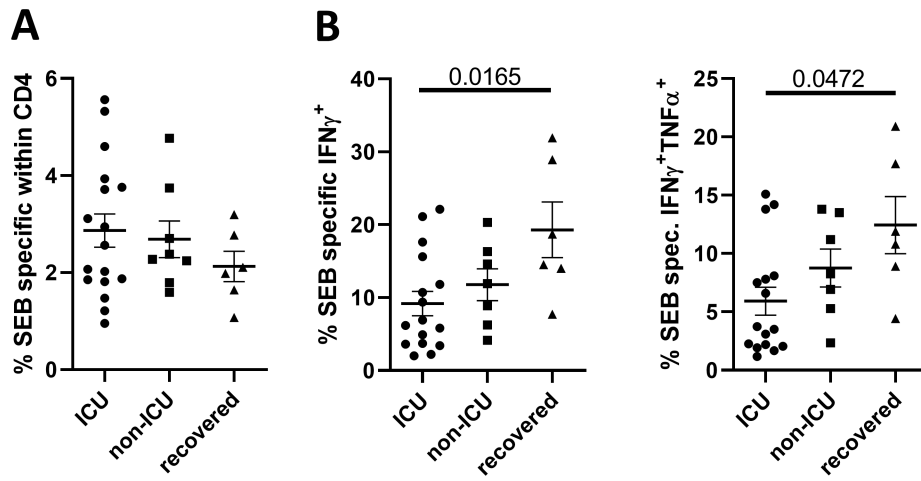
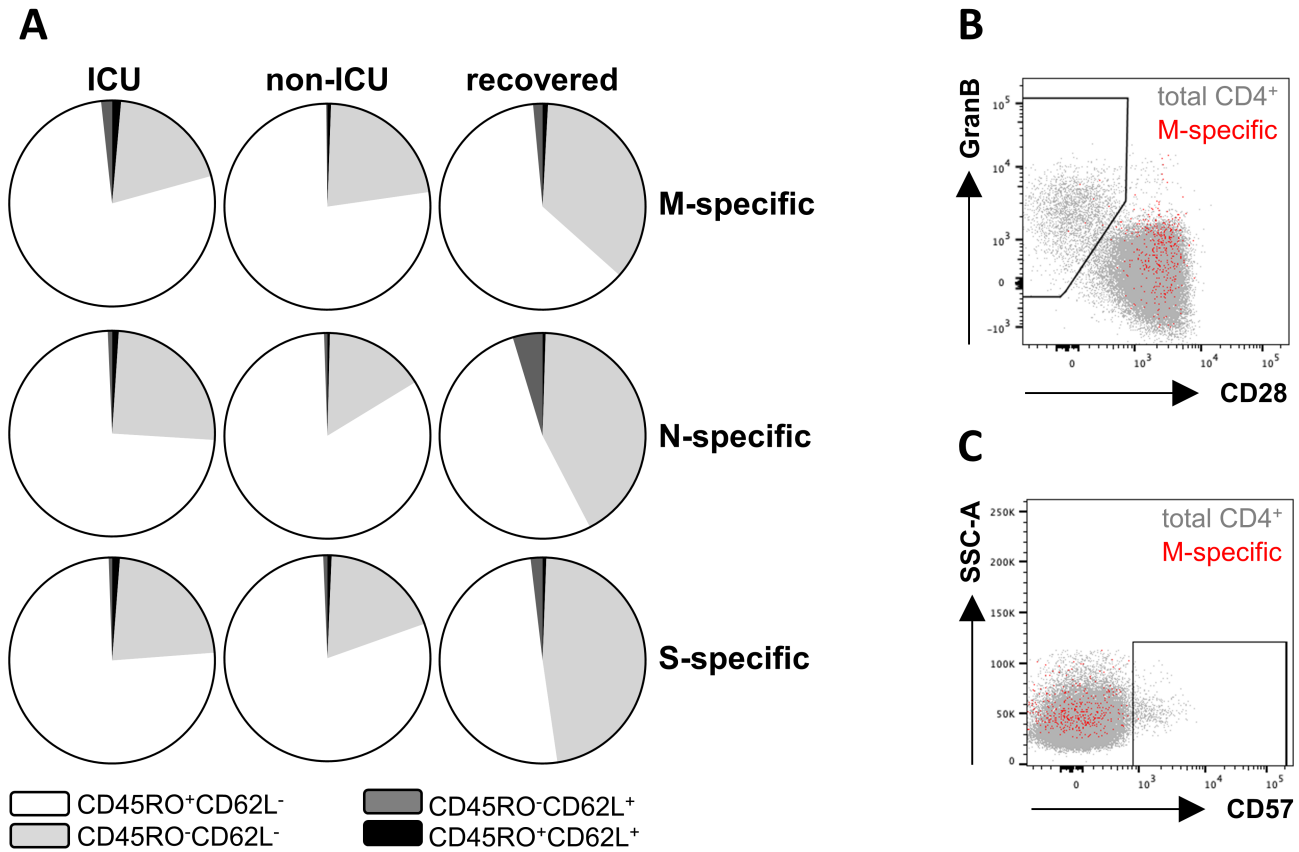


Sattler et al., Suppl. Figure 1



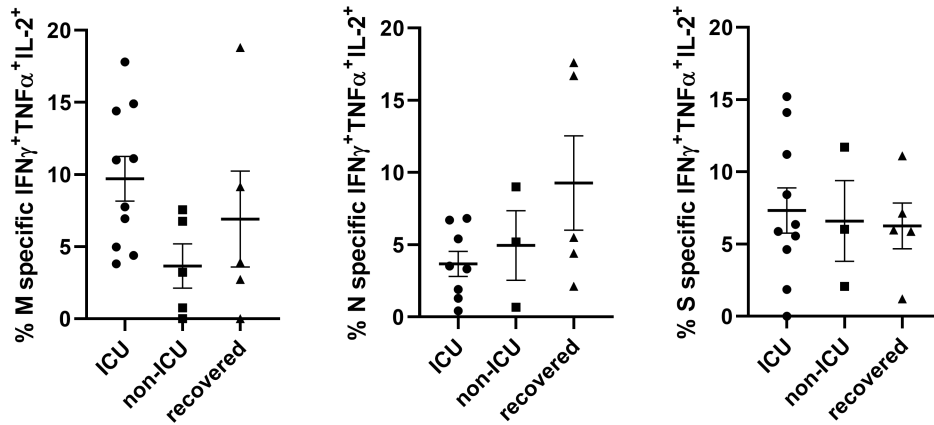
Supplemental Figure 1 SEB-specific CD4 responses in acute COVID-19 patients and recovered individuals. (A) Frequencies of CD154⁺CD137⁺ T helper cells after SEB stimulation in ICU (n=17) and non-ICU (n=8) treated patients and recovered individuals (n=6). (B) Analysis of frequencies of IFN γ - (left, by ANOVA) or IFN γ /TNF α coexpressing (right, by Kruskal-Wallis) CD4⁺ T cells after SEB stimulation with n as in (A). Graphs show means \pm SEM.

Sattler et al., Suppl. Figure 2

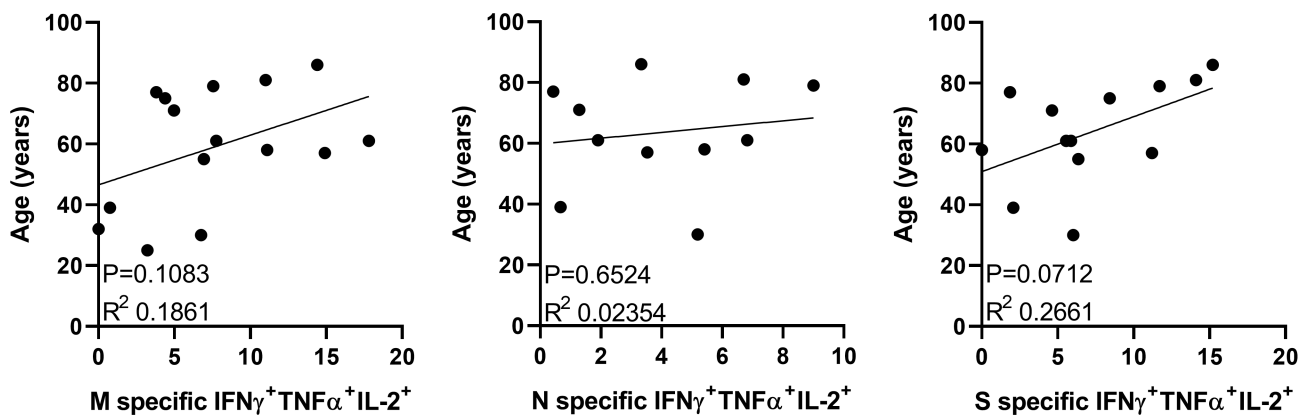


Supplemental Figure 2 Phenotype of CoV-2 specific CD4⁺ T cells. (A) Mean frequencies of the depicted antigen-specific T cell subsets in hospitalized ICU- and non-ICU patients as well as in recovered individuals (ICU - M: n=10, N: n=8, S: n=10; non-ICU - M: n=5, N: n=3, S: n=3; recovered - M: n=5, N: n=5, S: n=5). (B) and (C) Exemplary dot plots showing the distribution of all CD4⁺ T cells (grey) and M-specific T cells (red) according to CD28 and Granzyme B (GranB) (B) or CD57 (C) expression. Representative for all three antigens and patients with n as in (A).

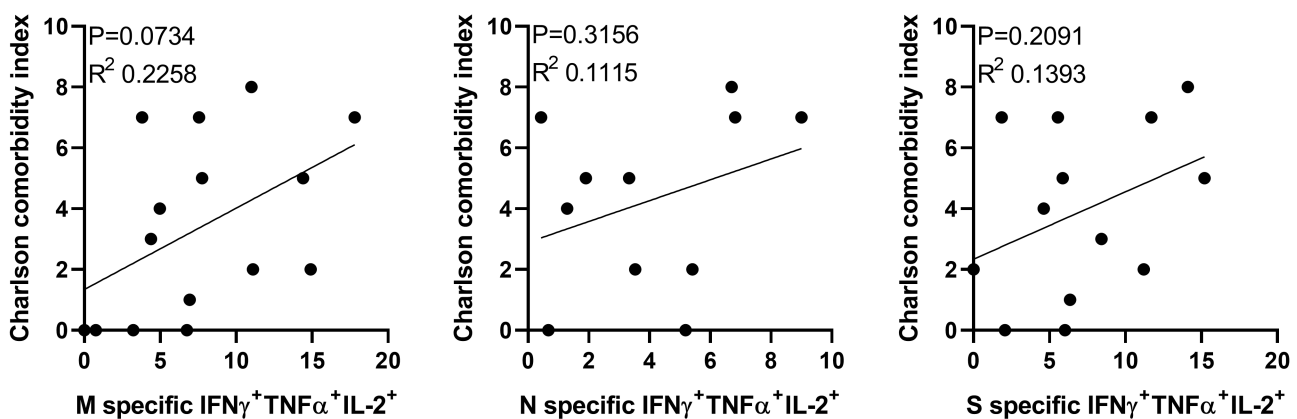
A



B



C



Supplemental Figure 3 Polyfunctionality of CoV-2 specific $CD4^+$ T cells. (A) Frequencies of polyfunctional $IFN\gamma^+TNF\alpha^+IL-2^+$ CoV-2 specific T cells were quantified after Boolean gating in hospitalized ICU- and non-ICU patients as well as in recovered individuals (ICU - M: n=10, N: n=8, S: n=10; non-ICU - M: n=5, N: n=3, S: n=3; recovered - M: n=5, N: n=5, S: n=5; ANOVA, respectively); frequencies in acute COVID-19 patients were further correlated (by simple linear regression analysis) with (B) age or (C) Charlson comorbidity index with patient numbers as in (A). Where applicable, graphs show means \pm SEM.