

Supplementary materials.

Link between serum lipid signature and prognostic factors in COVID-19 patients

Running title: Serum lipidome in COVID-19 patients

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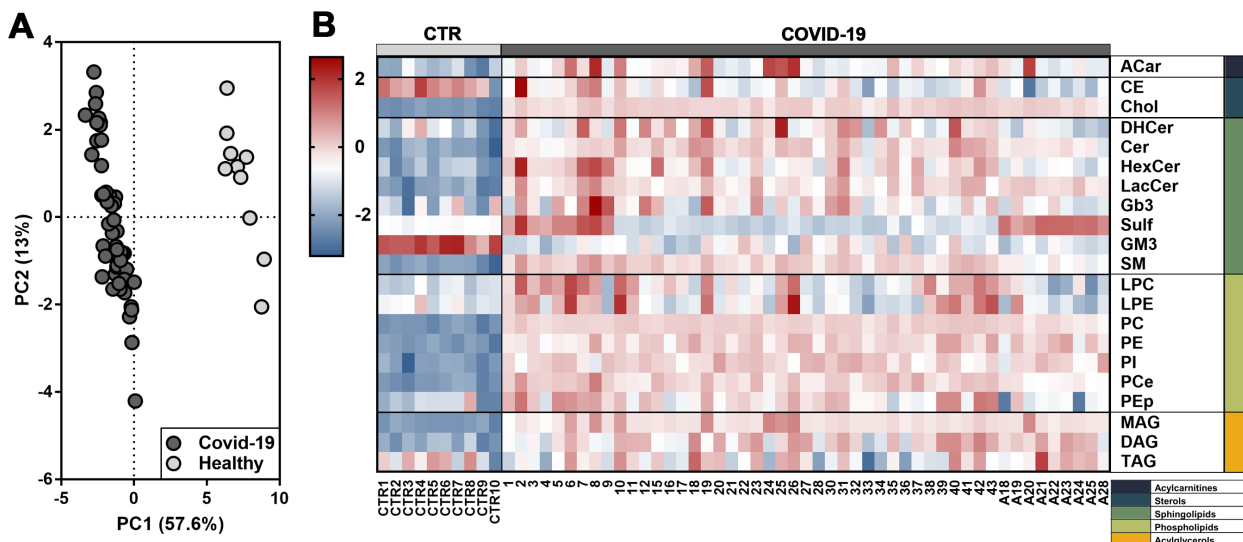


Figure S1. Serum lipid alteration related to symptomatic COVID-19 infection compared with healthy subjects. **(A)** Discriminant analysis (score plot) of the lipidome in function of the presence of symptomatic infection. The axes are ranked according to their importance in the group discrimination. In the x-axis, component 1 (PC1, 57.6%) represents the maximum of the separation that can be reached within these cluster and variables, whereas in the y-axis, component 2 (PC2, 13%) represents the direction that contains the most remaining variance. **(B)** Heatmap of the major serum lipids subclasses grouped per lipid categories coded by color on the left. The concentrations were autoscaled and log-transformed for visualization. The color-scale differentiates values as high (red), mean (white) and low (blue). Statistical significance was evaluated by unpaired t test. The concentrations of serum sulfatides, lysophosphatidylethanolamines and triacylglycerols were not statistically different between healthy subjects and COVID-positive patients.

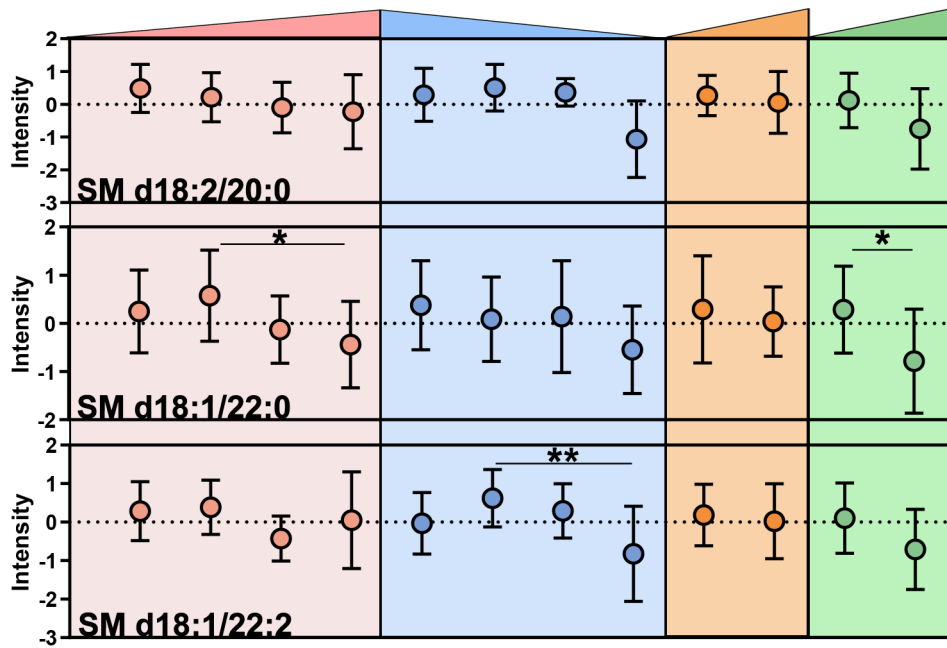


Figure S2. Common SM trend with either CRP (pink), P/F ratio (blue), D-dimer (orange) and creatinine (green) stratifications. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance is evaluated by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-hoc test. P value are schematized as follows: * <0.05; **<0.01; *** < 0.001; ****<0.0001.