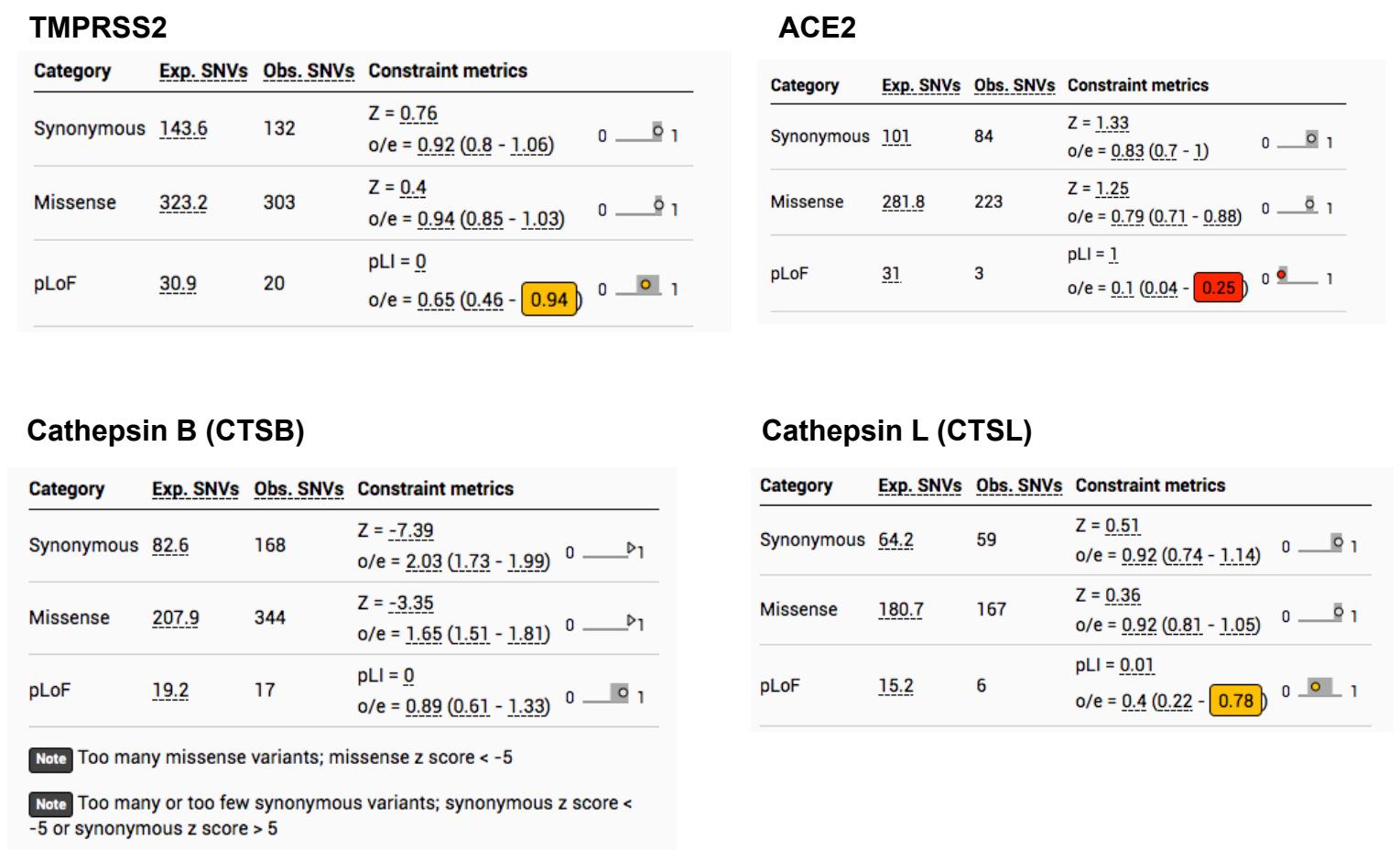
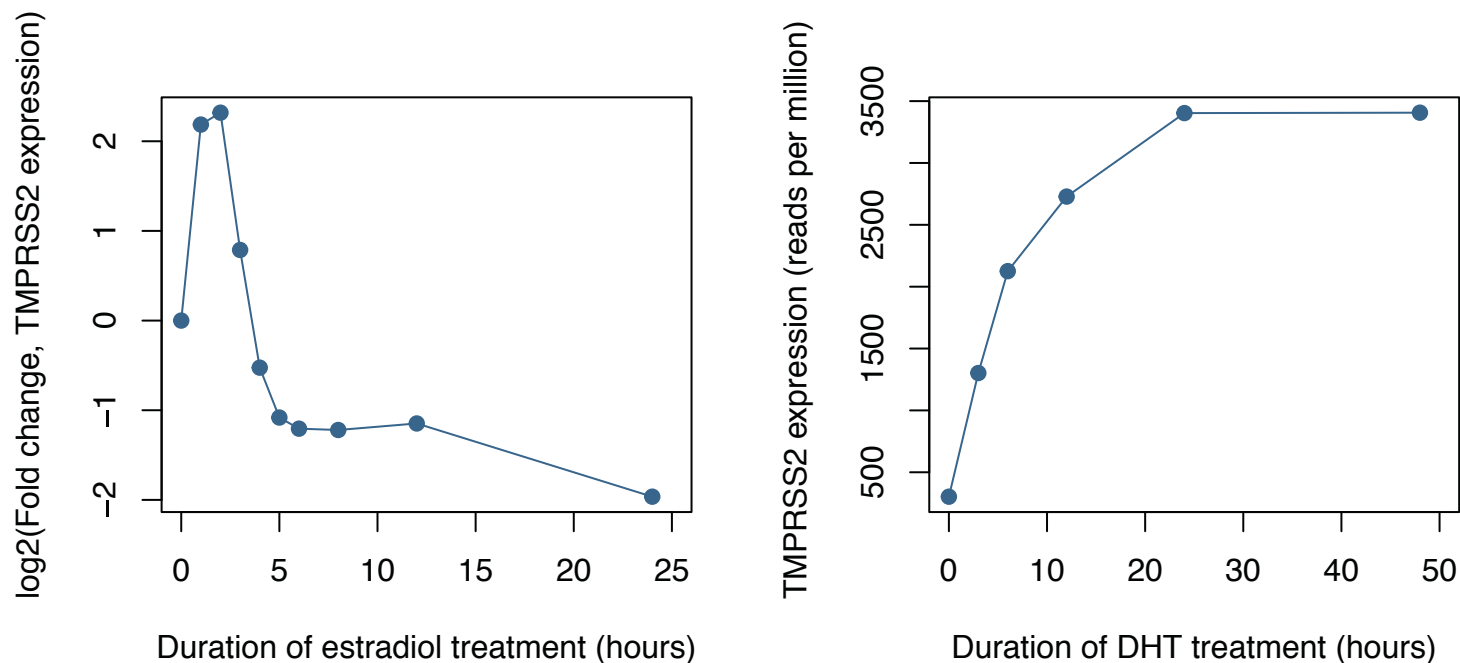


Supplementary Fig. 1: Human constraint scores for host proteins involved in SARS-CoV-2 viral entry



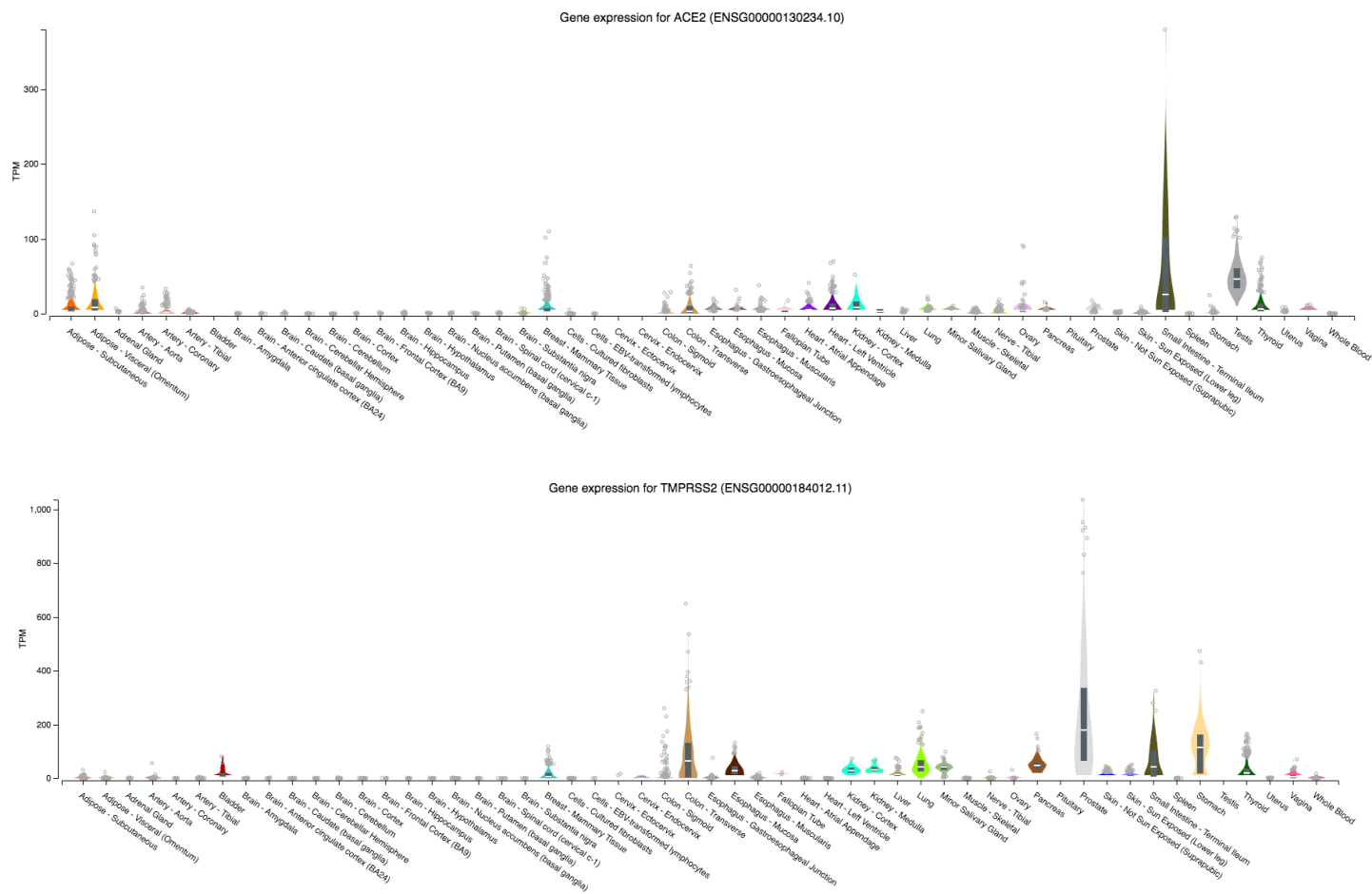
Supplementary Fig. 1: Human population-based constraint scores for TMPRSS2, ACE2, Cathepsin B and Cathepsin L. Data taken from the gnomAD browser (v2.1.1). Of the four host proteins, only ACE2 is strongly intolerant of loss-of-function mutations

**Supplementary Fig. 2: Time-dependent effects of estradiol and DHT on TMPRSS2 expression**



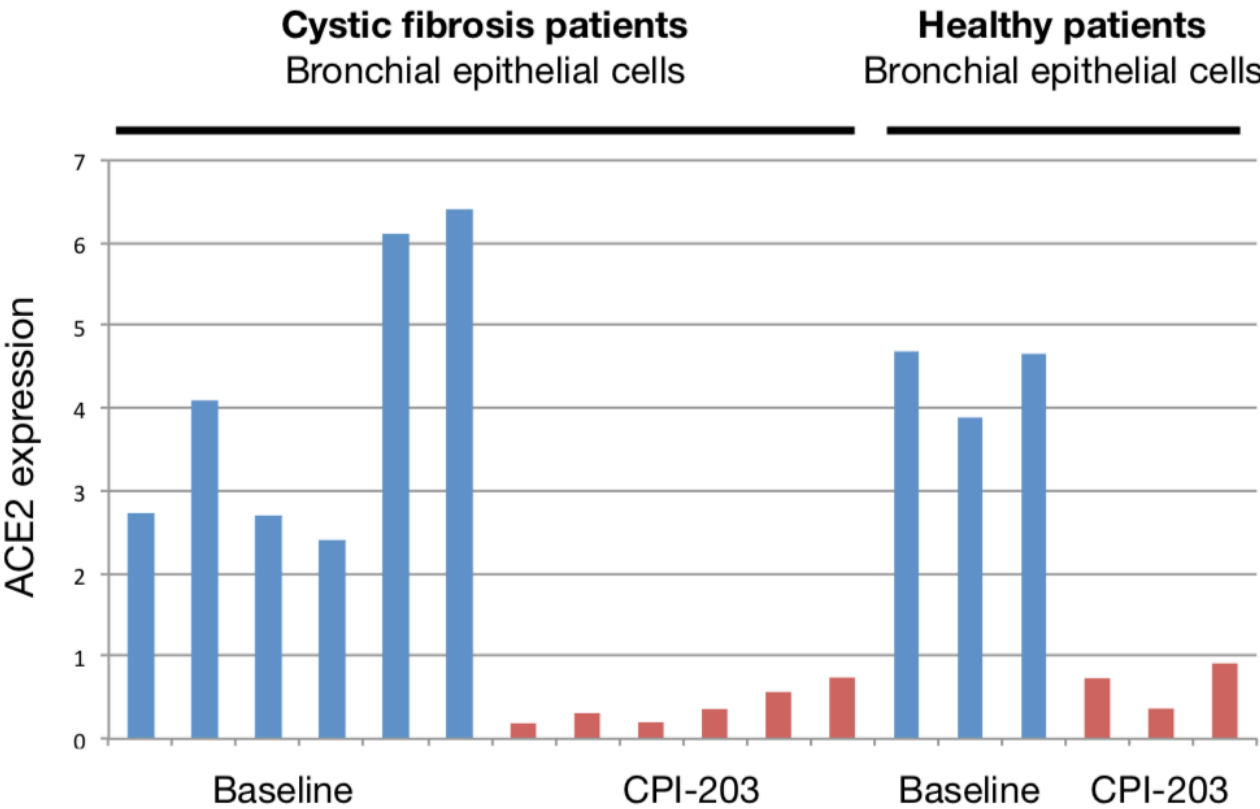
**Supplementary Fig. 2: Time-dependent effects of estradiol and DHT on TMPRSS2 expression.** Estradiol data from Baran-Gale et al. (SRP070657), DHT data from GEO accession GSE70150.

Supplementary Fig. 3: ACE2 and TMPRSS2 have restricted expression patterns across human tissues

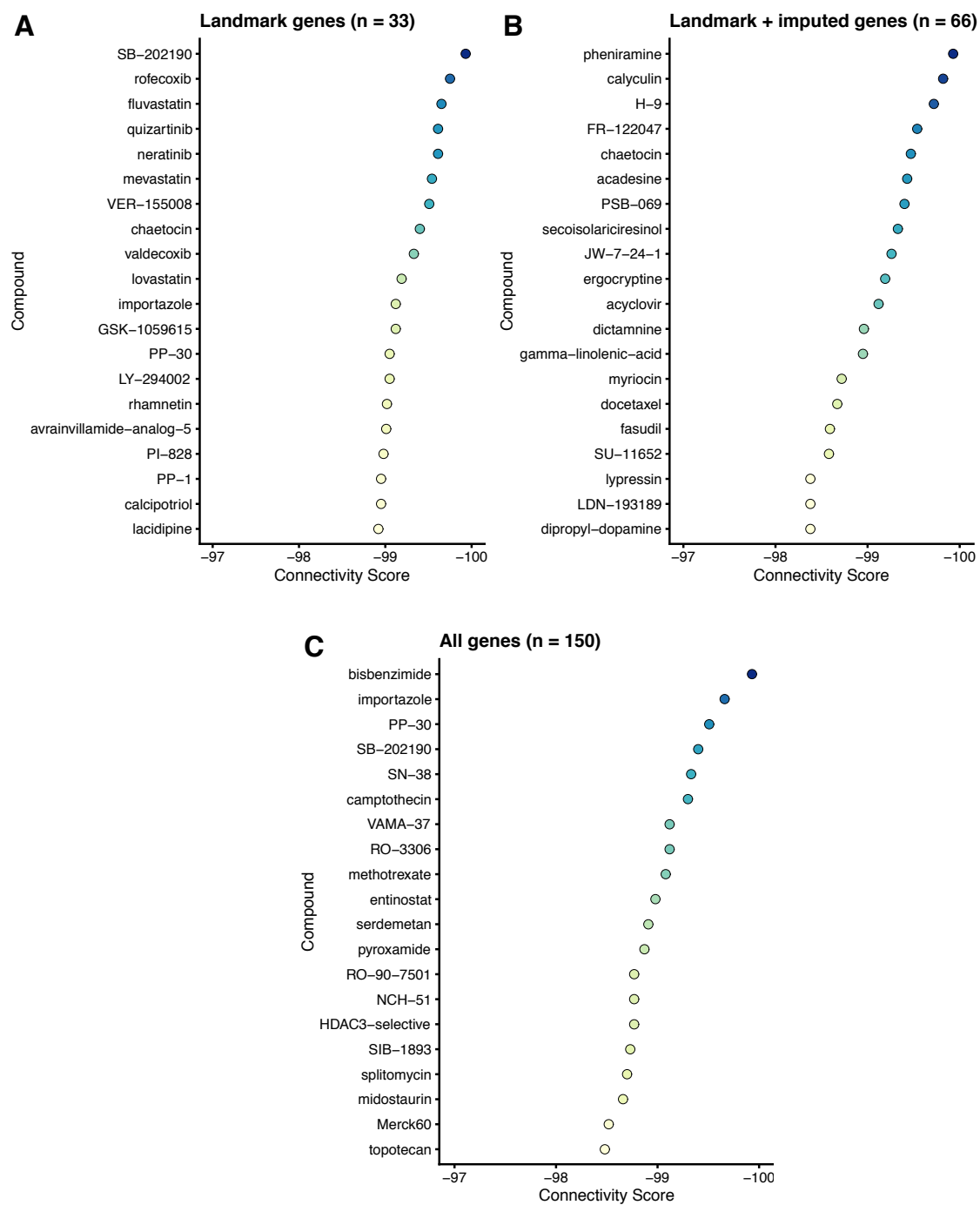


Supplementary Fig. 3: ACE2 and TMPRSS2 have restricted expression patterns across human tissues. Data taken from the GTEx project (v8).

Supplementary Fig. 4: CPI-203 treatment in bronchial epithelial cells reduces ACE2 expression

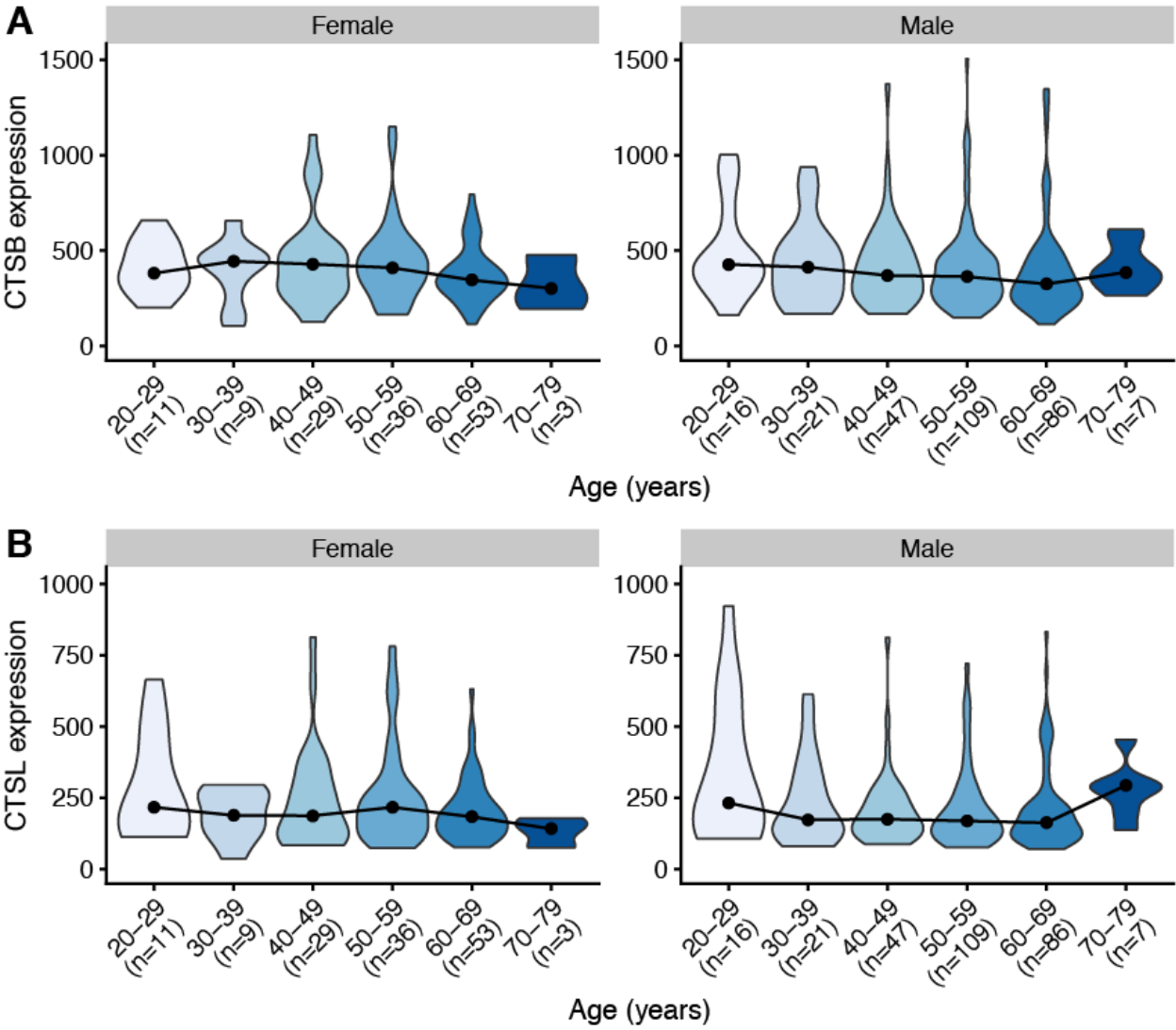


**Supplementary Fig. 5: Top hits from Connectivity Map for compounds that down-regulate host proteins that interact with SARS-CoV-2 proteins**



**Supplementary Fig. 5: Top hits from Connectivity Map for compounds that down-regulate host proteins that interact with SARS-CoV-2 proteins.** Top compounds shown for three comparisons: landmark genes (panel A, directly assayed by L1000 array), landmark + top imputed genes (panel B), and all genes (top 150 by fold-change). Gene number per analysis listed in plot titles, strongest down-regulator compounds have scores closest to -100.

Supplementary Fig. 6: Expression of CTSB and CTSL in lung across demographic groups



Supplementary Fig. 7: Expression of ACE2 and TMPRSS2 across developmental time using LungMap RNA-seq data

