





















Epidermal progenitor	
p73	ddx4-2
tbb2b-3	nfic
fmr1n-2	elk1-4















Supplementary Figure 1. Identification and corroboration of shared cell types across postembryonic development (A) UMAPs representing putative cell types across postembryonic development with associated cluster numbers. Associated marker genes are in Supplementary Table 2. (B) Heatmap of Pearson correlation coefficients based on transcriptional profiles of all cell clusters from the postembryonic data sets with hierarchical clustering. HJ= hatchling juvenile, LJ= late juvenile, EA= early adult, A= Adult. (C) Left: Hatchling juvenile UMAP with putative cluster labels. Right: Gene ontology (GO) terms associated with each hatchling juvenile cluster based on highly expressed genes found within each cluster. (D) FISH of genes associated with each cluster, with markers from the same cell clusters showing similar gene expression patterns. Scale bars 100 µm. (E) UMAP showing *piwi-1* gene expression with enrichment in the central neoblast cluster as well as the putative epidermal and endodermal lineage-primed progenitors (top). UMAPs of Epidermal lineage-primed progenitor and differentiated populations depicted with *dlx* and *nfic* expression (middle). UMAP of endodermal lineage-primed progenitor and differentiated progenitor and differentiated endodermal + digestive cells depicted with *fabp5* expression (bottom).







b

Supplementary Figure 2. Merged postembryonic development UMAP recapitulates major shared cell types and highlights the presence of germline cells in adults (A) Merged postembryonic development UMAP with associated cluster numbers. (B) UMAP showing the 11 major shared cell types as well as the adult specific germline population. (C) Projections of putative germline markers in the merged postembryonic scRNA-seq data set. (D) FISH corroboration of germline markers in adult animals. Scale bars 200 µm. Germline clusters are annotated based on reconciliation of gene expression patterns in FISH experiments with the projection of gene expression onto the UMAP. Marker genes did not enable disambiguation of male versus female germline clusters.





abcb6-6 (Endodermal primed-progenitor)















foxA

RNAi

6/6

<mark>sap3</mark> ikzf-1

6/6

6/6

RNAi

Control

fabp5

Control foxA

RNAi

RNAi

Image: Control R













Supplementary Figure 3. Additional transcription factors expressed in putative specialized neoblast populations with gene expression studies (A) UMAP projection of transcription factors expressed in putative differentiation trajectories from URD analysis along with URD trajectories. URD schematic on the left depicts intermediate (pink), neoblast (green), and terminal (blue) cell assignments for trajectory inference of hatchling juvenile data. All transcription factors chosen as candidates were found to be expressed in their corresponding differentiated cell types and/or putative specialized neoblast populations. (B) URD trajectories of putative lineage-primed progenitors for the epidermal and endodermal lineages were placed in close relationship to differentiated epidermal and digestive cells. (C) Double FISH of the candidate transcription factors with the stem cell marker piwi-1 assessing co-expression (denoted by white arrowheads) during regeneration at 72hpa for putative endodermallike/digestive, neural, muscle, and epidermal specialized neoblasts (left) and in intact animals (right). Scale bars 10 µm. (D) External morphological assessment of regenerating fragments at 7dpa shows animals with blastemas and regenerated heads and tails in every RNAi condition except for foxA RNAi, where animals failed to regenerate head blastemas (denoted by white arrowhead) and pointed tails (denoted by yellow arrowhead). (E) RNAi of putative specialized neoblast transcription factor leads to loss of differentiated cell type expression during regeneration. Regenerating head fragments are shown 7dpa corresponding to the tail fragments in Fig. 3c. Scale bars 100 µm. (F) Additional RNAi of putative specialized neoblast transcription factor leads to loss or reduction of differentiated cell type expression during regeneration. Regenerating head and tail fragments are shown 7dpa with cell-type gene expression denoted in magenta. Scale bars 100 µm. (G) Phylogenetic trees for transcription factors associated with putative specialized neoblasts. Schematics of regenerating Hofstenia fragments in (D-F) reprinted from Cell Reports, Volume 32, Issue 9, Ramirez, A.N., Loubet-Senear, K., & Srivastava, M., A Regulatory Program for Initiation of Wnt Signaling during Posterior Regeneration, 108098, Copyright (2020), with permission from Elsevier.







29dpa











f



4 2 0 -2 -4 Supplementary Figure 4. Merged regeneration UMAP of scRNA-seq and cluster-specific responses to the Egr-GRN (A) UMAPs representing putative cell types across regeneration with associated cluster numbers. (B) UMAP of merged regeneration scRNA-seq data colored by shared cell types over the regeneration time course sampled showing changes in the germline population over time. (C) UMAP of merged regeneration scRNA-seq data. Associated marker genes are in Supplementary Table 9. (D) UMAP of merged regeneration scRNA-seq data composed of cells from each of the regeneration time points, with no regeneration-specific cluster clearly identifiable. (E) Left: Schematic of ventral view of adult tail fragment with putative reproductive structures in white. Right: FISH of germline markers *pa1b3-2* (top) and *cgn11-2* (bottom) in regenerating adult tail fragments over the course of 29 days (expression denoted by white arrowhead; background expression seen in *cgn11-2* at 8dpa and 29dpa). Scale bars 200 µm. (F) Cluster-specific expression of Egr-GRN. Cells from the merged regeneration data were used to generate a heatmap depicting average expression, with putative identity labeled based on similarity to the shared cell types from the postembryonic data and cluster number from the UMAP in Fig. S4c.



b













0

Tails



36/36

36/36



12/12



р





30/36

pha-1 gad-1

36/36

r

11/12







n

Supplementary Figure 5. Specialized neoblasts in postembryonic development and regeneration (A) Projection of sox-1 and traf2 genes in the hatchling juvenile UMAP supports their putative neural identity. (B) Egr-GRN members nrg-2, nrg-1, and wie-1 are not expressed in neoblasts at 6hpa in Fig. 5b so they were not included in the heatmap. (C) Heatmaps of Pearson correlation coefficients based on transcriptional profiles of all neoblast subpopulations from the regeneration (left) and postembryonic (right) neoblasts. (D) UMAP of merged postembryonic development neoblast subpopulations with differentially expressed marker gene overlaid. (E) UMAP of merged postembryonic development neoblasts showing cell cycle phase. (F) UMAP of merged regeneration neoblast subpopulations showing that clusters are composed of cells from each of the regeneration time points, including the $H3.3^+$ population. (G) UMAP of merged regeneration neoblasts showing cell cycle phase. (H) Left: Alignment of H3.3 variant protein sequences from *Hofstenia miamia*. Previous work¹⁰⁰ highlights a major diagnostic character, the core histone fold. Right: A schematic of the amino acid residues at this core histone fold showing that Hofstenia does have a H3.3 variant with the AAIG residues and, in addition, H3.3 variants (named H3.3 and H3.3-2) with a G->L substitution. (I) UMAP of merged regeneration scRNA-seq data showing H3.3 variant gene expression with H3.3 and H3.3-2 enriched and expressed in the neoblast population. (J) Nucleotide alignment of H3.3 and H3.3-2 with distinct sequence differences. (K) Left: FISH reveals that H3.3-2 (magenta) is expressed more broadly and lacks expression in large, midbody cells relative to H3.3. Scale bar 100 µm. Right: Double FISH of H3.3-2 (magenta) and piwi-1 (green) corroborate broad expression of H3.3-2 and shows high level co-expression (denoted by white arrowhead). Zoom-in region denoted by red dotted square. Scale bars 100 µm for 10x magnification and 50 µm for zoom-in. (L) Diagram depicting the schema for single and double amputations used during RNAi. (M) RNAi of putative unspecialized neoblast subset markers, H3.3 and H3.3-2, leads to no major impact on the visible morphology of the regenerating head and tail fragments after the first amputation. There is proper blastema formation in all regenerating fragments (denoted by white arrowheads). Regenerating head and tail fragments are shown 3 days post amputation (3dpa). Scale bars 100 µm. (N) RNAi of putative unspecialized neoblast subset markers, H3.3 and H3.3-2, leads to proper blastema formation (denoted by white arrowhead) in all H3.3-2 fragments and head fragments from H3.3; however, there is a lack of blastema formation (denoted by yellow arrowhead) found in H3.3 tail fragments after a second amputation. Regenerating head and tail fragments are shown 3 days post amputation (3dpa). Scale bars 100 µm. (O) RNAi of putative unspecialized neoblast subset marker, H3.3, corroborated by FISH with expression in the anterior region of the control fragment (denoted by white

arrowhead) and lack of expression in the anterior region of the H3.3 RNAi tail fragment (denoted by yellow arrowhead). H3.3-2 expression does not seem impacted in the H3.3 RNAi condition (denoted by white arrowheads). Regenerating tail fragments are shown 3 days post amputation (3dpa) after a second amputation. Scale bars 100 µm. (P) RNAi of putative unspecialized neoblast subset marker, H3.3, leads to a loss of major anterior structures, including the nervous system (green) and the pharynx (magenta). Control RNAi showing proper neural expression (gad-1) and pharyngeal expression (pha-1) in the anterior region of regenerating tail fragments (denoted by white arrowhead). H3.3 RNAi showing lack of expression of both neural gene expression (green) and pharyngeal gene expression (magenta) in the anterior of regenerating tail fragments (denoted by yellow arrowhead). H3.3-2 RNAi showing the return of concentrated neural gene expression (green) and pharyngeal gene expression (magenta) in the anterior of regenerating tail fragments (denoted by red arrowhead). Regenerating tail fragments are shown 7 days post amputation (7dpa) after a second amputation. Scale bars 100 µm. (Q) RNAi of putative unspecialized neoblast subset marker, H3.3, leads to diminished expression of piwi-1⁺ cells (green) marked by vax, foxF, and foxJ1 (magenta) which are associated with neural, muscle and epidermal lineages. Images are taken at the wound site at 72hpa. Scale bars 10 µm. (R) UMAP of merged regeneration neoblast subpopulations showing FoxO and tbx gene expression. Schematics of regenerating Hofstenia fragments in (M-P) reprinted from Cell Reports, Volume 32, Issue 9, Ramirez, A.N., Loubet-Senear, K., & Srivastava, M., A Regulatory Program for Initiation of Wnt Signaling during Posterior Regeneration, 108098, Copyright (2020), with permission from Elsevier.