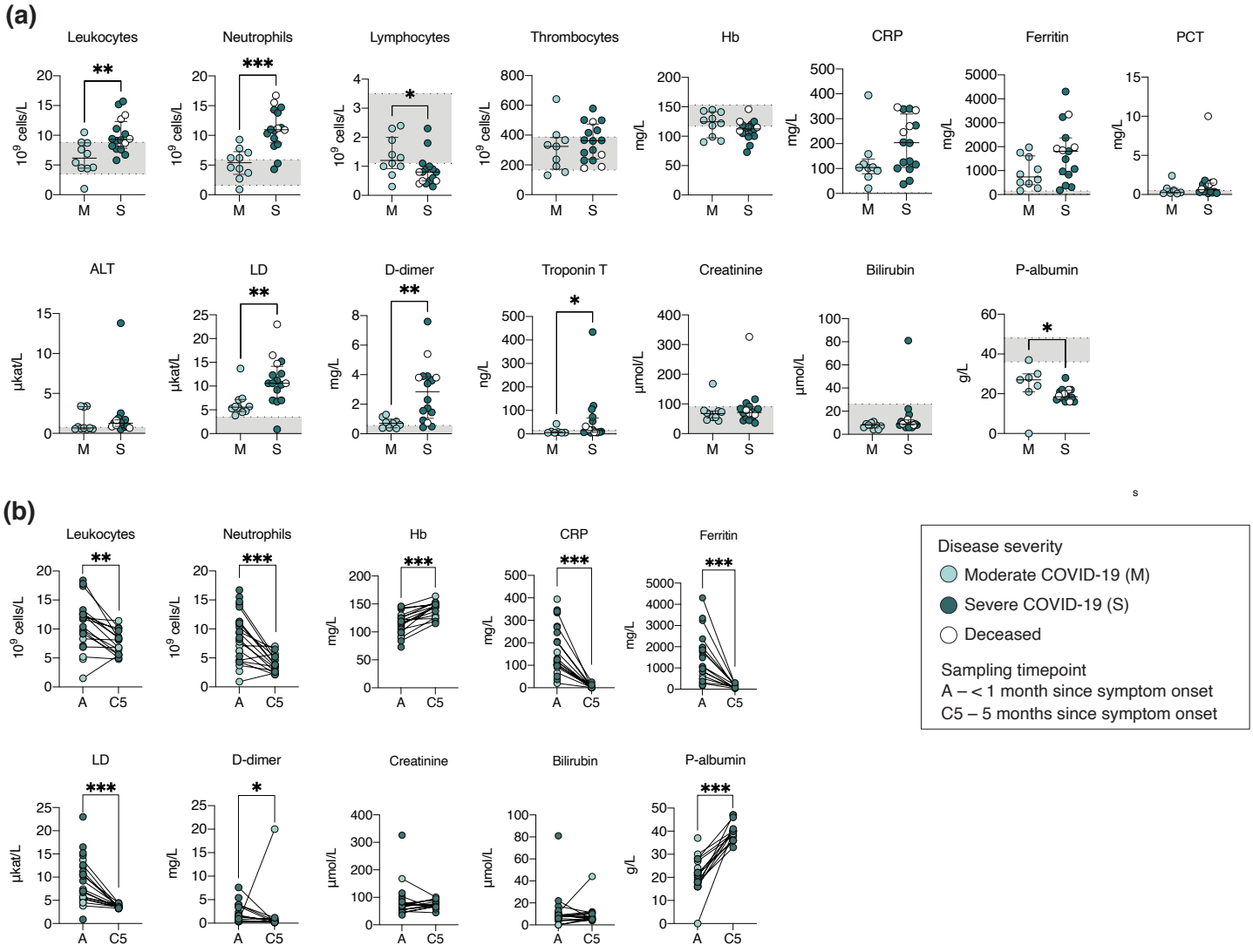
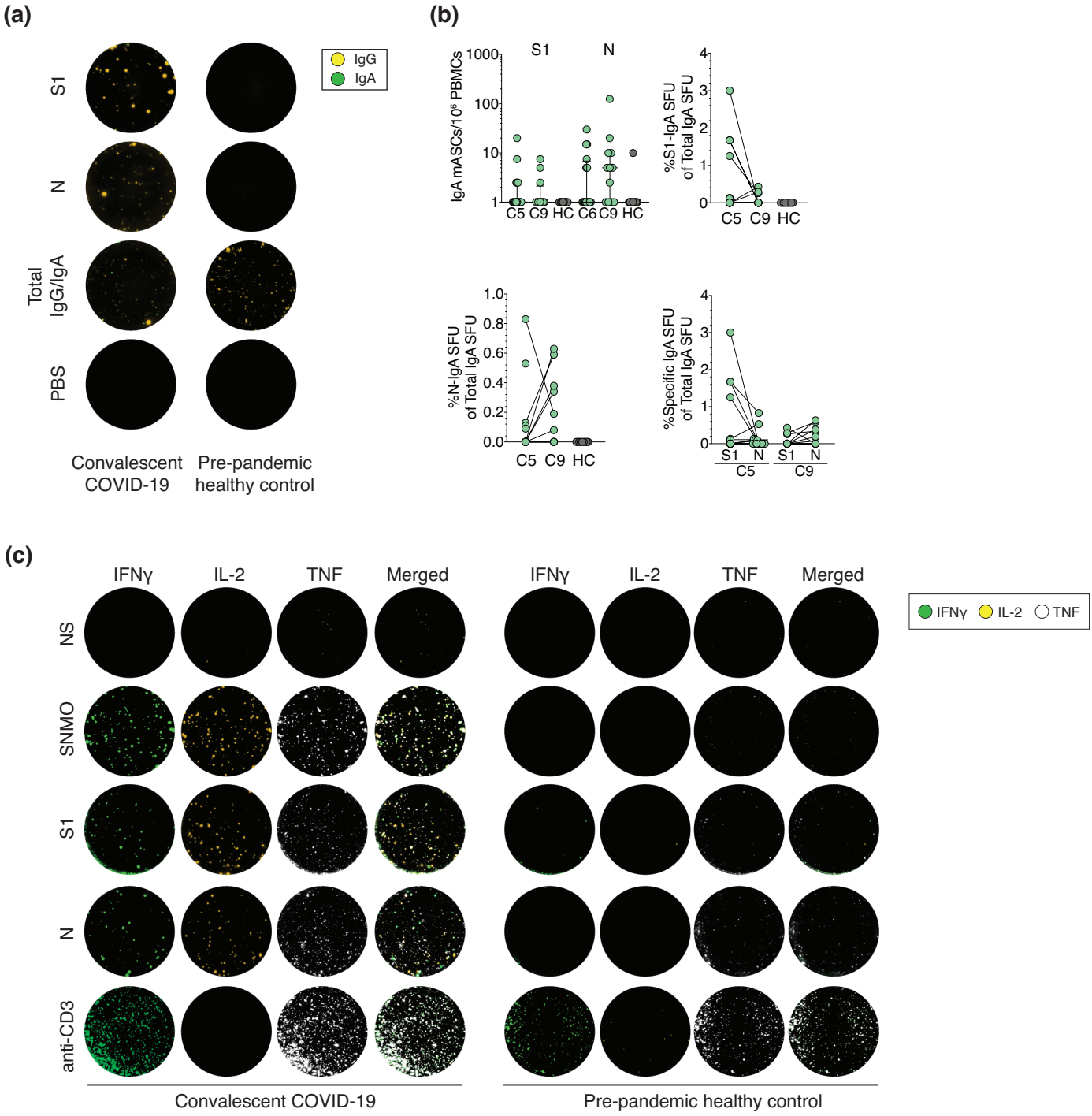
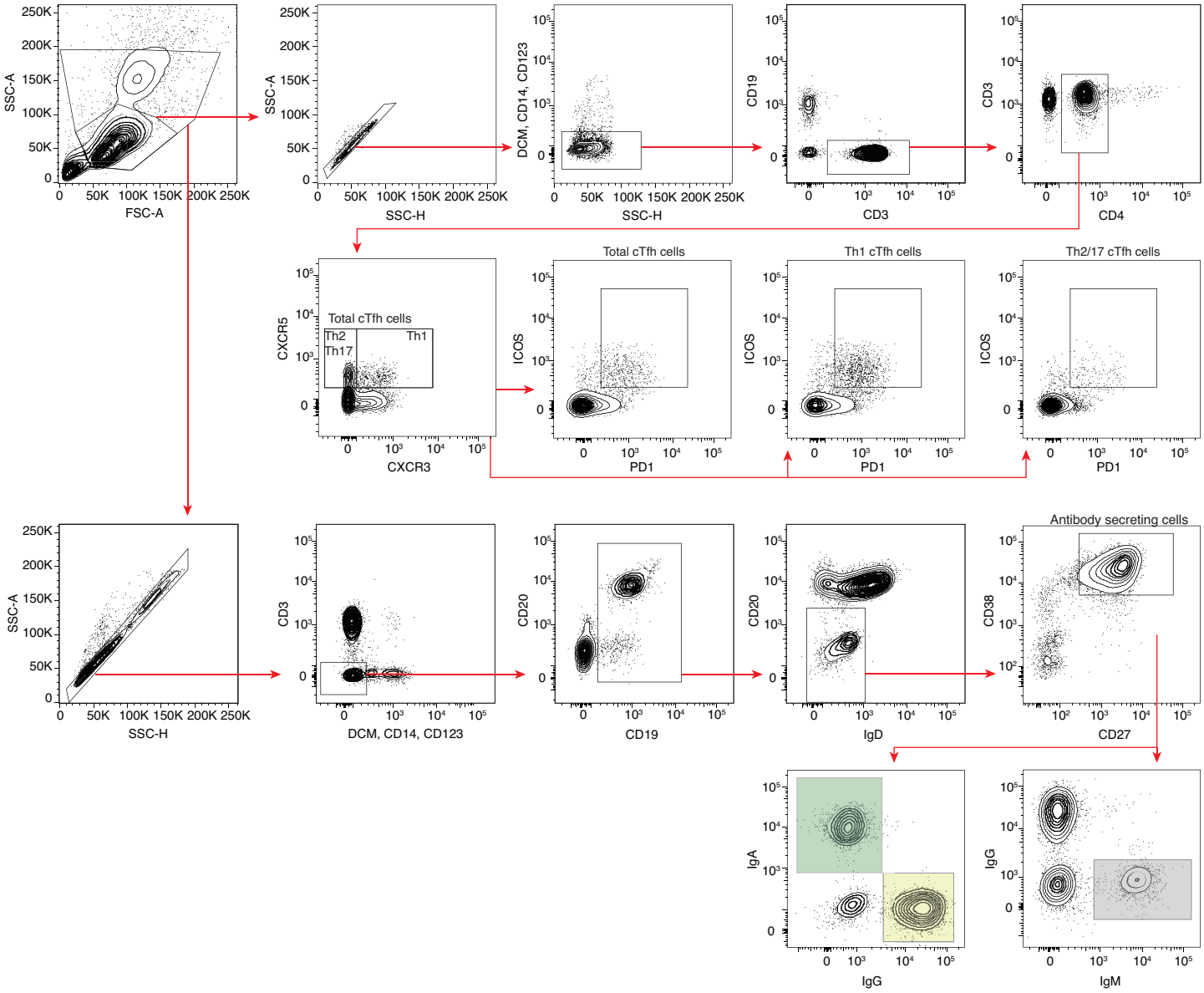


Supplementary Figure 1. Clinical chemistry values in moderate and severe COVID-19 patients during acute disease and at 5-month convalescence. (a) Comparison of cell counts, inflammation and organ damage marker levels in peripheral blood between moderate and severe COVID-19 patients during the acute phase. **(b)** Comparison of clinical chemistry values measured in patients during acute COVID-19 and at 5-month convalescence. Gray boxes indicate the range for reference values. Statistical significance in **(a)** was assessed by Mann-Whitney *U* test. Statistical significance in **(b)** was assessed by Wilcoxon signed-rank test. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, and ****P* < 0.001.



Supplementary Figure 2. Memory B cell and T cell FluoroSpots. (a) Representative wells of S1- and N-specific IgG mASCs or total IgG and IgA mASCs from a COVID-19 patient at 9-month convalescence and from a pre-pandemic healthy control. **(b)** IgA mASCs per million PBMCs at 5- (C5) and 9-month (C9) convalescence also represented as percent of total IgA mASCs. The final plot compares S1- and N-specific IgA mASCs as percent of total IgA mASCs at C5 and C9. **(c)** Representative wells from memory T cell FluoroSpot assay from a COVID-19 patient at 9-month convalescence and a pre-pandemic healthy control, either non-stimulated (NS), stimulated with SNMO, S1, N peptide pools, or with anti-CD3. Green – IFNγ-secreting cells, yellow – IL-2-secreting cells, and white – TNF-secreting cells.



Supplementary Figure 3. Flow cytometry gating strategy for cTfh cells and antibody-secreting cells. Activated cTfh cells were defined as ICOS^{+}PD1^{+} of (i) total cTfh cells (CD4^{+}CXCR5^{+}), (ii) Th1-polarized cTfh cells (CXCR5^{+} CXCR3^{+}) or (iii) Th2/17- polarized cTfh cells (CXCR5^{+} CXCR3^{-}). Antibody-secreting cells were gated from an extended lymphocyte gate and defined as CD38^{high} CD27^{high} cells gated on live CD14^{-} CD123^{-} CD3^{-} CD19^{+} CD20^{-} IgD^{-} cells.