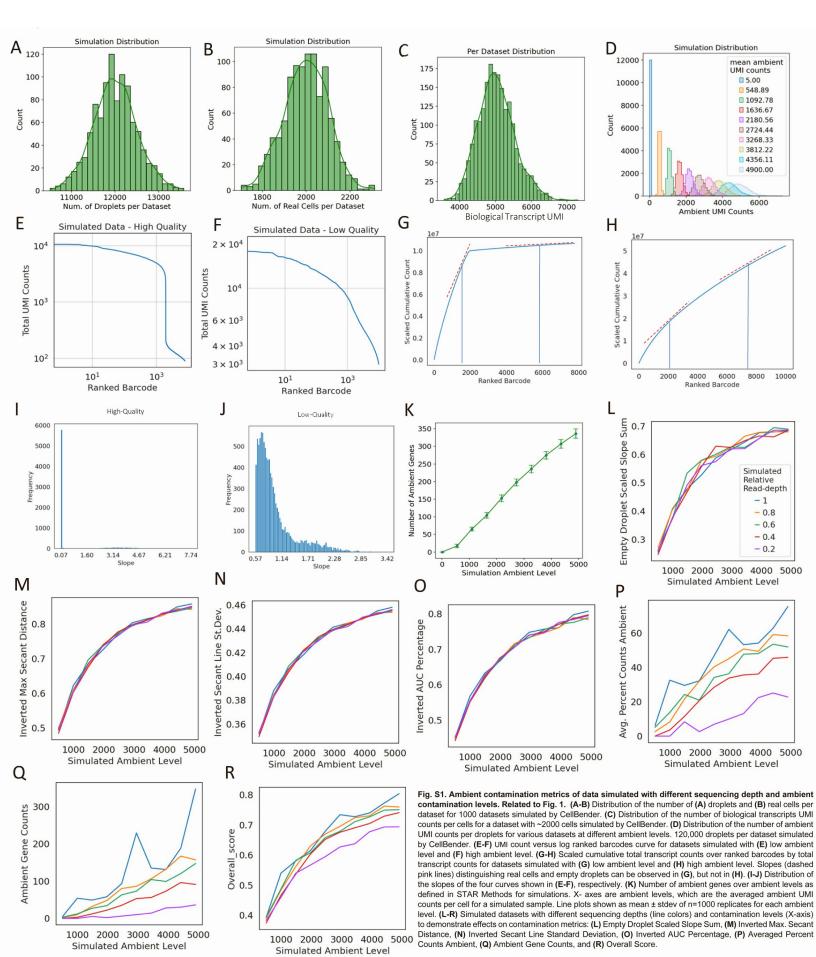
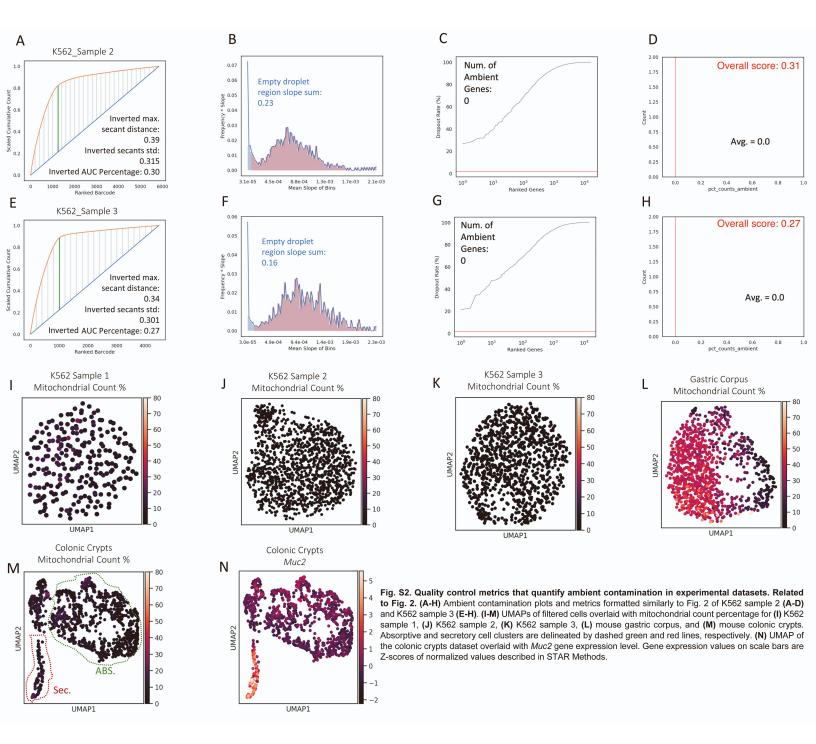
Supplemental information

A contamination focused approach for optimizing

the single-cell RNA-seq experiment

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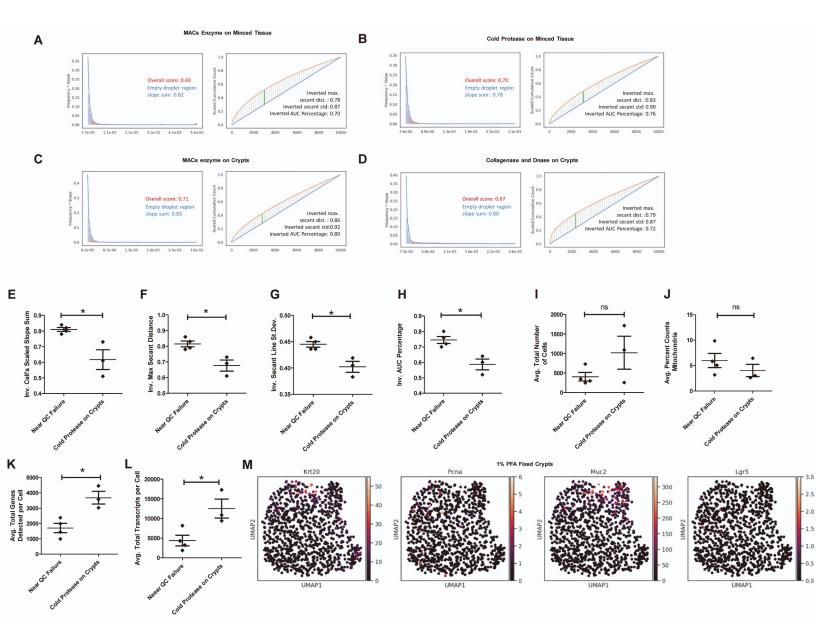


Fig. S3. Quantitative assessment pre-encapsulation factors that affect data quality. Related to Fig. 3. (A-D) Ambient contamination plots formatted similarly to Fig. 1 derived from colonic datasets generated using various dissociation protocols, showing near QC failure (MACs enzyme on minced tissue, cold protease on minced tissue, MACs enzyme on crypts, and Collagenase/Dnase on crypts). **(E-L)** Quantification of **(E-H)** contamination and **(I-L)** standard metrics comparing near QC failure runs and cold protease dissociation on crypts. Mean with SEM as error bars for n=3 or 4 samples. *p<0.05 by t-test. **(M)** UMAP visualization colored according to gene expression for cell type markers for 1% PFA fixation colonic crypt scRNA-seq dataset. Gene expression values on scale bars are Z-scores of normalized values described in STAR Methods.

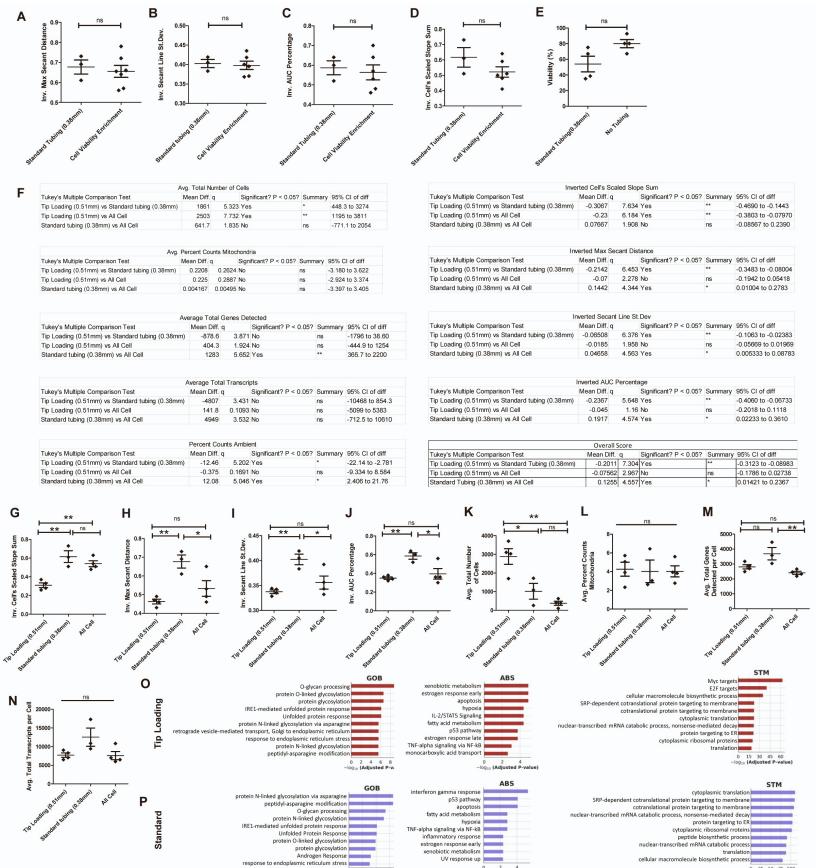


Fig. S4. Evaluation of post-dissociation factors in affecting data quality. Related to Fig. 4 (A-D) Contamination metrics on standard tubing and standard tubing post cell viability enrichment datasets. Mean with SEM as error bars for n=3 or 6 samples.(C)Cell viability of cells exiting 20 cm of 0.38mm tubing or directly from the syringe pump. (F) Table of Tukey's post-test values calculated for each metric. (G-N) Quantification of (G-J) contamination and (K-N) standard metrics comparing various microfluidics manipulations. Mean with SEM as error bars for n=3 or 4 samples. *p<0.05, **p<0.01 by ANOVA followed by Tukey post-test. (O-P) Comparison of functional enrichment analysis datasets derived from (O) tip loading (higher data quality) and (P) standard loading (lower data quality) looking at Goblet (GOB), absorptive (ABS) and stem (STM) cells.

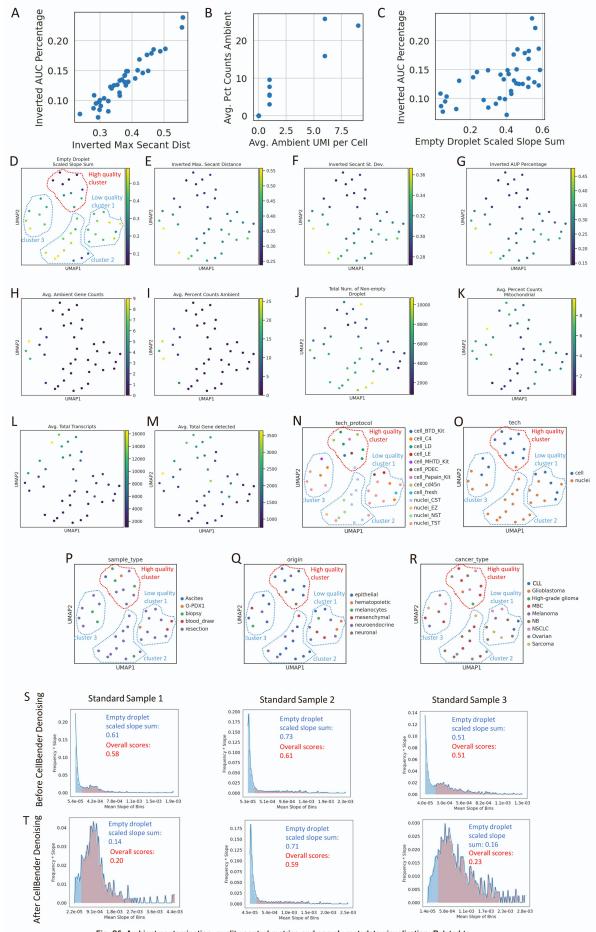


Fig. S5. Ambient contamination, quality control metrics and sample metadata visualization. Related to Fig. 5 (A-C) Correlation of (A) Inverted Max Secant Dist vs. Inverted AUC Percentage, (B) Avg. Ambient UMI per Cell vs. Avg. Pct Counts Ambient, and (C) Empty Droplet Scaled Slope Sum vs. Inverted AUC Percentage, (D-R) UMAPs of ambient contamination and standard QC metric scores overlaid with (D) empty droplet slope sum, (E) inverted maximal secant distance, (F) inverted secant line standard deviation, (G) inverted AUC percentage, (H) average ambient gene counts, (I) average percentage counts of ambient genes, (J) total number of cells (K) average percentage counts of mitochondrial genes, (L) average total transcript counts per cell, (M) average total gene per cell, (N) isolation technique, (O) technique x protocol combination, (P) sample type, (Q) tissue origin, (R) cancer type. The high-quality cluster is circled in red dash line, and low-quality clusters are circled in blue dash lines. Abbreviations same as Fig.5. (S) Scaled Slope Sum contamination metric of 3 low quality datasets before CellBender Denoising. (T) Resultant Scaled Slope Sum contamination metrics applied to the same datasets in S after CellBender Denoising.

Table S1. Quality Control Metrics on Experimental Data with Various Degrees of Quality. Related to Table 1.

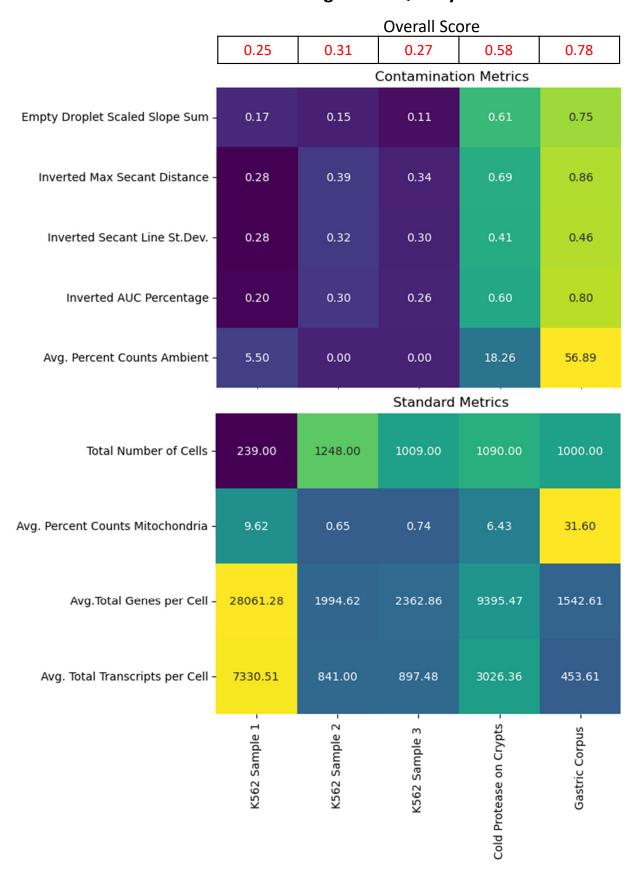


Table S2. Quality Control Metrics on Minced Tissue Dissociation under Different Loading Condition. Related to Table 2.

