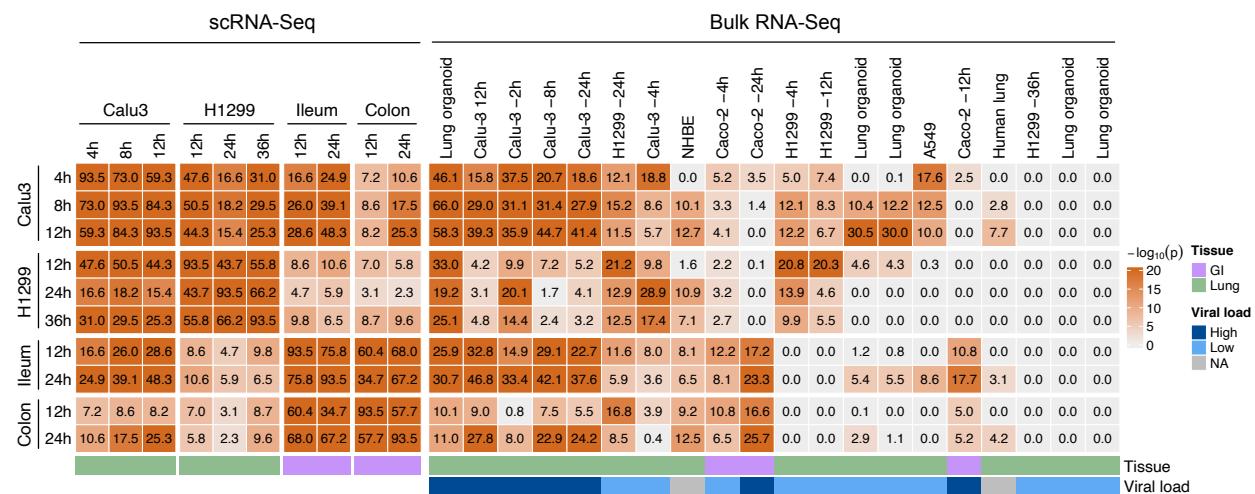


850 **Supplementary Figure 1. Diagram showing the workflow used to compute the protein**
 851 **activity signatures induced by SARS-CoV-2 infection from scRNA-Seq data. Related to**
 852 **Figure 2 and methods.** Normalized single-cell gene expression profiles for all cells of the same
 853 model (i.e. Calu3, H1299, colon and ileum) were transformed to differential gene expression
 854 signatures by applying the z-score procedure. Single-cell differential gene expression signatures
 855 were then transformed to protein activity profiles by applying the VIPER algorithm with context-
 856 specific regulatory networks. A principal component analysis (PCA) was performed on these
 857 VIPER-inferred protein activity profiles. For each infected cell the closest 50 mock cells in the
 858 PCA space were selected as reference to compute a SARS-CoV-2 induced differential gene
 859 expression signature. The VIPER algorithm was then applied to these SARS-CoV-2 induced
 860 differential gene expression signatures to infer SARS-CoV-2 induced protein activity signatures.

861

a Top 25 most inactivated and top 25 most activated proteins



b Top 50 most inactivated proteins

	Calu3	H1299	Ileum	Colon	
	4h	8h	12h	24h	
Calu3	4h	80.5	62.4	51.6	35.6
Calu3	8h	62.4	80.5	66.4	27.7
Calu3	12h	51.6	66.4	80.5	21.6
H1299	12h	35.6	27.7	21.6	80.5
H1299	24h	17.4	16.2	13.1	55.6
H1299	36h	27.0	23.4	20.6	63.4
Ileum	12h	7.7	12.7	18.4	1.2
Ileum	24h	13.5	23.9	36.4	1.5
Colon	12h	3.2	3.0	3.8	2.0
Colon	24h	6.7	16.6	29.1	3.9

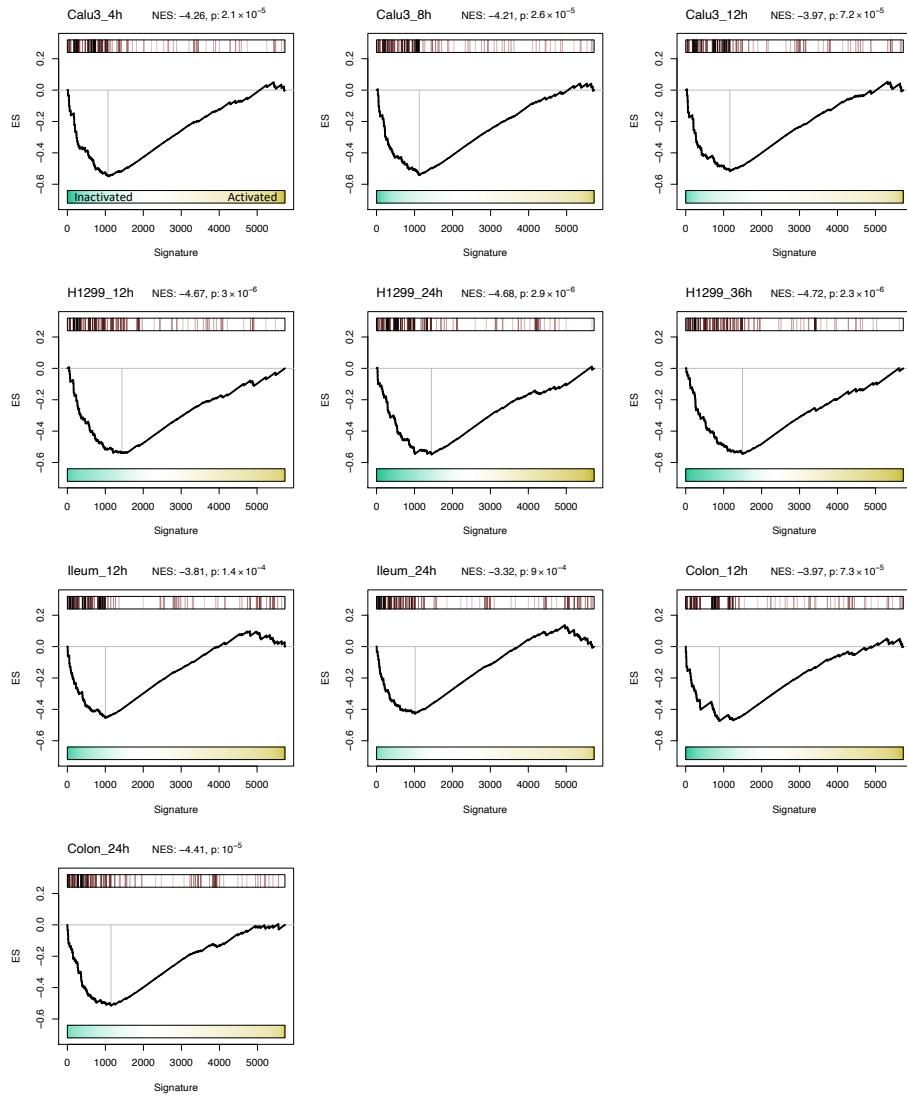
c Top 50 most activated proteins

	Calu3	H1299	Ileum	Colon	
	4h	8h	12h	24h	
Calu3	4h	80.5	76.8	75.7	53.1
Calu3	8h	76.8	80.5	80.2	61.2
Calu3	12h	75.7	80.2	80.5	61.1
H1299	12h	53.1	61.2	61.1	80.5
H1299	24h	18.5	21.3	20.4	35.7
H1299	36h	30.7	31.9	30.1	46.0
Ileum	12h	30.6	28.8	27.8	16.9
Ileum	24h	42.1	39.7	38.7	18.8
Colon	12h	14.1	14.5	14.3	12.5
Colon	24h	14.9	13.6	13.1	8.9

862

863 **Supplementary Figure 2. Conservation of VIPER-inferred Viral Checkpoint. Related to Figure 2.** **a.** Heatmap showing the conservation across single-cell and bulk-tissue samples. Results are expressed as $-\log_{10}(p\text{-value})$, estimated by the reciprocal enrichment of the 25 most activated and 25 most inactivated proteins in each signature using the aREA algorithm as implemented in the viperSimilarity function of the VIPER package. **b-c.** Conservation specifically for the top 50 most activated proteins (b) and most inactivated proteins (c) in response to SARS-CoV-2 infection between time points and models profiled at the single-cell level.

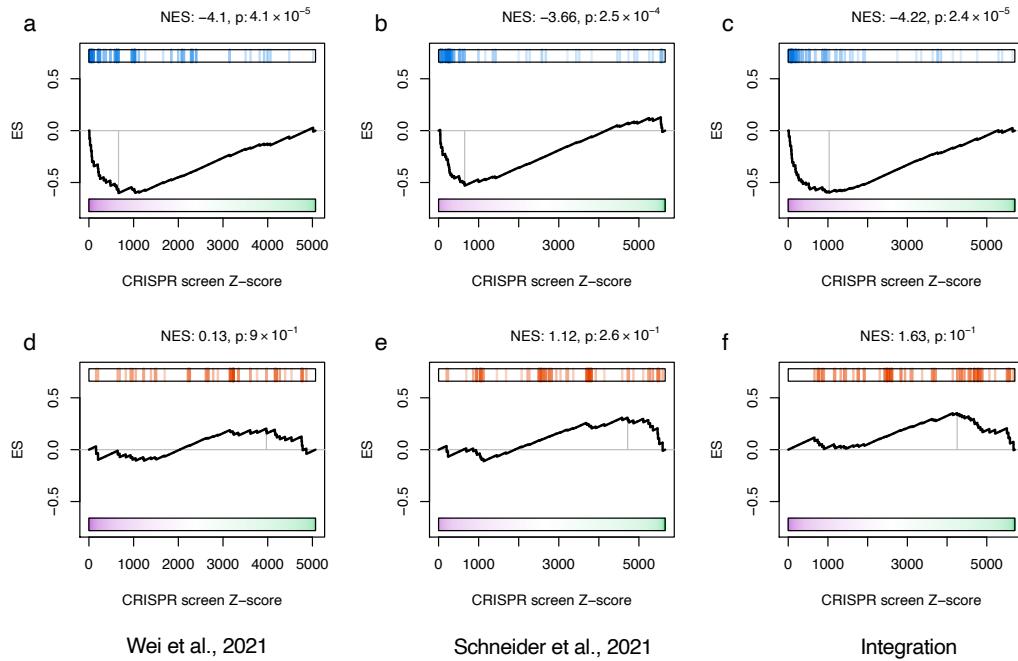
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871

872 **Supplementary Figure 3. Enrichment of host factors known to physically interact with**
873 **SARS-CoV-2 proteins on the host proteins differentially active in response to viral**
874 **infection. Related to Figure 2.** GSEA showing the enrichment for the SARS-CoV-2 interacting
875 proteins in the individual SARS-CoV-2 induced protein activity signatures. NES and p-values were
876 estimated by one-tailed test and 1,000 permutations.

877



878

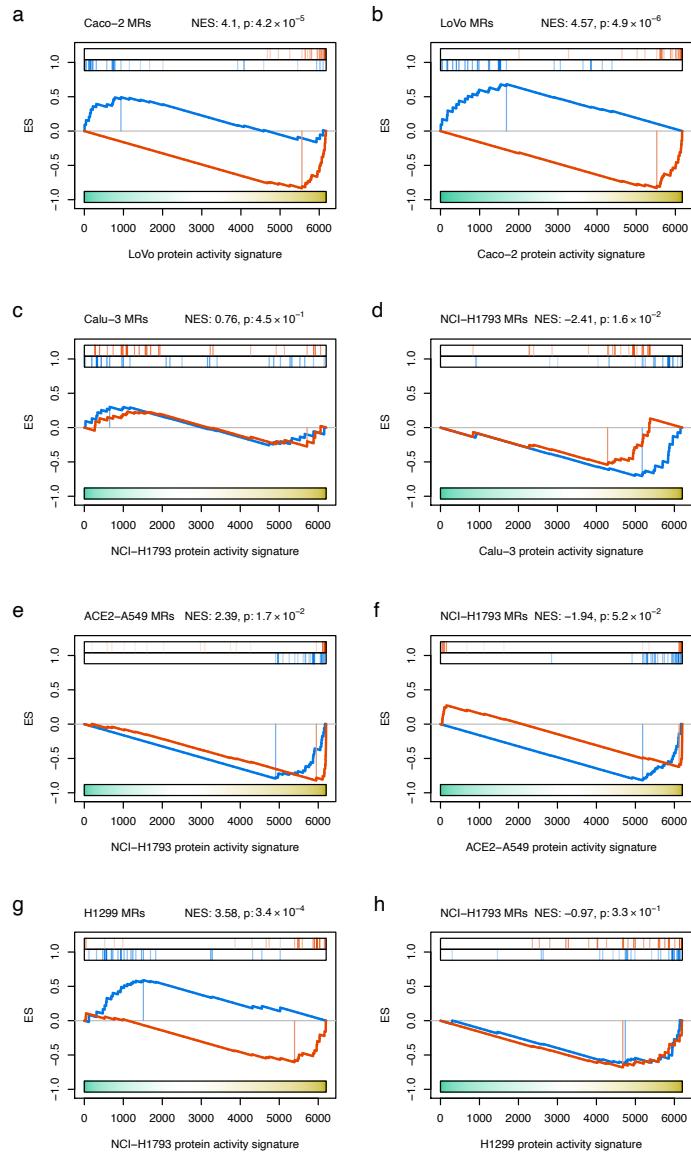
Wei et al., 2021

Schneider et al., 2021

Integration

879 **Supplementary Figure 4. Enrichment of candidate SARS-CoV-2 infection MR proteins on**
 880 **host factors essential for SARS-CoV-2 infectivity. Related to Figure 2. GSEA showing the**
 881 **enrichment of the top 50 most inactivated proteins in response to SARS-CoV-2 infection**
 882 **(inactivated candidate MR proteins) on the antiviral essential genes (a-c), but no enrichment of**
 883 **the top 50 most activated proteins in response to SARS-CoV-2 infection (activated candidate MR**
 884 **proteins) on the pro-viral essential genes (d-f), identified by 2 CRISPR screens (a, b, d and e) and**
 885 **their integration (c and f).**

886

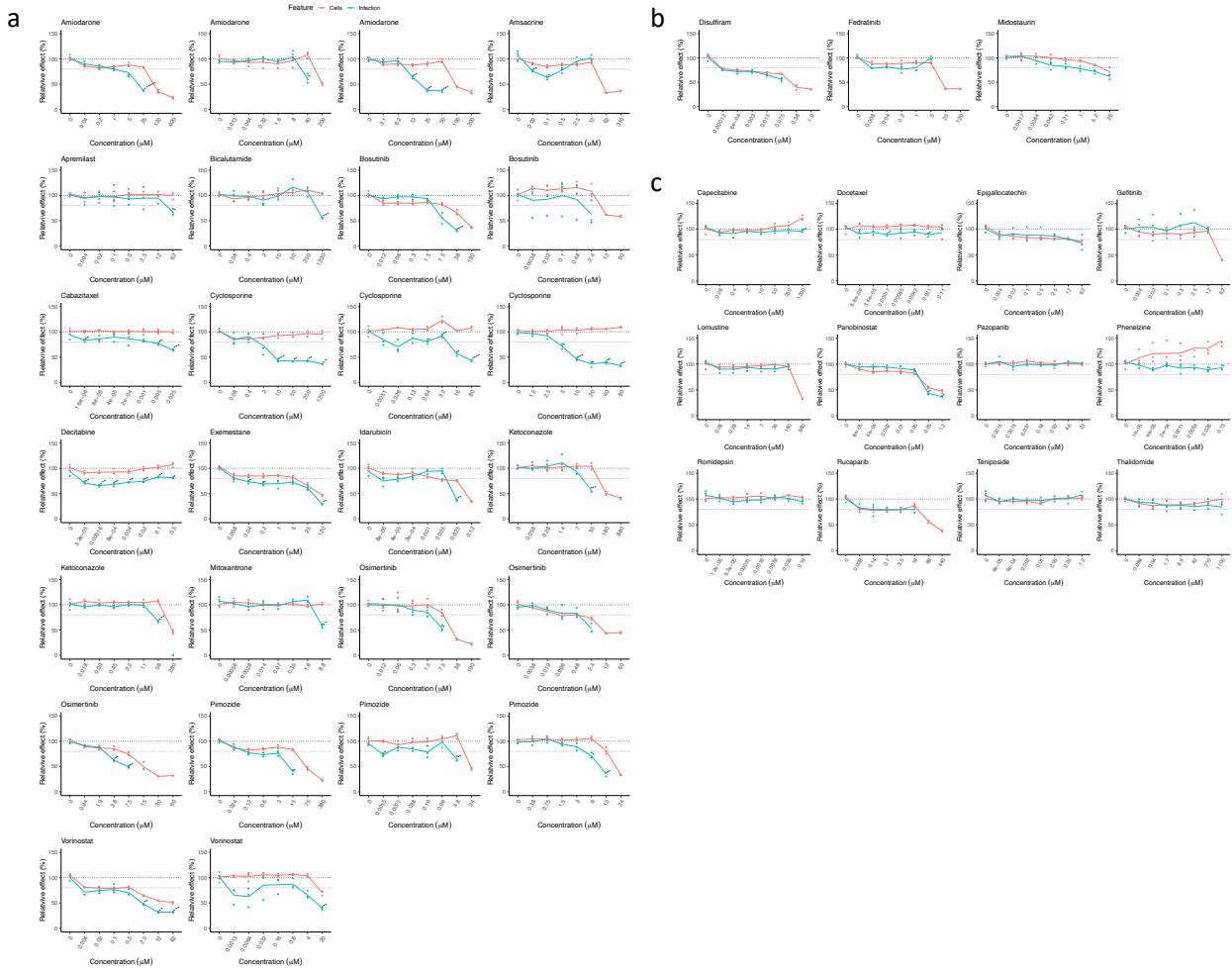


887

888 **Supplementary Figure 5. Conserved activity of MR proteins between cell line models**
 889 **susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 infection (Caco-2, Calu-3, ACE2-A549 and H1299) and the**
 890 **lineage context-matched cell lines included in the drug perturbation PANACEA resource**
 891 **(LoVo and NCI-H1793). Related to Figure 2-3. a.** GSEA for the enrichment of the Caco-2 top
 892 25 most activated and top 25 most inactivated proteins in the LoVo protein activity signature. **b.**
 893 GSEA for the enrichment of the LoVo top 25 most activated and top 25 most inactivated proteins
 894 in the Caco-2 protein activity signature. **c.** GSEA for the enrichment of the Calu-3 top 25 most
 895 activated and top 25 most inactivated proteins in the NCI-H1793 protein activity signature. **d.**
 896 GSEA for the enrichment of the NCI-H1793 top 25 most activated and top 25 most inactivated
 897 proteins in the Calu-3 protein activity signature. **e.** GSEA for the enrichment of the ACE2-A549

898 top 25 most activated and top 25 most inactivated proteins in the NCI-H1793 protein activity
899 signature. **f**. GSEA for the enrichment of the NCI-H1793 top 25 most activated and top 25 most
900 inactivated proteins in the ACE2-A549protein activity signature. **g**. GSEA for the enrichment of
901 the H1299 top 25 most activated and top 25 most inactivated proteins in the NCI-H1793 protein
902 activity signature. **h**. GSEA for the enrichment of the NCI-H1793 top 25 most activated and top
903 25 most inactivated proteins in the H1299 protein activity signature. Normalized enrichment score
904 (NES) and p-value were estimated by two-tailed test and 1,000 permutations.

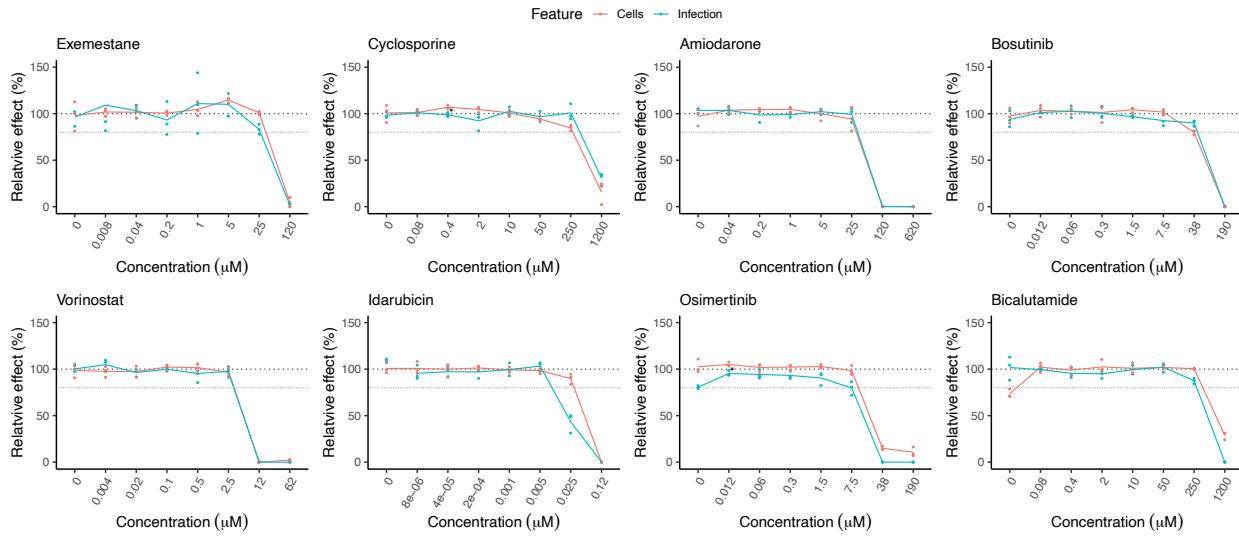
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906

907 **Supplementary Figure 6. Experimental evaluation of the antiviral effect of FDA-approved**
 908 **drugs in Caco-2 cells. Related to Figure 4 and Supplementary Table 2.** **a.** 15 of the 18 drugs
 909 predicted by ViroTreat showing significant antiviral effect (FDR < 0.05 and $\geq 20\%$ viral replication
 910 decrease). **b.** 3 of the 18 drugs predicted by ViroTreat showing no significant antiviral effect. **c.**
 911 12 drugs not significant by ViroTreat ($p \geq 0.01$) selected as putative negative controls. The scatter-
 912 plots show the effect of each drug—SARS-CoV-2 replication shown in cyan and cell viability in
 913 red—relative to vehicle control (y-axis), assayed at different concentrations (x-axis) in triplicate.
 914 The lines indicate the average across replicates. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 10^{-4}$,
 915 ***** $p < 10^{-6}$, 1-tailed Student's t-test, BC.

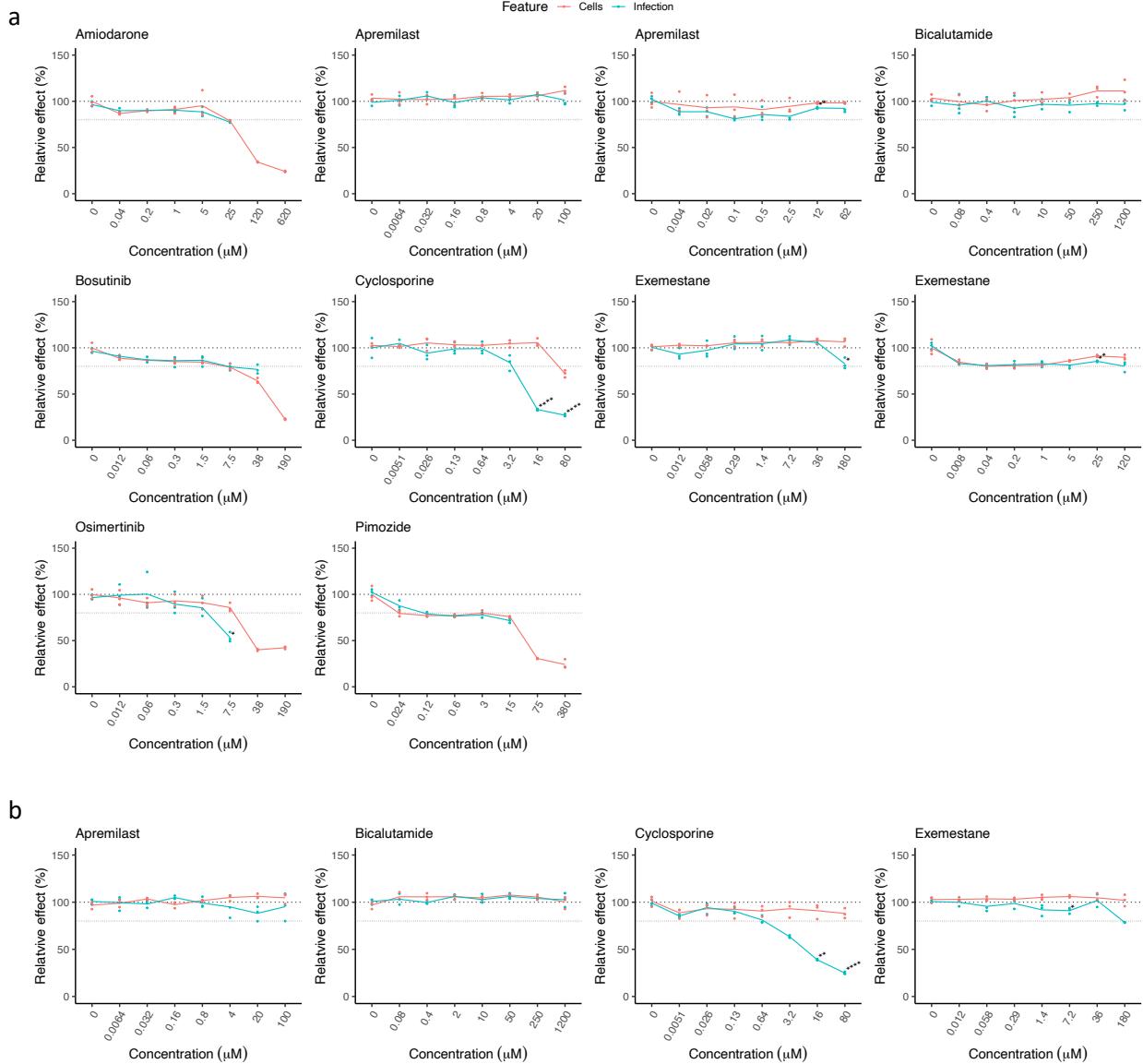
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918 **Supplementary Figure 7. Experimental evaluation of 8 drugs, predicted by ViroTreat and**
 919 **showing the strongest SARS-CoV-2 antiviral effect in Caco-2 cells, for their effect on**
 920 **rotavirus replication. Related to Figure 4 and Supplementary Table 2.** The scatter-plots show
 921 the effect of each drug—rotavirus replication shown in cyan and cell viability in red—relative to
 922 vehicle control (y-axis), assayed at different concentrations (x-axis) in triplicate. The lines indicate
 923 the average across replicates. * p < 0.05, 1-tailed Student's t-test, BC.

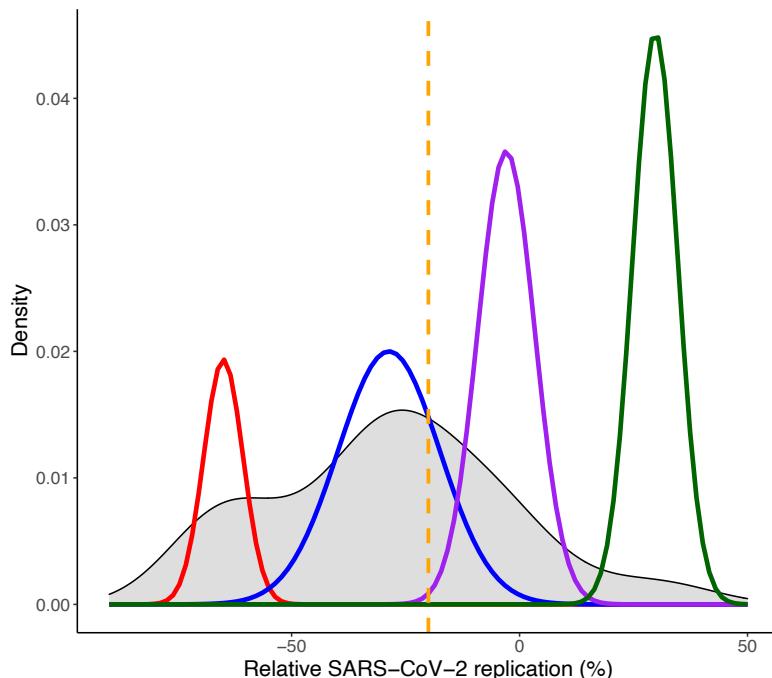
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925

926 **Supplementary Figure 8. Experimental evaluation of the antiviral effect of FDA-approved**
 927 **drugs in lung adenocarcinoma cell lines. Related to Figure 4 and Supplementary Table 2.**
 928 A set of drugs, predicted by ViroTreat for the GI context and with validated antiviral effect in Caco-
 929 2 cells were evaluated in Calu-3 (a) and A549-ACE2 (b) cells. The scatter-plots show the effect
 930 of each drug—SARS-CoV-2 replication shown in cyan and cell viability in red—relative to vehicle
 931 control (y-axis), assayed at different concentrations (x-axis) in triplicate. The lines indicate the
 932 average across replicates. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 10^{-4}$, 1-tailed Student's t-test, BC.

933



934

935 **Supplementary Figure 9. Distribution for the relative effect of the evaluated drugs on**
 936 **SARS-CoV-2 replication. Related to Figure 4.** Histogram and Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)
 937 fitted to the relative effect of the drugs, expressed as percentage, on SARCS-CoV-2 replication
 938 in Caco-2 cells. The dashed orange vertical line represents the threshold of 20% used as
 939 additional criteria when considering the antiviral effect of a drug.

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942

943 **Supplementary Table 1:** SARS-CoV-2 host cell RNA-Seq and scRNA-Seq datasets.

<i>Model</i>	<i>Type of Data</i>	<i>Publication</i>	<i>Source</i>
Calu3	Bulk RNASeq	Wyler et al. ¹	(GEO) GSE148729
H1299	Bulk RNASeq	Wyler et al. ¹	(GEO) GSE148729
Caco2	Bulk RNASeq	Wyler et al. ¹	(GEO) GSE148729
A549	Bulk RNASeq	Blanco Melo et al. ²	(GEO) GSE147507
Lung Organoids	Bulk RNASeq		(GEO) GSE160435
NHBE	Bulk RNASeq	Blanco Melo et al. ²	(GEO) GSE147507
Human lung	Bulk RNASeq	Blanco Melo et al. ²	(GEO) GSE147507
Calu3	scRNASeq	Wyler et al. ¹	(GEO) GSE148729
H1299	scRNASeq	Wyler et al. ¹	(GEO) GSE148729
Ileum	scRNASeq	Triana et al. ³	Boulant Lab
Colon	scRNASeq	Triana et al. ³	Boulant Lab
Vero6	CRISPRcas9	Wei et al. ⁴	Supplementary Data
A549	CRISPRcas9	Daniloski et al. ⁵	Supplementary Data
Huh-7.5	CRISPRcas9	Wang et al. ⁶	Supplementary Data
Huh-7.5	CRISPRcas9	Schneider et al. ⁷	Supplementary Data

944

945 ¹Wyler, E., et al. (2021). *iScience* **24**(3): 102151.946 ²Blanco-Melo, D., et al. (2020). *Cell* **181**(5): 1036-1045 e1039.947 ³Triana, S., et al. (2021). *Mol Syst Biol* **17**(4): e10232.948 ⁴Wei, J., et al. (2021). *Cell* **184**(1): 76-91 e13.949 ⁵Daniloski, Z., et al. (2021). *Cell* **184**(1): 92-105 e116.950 ⁶Wang, R., et al. (2021). *Cell* **184**(1): 106-119 e114.951 ⁷Schneider, W. M., et al. (2021). *Cell* **184**(1): 120-132 e114.

952

953 **Supplementary Table 2:** Drugs library, ViroTreat and focused validation screen results.

954 < See supplementary file Table-S2.xlsx >

955

956 **Supplementary Table 3:** Organoids' culture media.

<i>Compound</i>	<i>Final concentration</i>
Basal media	
Ad DMEM/F12	
+GlutaMAX	
+HEPES	
+P/S	
L-WRN	50% by volume
B27	1:50
N-acetyl-cysteine	1 mM
EGF	50 ng/mL
A83-01	500 nM
IGF-1	100 ng/mL
FGF basic	50 ng/mL
Gastrin	10 mM
Differentiation Media	
Ad DMEM/F12	
+GlutaMAX	
+HEPES	
+P/S	
B27	1:50
N-acetyl-cysteine	1 mM
R-spondin	5% by volume
Noggin	50 ng/mL
EGF	50 ng/mL
Gastrin	10 mM
A83-01	500 nM

957

958 **Supplementary Table 4:** PCR primers.

<i>Gene name</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Forward sequence</i>	<i>Reverse sequence</i>
HPRT1	Human	cct ggc gtc gtg att agt gat	aga cgt tca gtc ctg tcc ata a
COV1	SARS-CoV-2	gcc tct tct gtt cct cat cac	aga cag cat cac cgc cat tg

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