Supplementary Material

COVID-19 causes ferroptosis and oxidative stress in human endothelial cells

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	Survivors	Non-Survivors
Number of patients	22	20
Age (years)	62±8.4	63±14
Sex: Male/Female (%)	74/26	72/28
Time to death after admission and blood sampling (days)	n/a	17.4±16.7

Table S1. Main characteristics of COVID-19 patients from whom the serum was obtained. Data are mean ± SD or percentage. *: $p<0.01$.

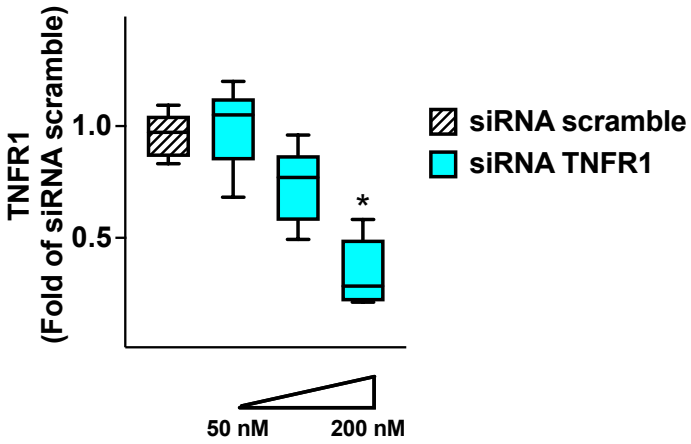

Figure S1

Successful knock-down of TNFR1 in human endothelial cells. HUVECs were treated for 48 h with siRNA scramble or siRNA TNFR1 to test TNFR1 silencing in dose-response assays (data were normalized for the housekeeping gene GAPDH; *:$p<0.01$ *vs* siRNA scramble). Three different doses of TNFR1 siRNA were tested: 50, 100, and 200 nM. The experiments were performed at least in triplicate; the box-and-whiskers graph shows the median and the 5th-95th percentiles. Sequences of oligonucleotide primers are listed in Table 1.