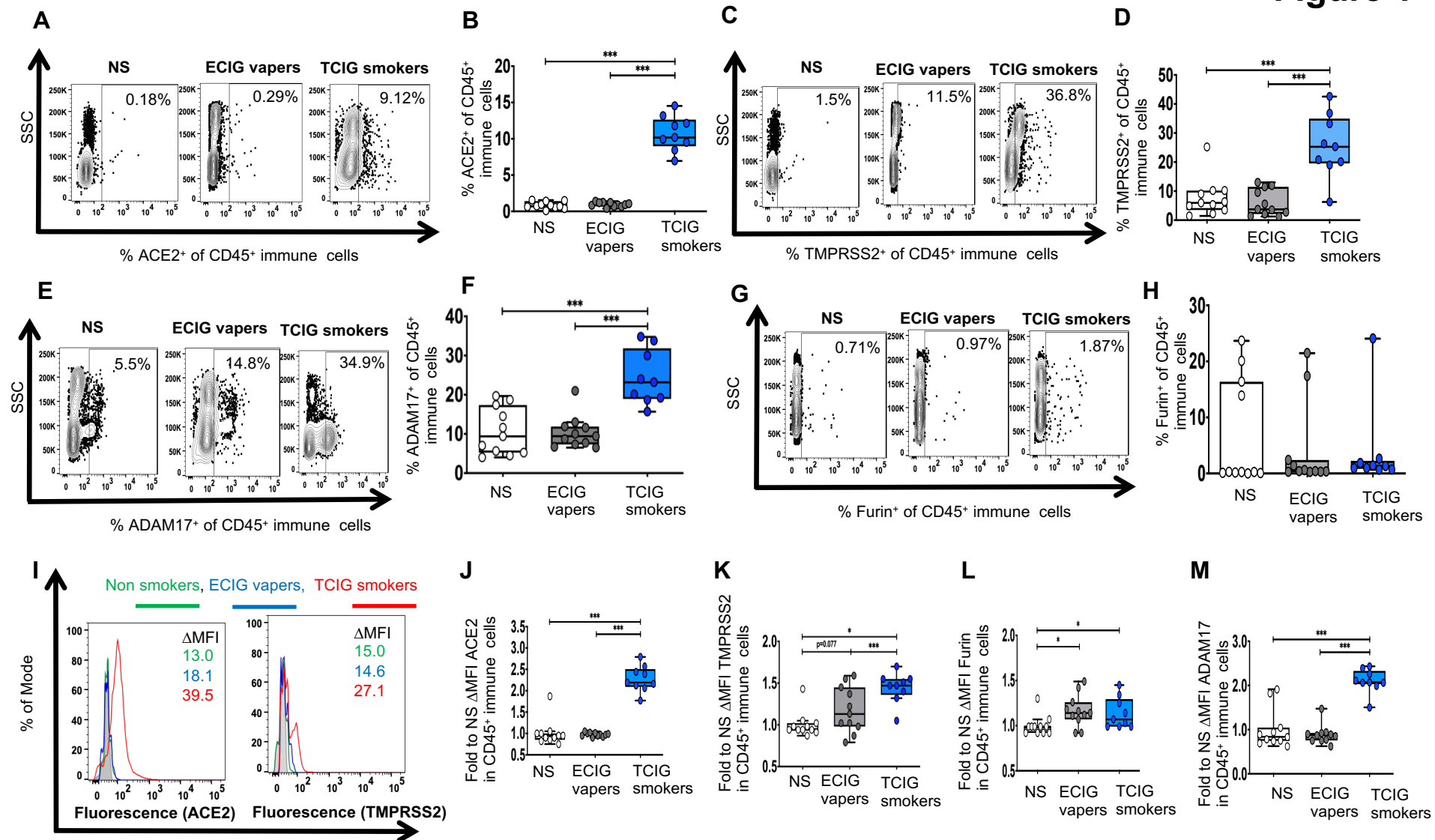
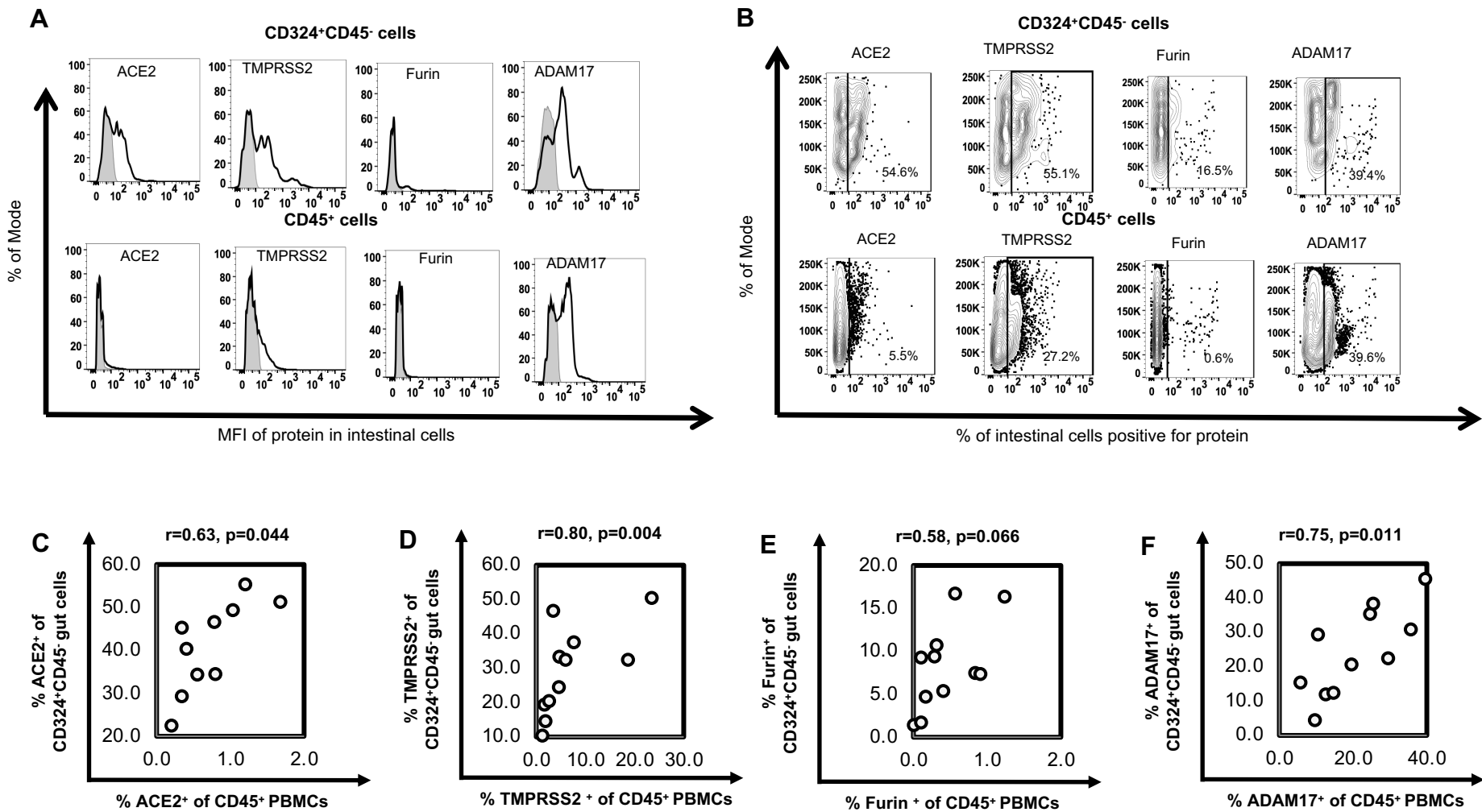


# Figure 1



**Figure 2**

## Supplementary Figure Legends

### **Supplementary Figure 1: Protein levels of ACE2 and endogenous proteases that contribute to SARS-CoV-2 pathogenesis in CD45<sup>+</sup> immune cells among groups. A-H,**

Flow cytometry was used to determine membrane protein levels of ACE2, TMPRSS2, furin, and ADAM17. Fluorescence intensity of a positive cell population was compared to a negative cell population (fluorescence minus one negative control for staining) ( $\Delta$ MFI). The compared groups were nonsmokers (NS, white), electronic-cigarette vapers (ECIG-vapers, light grey) and tobacco cigarette smokers (TCIG-smokers, light blue). Representative data of percentage of immune (CD45<sup>+</sup>) cells that had positive staining for each protein between compared groups are shown for ACE2 (**A**), TMPRSS2 (**C**), ADAM17 (**E**), furin (**G**). Summary of data for ACE2 (**B**) TMPRSS2 (**D**), ADAM17 (**F**), furin (**H**) are shown. **I.** Representative data of  $\Delta$ MFI for ACE2 and TMPRSS2 in immune (CD45<sup>+</sup>) cells. Summary of  $\Delta$ MFI data for ACE2 (**J**) TMPRSS2 (**K**), furin (**L**), ADAM17 (**M**) are shown. Mann Whitney test was used to compare 2 groups (\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ ).

### **Supplementary Figure 2: Protein levels of ACE2 and endogenous proteases that contribute to SARS-CoV-2 pathogenesis in gut epithelial cells are associated with respective protein levels in CD45<sup>+</sup> blood immune cells within the same person. A,**

**B.** Gut epithelial and immune cells were isolated from colon biopsies of healthy participants who underwent screening colonoscopy (n=11) as described in methods. Flow cytometry was used to determine membrane protein levels of ACE2, TMPRSS2, furin,

and ADAM17 in peripheral blood mononuclear CD45<sup>+</sup> blood immune cells (PBMCs), gut CD324<sup>+</sup> CD45<sup>-</sup> epithelial and gut CD45<sup>+</sup> immune cells. Fluorescence intensity of a positive cell population was compared to a negative cell population (fluorescence minus one negative control for staining) ( $\Delta$ MFI, shown in light grey). **A.** Representative data of  $\Delta$ MFI for ACE2, TMPRSS2, furin and ADAM17 in gut epithelial and immune (CD45<sup>+</sup>) cells. **B.** Representative data of percentage of gut epithelial and immune (CD45<sup>+</sup>) cells that had positive staining for each protein. **C.** Scatter plots of protein levels of ACE2 in PBMCs (% of ACE2<sup>+</sup> PBMCs, x axis) against protein levels of ACE2 in gut epithelial cells (% of ACE2<sup>+</sup> of CD324<sup>+</sup>CD45<sup>-</sup> gut cells, y axis)( $n = 11$ ). The Spearman correlation coefficient was used for all correlations. **D.** Scatter plots of protein levels of TMPRSS2 in PBMCs (% of TMPRSS2<sup>+</sup> PBMCs, x axis) against protein levels of TMPRSS2 in gut epithelial cells (% of TMPRSS2<sup>+</sup> of CD324<sup>+</sup>CD45<sup>-</sup> gut cells, y axis)( $n = 11$ ). **E.** Scatter plots of protein levels of furin in PBMCs (% of furin<sup>+</sup> PBMCs, x axis) against protein levels of furin in gut epithelial cells (% of furin<sup>+</sup> of CD324<sup>+</sup>CD45<sup>-</sup> gut cells, y axis)( $n = 11$ ). **F.** Scatter plots of protein levels of ADAM17 in PBMCs (% of ADAM17<sup>+</sup> PBMCs, x axis) against protein levels of ADAM17 in gut epithelial cells (% of ADAM17<sup>+</sup> of CD324<sup>+</sup>CD45<sup>-</sup> gut cells, y axis)( $n = 11$ ).