

## **Supplemental information**

### **Contrasting behavior between the three human monocyte subsets in dengue pathophysiology**

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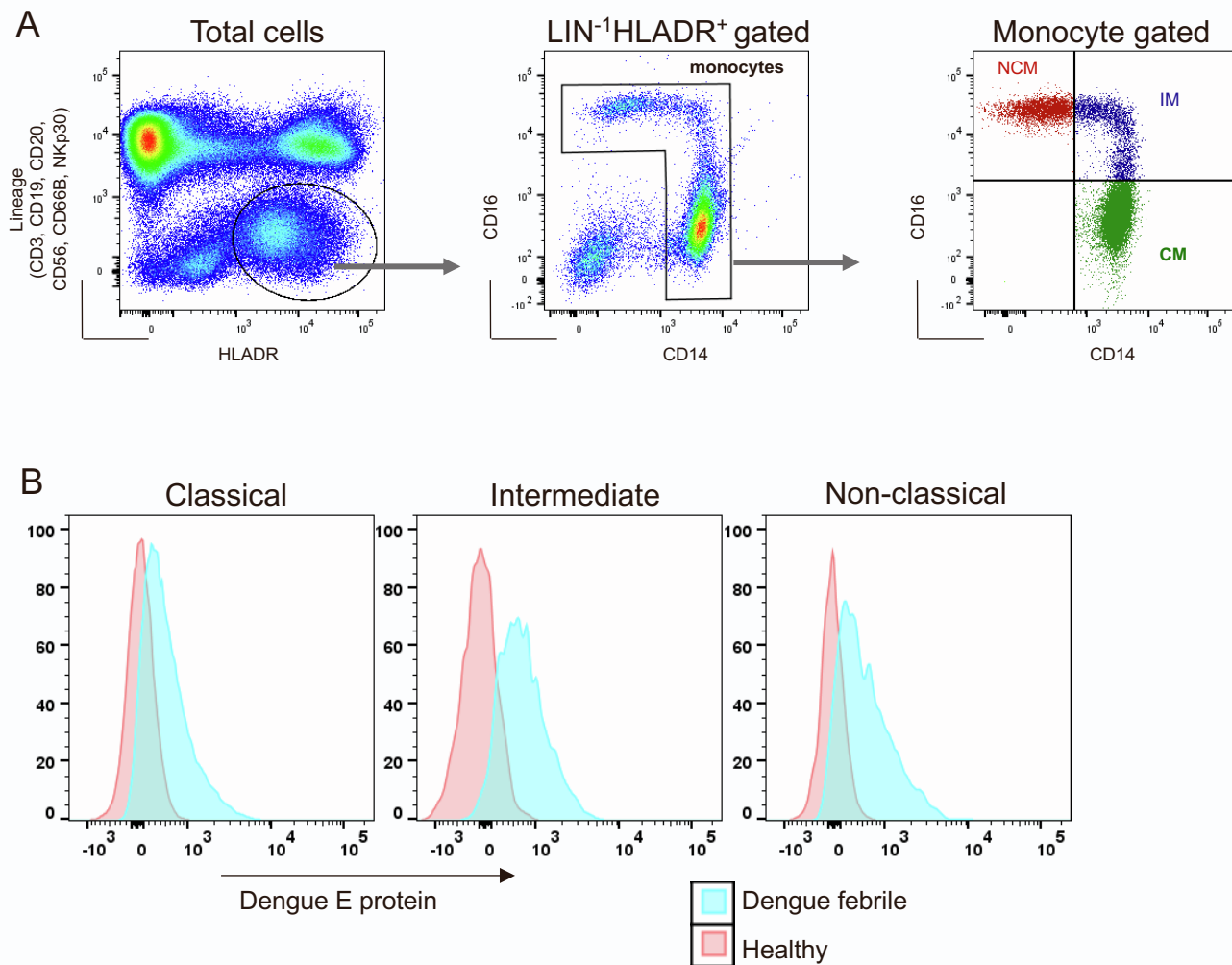


Figure S1. Gating strategy used for identification of the CM, IM, and NCM subsets. Related to STAR Methods, Figure 1 and TableS1.

(A) Freshly stained live peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were first excluded for T/B cells, NK cells, and neutrophils by gating out CD3, CD19, CD20, CD56, CD66b, and NKp30 positive cells and then gated on HLA-DR positive population. From this population, the CD14<sup>+</sup>CD16<sup>low</sup> classical monocytes (CM), the CD14<sup>+</sup>CD16<sup>+</sup> intermediate monocytes (IM), and the CD14<sup>low</sup>CD16<sup>+</sup> non-classical monocytes (NCM) were identified.

(B) Histogram shows the flow cytometry staining for Dengue E protein showing the infection in the three monocyte subsets from one of the patient's samples is shown in Figure 2 A, where red represents healthy, and blue represents the dengue subject.

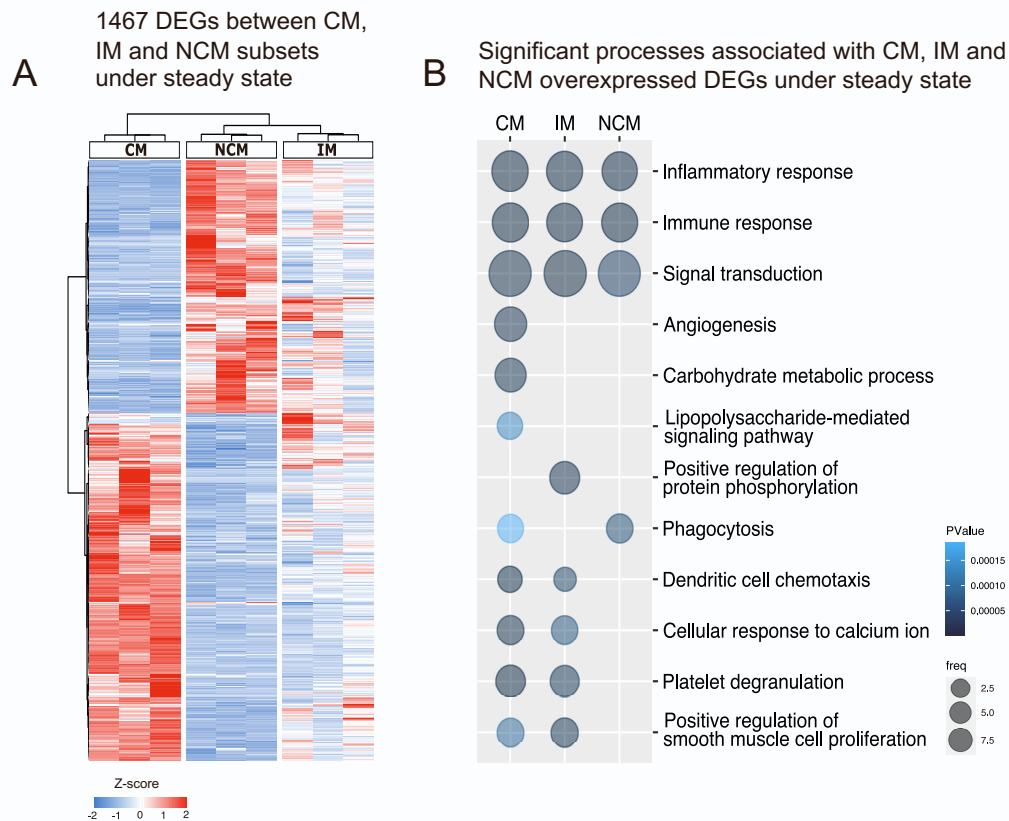


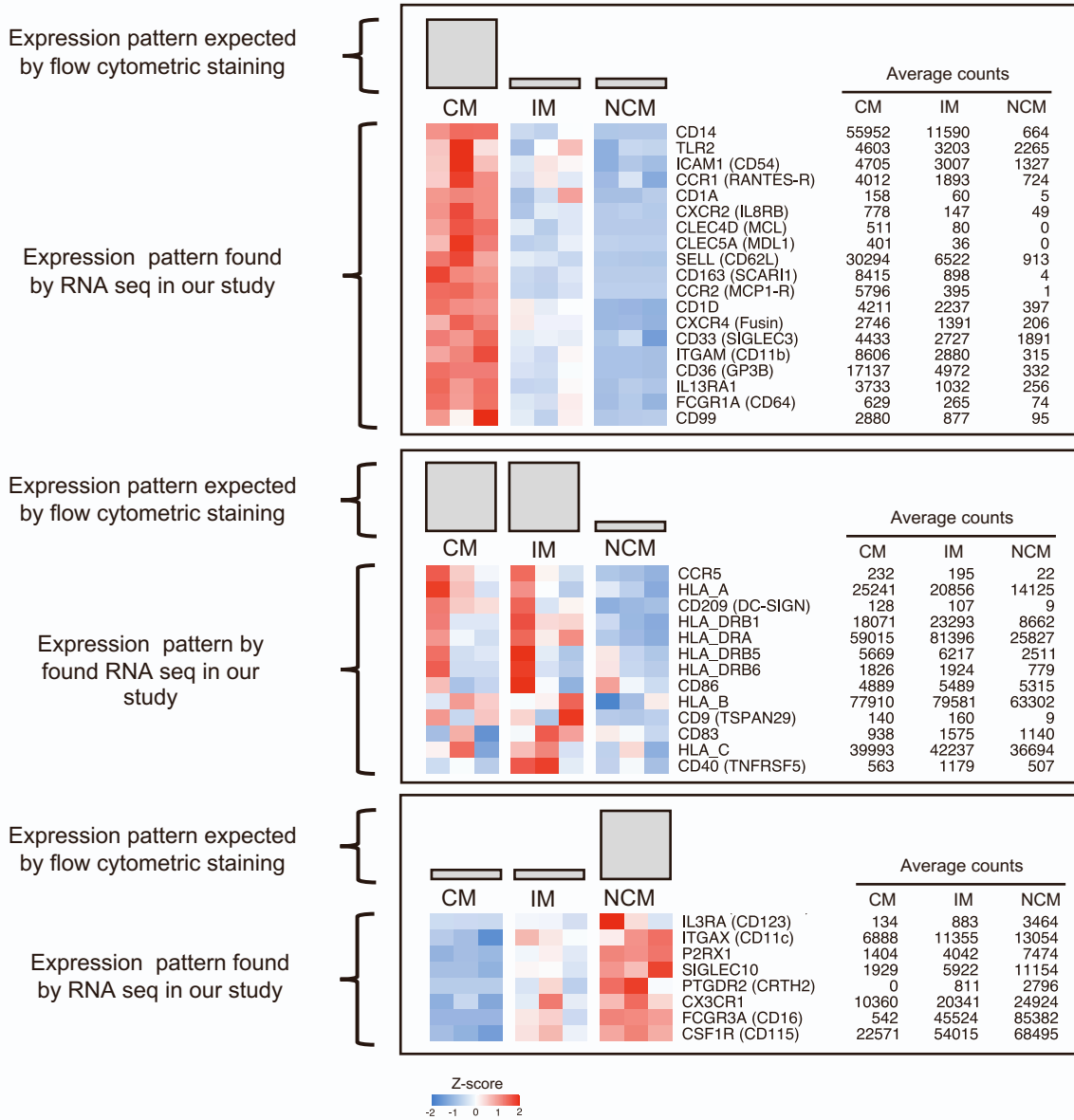
Figure S2. Comparison of the DEGs between the CM, IM, and NCM subsets from healthy children and the significant biological processes associated with these DEGs. Related to Figure 1, Table S2A and Table S2B.

(A) Heatmap showing clustering and relative expression of 1467 significantly differentially expressed genes (DEGs) deduced from CM versus IM; CM versus NCM; and NCM versus IM comparisons in healthy children. Z-score of normalized counts was used for plotting the heatmap. Ward.D2 method was used for clustering. Gradient of high to low gene expression is indicated from red to blue color. (For significance: adjusted P-value < 0.05 and P-value < 0.01; for differential expression: log2 fold change  $\geq 1$  or  $\leq -1$ ).

(B) Significant biological processes associated with overexpressed genes in CM, IM, and NCM subsets from healthy children.

A

Gene expression profiles for select genes for which flow cytometric staining data available from literature



B

Enrichment based comparisons for each monocyte subset between the significant differential genes reported in Monaco et al. (2019) with top 500 overexpressed genes from our study.

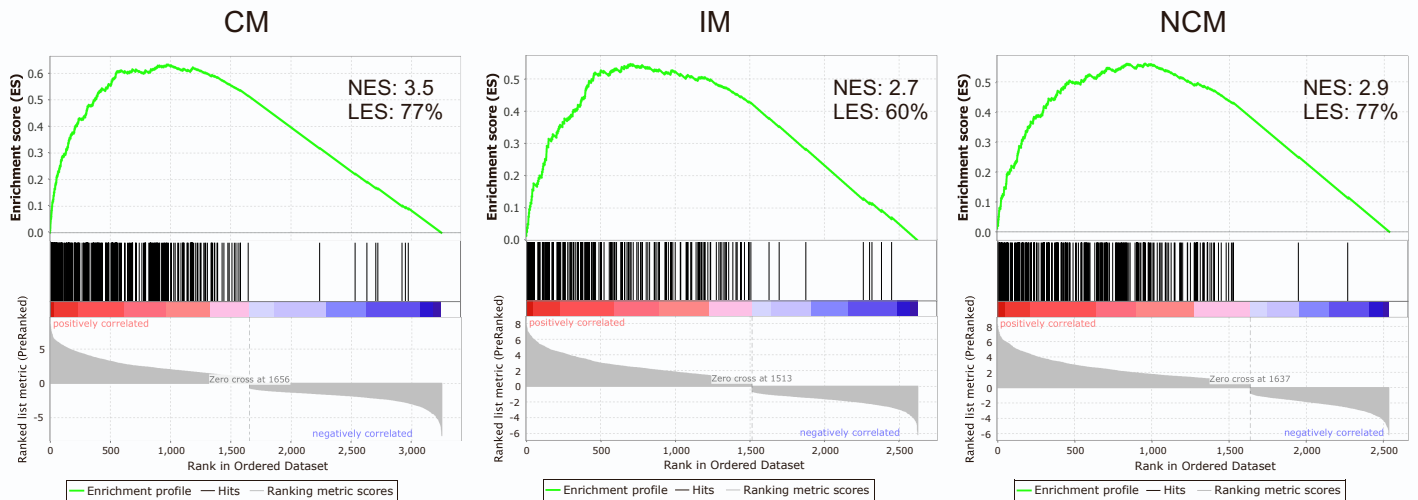


Figure S3. Comparison of steady-state gene expression profile reported in this study with select genes confirmed by flow cytometry in literature and an external dataset for healthy adults for CM, IM, and NCM. Related to Figure 1.

(A) The bars above the heatmap show the expected pattern as per the literature, and the heatmap below shows the expression of genes in this data. Z-score of normalized counts was used for plotting the heatmap. A gradient of high to low gene expression is indicated from red to blue.

(B) GSEA plots showing the comparison of the top 500 significant overexpressed genes in CM, IM, and NCM of healthy children from this study with published single-cell RNA seq dataset (GSE107011, (Monaco et al., 2019)) of significant differentially expressed genes in CM, IM, and NCM of healthy adults.

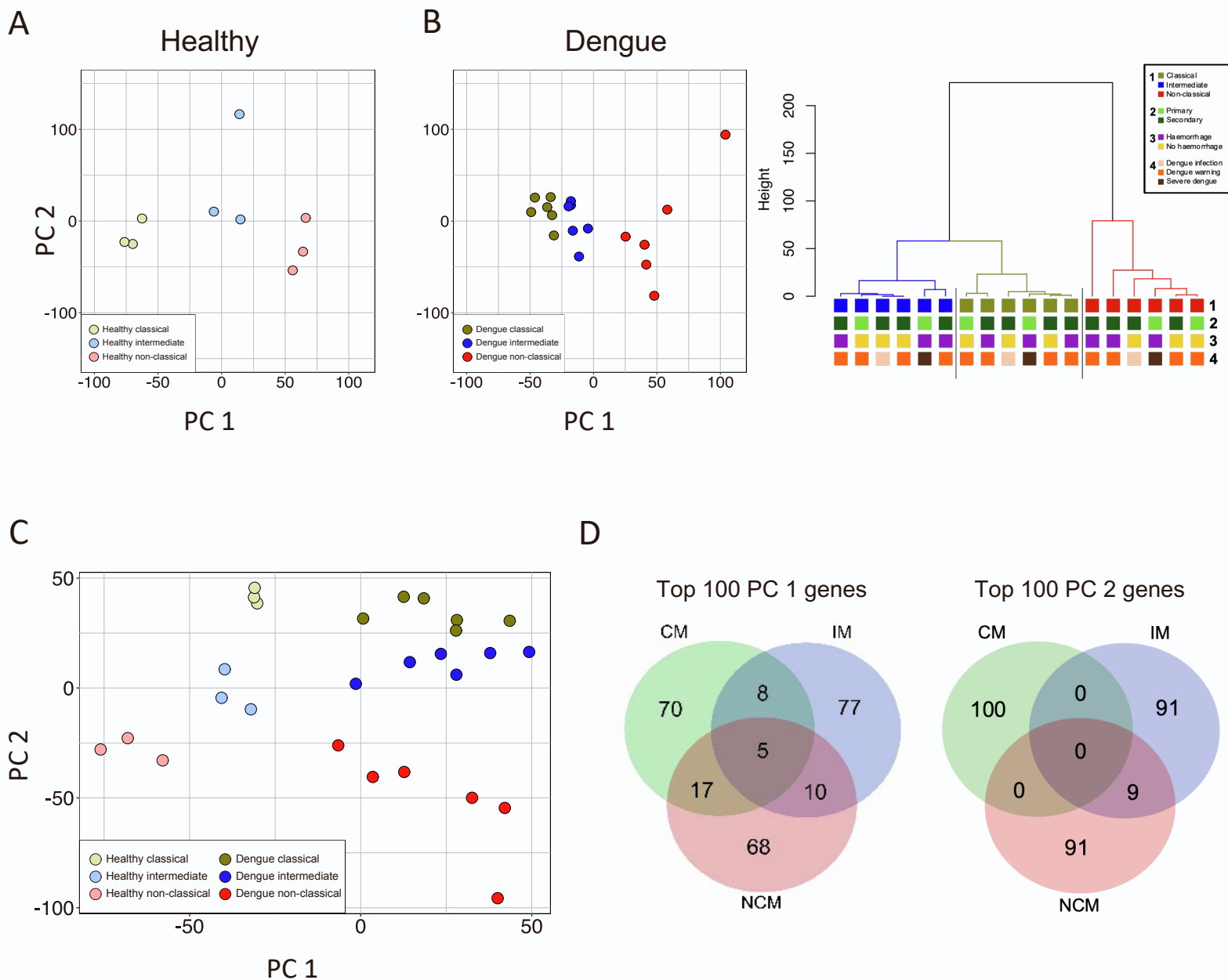


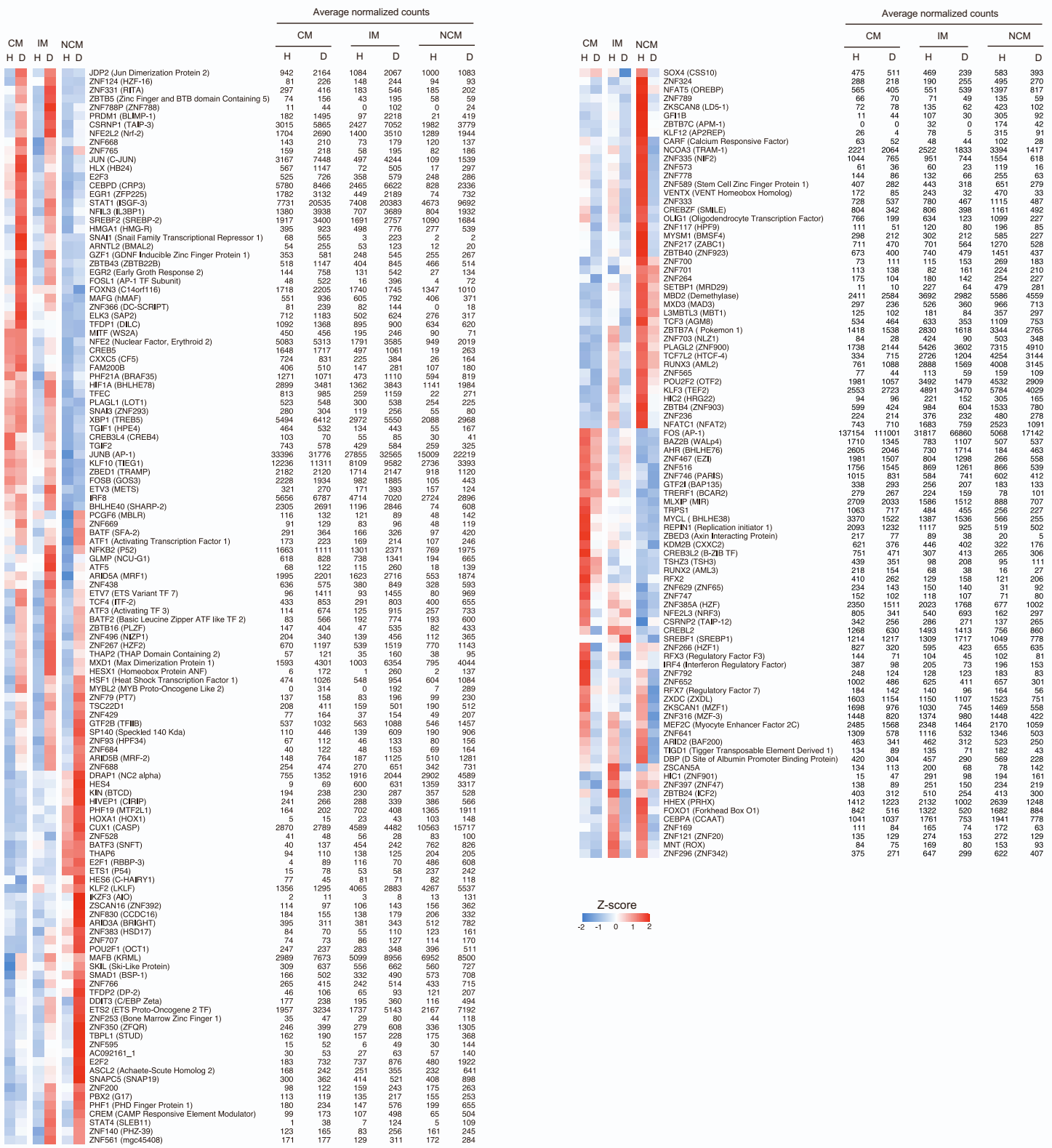
Figure S4. Donor-to-donor variation among healthy children and dengue patients. Related to Figure 1B and Table S3A.

(A) PCA score plot obtained from normalized counts of all genes from CM, IM, and NCM subsets of healthy children ( $n=3$ ). Genes with no count in all the samples were excluded.

(B) PCA score plot obtained from normalized counts of all genes from CM, IM, and NCM subsets of dengue subjects ( $n=6$ ). Genes with no count in all the samples were excluded. Unsupervised cluster analysis using ward.D2 method for 6 dengue subjects as shown in the respective PCA plot, further highlighting the subset clusters (1), type of infection (2), hemorrhage status (3), and disease severity (4).

(C) Combined PCA score plot of healthy children and dengue patients obtained from all normalized genes from CM, IM and NCM subsets after excluding genes with no count in all the samples.

(D) Venn diagrams representing the overlap of genes among the subsets, mentioned in the top 100 PC1 and PC2 gene list that separate dengue and healthy subjects in different monocyte subsets.



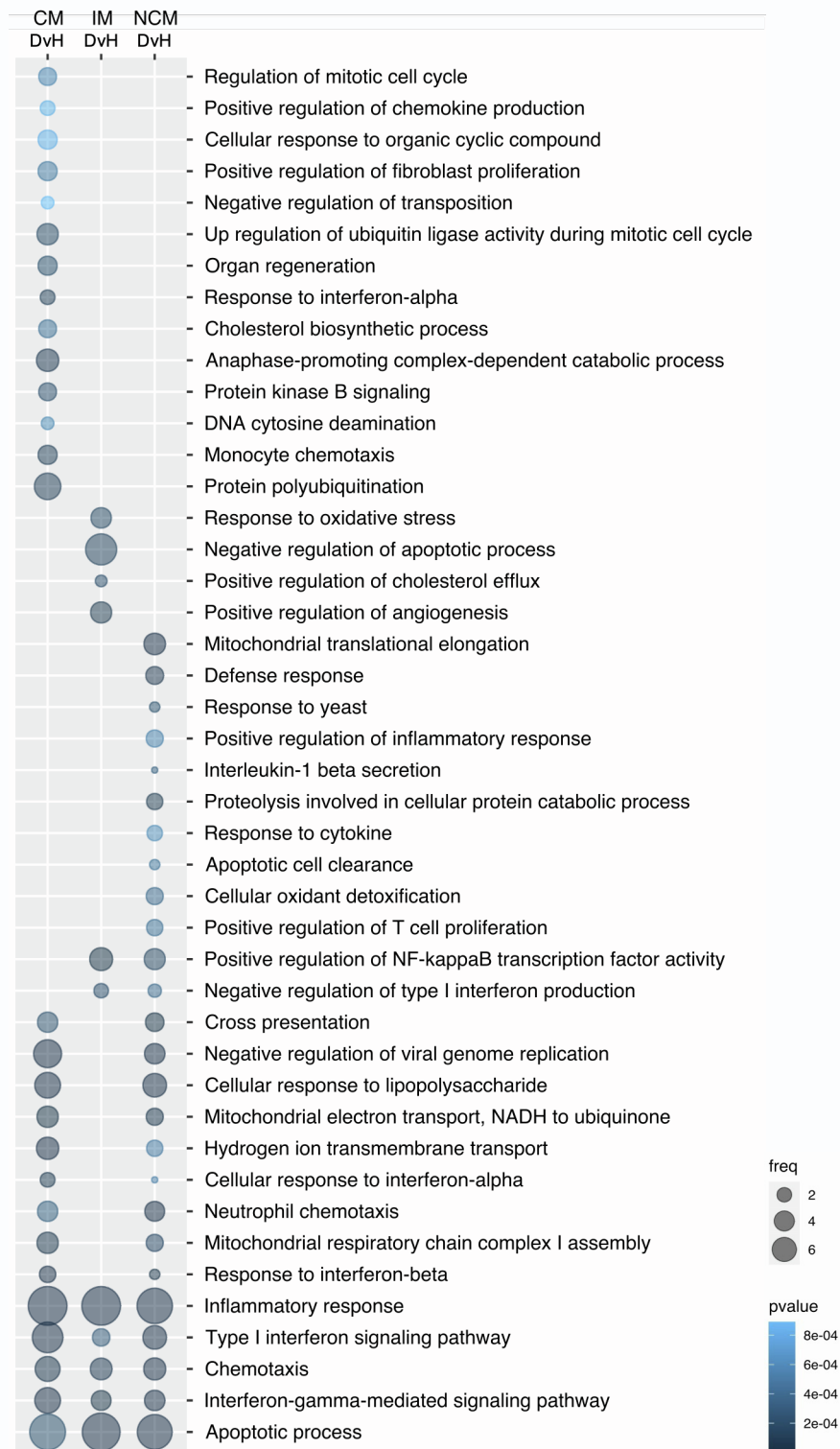


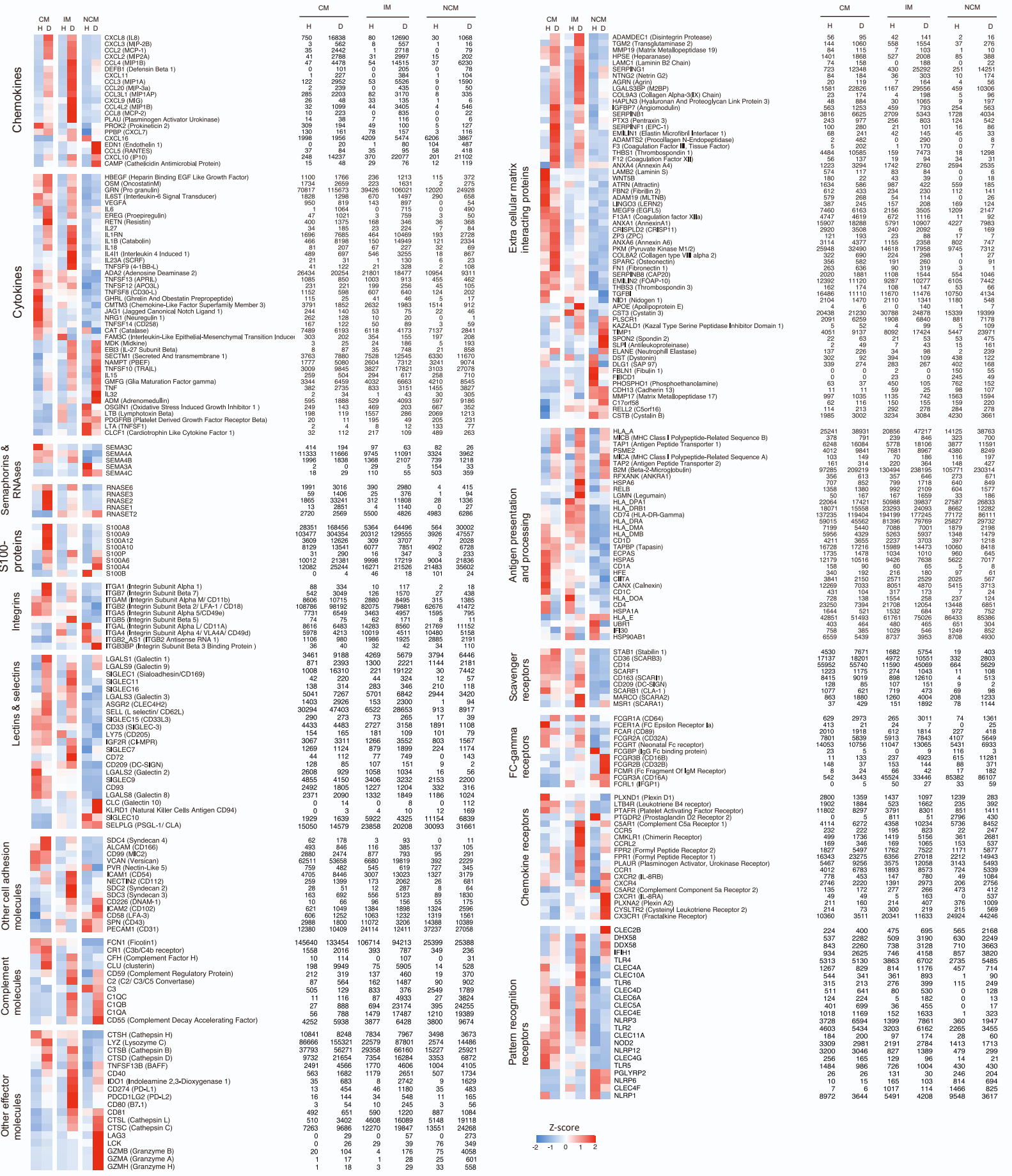
Figure S6. Significant biological processes associated with the CM, IM, and NCM overexpressed DEGs in dengue patients as compared to steady-state. Related to Figure 1C and Table S4.

Significant biological processes with adjusted P-value < 0.05 are shown. The size of each bubble represents the frequency of genes for each process, and color represents the adjusted P-value.



Average normalized counts

Average normalized counts



Z-score

Figure S7. Side-by-side comparison of gene expression between the CM, IM, and NCM subsets and dengue (D) versus steady-state (H) in each subset for the indicated immunological categories. Related to Figure 2-6.

Left, heat maps of the indicated genes in the CM, IM, and NCM subsets from Healthy individuals (H, n=3) and Dengue patients (D, n=6). Z-scores of normalized counts were used for plotting the heatmap. The gradient of high to low gene expression is indicated from red to blue color. Right, average normalized counts were indicated. Shown is an expression for chemokines, cytokines, semaphorins and RNases, s100 proteins, integrins, lectins and selectins, other cell adhesion molecules, complement molecules, another effector molecule, extracellular matrix interacting proteins, antigen presentation and processing, scavenger receptors, FC-gamma receptors, chemokine receptors, and pattern recognition receptors.

Table S1. Characteristics of the individuals from whom the three monocyte subsets were sorted. Related to Figure 1A.

Subject *	Dengue Status **	Days post onset of symptoms	Age (in years)	Primary/ Secondary infection *** (P/S)	Disease severity **** (DI/ DW/ SD)	Hemorrhage ***** (Y/N)	Frequencies of monocyte subsets*****			Percent infected cells*****		
							CM	IM	NCM	CM	IM	NCM
1	Dengue Confirmed	3	13	S	DI	N	62.7	30.3	3.94	ND*	ND	ND
2	Dengue Confirmed	4	13	P	SD	Y	64.2	35	0.79	ND	ND	ND
3	Dengue Confirmed	3	9	S	DW	N	65.6	21.4	12.5	ND	ND	ND
4	Dengue Confirmed	5	13	P	DW	N	63.4	29.5	7.09	67.9	73.1	56.5
5	Dengue Confirmed	3	14	S	DW	Y	79.6	19.2	1.14	27.2	47.7	32.8
6	Dengue Confirmed	6	7	S	DW	Y	55.4	40.6	3.93	0.13	0.27	0.67
7	Healthy	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	72.6	10.5	16.9	NA*	NA	NA
8	Healthy	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	70.4	16	13.6	NA	NA	NA
9	Healthy	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	82.3	5.7	12	NA	NA	NA

\* All were children age between 5 to 15 years.

\*\* Dengue confirmation was by febrile fever (2-6 days post onset of symptoms) and positive for dengue NS1 and or PCR and or IgM.

\*\*\*Primary and Secondary is defined by the WHO criteria, primary dengue infections were those that had an IgM/IgG ratio >1.2 and secondary infections were those that had IgM/IgG ratio <1.2

\*\*\*\*Disease severity is classified based on WHO, 2009 criteria. DI- Dengue Illness, DW- Dengue with Warning Sign and SD- Severe Dengue

\*\*\*\*\* By WHO 1997 classification, patients who are classified as DF don't have hemorrhage and those patients who are classified as DHF have hemorrhage.

\*\*\*\*\* Frequencies within the monocyte gated population as shown in gating strategy in Figure S1.

Table S5. Characteristics of dengue infected patients. (n=40).  
Related to Figure 7.

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Age in years Mean (range)	10.9 (5-15)
Day of fever Mean (range)	4.3 (2-7)
Male/Female	22/18
Severity	
Dengue Illness (DI)	14
Dengue with warning Sign (DW)	16
Severe Dengue (SD)	10

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