



Supplemental figures





Figure 1. (**A**) Lymphocytes, monocytes and granulocytes were gated on their characteristic side scatter patterns and CD45 expression. Lymphocytes were classified based on CD3 expression to identify T cells, then divided into CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, prior to separation into their subsets of T regulatory expressing CD8 or CD4. The CD4+ subset was further categorized into Th1, Th2, Th9 and Th17. CD3– lymphocytes were characterized as NK cells or B cells based on expression of CD16 and CD56. NK subpopulations were gated based on the expression pattern of CD56 and CD16. CD3+ lymphocytes were characterized as NKT cells based on expression of CD16 and CD56. Monocytes were subdivided by expression of CD14 and CD16. Granulocytes were analyzed for expression of the CD11b marker. (**B**) Population hierarchy tree for the analysis of the populations and the subpopulations of the samples. (**C**) Expression of CD196 on Th1 and Th2 cells (top 2 rows), of CD194 on Th9 cells (middle) and of CD183 on Th17 cells (bottom). Monocytes which are negative for CD196, CD194 and CD183 are shown with blue color.



Figure 2. Distribution of (**A**) CD8+ T and (**B**) CD4+ T cells as percentage of CD3+ T cells; (**C**) CD4+ Tregs, (**D**) Th1 and (**E**) Th2 cells as percentage of CD4+ T cells; (**F**) memory-like NK cells as percentage of lymphocytes; (**G**) CD3+CD56+CD16-subpopulation of NKT cells as percentage of CD3+ cells; (**H**) classical (CD14+CD16-) and (**I**) intermediate monocytes (CD14+CD16+) as percentage of total monocytes; and (**J**) CD11b- granulocytes as percentage of total granulocytes, in healthy donors, the three groups of recovered CP donors and active COVID-19 patients. P values shown were calculated with one-way ANOVA.