Electronic Supplementary Material

Depletion but Activation of CD56\textsuperscript{dim}CD16\textsuperscript{+} NK Cells in Acute Infection with Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome Virus

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Fig. S1. Significantly negative correlation of CD56^{dim}CD16^{+} NK cells with SFTS severity.

(A)–(E): Correlations of the percentage and absolute number of CD56^{bright}CD16^{−} (A), CD56^{bright}CD16^{+} (B), CD56^{dim}CD16^{−} (C), CD56^{dim}CD16^{+} (D) and CD56^{−}CD16^{+} (E) NK cells with SFTSI in all 29 SFTS patients upon admission. Statistical analysis was performed using Pearson’s test. In the graphs, $r$ and $P$ indicate the correlation coefficient and the $P$-value, respectively. The level of significance is indicated as follows: ns, not significant; * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$. 
Fig. S2. Increased effector function of CD56\(^{\text{bright}}\) NK cells during the acute phase in SFTS patients. (A)–(E): Correlations of the percentage and absolute number of CD56\(^{\text{bright}}\)CD16\(^{-}\) (A), CD56\(^{\text{bright}}\)CD16\(^{+}\) (B), CD56\(^{\text{dim}}\)CD16\(^{-}\) (C), CD56\(^{\text{dim}}\)CD16\(^{+}\) (D) and CD56 CD16\(^{+}\) (E) NK cells with the viral loads in all 29 SFTS patients upon admission. Statistical analysis was performed using Pearson’s test. In the graphs, \(r\) and \(P\) indicate the correlation coefficient and the \(P\)-value, respectively. The level of significance is indicated as follows: ns, not significant; *\(P < 0.05\).

Fig. S3. Increased effector function of CD56\(^{\text{bright}}\) NK cells during the acute phase in SFTS patients. (A): Representative FACS analysis of IFN-\(\gamma\) expression in one severe patient is shown. (B): Summary of the CD56\(^{\text{bright}}\) NK cell responses to K562 cells in 9 patients with severe SFTS during the acute phase (blank) and recovery phase (grey). Data are shown as the mean ± SD. Statistical analysis was performed using the two-tailed unpaired \(t\) test or paired \(t\) test. The level of significance is indicated as follows: ns, not significant; * \(P < 0.05\); ** \(P < 0.01\).
Fig. S4. Significantly positive correlation of IL-18 level with the severity of SFTS. (A)-(D): Correlations of IL-15, IFN-α, IL-18 and IFN-γ levels with SFTSI at admission in 29 SFTS patients (including 15 mild SFTS patients and 14 severe SFTS patients). Correlation analysis was performed via Pearson’s test. In the graphs, r and P indicate the correlation coefficient and the P-value of significance, respectively. The level of significance is indicated as follows: ns, not significant; **P < 0.01.