

Supplementary Information for

**Large-scale integration of single-cell transcriptomic data captures
transitional progenitor states in mouse skeletal muscle regeneration**

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Table S1. Metadata for datasets included in this study.

Citation	GEO Accession	Age (mo)	Injury (dpi)	Muscle(s)	Cell Isolation Procedures	10x Chemistry	# Samples	# Cells (After QC)
De Micheli et al, <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2020	GSE143437, GSE143435	4-7	Notexin (0, 2, 5, 7)	Tibialis anterior	Dissociated Whole Muscle	v2 & v3	14	65,234
De Micheli et al (*)	GSE159500	7	Notexin (2 & 7)	Tibialis anterior	Dissociated Whole Muscle	v3	2	7,027
McKellar, Walter et al (*)	GSE162172	20	Notexin (0, 1, 2, 3.5, 5, 7)	Tibialis anterior	Dissociated Whole Muscle	v3	21	89,382
Dell'Orso et al, <i>Development</i> , 2019	GSE126834	3	Notexin (0, 2.5)	Tibialis anterior	Dissociated Whole Muscle & FACS	v2	6	7,582
Giordani et al, <i>Molec Cell</i> , 2019	GSE110878	2	-	Hindlimb Muscles	Dissociated Whole Muscle	v2	2	11,375
Tabula Muris, <i>Nature</i> , 2018	GSE109774	3	-	Tibialis anterior	Dissociated Whole Muscle	v2	2	4,739
Tabula Muris Senis, <i>Nature</i> , 2020	GSE149590	18-24	-	Tibialis anterior	Dissociated Whole Muscle	v2	10	24,050
Li et al, <i>The EMBO Journal</i> , 2019	GSE134540	3	-	Tibialis anterior & Soleus	FACS (MuSCs)	v2	3	9,414
Jin et al, <i>JCI Insights</i> , 2018	GSE113111	3	Cardiotoxin (4)	Hindlimb Muscles	FACS (Macrophages)	v2	2	7,631
Rubenstein et al, <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020	GSE138707	3.5	-	Quadriceps/ Diaphragm	Dissociated Whole Muscle	v3	2	6,841
Kimmel et al, <i>Development</i> , 2020	GSE143476	3 & 18	-	Hindlimb Muscles	FACS (MuSCs)	v2	16	21,524
Verma et al, <i>bioRxiv</i> , 2021	GSE129057	2	Cardiotoxin (0, 3)	Hindlimb Muscles	FACS (Endo. & MuSCs)	v2	2	1,667
Stepien et al, <i>J Immunol</i> , 2020	GSE144270	2	Cardiotoxin (0, 3)	Tibialis anterior	Dissociated Whole Muscle	v2	5	9,793
Oprescu et al, <i>iScience</i> , 2020	GSE138826	3	Cardiotoxin (0, 0.5, 2, 3.5, 5, 7, 10, 21)	Tibialis anterior	FACS Whole Muscle	v3	7	47,813
Kalucka et al, <i>Cell</i> , 2020	**	2	-	EDL + Soleus	FACS (Endothelial)	v2	2	3,486
Petrany et al, <i>Nat Comm</i> , 2020	GSE147127	10d-30	-	TA + Soleus	Nuclei (Whole Muscle)	v3	6	30,380
Dos Santos et al, <i>Nat Comm</i> , 2020	GSE150065	2	-	TA, Soleus, & Quadriceps	Nuclei (Whole Muscle)	v3	4	2,075
Wang et al, <i>PNAS</i> , 2020	GSE142480	2.5	-	Quadriceps/ Diaphragm	FACS (Macrophages)	v2	2	6,351
Chemello et al, <i>PNAS</i> , 2020	GSE156498	1	-	Tibialis anterior	Nuclei (Whole Muscle)	v3.1	1	3,251
Yartseva et al, <i>Cell Rep</i> , 2020	GSE142581	3.5	Cardiotoxin (0, 4)	Tibialis anterior	FACS (MuSCs)	v2	2	5,396
					Total:		111	365,011

* New data first reported in this study.

** Available at [ArrayExpress](#), accession number E-MTAB-8077

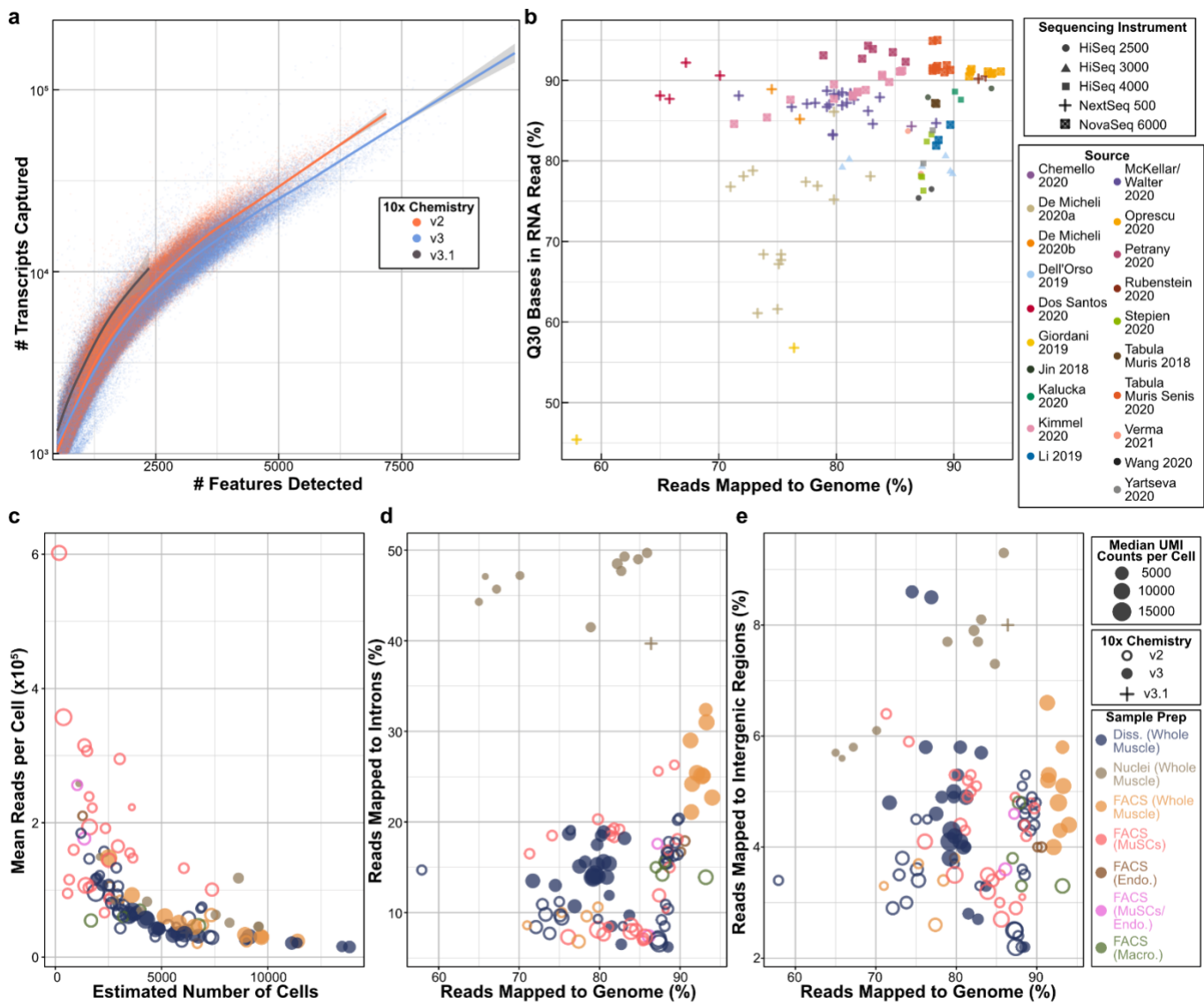


Figure S1. Sequencing metrics and sample material drive batch effects in single-cell RNA sequencing data. (a) The number of features and transcripts detected in each droplet, after quality filtering, is similar between versions 2 and 3 of the 10x Chromium chemistry. **(b)** Quality of sequencing, as determined by mappability of the library and Q30 bases inside the RNA portion of the read, may also drive batch effects. **(c)** Sequencing depth is often sacrificed in favor of higher cell counts. Single-nuclei data are enriched with **(d)** nascent transcripts and **(e)** reads outside of annotated genes.

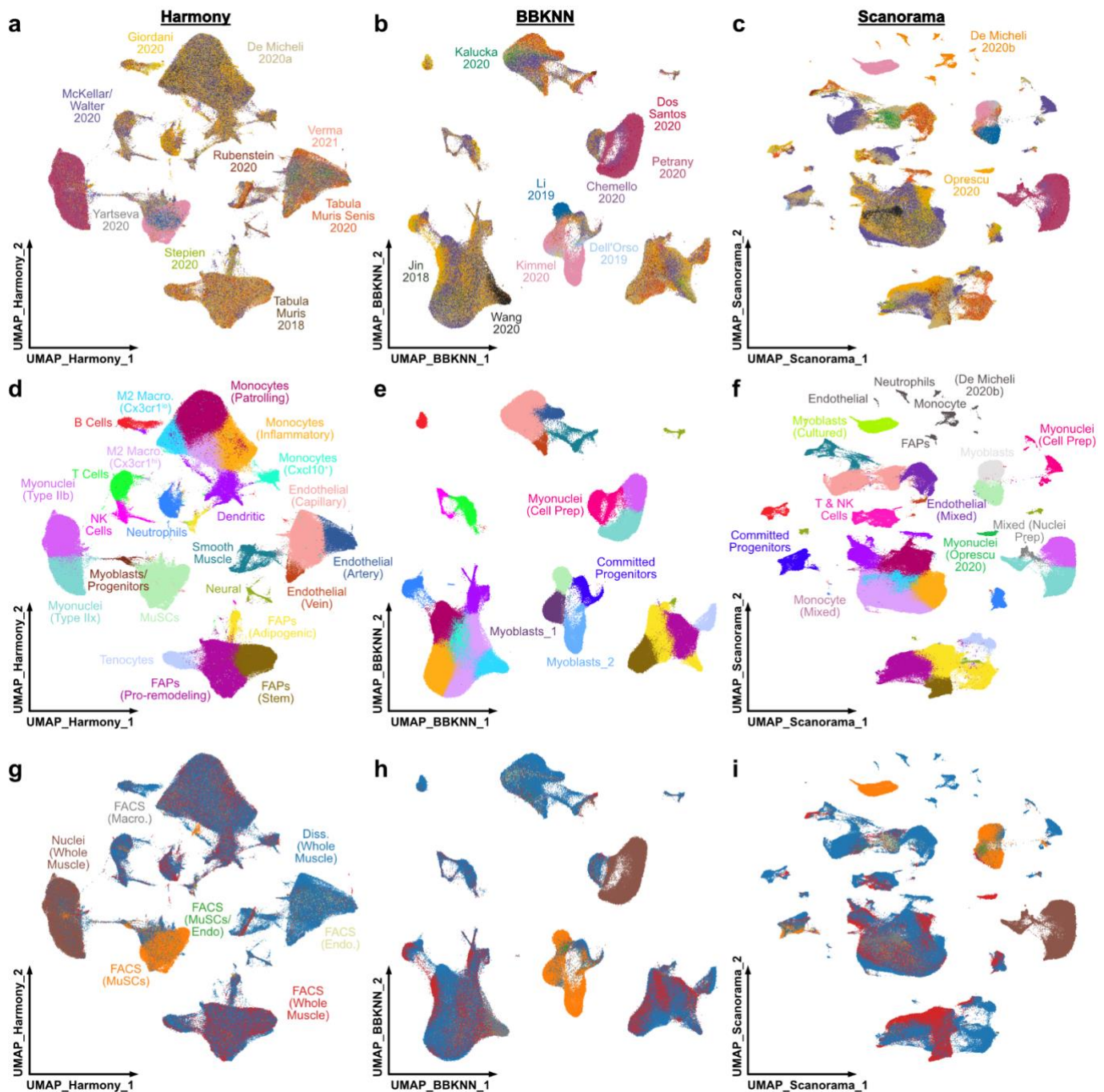


Figure S2. Comparison of batch-correction methods. UMAP plots generated after integration with either Harmony, BBKNN, or Scanorama are shown. Plots are colored and labeled by **(a-c)** data source, **(d-f)** annotated cell type, or **(g-i)** sample preparation strategy. Cell types were annotated independently for each batch-correction method (see **Methods**).

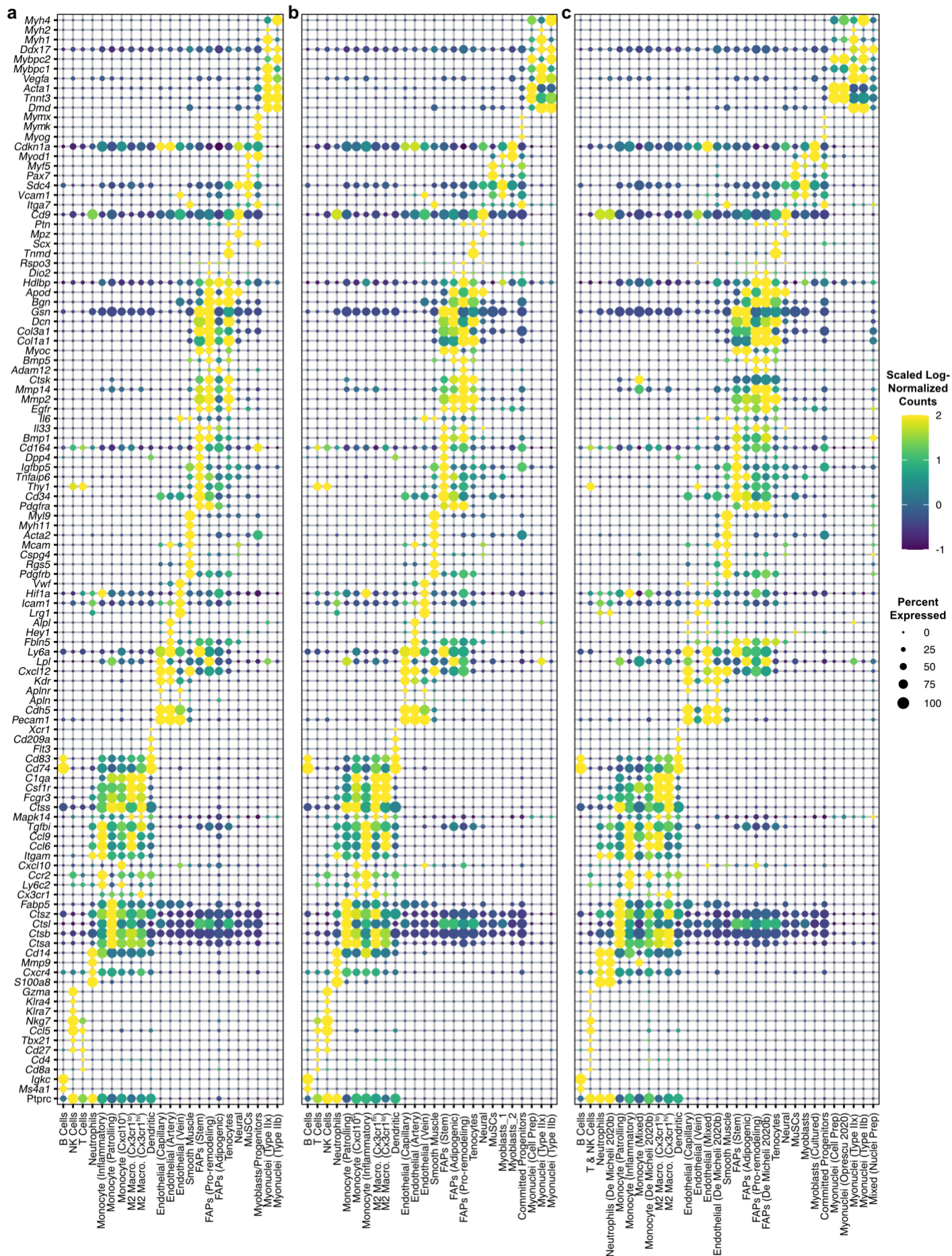


Figure S3. Canonical marker gene expression identifies cellular subtypes in clustering results from three batch-correction methods. Dot plots show the expression of 115 genes, curated from a literature search for cell type markers in skeletal muscle. Cell types shown were generated through shared nearest neighbor clustering on the output values from **(a)** Harmony, **(b)** BBKNN, and **(c)** Scanorama batch-correction algorithms. Average gene expression values are scaled (via Seurat).

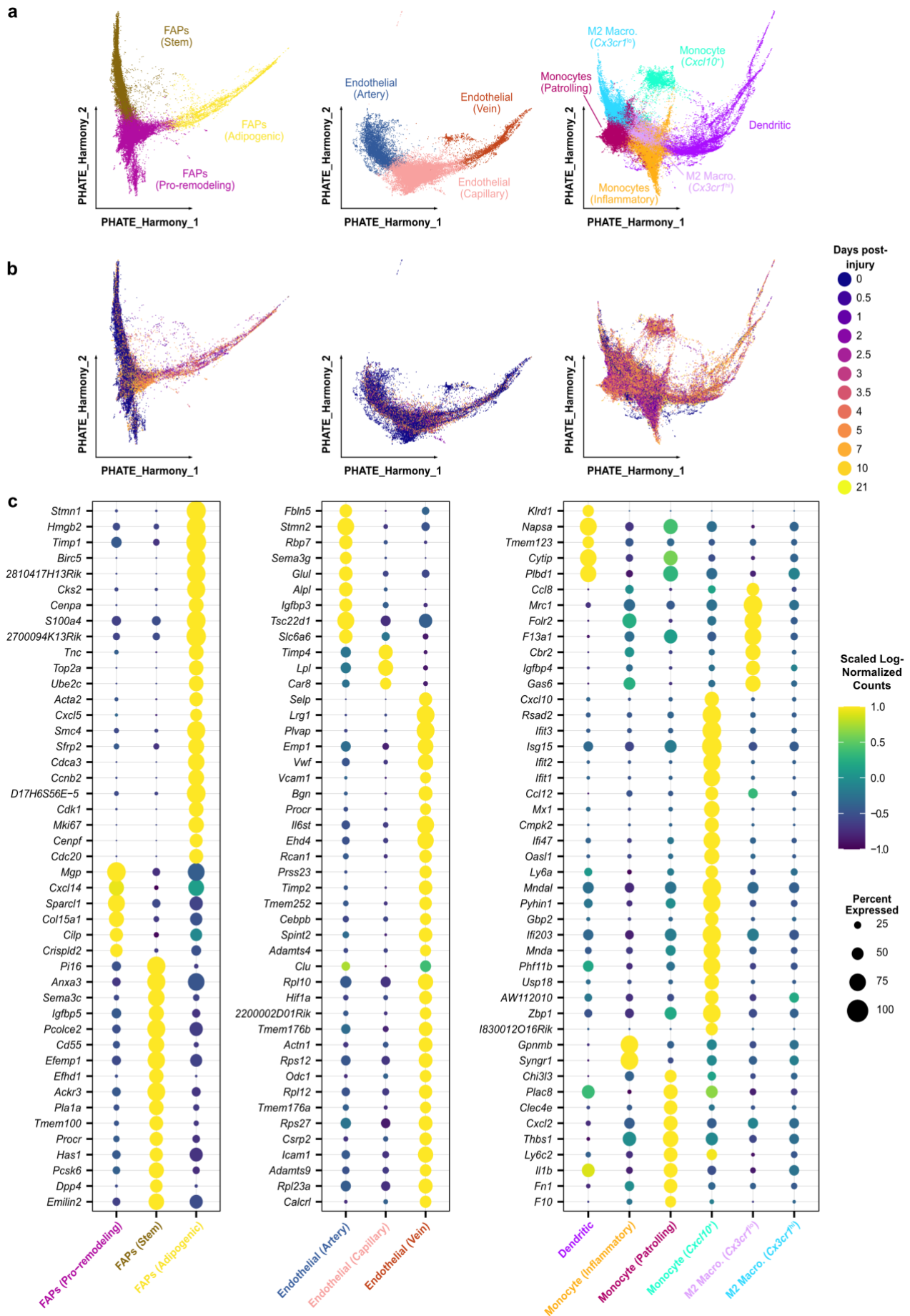


Figure S4. Sub-populations trajectories and differentially expressed marker genes. (a) PHATE visualization of FAP, endothelial, and myeloid immune cell sub-populations. Cells are colored by cell type, as shown in **Fig. 1c**. (b) PHATE visualization of these cell sub-populations shown by injury time points based on data source. (c) Dot plot showing the top 45 differentially expressed marker genes between each cell subtype across all data sources in the compendium. Average gene expression values are scaled (via Seurat). See **Methods** and **Sup. Files 4-6** for additional details.

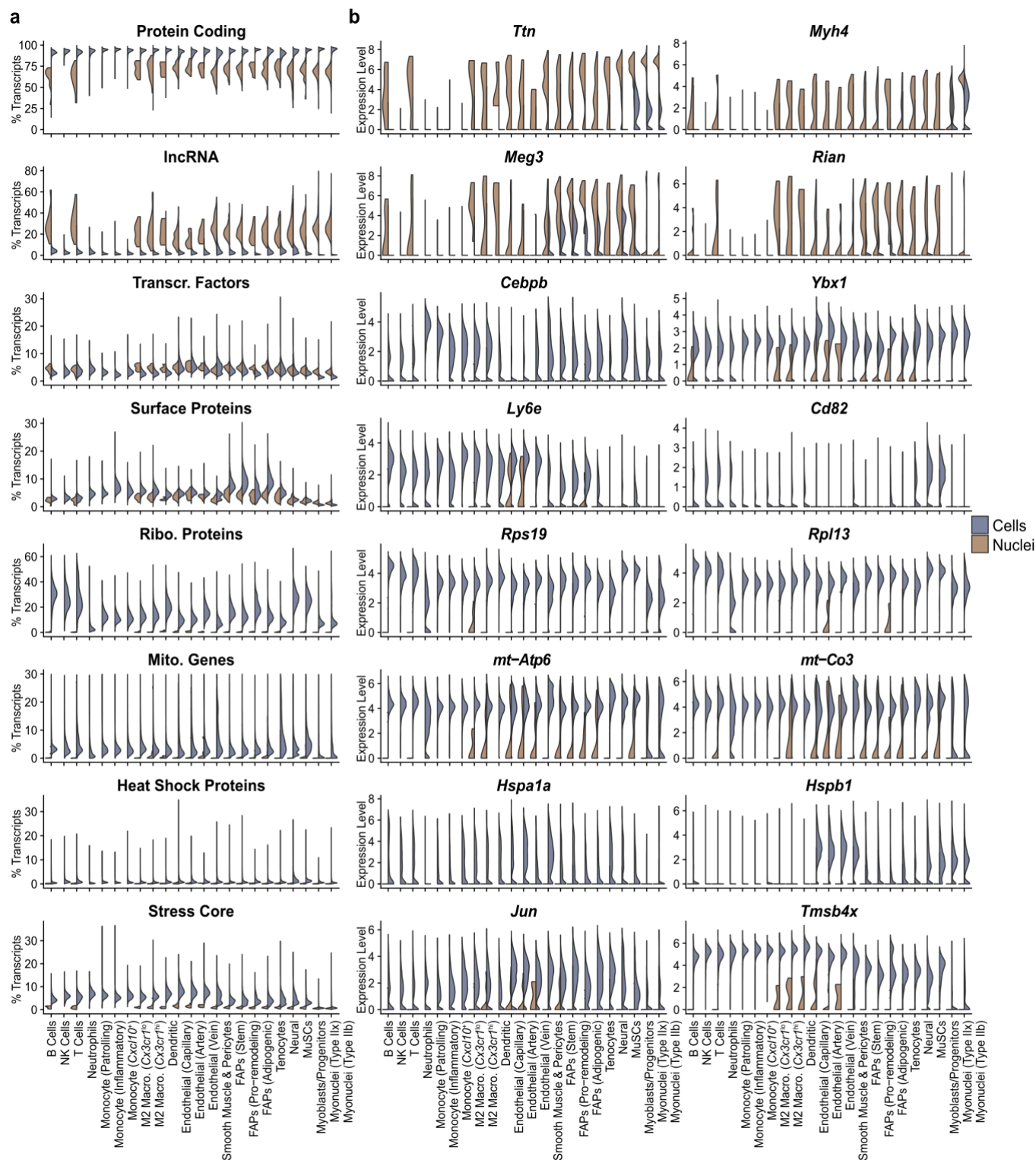


Figure S5. Cell type-specific differences in gene detection between single-cell and single-nucleus RNA sequencing. (a) For each cell type, the differential capture of select gene sets, organized by their encoded protein functions, are shown between cells and nuclei in paired violin plots. The y-axis shows the percent of total transcripts within each single cell/nucleus. **(b)** Example genes from each gene set shown in (a) are reported in the same row.

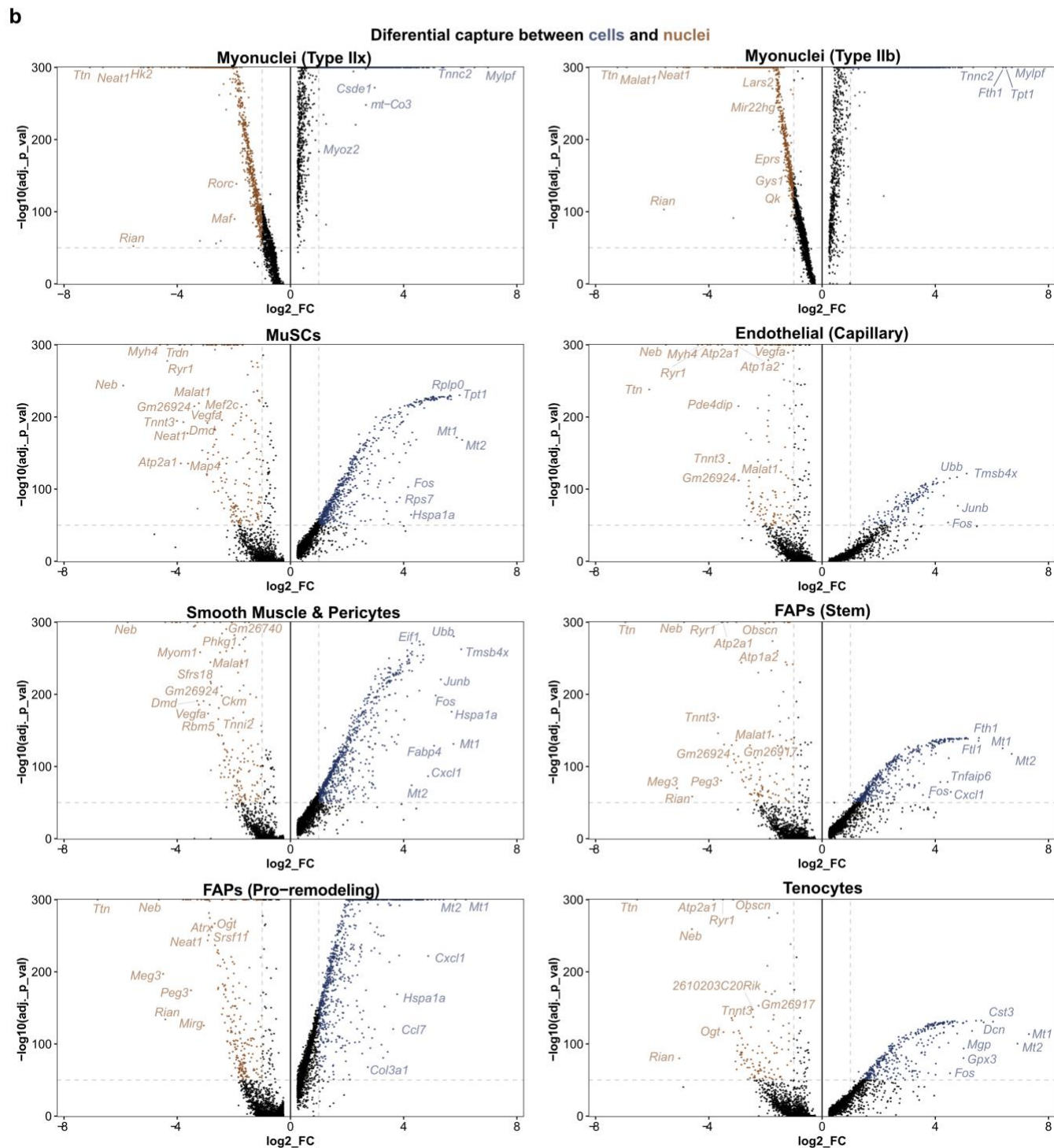
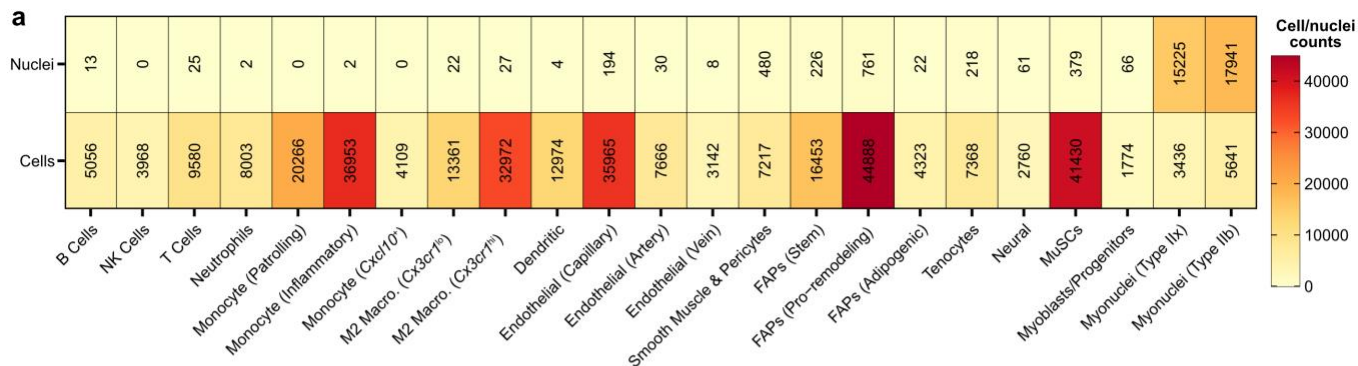


Figure S6. Cell type-specific differential gene detection between single cells and single-nuclei. (a) Abundance of single-cells and single-nuclei by cell type, as determined after Harmony integration, across all data sources in the compendium. **(b)** Differential gene analysis using a Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test between single-cell and single-nucleus data by cell type for 8 most abundant cell types in both assay sources. Differential expression results are presented as volcano plots with fold-change ratio defined as single-cell over single-nucleus.

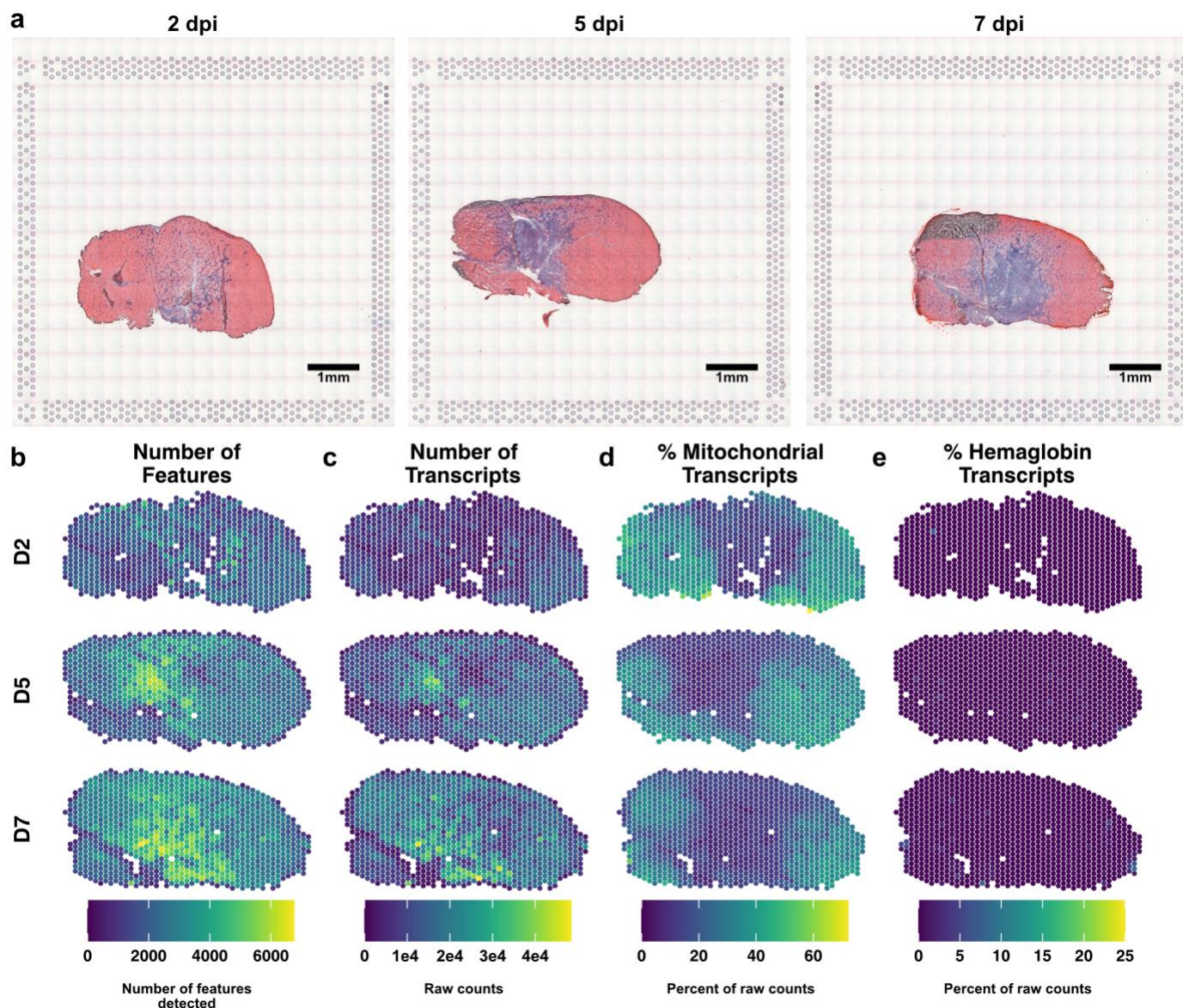


Figure S7. Quality metrics of Visium spatial RNA sequencing datasets. (a) Stained H&E images of the samples used in Visium spatial RNA sequencing, including the perimeter of each frame. Each square is 6mm by 6 mm. (b) Number of features detected, (c) number of transcripts detected, (d) percent of unique transcripts mapping to mitochondrial genes, and (e) percent of unique transcripts mapping to hemoglobin genes, plotted for each spot. Samples shown are tibialis anterior muscles, collected two (D2), five (D5), or seven (D7) days post-injury (notexin).