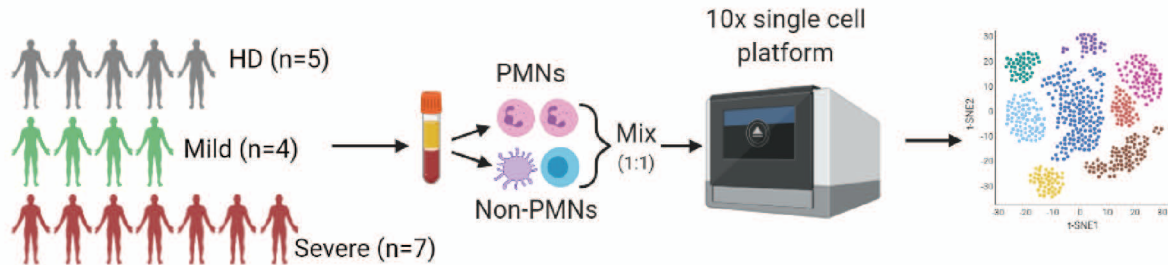


A



B

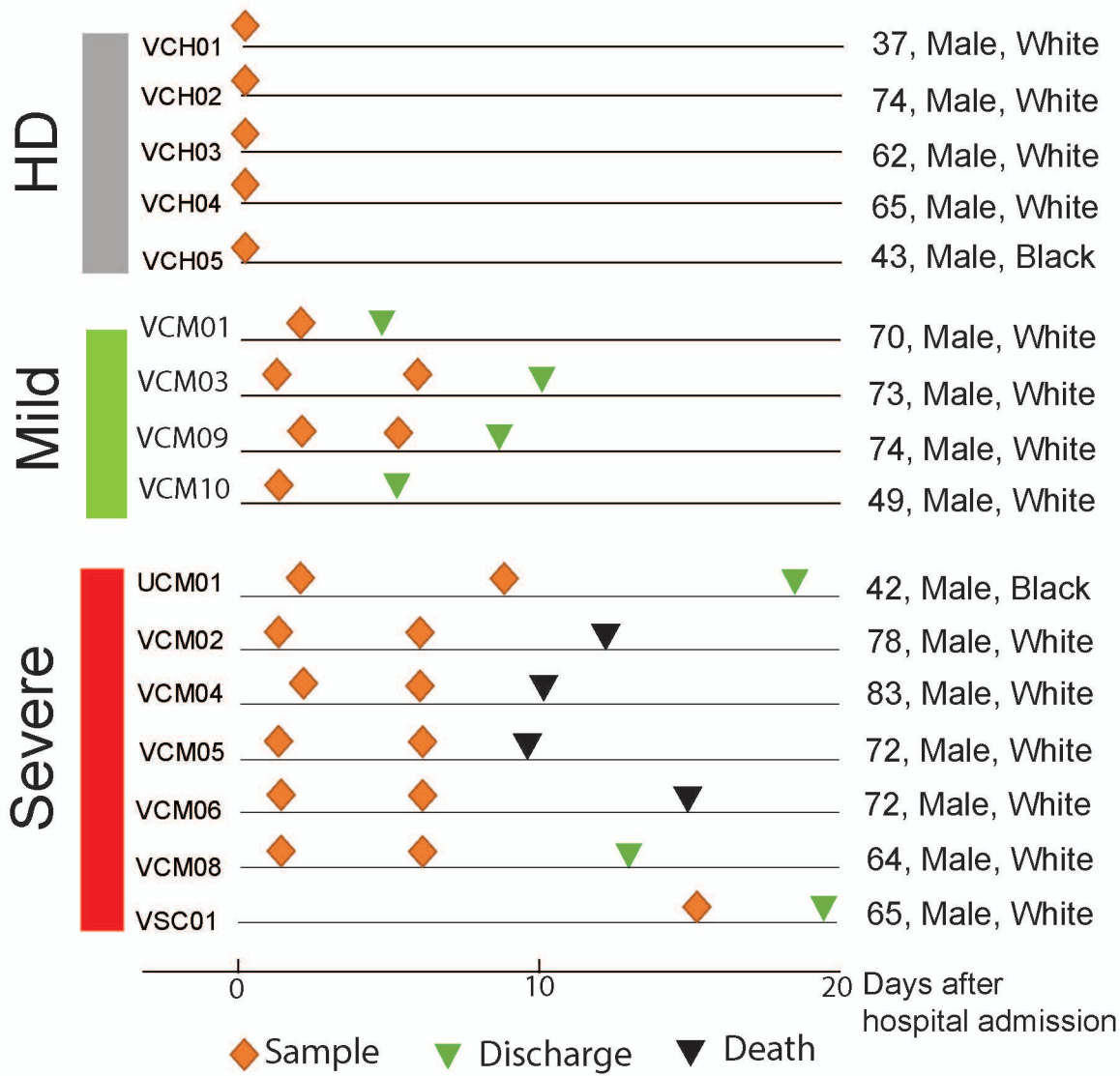


Fig. S1 (A), schematic showing the overall study design. The scRNA-seq was applied to whole blood cells across three conditions and the output data were used for expression analyses. (B), Timeline of the course of disease for 11 patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 enrolled in our study.

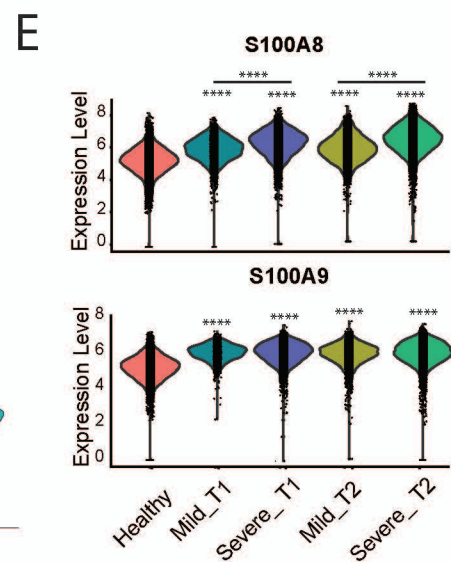
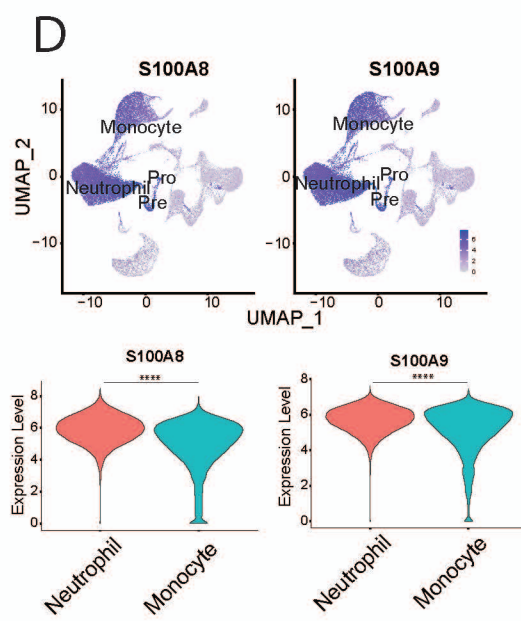
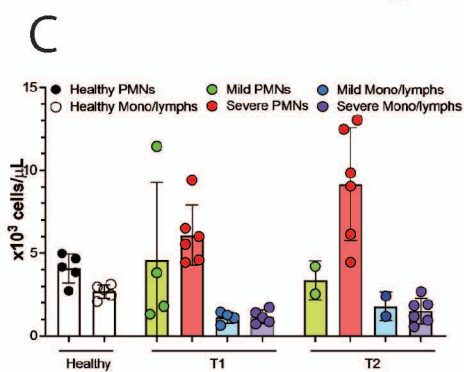
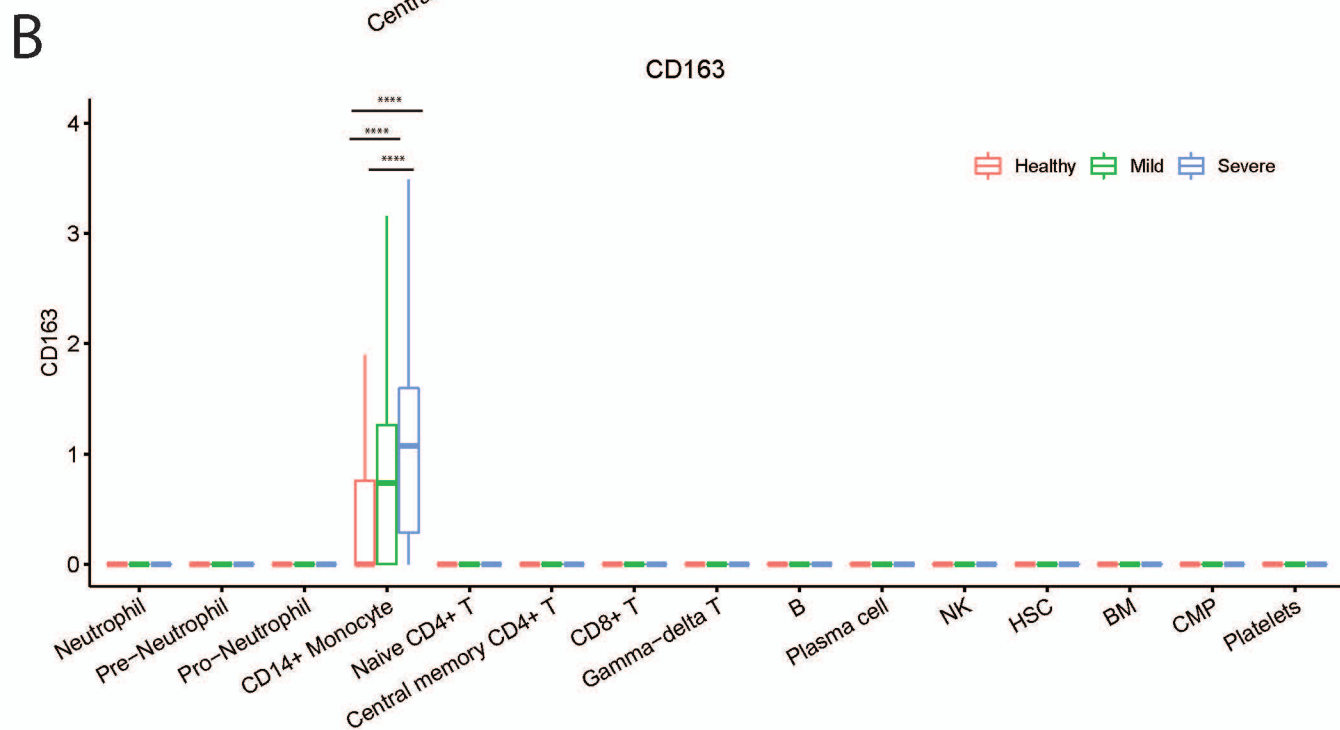
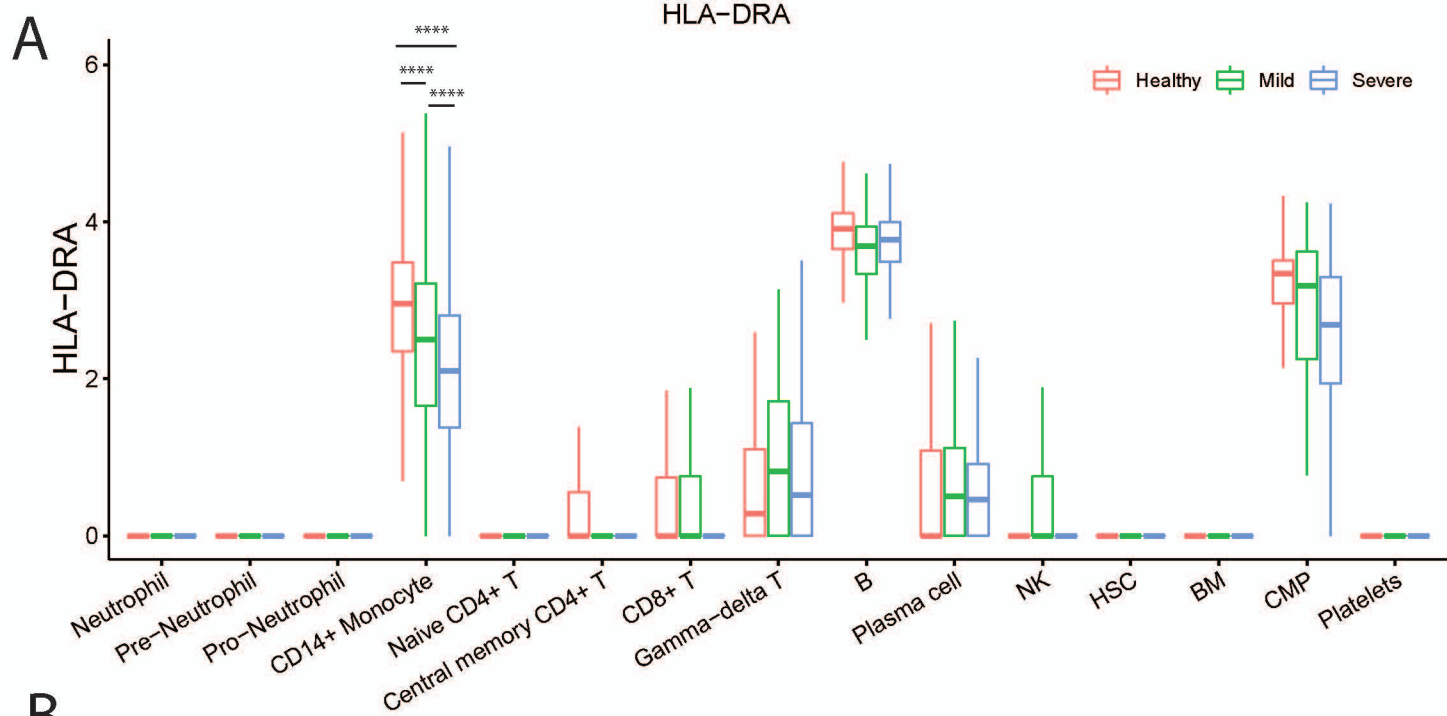


Fig. S2. (A) Violin plots showing expression of HLA-DRA by different cell clusters. (B) Violin plots showing the expression of CD163 by different cell clusters. (C) Absolute cell number counts in the blood from healthy, mild, and severe patients (D) UMAP plot showing the expression of S100A8 and S100A9 by neutrophils and monocytes. (E) Violin plots showing expression of S100A8 (up) and S100A9 (below) by neutrophils in different groups of patients. Asterisks on figures indicate statistical significance as follows: ****, $P < 0.0001$.

Fig. S3

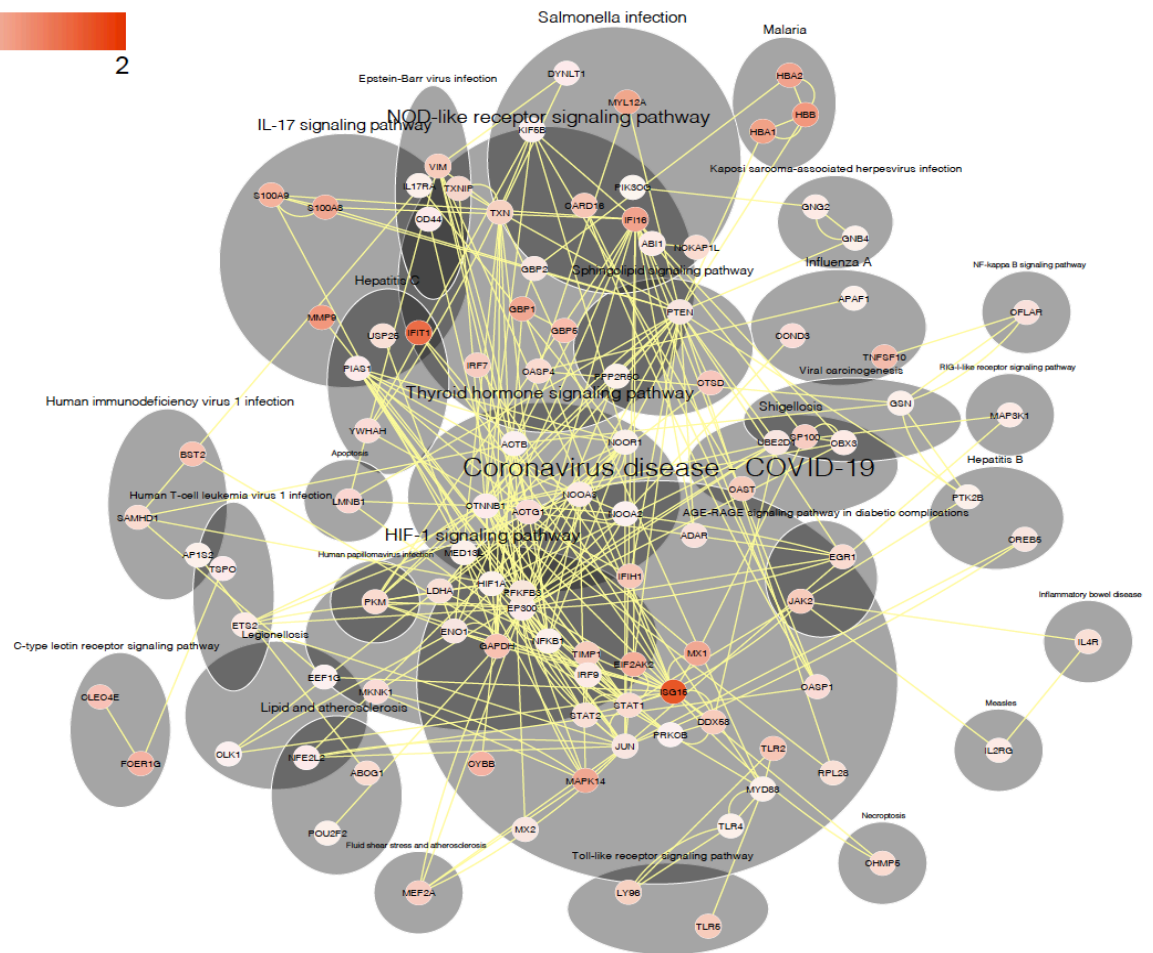


Fig. S3 Protein-protein interaction networks of significantly up-regulated pathways (adjusted P-value <0.05) in neutrophils from mild COVID19 patients compared with that from healthy controls. Color bar indicates fold change of genes between groups.



Fig. S4 GO pathways significantly enriched in up-regulated genes in every neutrophil cluster.

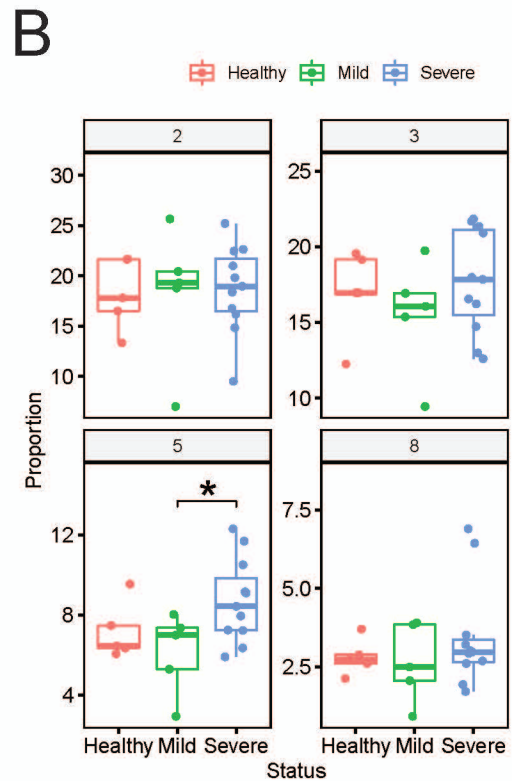
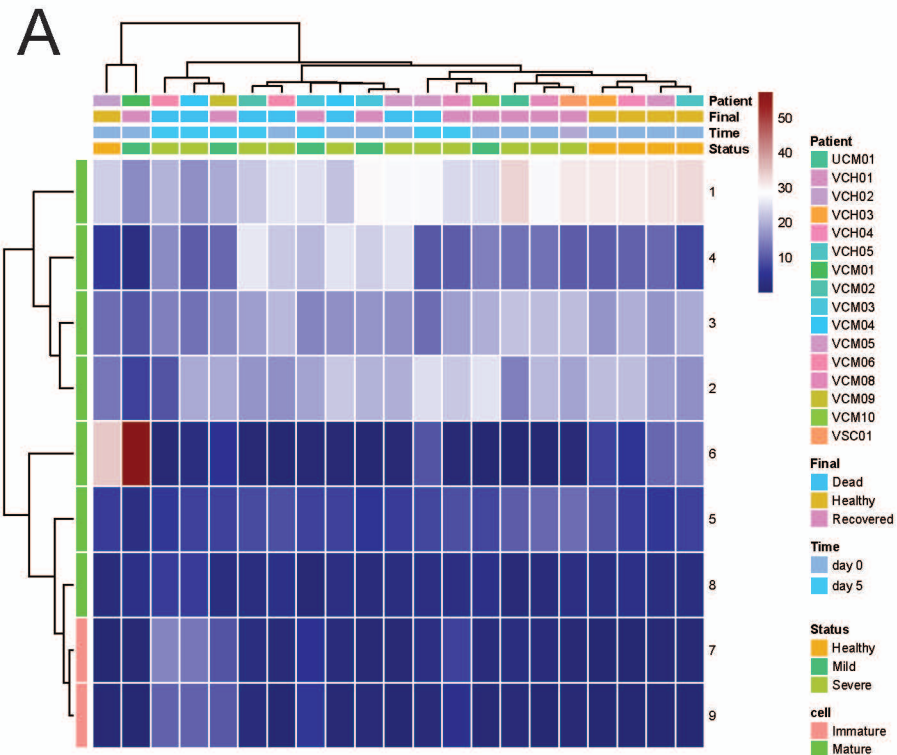


Fig. S5 (A) Heatmap of neutrophil cluster size in every sample. (B) Proportional change of neutrophil clusters during COVID19 progression. * $p < 0.05$

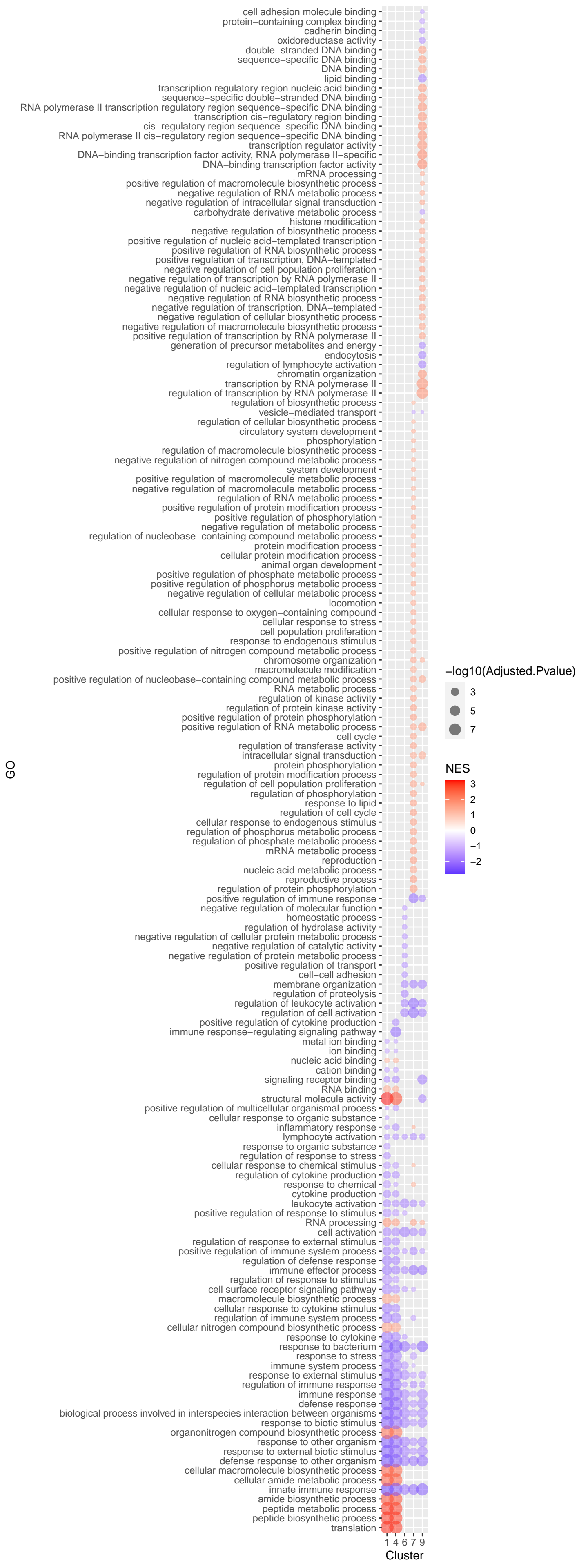


Fig. S6 GSEA analysis of significantly different GO pathway gene sets in selected neutrophil clusters from COVID19 patients compared with that from healthy controls. NES, normalized enrichment score.

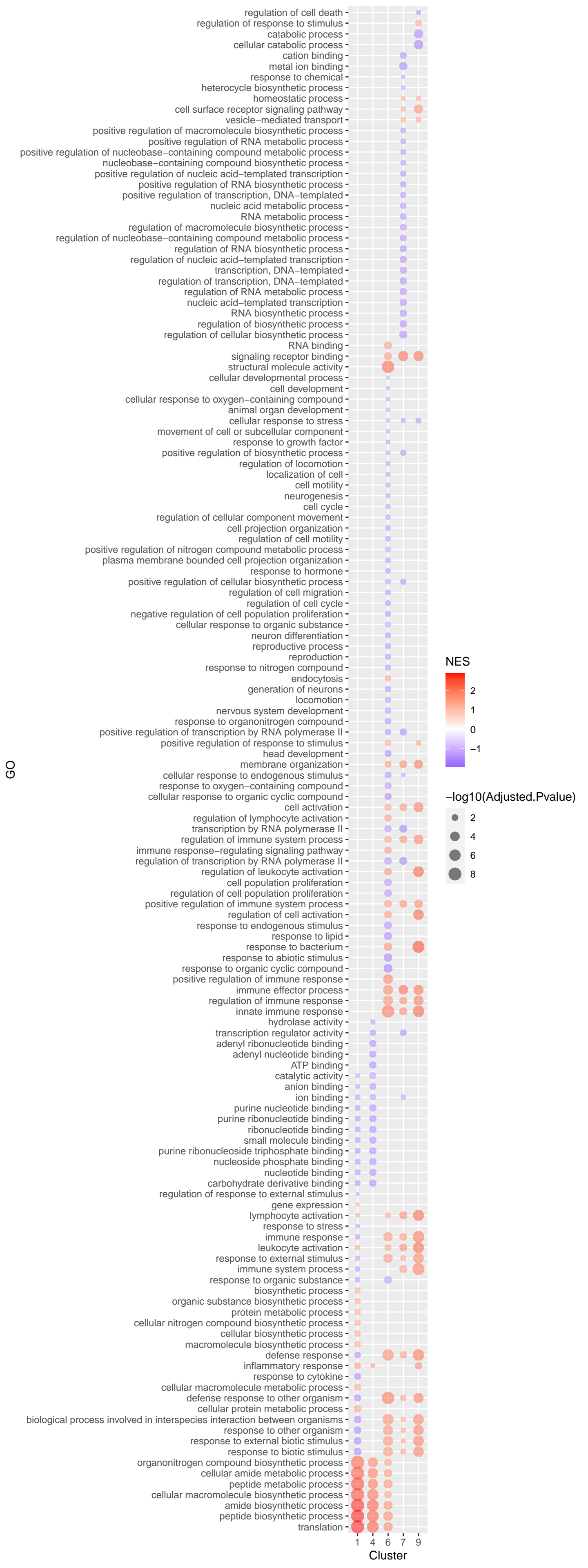


Fig. S7 GSEA analysis of significantly different GO gene sets in selected neutrophil clusters from severe COVID19 patients compared with that from mild COVID19 patients.