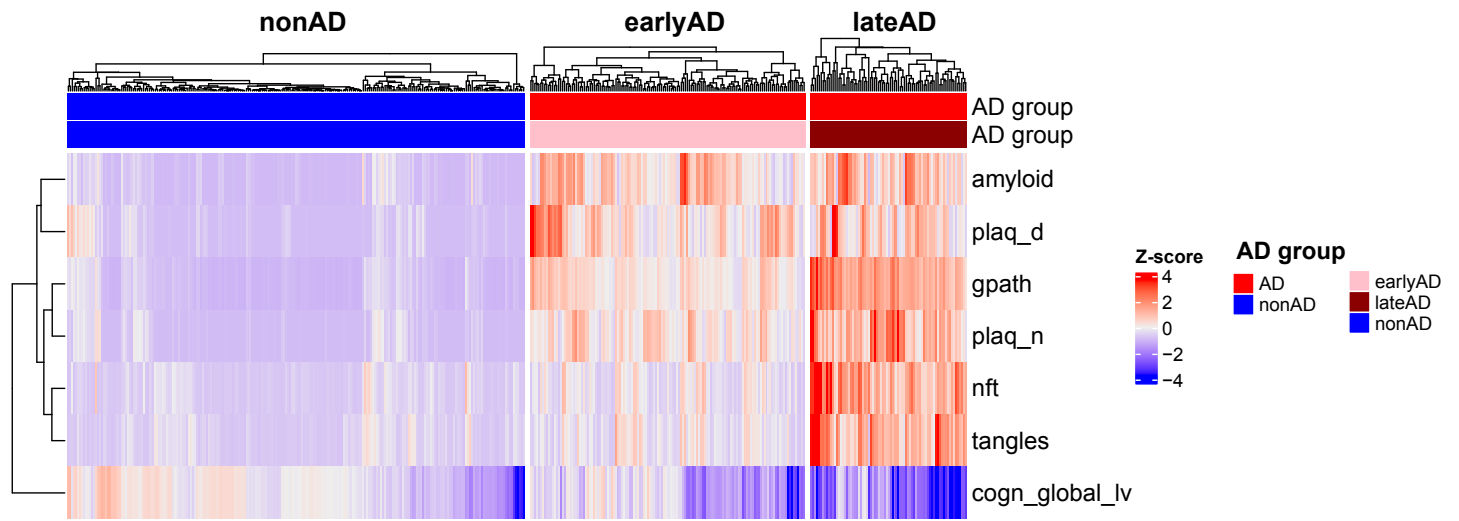
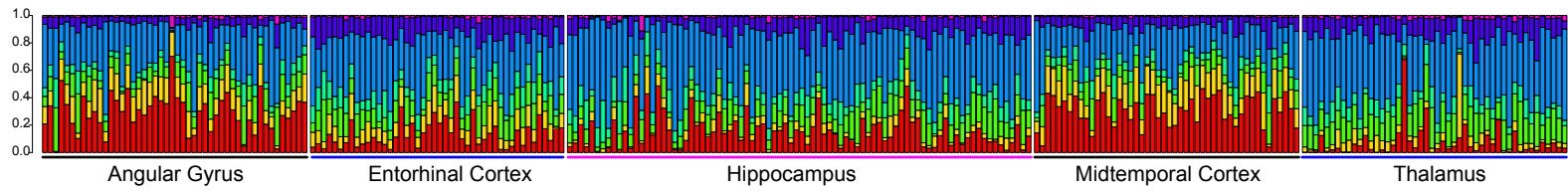
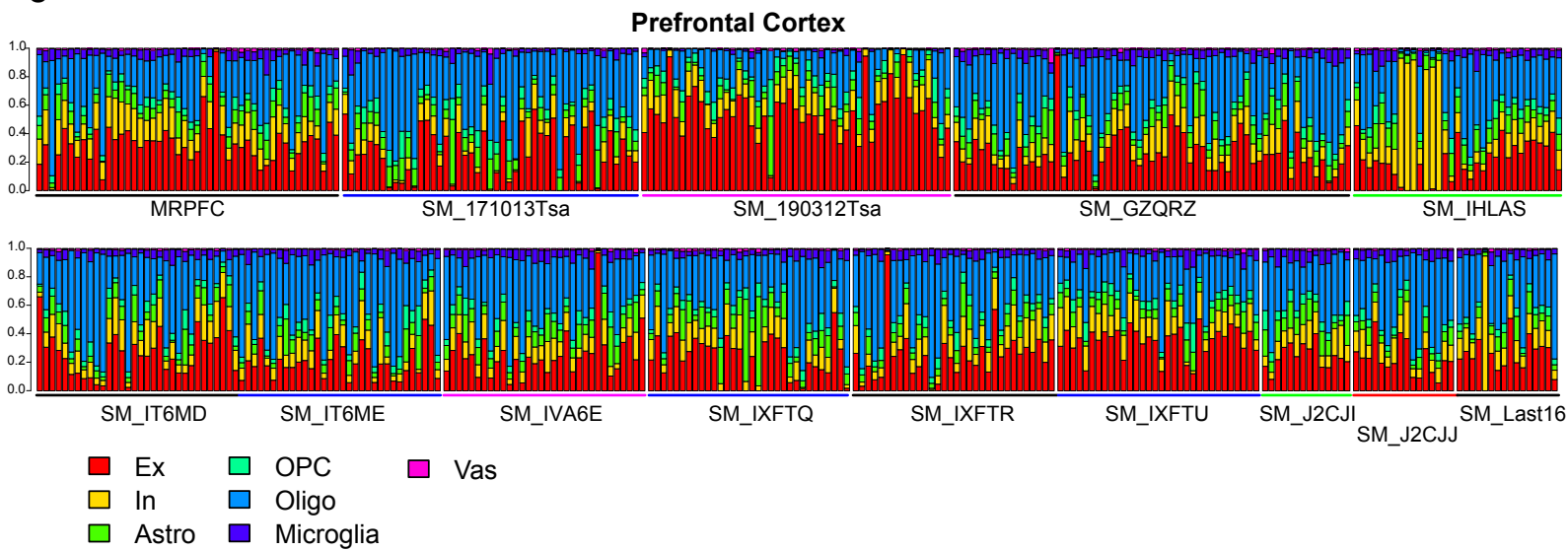


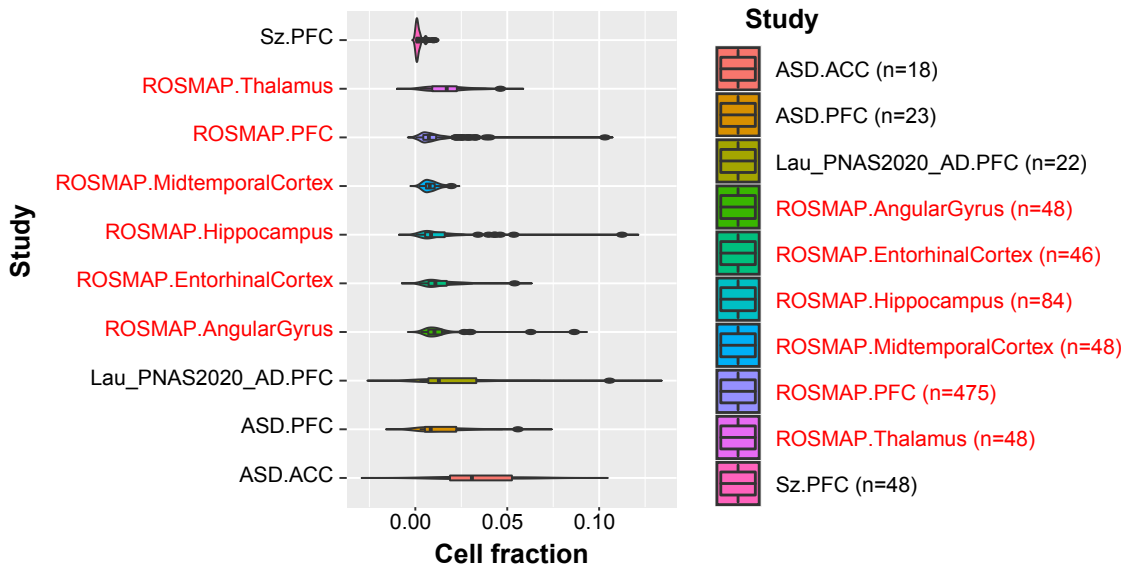
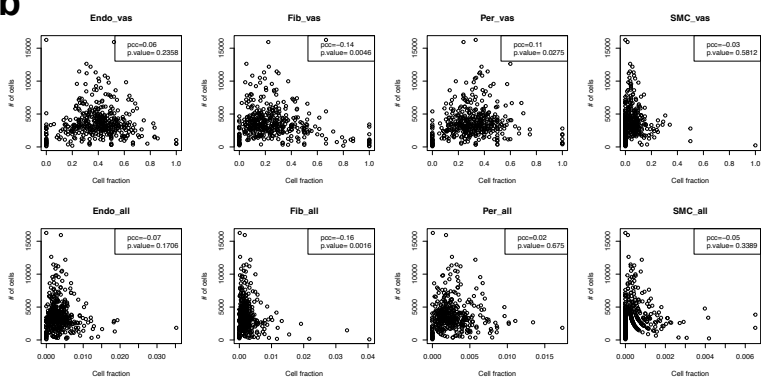
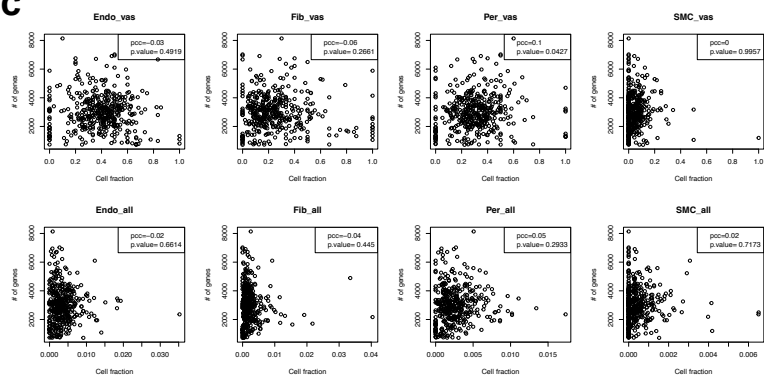
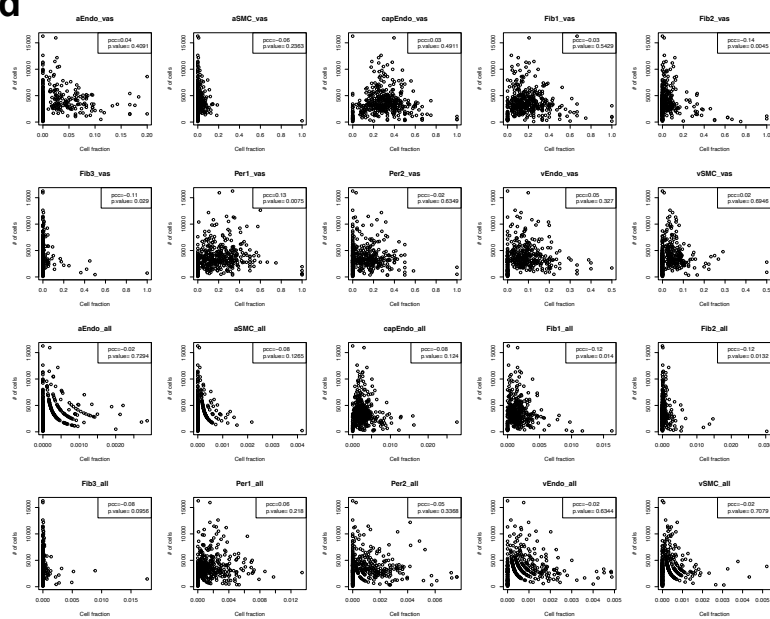
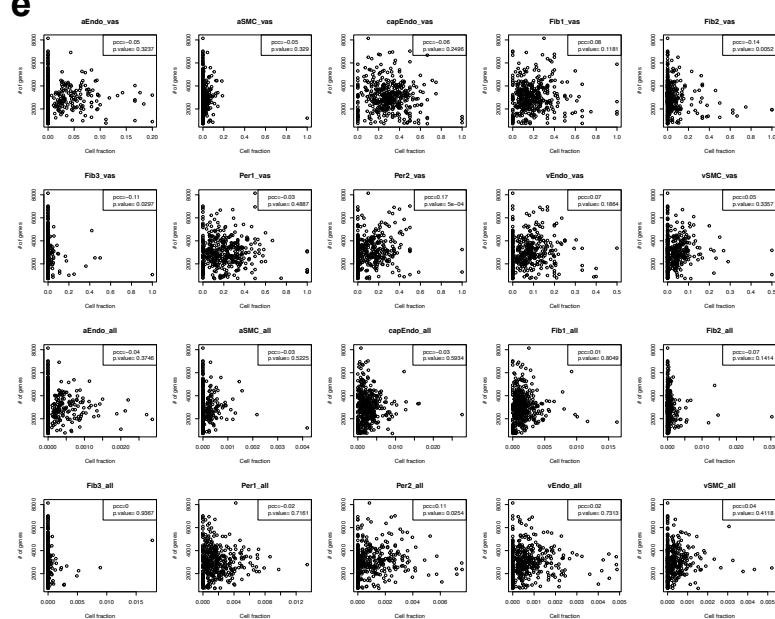
Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1. Cell type distribution for each individual in six brain regions. a. Heatmap showing the clustering of 428 ROSMAP individuals using seven pathological variables. Three groups (nonAD, earlyAD, and lateAD) are shown. The combined group of earlyAD and lateAD individuals is used as the AD group in this study. **b.** The cell type composition for each individual across five brain regions. **c.** Cell type composition in the prefrontal cortex for multiple batches. Seven major cell types (Ex: excitatory neurons, In: inhibitory neurons, Astro: astrocytes, OPC: oligodendrocyte precursor cells, Oligo: oligodendrocytes, Vas: vascular cells, and Microglia) are shown in the barplot.

Supplementary Figure 2. Quality control for vascular cells. a. The distributions of vascular cell fractions in this study and public datasets. The data in this study (labeled as “ROSMAP”) is shown for each brain region. The public datasets include Sz (schizophrenia) in PFC, AD in PFC from Lau *et al.*, and autism (ASD) in two brain regions. There were no statistically significant differences between the data in this study and the other datasets (by t-test). The box starts in the first quantile (25%) and ends in the third (75%). The line inside represents the median. Two whiskers represent the maximum and minimum without outliers. **b.** The correlation between cell fraction and the number of captured cells at the major cell type level. The Pearson correlation coefficient and the p-value by `cor.test` in R are shown in each panel. The top row uses the cell fraction compared to all vascular cells and the bottom row uses the cell fraction compared to all captured cells. **c.** The correlation between cell fraction and the number of detected genes at the major cell type level. The Pearson correlation coefficient and the p-value by `cor.test` in R are shown in each panel. The top row uses the cell fraction compared to all vascular cells and the bottom row uses the cell fraction compared to all captured cells. **d.** The correlation between cell fraction and the number of captured cells at the cell subtype level. The Pearson correlation coefficient and the p-value by `cor.test` in R are shown in each panel. The top two rows use the cell fraction compared to all captured cells and the bottom two rows use the cell fraction compared to all vascular cells. **e.** The correlation between cell fraction and the number of detected genes at the cell subtype level. The Pearson correlation coefficient and the p-value by `cor.test` in R are shown in each panel. The top two rows use the cell fraction compared to all captured cells and the bottom two rows use the cell fraction compared to all vascular cells.

Supplementary Figure 3. Distribution of percentage of regulator-target in each module-group pair. The black line represents the distribution of percentage of regulator-target pairs in each module-group block shown in Fig. 3f. The blue and green lines represent the inferred normal distributions based on the Gaussian mixture model using `mixtools` in R. The percentage 32%, the intersection point of two normal distributions (the red dashed line), is used as a cutoff to determine if the target cluster was regulated by a regulator module.

a**b****c**

a**b****c****d****e**

Distribution of percentage of regulator-target in each module-group pair

