

Epitope Coverage of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid IgA and IgG Antibodies Correlates with Protection against Re-Infection by New Variants in Subsequent Waves of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Michelle O. Mullins ¹, Muneerah Smith ¹, Hazel Maboreke ¹, Andrew J. M. Nel ¹, Ntobeko A. B. Ntusi ², Wendy A. Burgers ^{3,4,5} and Jonathan M. Blackburn ^{1,5,*}

¹ Department of Integrative Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, Cape Town 7925, South Africa

² Department of Medicine, University of Cape Town and Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town 7925, South Africa

³ Wellcome Centre for Infectious Diseases Research in Africa, University of Cape Town, Cape Town 7925, South Africa

⁴ Division of Medical Virology, Department of Pathology, University of Cape Town, Cape Town 7925, South Africa

⁵ Institute of Infectious Disease and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, Cape Town 7925, South Africa

* Correspondence: jonathan.blackburn@uct.ac.za; Tel.: +27-214-066-071

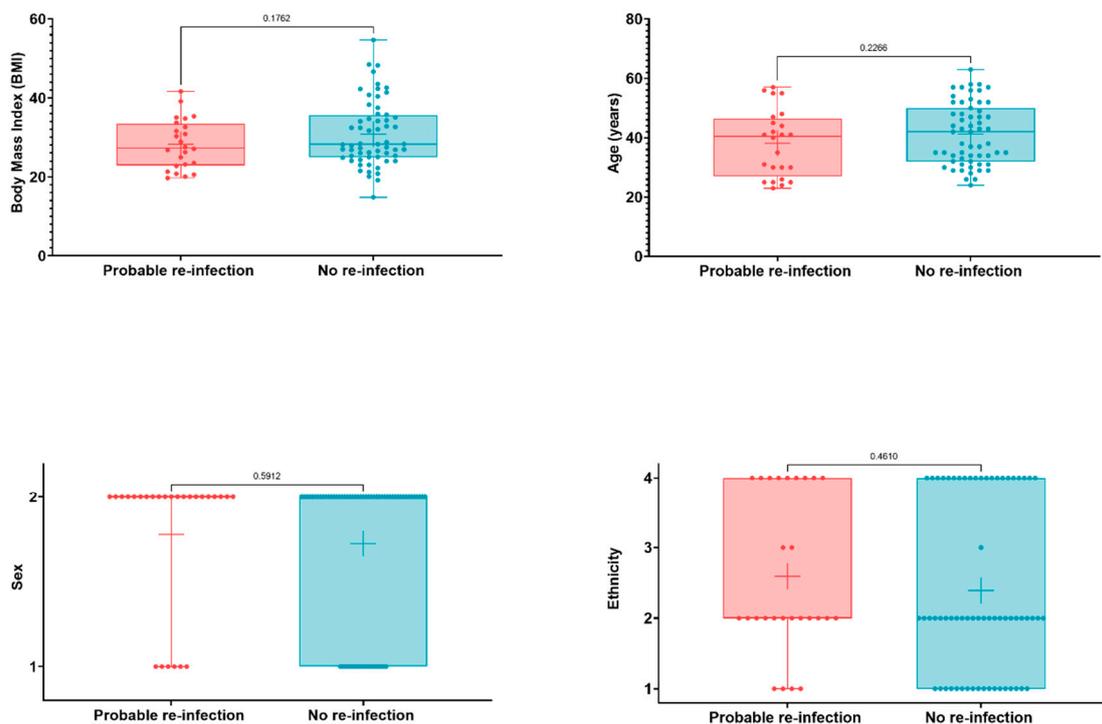


Figure S1: Influence of BMI, age, sex, and ethnicity on the likelihood of re-infection. Sex: 1 = male, 2 = female; Ethnicity: 1 = white, 2 = mixed ethnic groups, 3 = Asian, 4 = black/African. Pairwise comparisons were made using a one-way ANOVA, and p -values were calculated using Welch's correction to compare the mean of each category to the mean of each other category. Samples sizes: probable re-infection: $n = 28$, no re-infection: $n = 59$.