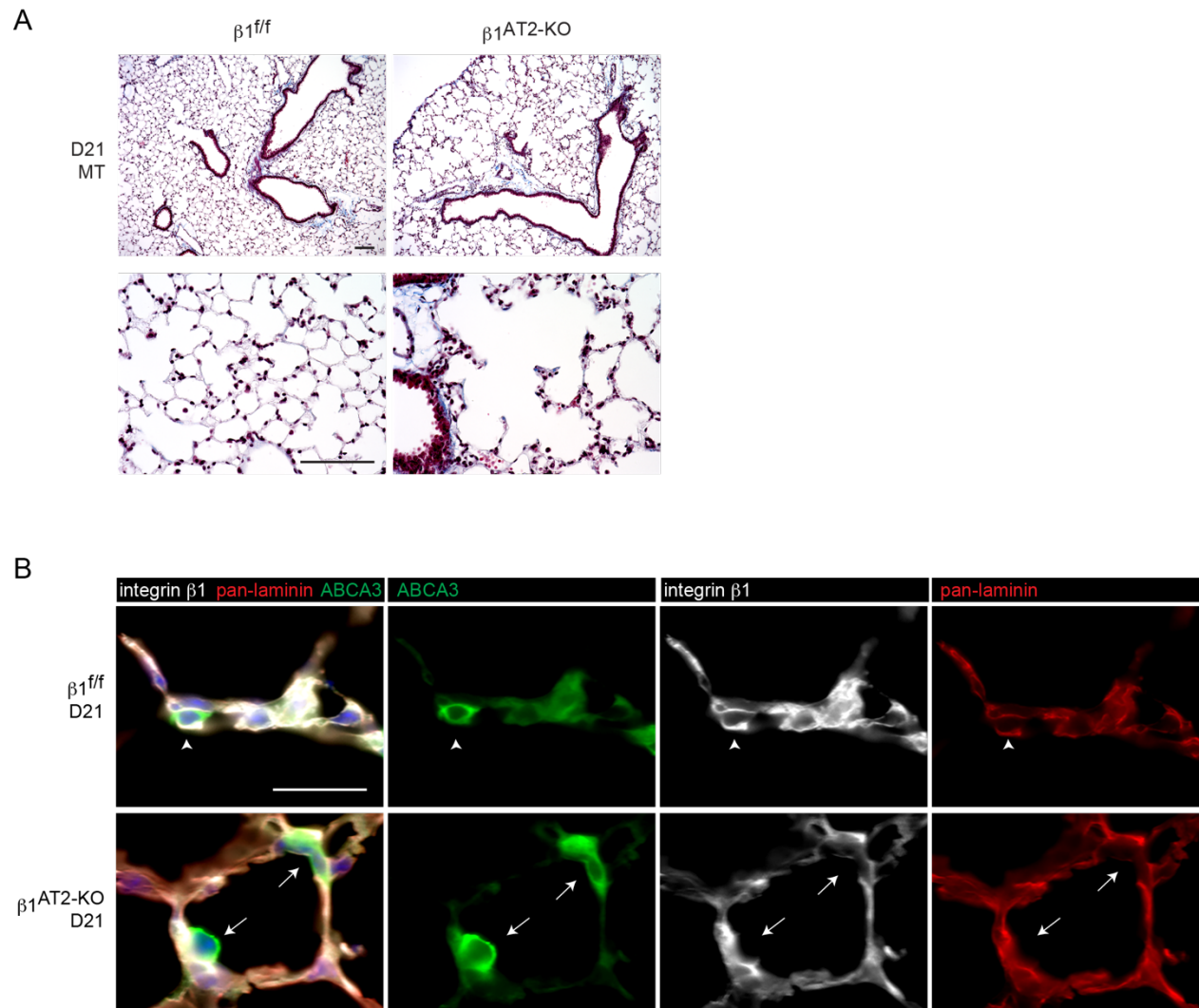
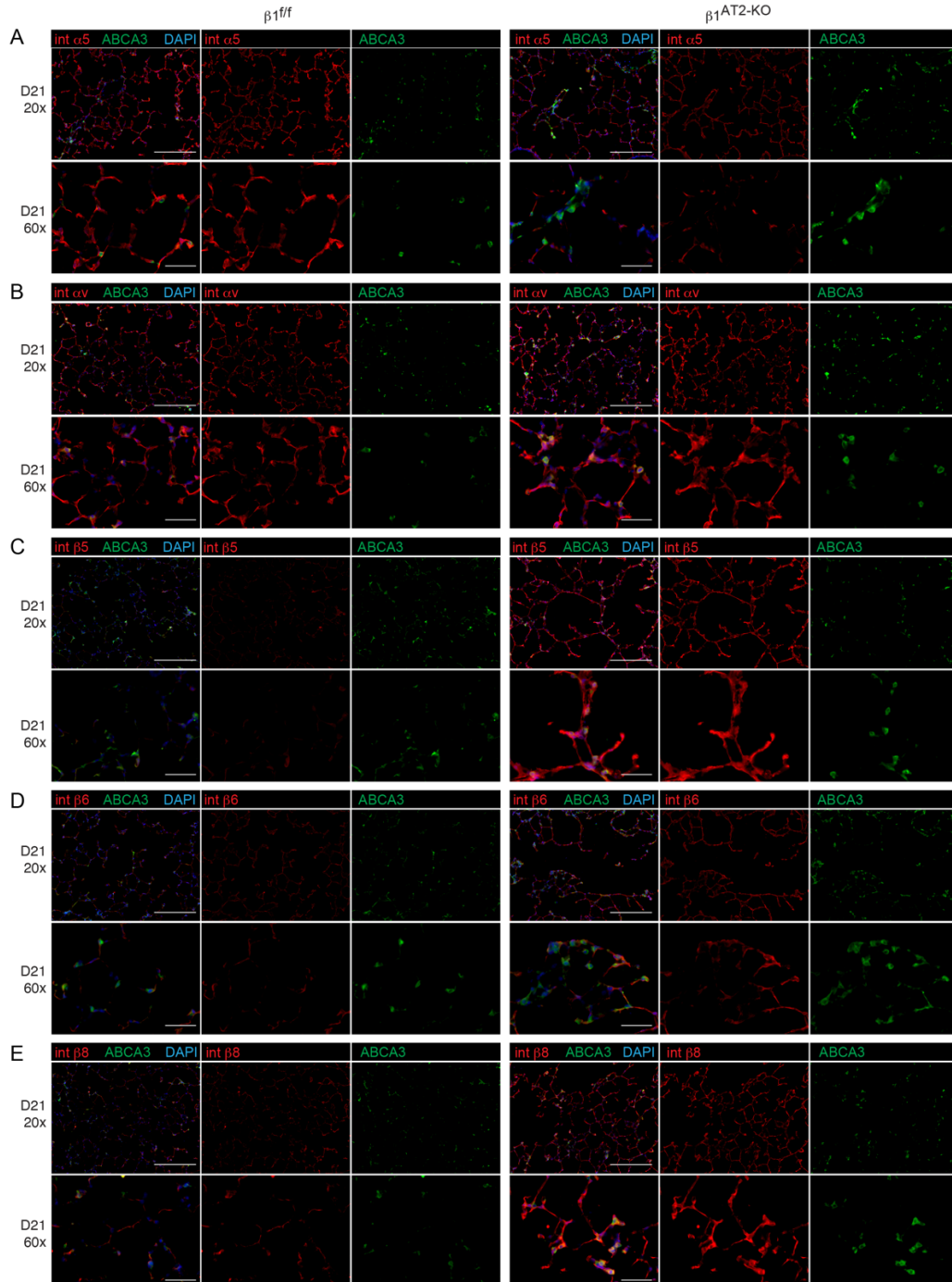


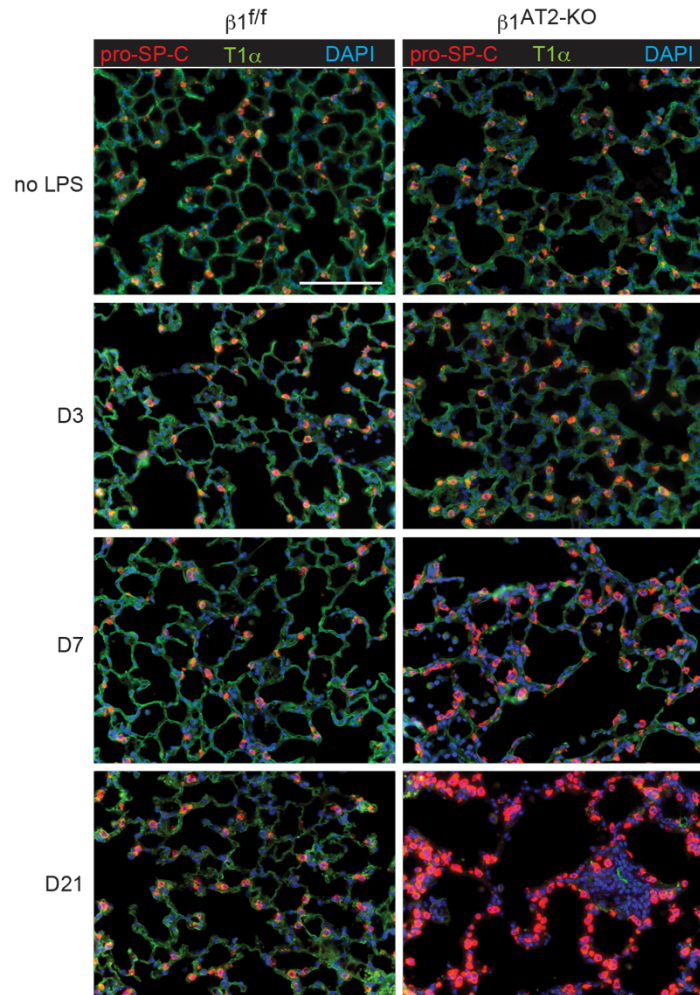
**Supplemental Figure 1. Emphysema in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice develops during alveolar repair, independent of acute inflammation.** (A) Kaplan-Meier 21-day survival curve following intratracheal LPS administration demonstrates significantly decreased survival in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice compared to control  $\beta 1^{ff}$  littermates (44% survival in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice compared to 93% in  $\beta 1^{ff}$  mice,  $n=15$   $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  and 14  $\beta 1^{ff}$  mice,  $*p=0.0051$ , Chi square 7.855 by log-rank test). (B) Neutrophil counts are increased at day 7 and day 21 in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  BAL compared to  $\beta 1^{ff}$  BAL ( $n=6-19$  mice/group.  $p=0.0005$  for D7,  $p=0.0162$  for D21 by two-tailed t-test). (C) CD68 immunostain demonstrates that  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs contain increased macrophages 21 days post-LPS, quantified in (D),  $20.6 \pm 2.9$  CD68+ cells/ field in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs versus  $8.2 \pm 0.2$  CD68+ cells/ field in  $\beta 1^{ff}$  lungs ( $n=7$  mice/ group,  $p=0.001$ ,  $t=4.331$ ,  $df=12$ ). (E) Hematoxylin and eosin-stained lung sections of  $\beta 1^{ff}$  and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice administered doxycycline 5 days after intratracheal LPS dose, demonstrating emphysema at 21 days after LPS in the absence of acute inflammation in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs. (F) Mean linear intercept quantified emphysematous alveolar remodeling in delayed doxycycline  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs at 21 days post-LPS,  $28.3 \pm 1.3$   $\mu m$  in  $\beta 1^{ff}$  lungs vs.  $37.5 \pm 1.8$   $\mu m$  in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs ( $n=6$  mice/ group,  $p=0.0017$  by two-tailed t-test).  $*p < 0.05$ . Scale bar = 100  $\mu m$  for C and high-power insets in E; scale bar = 200  $\mu m$  for low-power fields in E.



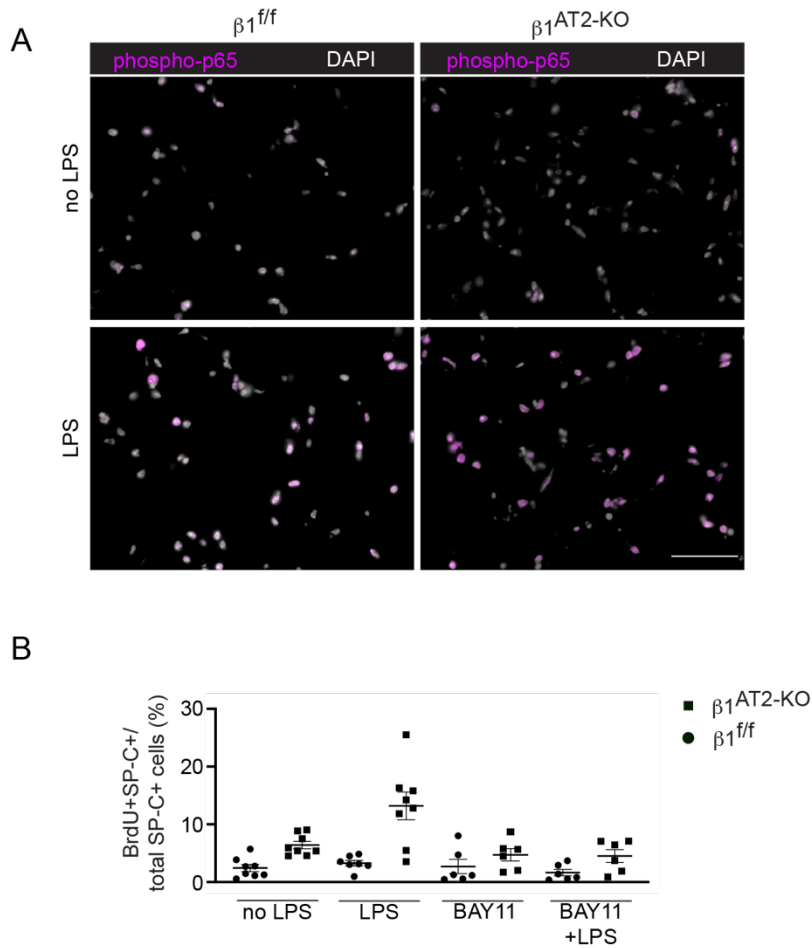
**Supplemental Figure 2.  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice do not develop fibrosis from LPS-induced lung injury.** (A) Lung sections from  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice with Masson's trichrome staining (MT) show no obvious fibrotic phenotype at 21 days after LPS treatment. (B) Lung sections immunostained for integrin  $\beta 1$  (white), pan-laminin (red), and the AT2 marker ABCA3 (green) demonstrate continued loss of  $\beta 1$  in AT2 cells 21 days after LPS treatment in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs (arrows), while  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  AT2 cells express  $\beta 1$  (arrowheads). The basement membrane in  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs exhibit comparable pan-laminin content and localization 21 days after LPS treatment. Scale bar = 100  $\mu m$  for A (both low and high-power images); scale bar = 25  $\mu m$  for B.



**Supplemental Figure 3.  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice exhibit increased expression of non- $\beta 1$ -containing RGD-binding integrin subunits in late repair.  $\beta 1^{ff}$  and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lung sections harvested 21 days after LPS were immunostained for integrin subunits (red, as above) and the AT2 marker ABCA3 (green). Scale bar = 200  $\mu m$  for 20x images and 50  $\mu m$  for 60x images.**

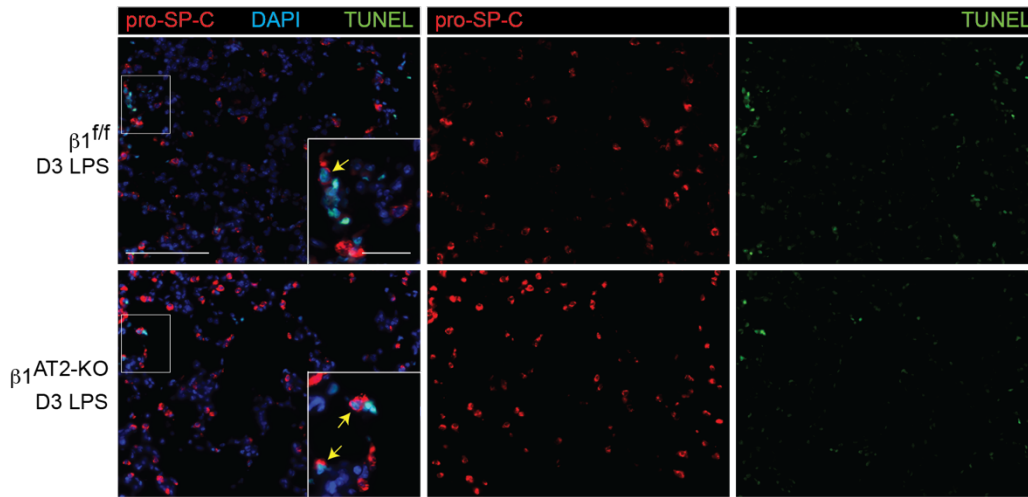


**Supplemental Figure 4.  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice accumulate increased pro-SP-C+ AT2 cells and decreased AT1 marker T1 $\alpha$  throughout repair.** Lung sections immunostained for pro-SP-C (red) and T1 $\alpha$  (green) demonstrate increased AT2 cells and decreased T1 $\alpha$  in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs by day 7 (D7) post-injury. At day 21 after LPS (D21), pro-SP-C+ cover the alveolar septa in heavily injured areas in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs. Scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m.

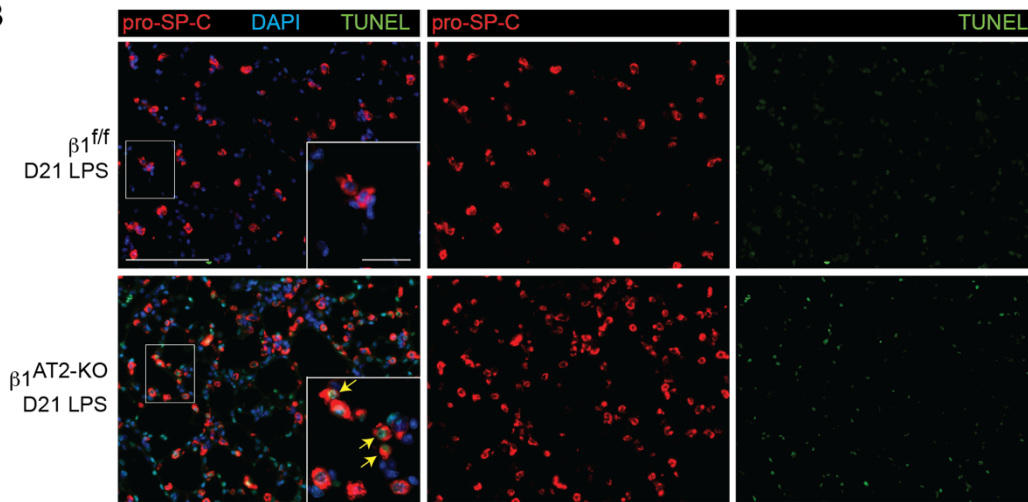


**Supplemental Figure 5. LPS-induced inflammation induced *ex vivo* in PCLS.** (A) PCLS treated with 62.5 ng/ml LPS induced NF- $\kappa$ B activation *ex vivo* as detected by nuclear phospho-p65 immunostain (pp65 in magenta, DAPI in white). (B) Individual values for proliferating (BrdU+) AT2 cells (pro-SP-C+) as a percent of total number of pro-SP-C+ cells. This data is presented as grouped line data with analysis by two-way ANOVA for genotype and treatment in Figure 4B, with statistics in Supplemental Table 1. \*  $p < 0.05$ . Scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m for A.

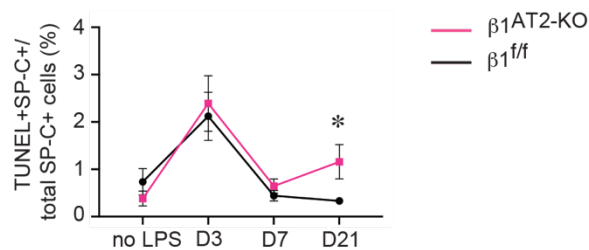
A



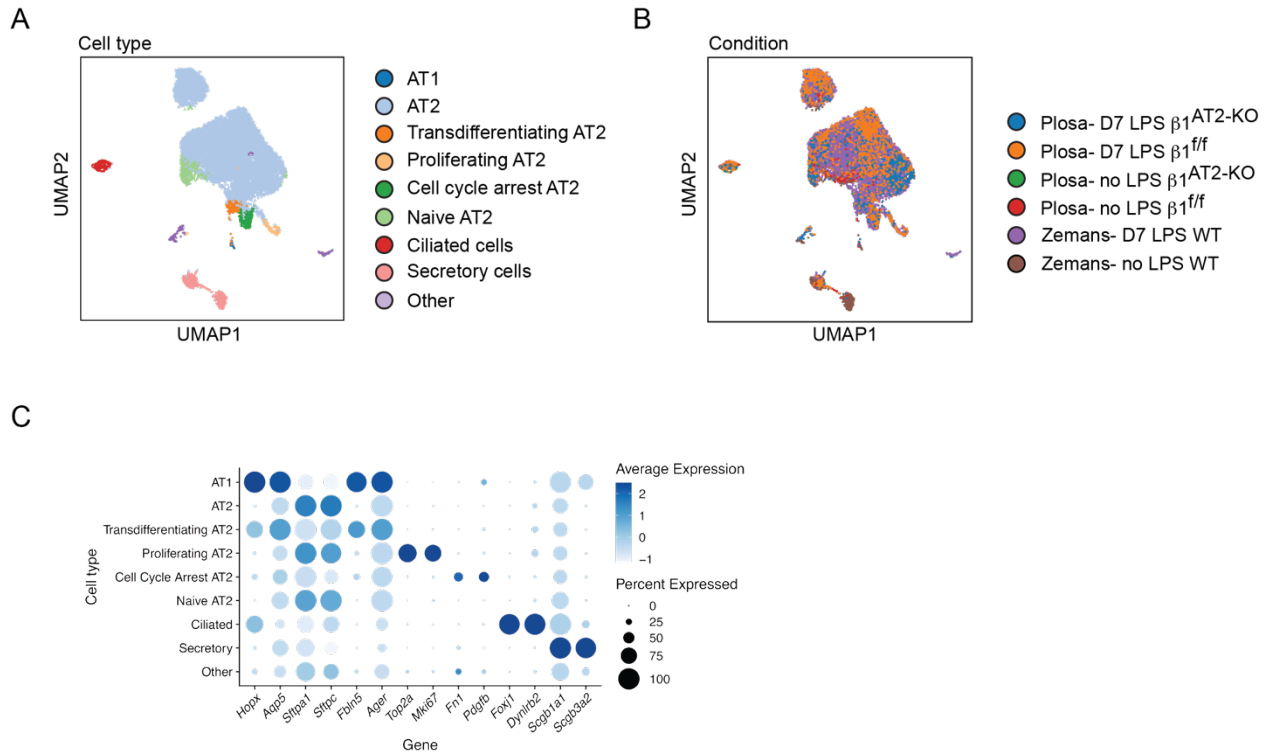
B



C

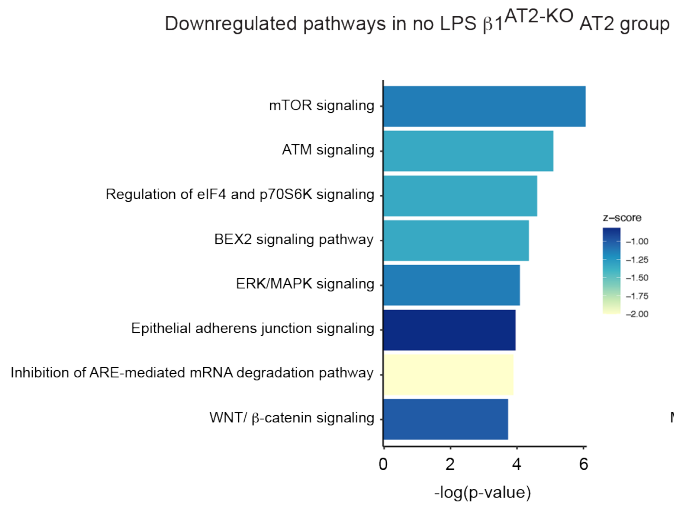


**Supplemental Figure 6. Increased apoptotic AT2 cells in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice in late repair.** (A-B) Immunodetection for apoptotic (by TUNEL assay) pro-SP-C+ AT2 cells at day three (D3) and day 21 (D21) after LPS treatment. (C) Quantification of TUNEL/pro-SP-C dual + cells per total number pro-SP-C+ cells shows a modest increase in apoptotic AT2 cells at D21 in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs compared to  $\beta 1^{ff}$  lungs (n=6-18 mice/ group, 10 sections/ mouse;  $p=0.312$  for no LPS mice;  $p=0.7348$  at D3;  $p=0.2748$  at D7;  $p=0.0414$  at D21). \*  $p < 0.05$ . Scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m for low power in A and B; scale bar = 25  $\mu$ m for insets in A and B. Two-tailed t-test was used to compare genotypes at each time point in C.

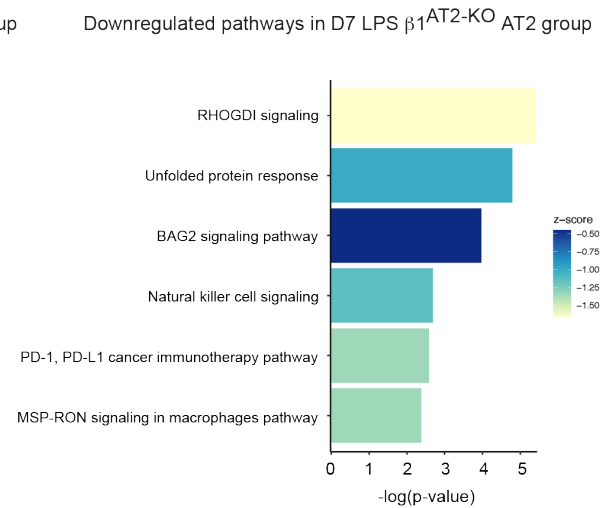


**Supplemental Figure 7. Integration of single-cell sequencing data from this study and from Riemondy et al. 2019 indicates that similar cell types are present in both studies.** Cell types were annotated according to marker gene expression patterns from Riemondy et al. 2019. **(A)** UMAP embedding of the integrated dataset with 15,154 cells is colored by cell type. **(B)** UMAP embedding colored by condition where cells from this study (Plosa), Riemondy et al. 2019 (Zemans), where each condition has individual colors (wild-type mice denoted WT). **(C)** Marker gene expression for each annotated cell type displayed in a dot plot where higher expression is represented as a darker color. The size of the dot indicates proportion of cells expressing each marker.

A



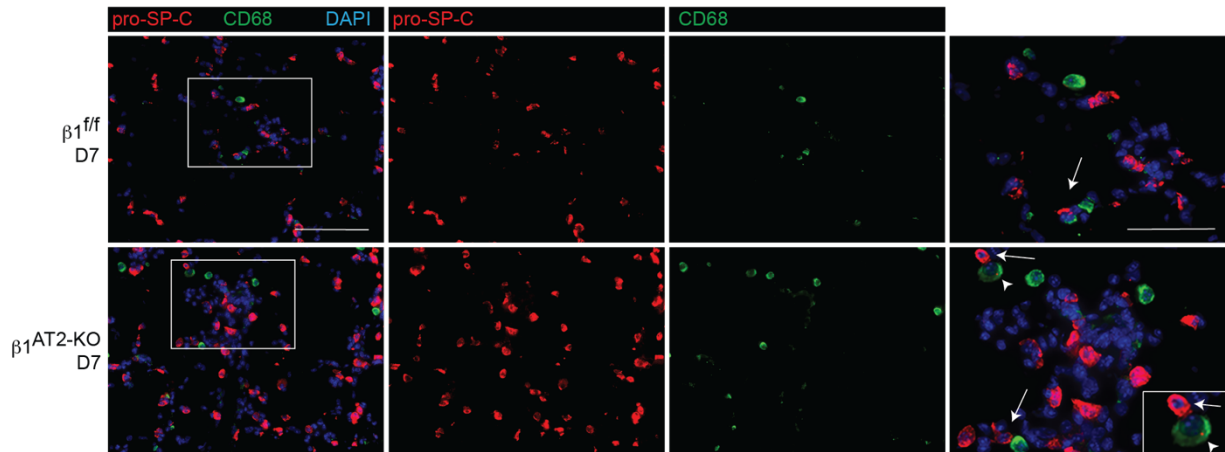
B



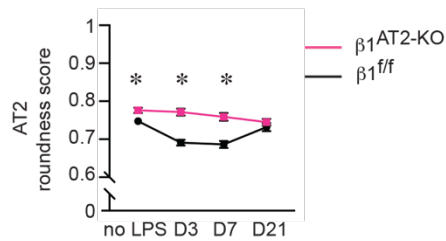
**Supplemental Figure 8. Downregulated pathways identified by Ingenuity Pathway Analysis.** (A) Downregulated pathways identified by Ingenuity Pathway Analysis on AT2 group from uninjured  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs. (B) Downregulated pathways by Ingenuity Pathway Analysis on AT2 group from  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs at day 7 after LPS injury.



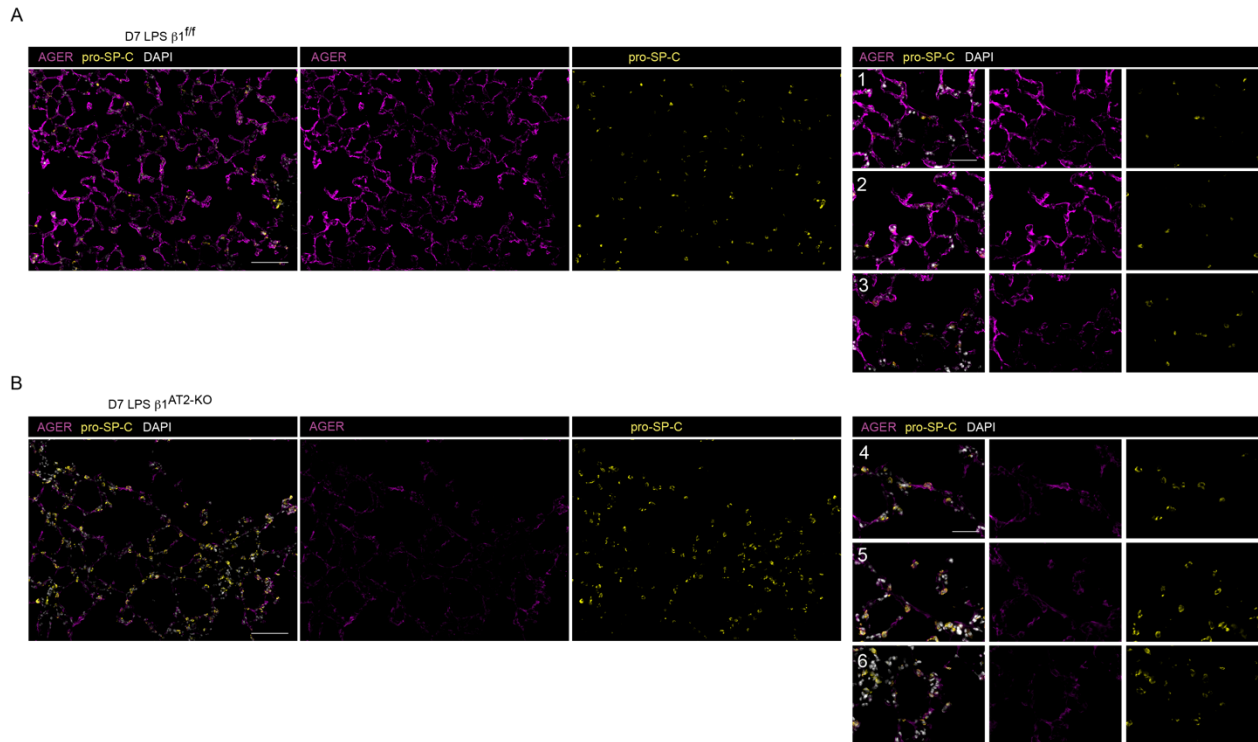
A



B

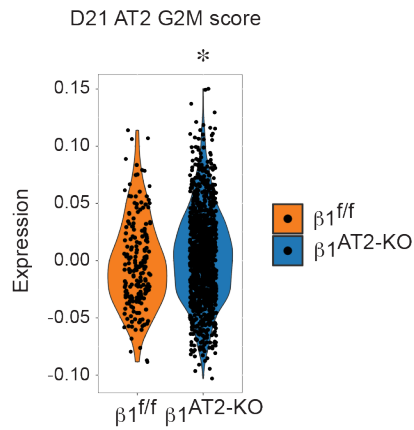


**Supplemental Figure 9. Roundness score is calculated from pro-SP-C+ / CD68- cells (AT2 cells exclusive of efferocytosing macrophages) at seven days after LPS treatment. (A)** Representative images of day seven (D7)  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  and  $\beta 1^{ff}$  lung sections immunostained for pro-SP-C (red) and CD68 (green) demonstrates few instances of macrophages efferocytosing AT2 cells (denoted by arrowhead) versus closely adjacent AT2 cells to macrophages (arrows). D7 cell shape metrics are based on this immunostaining (Figure 5C-D). **(B)** Roundness score calculated from pro-SP-C+ cells from uninjured, day 3, day 7, and day 21 LPS-treated  $\beta 1^{ff}$  and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice ( $\geq 35$  cells measured/ mouse from at least 3 different sections,  $n=6-8$  mice/ group, two-tailed t-test comparing genotypes at each time point,  $p=0.0222$  for uninjured mice;  $p<0.0001$  at D3;  $p=0.0003$  at D7;  $p=0.3641$  at D21). \*  $p < 0.05$ . Scale bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$  for low-power in A, 50  $\mu\text{m}$  for inset.

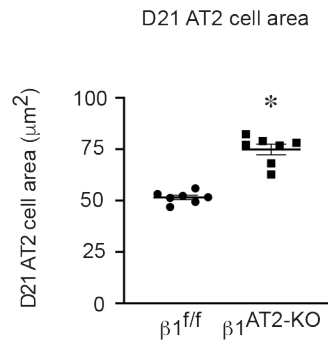


**Supplemental Figure 10. (A-B)** Representative single channel low-power images of day seven  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  (A) and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  (B) lung sections immunostained for AGER (purple) and pro-SP-C (gold) with DAPI nuclear probe (white). Scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m for low-power in A and B, 50  $\mu$ m for numbered inset.

A

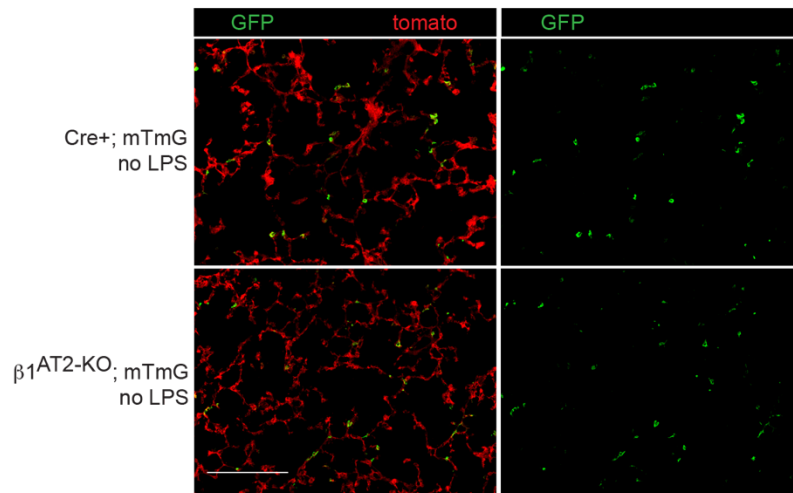


B

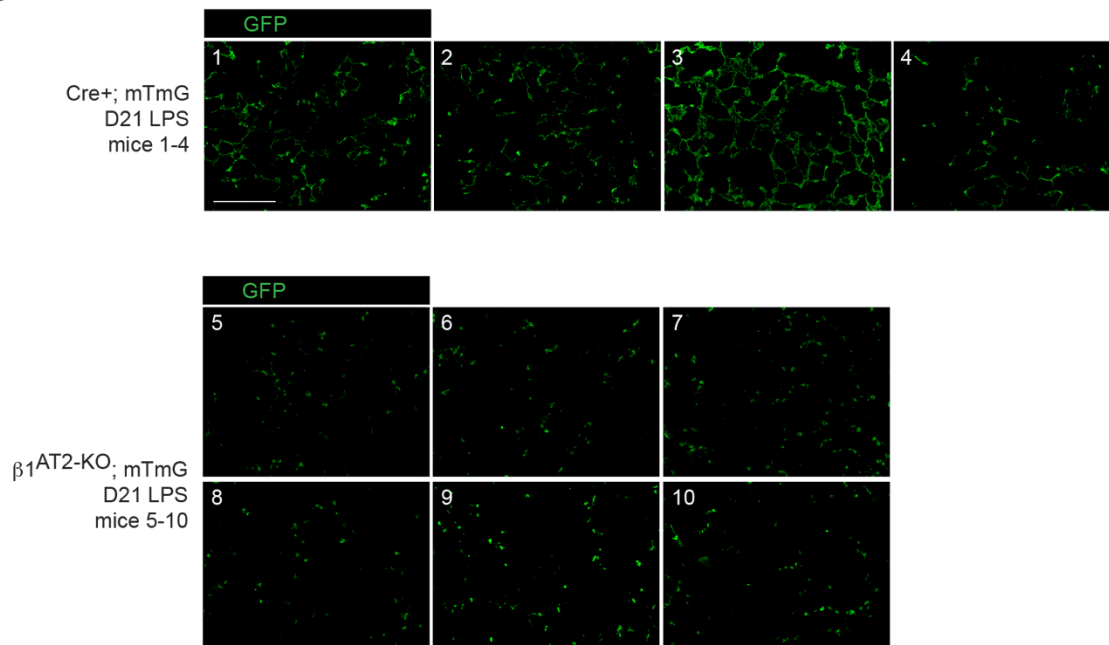


**Supplemental Figure 11. (A)** G2M proliferation score demonstrates sustained AT2 proliferation at 21 days after LPS injury in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs (mean G2M score  $0.00385793 \pm 0.03973903$  for  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  AT2 cells vs.  $-0.0019844 \pm 0.036727215$  for  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  AT2 cells, #  $p = 0.01789$ ). **(B)** Area of pro-SP-C+/CD68- AT2 cells from D21 LPS-treated  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice ( $51.5 \pm 1.1 \mu m^2$  in  $\beta 1^{f/f}$  lungs compared to  $74.9 \pm 2.6 \mu m^2$  in  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  lungs,  $n = 7 \beta 1^{f/f}$  and  $7 \beta 1^{AT2-KO}$  mice,  $\geq 50$  cells measured/ mouse; cells analyzed from 5 different sections, two-tailed t-test,  $p=0.0001$ ).

A



B



**Supplemental Figure 12.** (A) Merge and single channel GFP panel images of uninjured Cre+; mTmG and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}; mTmG$  mice. Images demonstrate that mTmG Cre-recombinase reporter labels cells of AT2 morphology only prior to injury in both control and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}; mTmG$  mice. (B) Representative images of GFP channel from mTmG labeled mice demonstrate GFP label on cells of both AT2 and AT1 morphology in control mTmG mice 21 days after LPS. However,  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}; mTmG$  mice uniformly possess only GFP labeled cells of round, AT2 morphology. Images from all mice are presented (control mice #1-4 and  $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}; mTmG$  mice #5-10). Scale bar = 200  $\mu$ m in A and B.

## Supplemental Table 1.

Statistical analysis.

Two-tailed t-test

Figure	Timepoint	Sample size		<i>p</i> -value	t-values	Df
1B	D21	7 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0014	4.229	11
1C	No LPS	7 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0485	2.218	11
	D3	12 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	7 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0036	3.375	17
	D7	11 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	12 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0050	3.132	21
	D21	14 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	9 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.2628	1.151	21
1D	No LPS	7 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0002	5.541	11
	D3	10 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	7 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0730	1.928	15
	D7	26 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	22 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0007	3.622	46
	D21	14 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	8 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	<0.0001	5.686	20
2C	D21	8 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	8 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0086	3.055	14
2D	D21	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0003	5.487	10
3A	No LPS	7 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0247	2.599	11
	D3	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.8220	0.2304	11
	D7	7 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	8 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0001	5.456	13
	D21	8 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	8 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0009	4.190	14
3B	No LPS	7 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0003	5.212	11
	D3	7 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	8 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0311	2.417	13
	D7	7 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	8 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0310	2.419	13
	D21	8 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	8 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0128	2.853	14
6C	D7	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	<0.0001	6.715	10
6D	D7	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0009	4.658	10
6F	D7-JLA20	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	5 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0088	3.329	9
6G	D7-phalloidin	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	5 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	0.0482	2.285	9
9F	D21	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	<0.0001	6.638	10
10B	D21	4 Cre+; mTmG	6 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO};$ mTmG	0.0087	3.448	8

One-way ANOVA

Figure	Sample size				F value	Df
7A	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$ no LPS	7 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$ no LPS	8 $\beta 1^{f/f}$ D7	7 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$ D7	53.42	3
7B	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$ no LPS	7 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$ no LPS	8 $\beta 1^{f/f}$ D7	7 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$ D7	17.46	3
7C	6 $\beta 1^{f/f}$ no LPS	7 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$ no LPS	8 $\beta 1^{f/f}$ D7	7 $\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$ D7	31.09	3

Two-way ANOVA

Figure	Sample size	No LPS	LPS	BAY 11	Bay 11+LPS		<i>p</i> -value	F value	Df
4B	$\beta 1^{f/f}$	8	7	6	6	treatment	0.0010	6.3	3
	$\beta 1^{AT2-KO}$	8	8	6	6	genotype	<0.0001	26.1	1