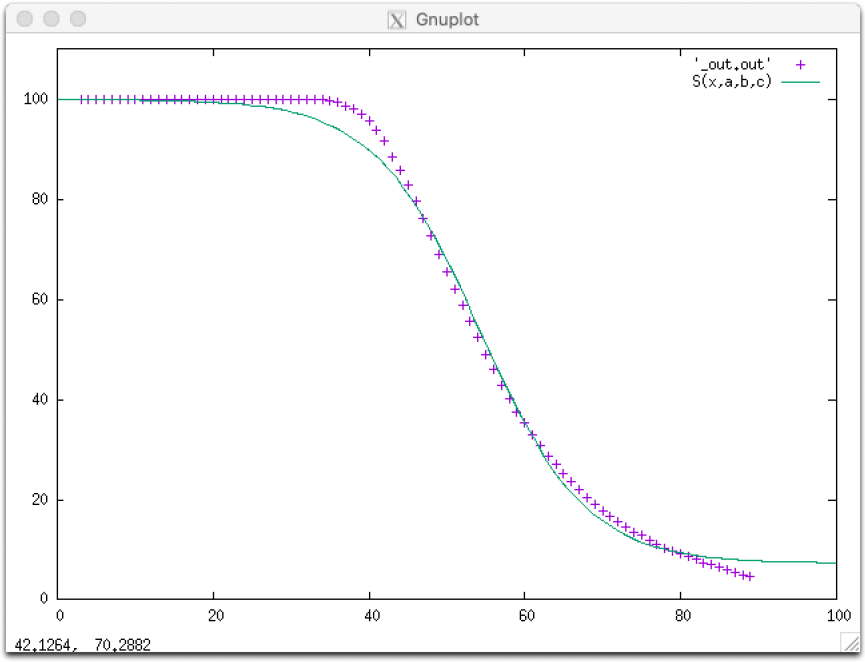

Figure 1: The dots represent the "survival" curve calculate with my SARS-CoV-2 infection ABM model with respect the "arbitrary" definition of "death" given by *having a viral load above the threshold* $\theta = 1000$ *particles/microliter of blood at day 30 from infection. The line is the fit with function in eq(1). Y-axis is percent of individuals with viral load at day 30 above* θ*; x-axis is time in days.*

$$S(x, a, b, c) = 100 - \frac{a}{1 + \exp(-b \cdot (x - c))} \tag{1}$$

Figure 1 shows the survival curve calculated on 10^4 simulations of the ABM model of immune response to infection from SARS-CoV-2 model (reprint will be available at bioRxiv soon [1]) calculated on a virtual cohort of individuals with varied degree of immuno-competence (function of the age) and varied viral characteristics (details can be found in the preprint). Figure 1 shows the best fit with eq(1) with parameters

```
a= 92.7129027005124
b= 0.146662180238855
c= 54.3074016788028
```

References

[1] Filippo Castiglione, Debashrito Deb, Anurag P. Srivastava, Pietro Liò, and Arcangelo Liso. From infection to immunity: understanding the response to SARS-CoV2 through in-silico modeling. Preprint to appear on bioRxiv (`https://www.biorxiv.org`).