

## **Supplemental information**

### **Host biomarker-based quantitative rapid tests for detection and treatment monitoring of tuberculosis and COVID-19**

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## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S1** *Description of the cohorts, Related to Figures 1-4 and Tables 1-2*

<b>Cohort</b>	<b>Country of sampling</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b><i>N</i></b>	<b>Age mean (range)</b>	<b>Sex (% female)</b>
TB cohort 1	Italy	TB	30	34 (18 – 52)	43
		LTBI	29	45 (19 – 75)	69
TB cohort 2	The Netherlands	TB	20	44 (15 – 84)	20
		LTBI	18	35 (18 – 60)	61
COVID-19/healthy controls	The Netherlands	COVID-19	102	63 (18 – 91)	23
		healthy controls	39	42 (22 – 72)	59
		<i>pre-COVID-19</i>	27	33 (22 – 60)	70
		<i>during COVID-19</i>	12	64 (60 – 72)	33

Overview of the different cohorts including country of sampling, group, number of samples per group, age, and sex. COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; LTBI: latent tuberculosis infection; TB: tuberculosis.

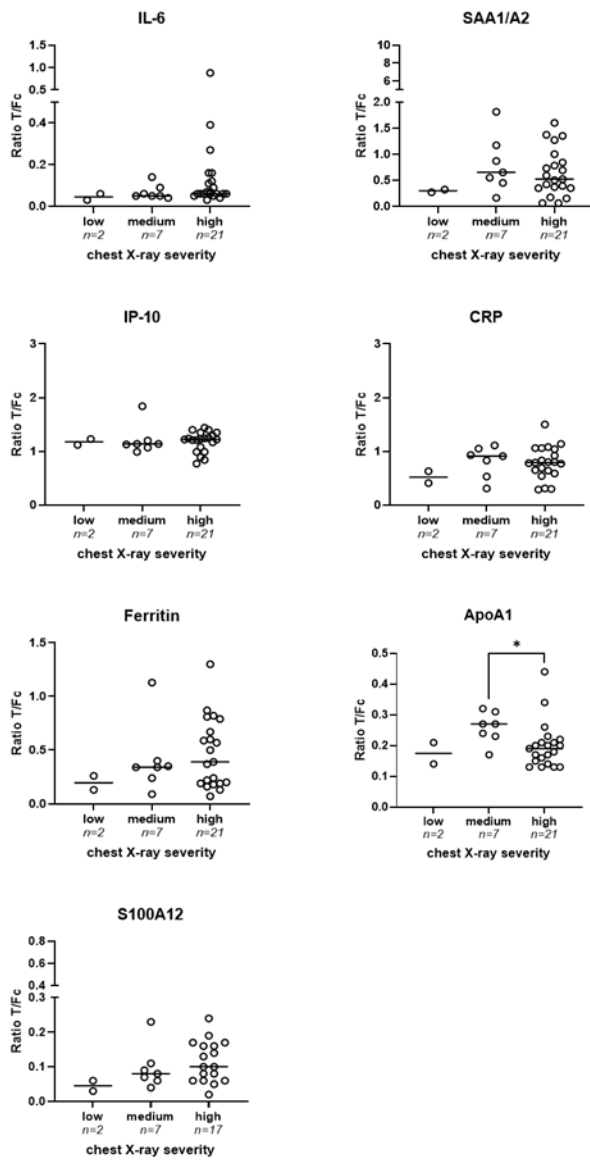
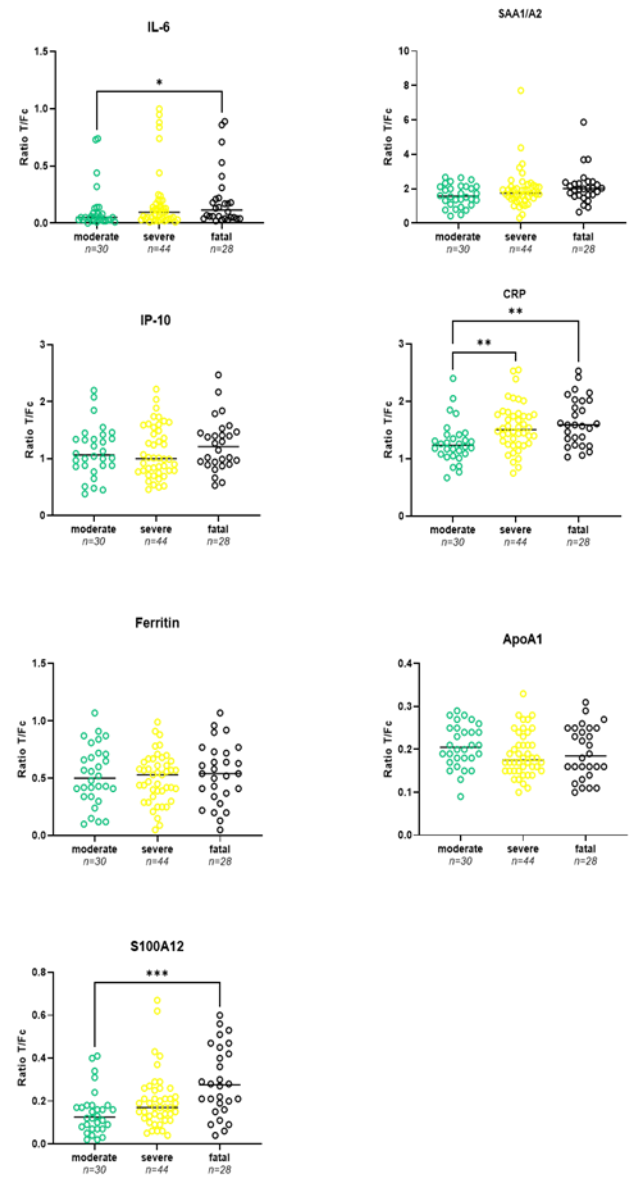
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S2		<i>Country of origin of the participants, Related to Figures 1-4 and Tables 1-2</i>	
Cohort	Group	Country of origin	N
TB cohort 1	TB	<i>Albania</i>	2
		<i>Colombia</i>	1
		<i>Georgia</i>	1
		<i>Italy</i>	10
		<i>Kosovo</i>	1
		<i>Moldova</i>	1
		<i>Romania</i>	14
	LTBI	<i>Afghanistan</i>	1
		<i>Colombia</i>	1
		<i>Italy</i>	20
		<i>Lithuania</i>	1
		<i>Peru</i>	1
		<i>Romania</i>	5
TB cohort 2	TB	<i>Angola</i>	2
		<i>Italy</i>	1
		<i>Jakarta</i>	2
		<i>Morocco</i>	2
		<i>the Netherlands</i>	9
		<i>Somalia</i>	2
		<i>South Africa</i>	1
		<i>Sri Lanka</i>	1
	LTBI	<i>France</i>	1
		<i>the Netherlands</i>	14
		<i>Netherlands</i>	1
		<i>Antilles</i>	1
		<i>Sri Lanka</i>	2
COVID-19/healthy controls		<i>Dutch citizens*</i>	141

Overview of the country of origin for the participants in the different cohorts. \*Individuals from the COVID-19/healthy controls cohort were all Dutch citizens. COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; LTBI: latent tuberculosis infection; TB: tuberculosis.

**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S3** *Overview of different NUM scores per cohort comparison with corresponding AUC, sensitivity, and specificity, Related to Figures 1-3 and Table 2*

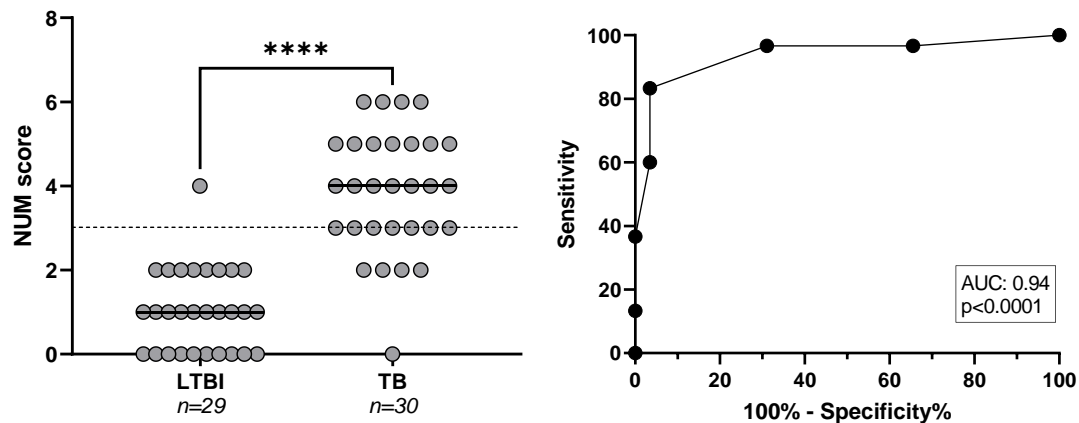
Cohort comparison	# of markers used in NUM score	Markers used in NUM score	AUC	Cut-off	Sn/Sp
TB vs. LTBI	6	ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2	0.94	≥3	83%/97%
	5	CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2	0.93	≥2	87%/86%
	4	CRP, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2	0.93	≥2	87%/86%
	3	CRP, IL-6, SAA1/A2	0.94	≥2	80%/97%
	2	CRP, SAA1/A2	0.91	≥1	83%/97%
	1	CRP*	0.87	≥1	77%/97%
	1	SAA1/A2*	0.87	≥1	100%/77%
COVID-19 vs. healthy controls	7	ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2, S100A12	0.99	≥4	93%/100%
	6	ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IP-10, SAA1/A2, S100A12	1.00	≥3	98%/100%
	5	ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, SAA1/A2, S100A12	1.00	≥3	95%/100%
	4	CRP, ferritin, SAA1/A2, S100A12	0.99	≥2	96%/97%
	3	CRP, ferritin, SAA1/A2	0.99	≥2	95%/97%
	2	ferritin, SAA1/A2	0.98	≥1	99%/92%
	1	SAA1/A2	0.98	≥1	92%/97%
COVID-19 vs. TB	7	ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2, S100A12	0.95	≥4	91%/87%
	6	ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, SAA1/A2, S100A12	0.95	≥3	98%/83%
	5	ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, SAA1/A2, S100A12	0.94	≥3	93%/83%
	4	ApoA1, CRP, SAA1/A2, S100A12	0.95	≥3	88%/89%
	3	CRP, SAA1/A2, S100A12	0.94	≥2	90%/87%
	2	CRP, SAA1/A2	0.93	≥1	94%/80%
	1	CRP	0.93	≥1	78%/96%

Overview of the different NUM scores per cohort comparison with corresponding AUC, sensitivity, and specificity. A cut-off ratio for positivity for each biomarker was determined by calculating the maximal Youden's index. Using the cut-offs for positivity, a NUM score was calculated; the number of biomarkers that scored above the threshold of positivity. Three comparisons were made: TB vs. LTBI, COVID-19 vs. healthy controls, and COVID-19 vs. TB. Biomarkers were deleted from the NUM score based on their contribution (AUC); the biomarker with the lowest AUC was removed first, ending up with the most discriminatory marker for that comparison. \*Since CRP and SAA1/A2 both showed an AUC of 0.87 in the comparison of TB vs. LTBI, both options as a final marker remaining are shown. AUC: area under the curve; COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; LTBI: latent tuberculosis infection; Sn/Sp: sensitivity/specificity; TB: tuberculosis.

**A****TB patients****B****COVID-19 patients**

**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S1: *Evaluation of seven biomarkers for disease severity of TB and COVID-19, Related to Figures 1-2 and Table 1***

ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2, and S100A12 were measured by singleplex strips in serum samples of TB patients with low (n=2), medium (n=7) and high (n=21) chest X-ray severity (A) and serum samples at hospital admission of COVID-19 patients with ultimate moderate disease (n=30), severe disease (n=44), and fatal outcome (n=28) from the Netherlands (B). Median values for each group are indicated by horizontal bars. A Kruskal-Wallis test was performed to determine the statistical significance between groups (p-values: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p \leq 0.0001$ ). Green dots: COVID-19 patients with moderate disease, yellow dots: COVID-19 patients with severe disease; black dots: COVID-19 patients with a fatal outcome. COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; Fc: flow control line; T: test line; TB: tuberculosis.

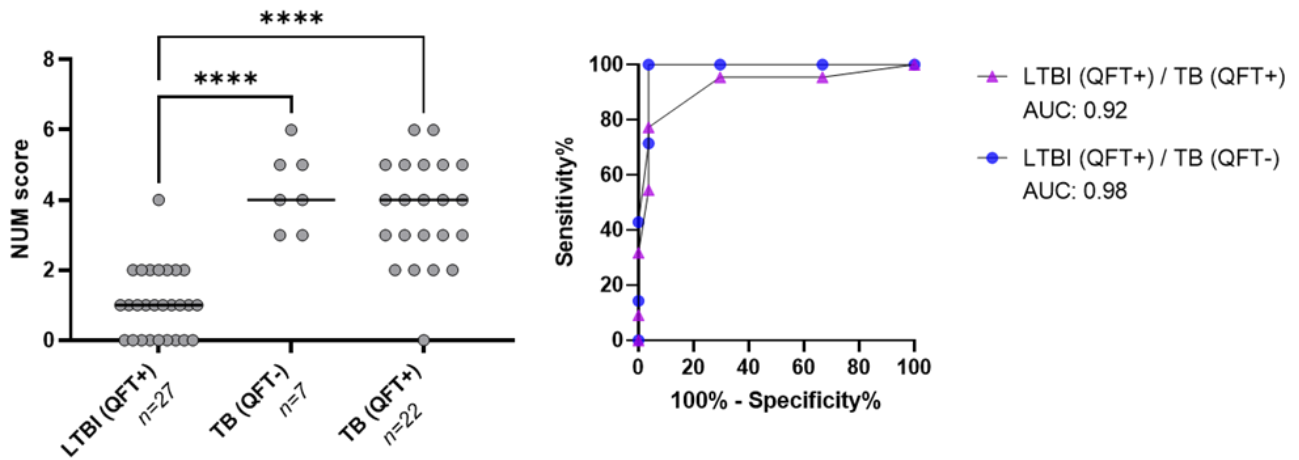


Cut-off	Sensitivity (%)	95% CI	Specificity (%)	95% CI
$\geq 1$	97	83.3% to 99.8%	34	19.9% to 52.7%
$\geq 2$	97	83.3% to 99.8%	69	50.8% to 82.7%
<b><math>\geq 3</math></b>	<b>83</b>	<b>66.4% to 92.7%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>82.8% to 99.8%</b>
$\geq 4$	60	42.3% to 75.4%	97	82.8% to 99.8%
$\geq 5$	37	21.9% to 54.5%	100	88.3% to 100%
$\geq 6$	13	5.3% to 29.7%	100	88.3% to 100%

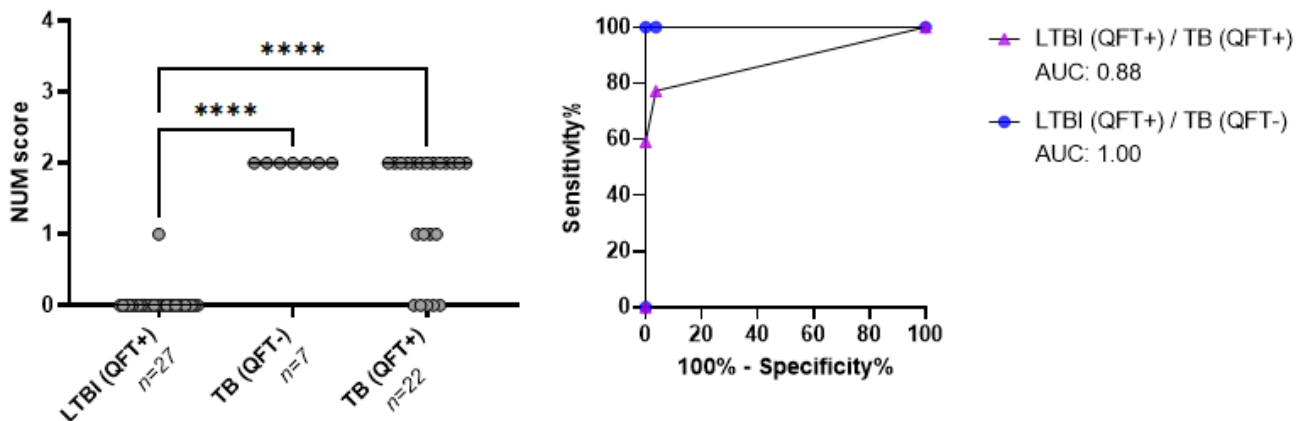
**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S2: NUM score evaluation of six biomarkers for TB and LTBI in European cohort, Related to Figure 1**

ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, and SAA1/A2 were measured by singleplex strips in serum samples of TB patients (n=30) and LTBI (n=29) from Europe. The NUM score (the number of positive biomarkers) is indicated on the y-axis. Median values for each group are indicated by horizontal bars. A Mann-Whitney U test was performed to determine the statistical significance between groups (p-values: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p \leq 0.0001$ ). The cut-off with optimal sensitivity and specificity is written in bold and depicted as a dotted horizontal line in the graph. AUC: area under the curve; CI: confidence interval; LTBI: latent tuberculosis infection; TB: tuberculosis.

## A 6-marker NUM score



## B 2-marker NUM score

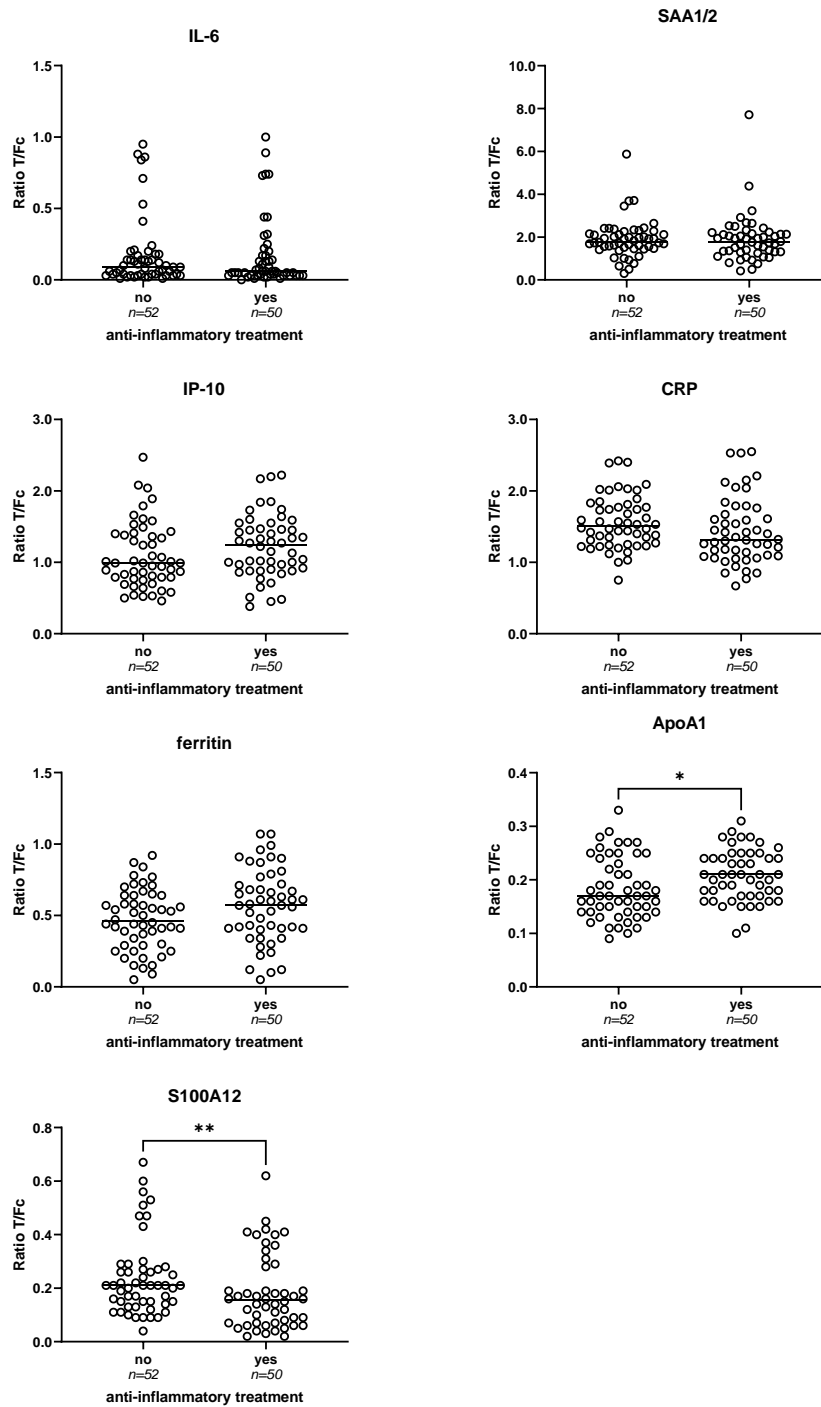


### SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S3: Comparison of QuantiFERON and NUM score results for TB and LTBI patients, Related to Figure 1

ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, and SAA1/A2 were measured by singleplex strips in serum samples of: QuantiFERON-negative TB patients (n=7) and QuantiFERON-positive LTBI (n=27) and TB (n=22) patients from Europe. The NUM score (the number of positive biomarkers) is indicated on the y-axis; ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, and SAA1/A2 were combined into a 6-marker NUM score (A) and CRP and SAA1/A2 were combined into a 2-marker NUM score (B). Median values for each group are indicated by horizontal bars. A



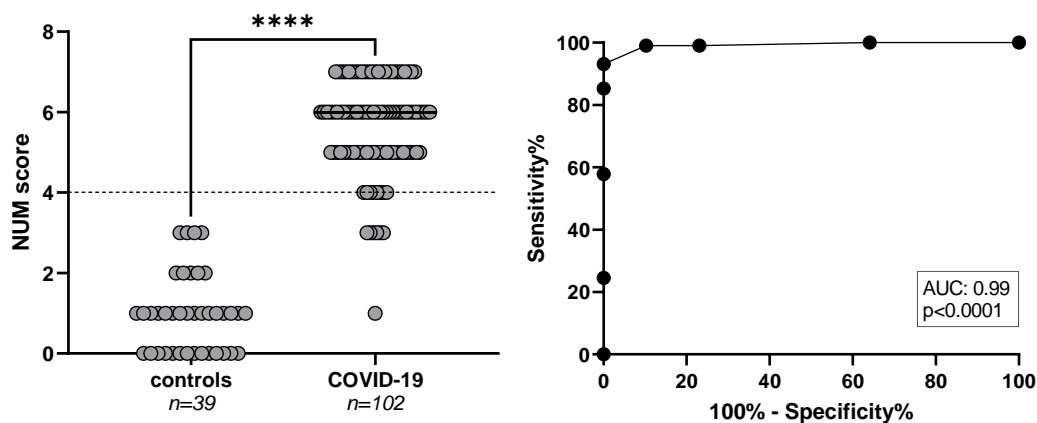
Kruskal-Wallis test was performed to determine the statistical significance between groups (p-values: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p \leq 0.0001$ ). AUC: area under the curve; LTBI: latent tuberculosis infection; QFT: QuantiFERON; TB: tuberculosis.



**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S4: Effect of anti-inflammatory treatment on seven host proteins in COVID-19 patients, Related to Figure 2**

ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2, and S100A12 were measured by singleplex strips in serum samples at hospital admission of COVID-19 patients which had already received anti-inflammatory treatment before the first sample collection (n=50) and those who

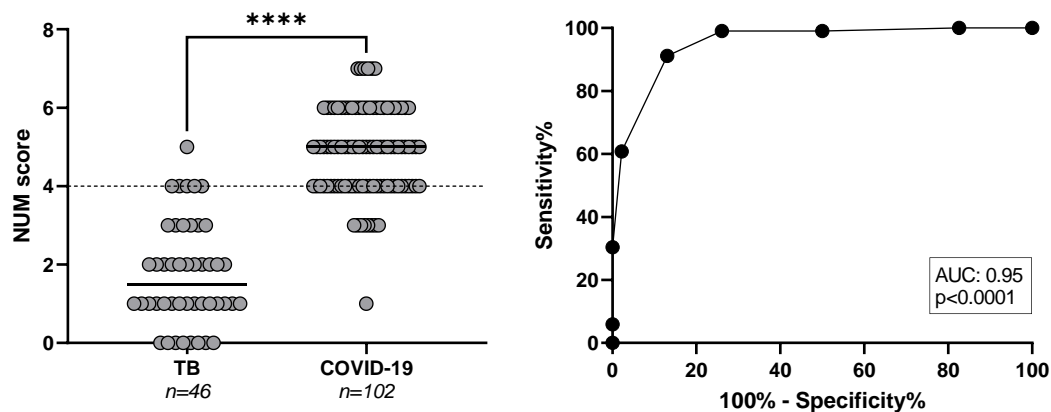
had not (n=52). Anti-inflammatory treatment included betamethasone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone or prednisolone. Median values for each group are indicated by horizontal bars. A Mann-Whitney U test was performed to determine the statistical significance between groups (p-values: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p \leq 0.0001$ ). Fc; flow control line; T: test line.



Cut-off	Sensitivity (%)	95% CI	Specificity (%)	95% CI
$\geq 1$	100	96.4% to 100%	36	22.7% to 51.6%
$\geq 2$	99	94.7% to 100%	77	61.7% to 87.4%
$\geq 3$	99	94.7% to 100%	90	76.4% to 95.9%
<b><math>\geq 4</math></b>	<b>93</b>	<b>86.5% to 96.6%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91.0% to 100%</b>
$\geq 5$	85	77.2% to 90.9%	100	91.0% to 100%
$\geq 6$	58	48.2% to 67.0%	100	91.0% to 100%
$\geq 7$	25	17.2% to 33.7%	100	91.0% to 100%

**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S5: NUM score evaluation of seven biomarkers for healthy controls and COVID-19 patients from the Netherlands, Related to Figure 2**

ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2, and S100A12 were measured by singleplex strips in serum samples of controls (n=39) and COVID-19 patients (n=102) from the Netherlands. The NUM score (the number of positive biomarkers) is indicated on the y-axis. Median values for each group are indicated by horizontal bars. A Mann-Whitney U test was performed to determine the statistical significance between groups (p-values: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p \leq 0.0001$ ). The cut-off with optimal sensitivity and specificity is written in bold and depicted as a dotted horizontal line in the graph. AUC: area under the curve; CI: confidence interval; COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019.

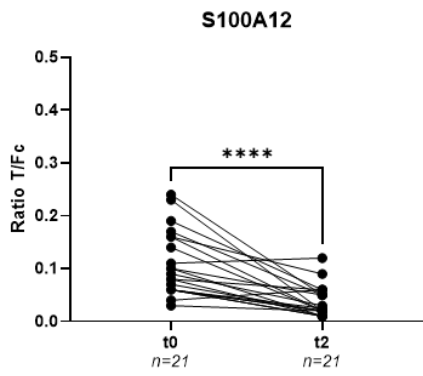
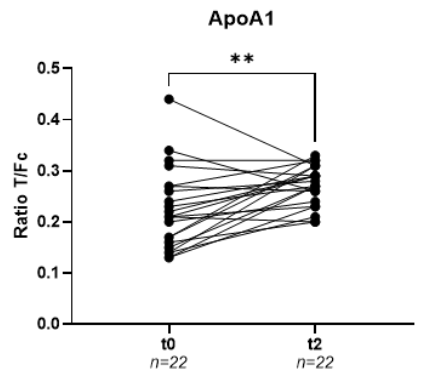
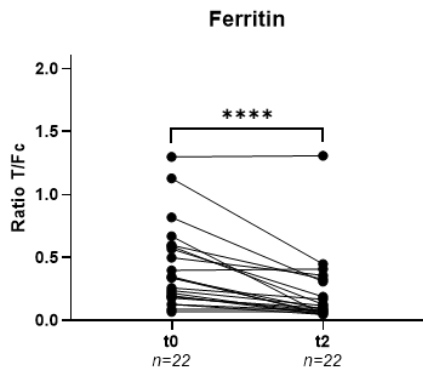
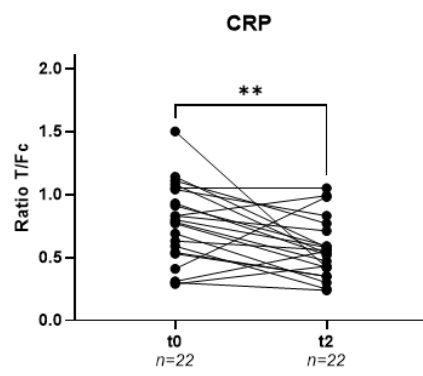
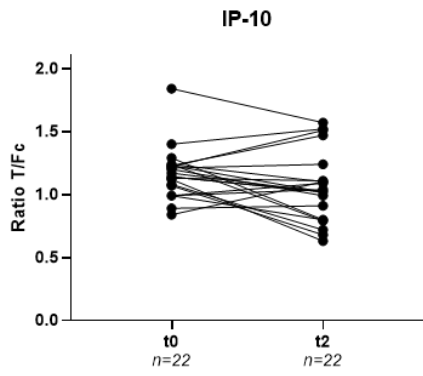
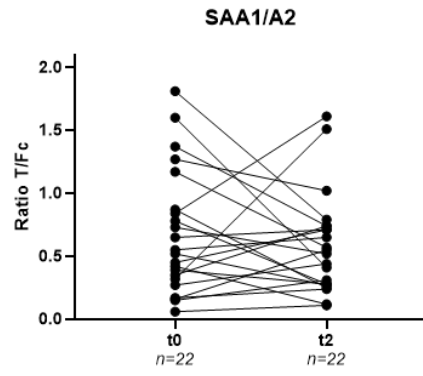
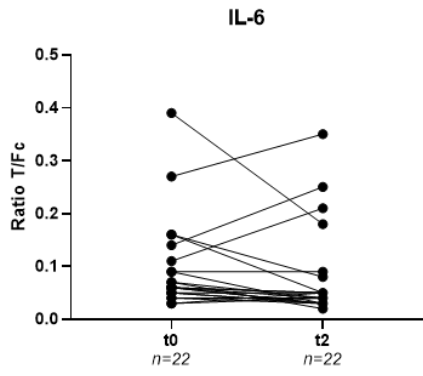


Cut-off	Sensitivity (%)	95% CI	Specificity (%)	95% CI
$\geq 1$	100	96.4% to 100%	17	9.1% to 30.7%
$\geq 2$	99	94.7% to 100%	50	36.1% to 63.9%
$\geq 3$	99	94.7% to 100%	74	59.7% to 84.4%
<b><math>\geq 4</math></b>	<b>91</b>	<b>84.1% to 95.3%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>74.3% to 93.9%</b>
$\geq 5$	61	51.1% to 69.7%	98	88.7% to 99.9%
$\geq 6$	30	22.3% to 39.9%	100	92.3% to 100%
$\geq 7$	6	2.7% to 12.2%	100	92.3% to 100%

**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S6: NUM score evaluation of seven biomarkers for TB and COVID-19 patients, Related to Figure 3**

ApoA1, CRP, ferritin, IL-6, IP-10, SAA1/A2, and S100A12 were measured by singleplex strips in serum samples of TB patients (n=46) from Europe and COVID-19 patients (n=102) from the Netherlands. The NUM score (the number of positive biomarkers) is indicated on the y-axis. Median values for each group are indicated by horizontal bars. A Mann-Whitney U test was performed to determine the statistical significance between groups (p-values: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p \leq 0.0001$ ). The cut-off with optimal sensitivity and specificity is written in bold and depicted as a dotted horizontal line in the graph. AUC: area under the curve; CI: confidence interval; COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; TB: tuberculosis.

# TB patients



**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S7: *Paired visualization of treatment monitoring for TB, Related to Figure 4***

Treatment monitoring of TB patients (n=22) over time. S100A12 data were missing for one patient. Levels of IL-6, IP-10, ferritin, SAA1/A2, CRP, ApoA1, and S100A12 were measured by UCP-LFA in serum samples of pulmonary TB patients before treatment ( $t_0$ ), and months 5 – 9 ( $t_2$ ). Wilcoxon matched pairs signed rank tests were performed to determine the statistical significance between timepoints (p-values: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p \leq 0.0001$ ). Fc: flow control line; T: test line; TB: tuberculosis.