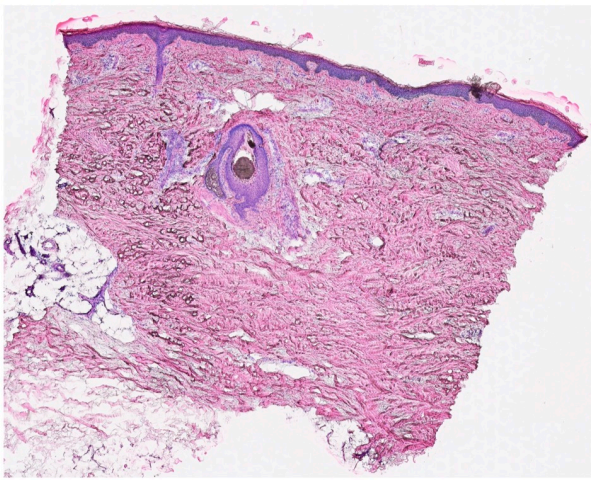
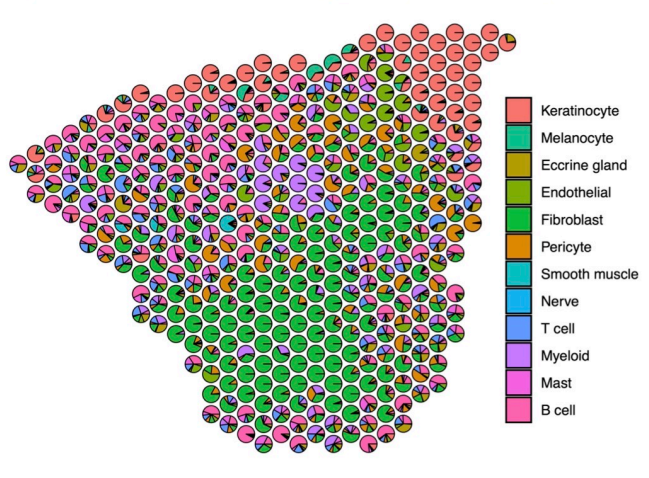
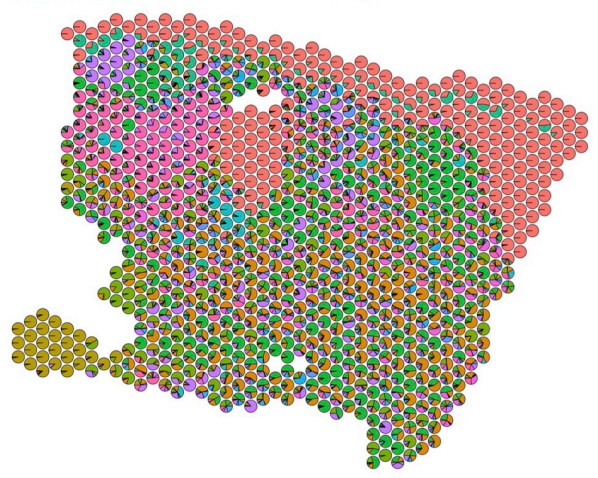
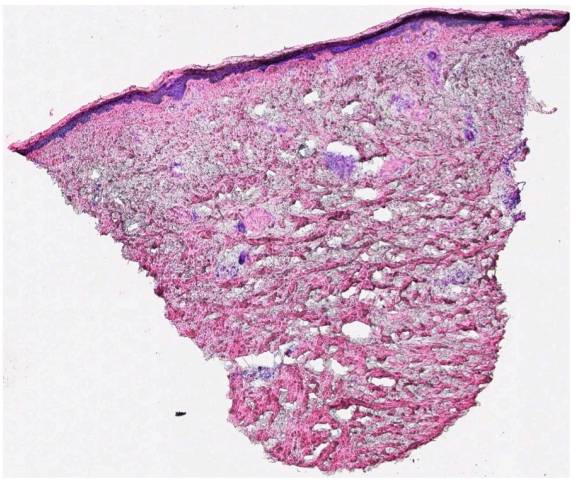
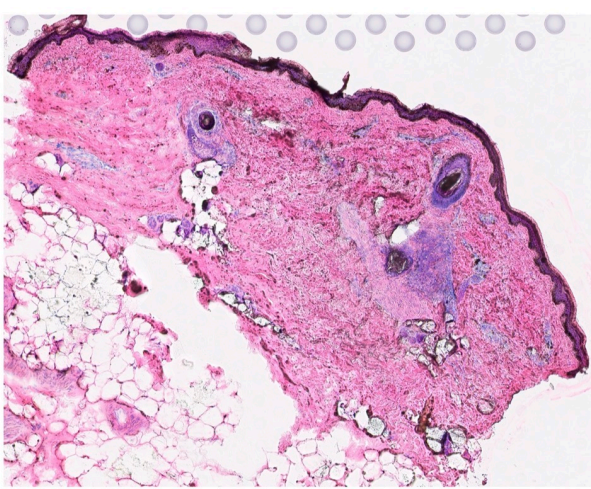
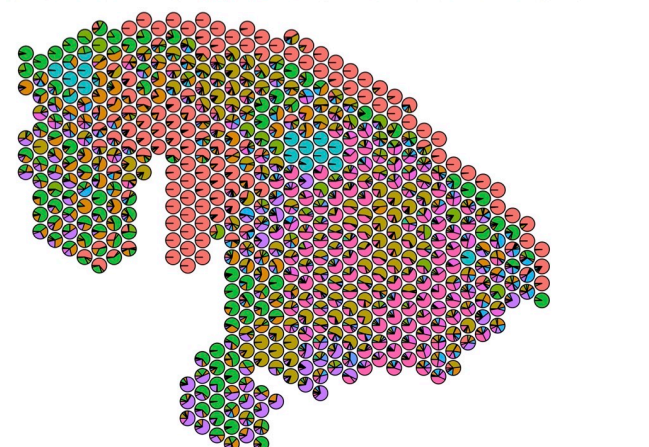
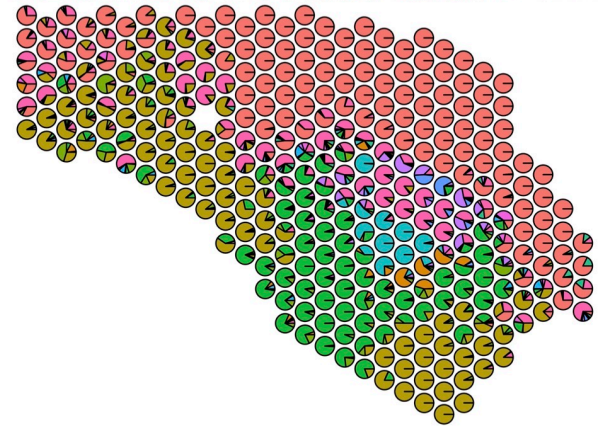


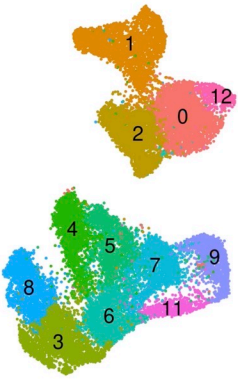
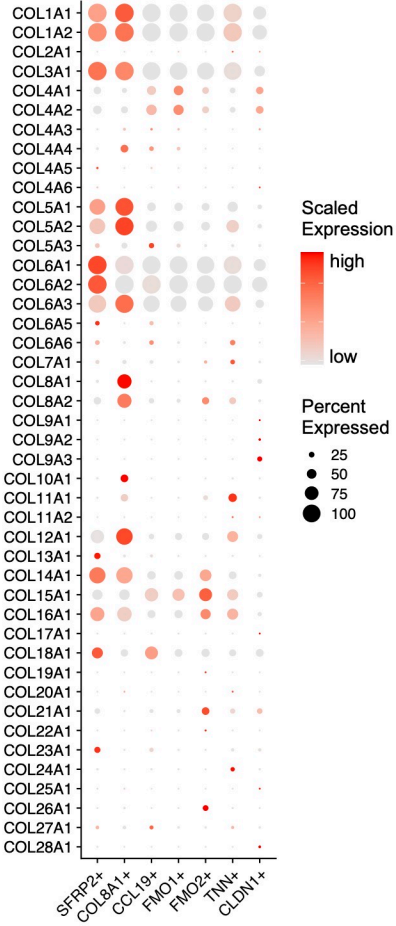
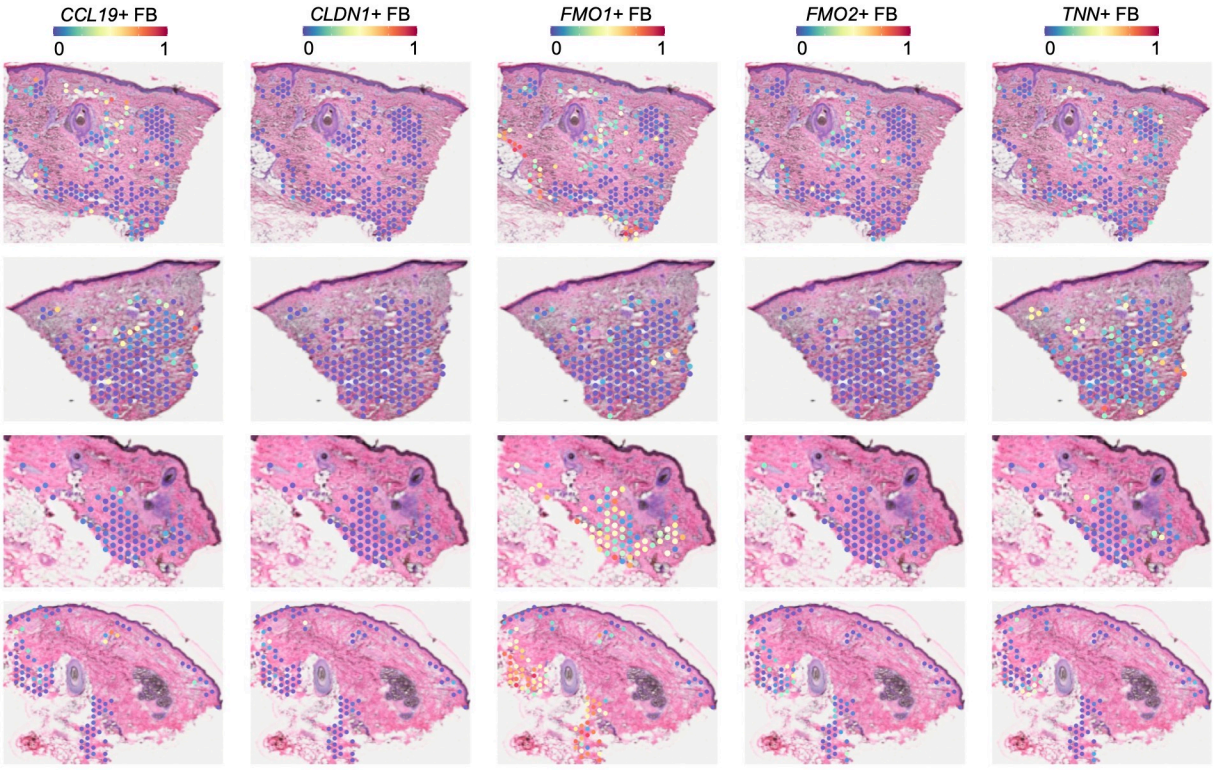
a**b**

- Keratinocyte
- Melanocyte
- Eccrine gland
- Endothelial
- Fibroblast
- Pericyte
- Smooth muscle
- Nerve
- T cell
- Myeloid
- Mast
- B cell

c**d**

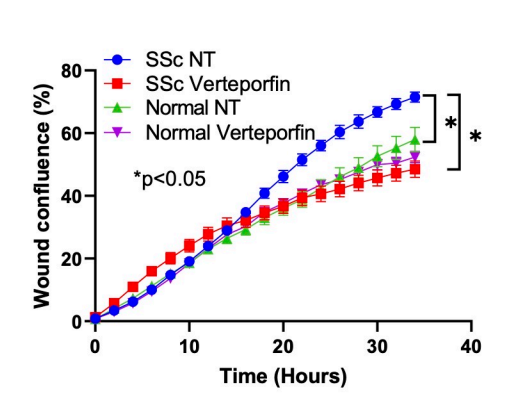
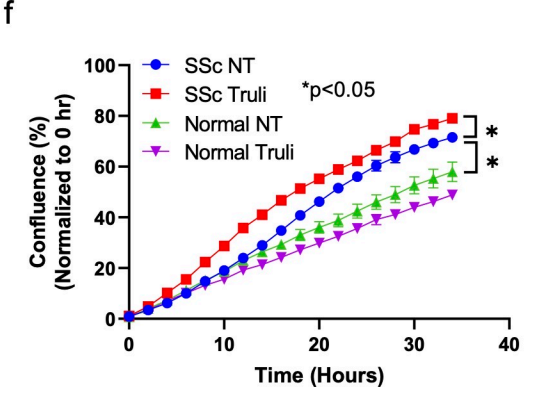
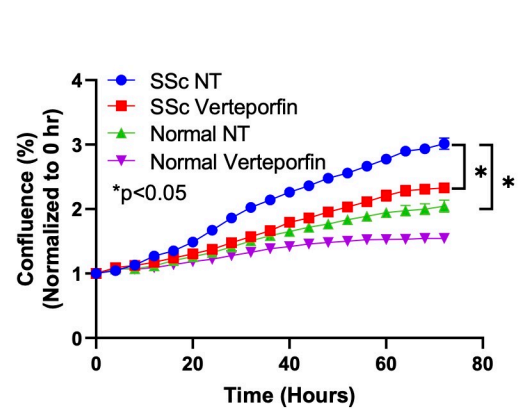
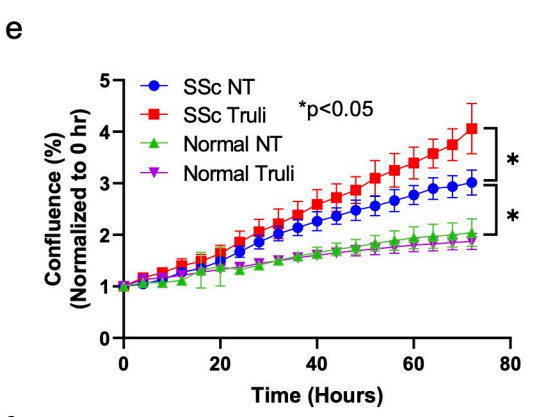
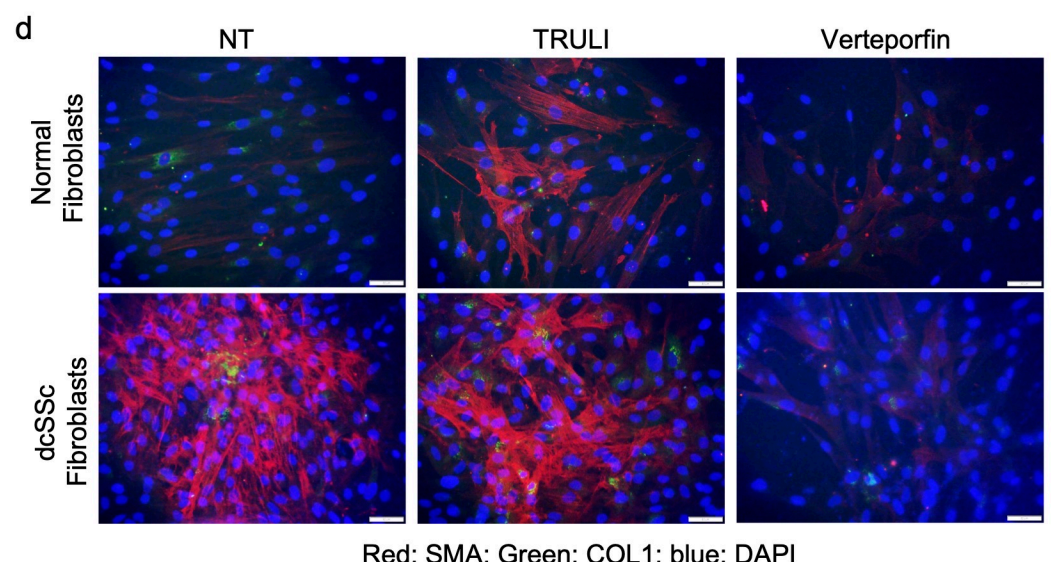
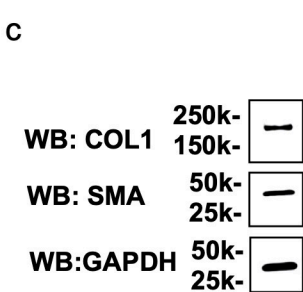
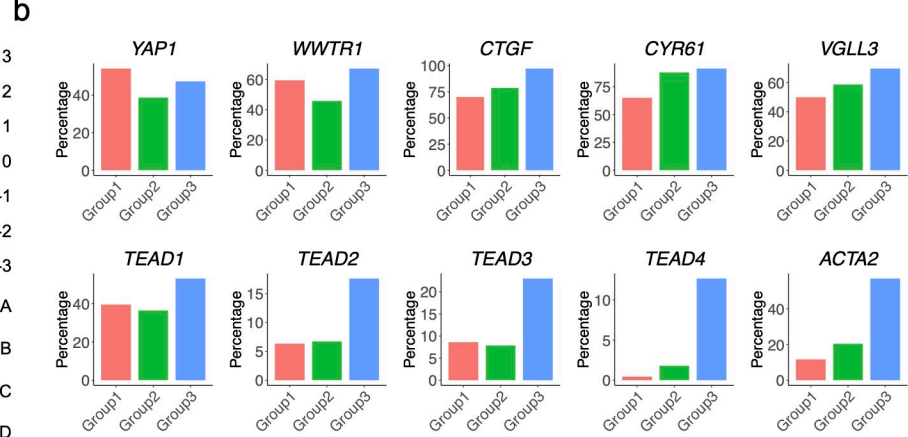
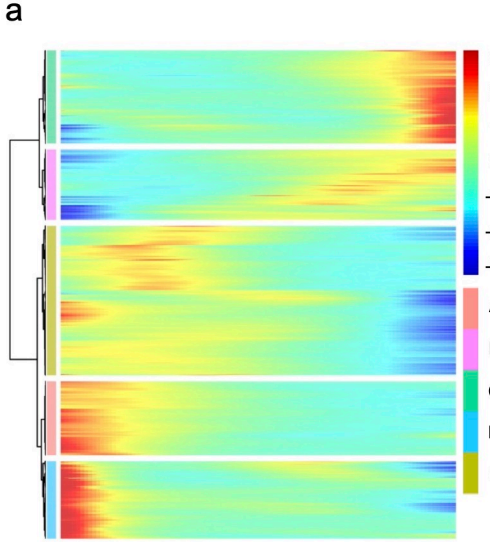
Supplementary Fig. 1. Cell type deconvolution for four SSc spatial-seq samples.

a-d. Each panel contains one SSc spatial-seq sample. The top plot shows the H & E staining of the skin biopsy. The bottom scatter pie plot shows the cell type composition for each spot in the spatial-seq sample. Each spot is represented as a pie chart showing the relative proportion of the cell types.

a**b****c**

Supplementary Fig. 2. Cell type deconvolution for four SSc spatial-seq samples.

- a. UMAP plot showing 25,182 fibroblasts colored by sub-clusters.
- b. Dot plot showing the expression of all the collagen genes across the fibroblast subtypes. The color scale represents the scaled expression of each gene. The size of the dot represents the percentage of cells expressing the gene of interest.
- c. Spatial plots showing the deconvolution score for the other five fibroblast subtypes in the fibroblast-rich spots.



Supplementary Fig. 3. Hippo pathways regulates myofibroblast differentiation in SSc skin.

a. Heatmap showing expression of significant marker genes corresponding to five expression patterns that span the fibroblast pseudotime trajectory. Color scale, scaled gene expression across pseudotime.

b. Bar plots showing the percentage of cells expressing the gene in the three fibroblast groups.

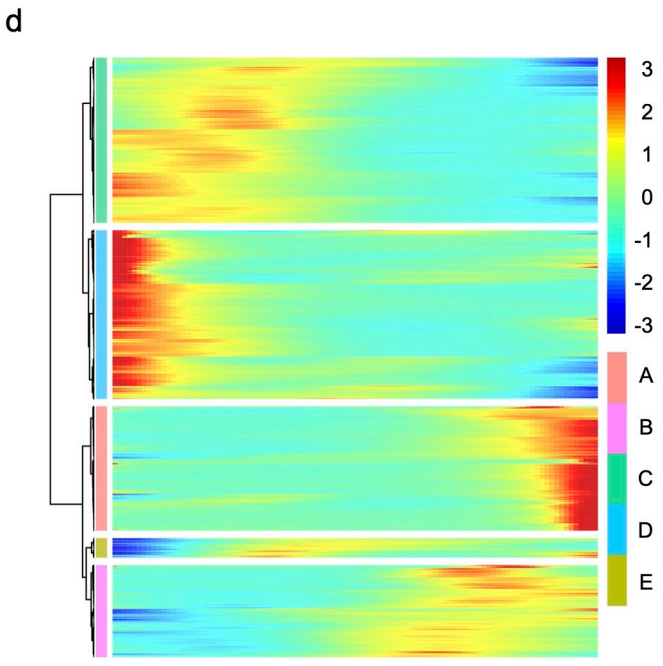
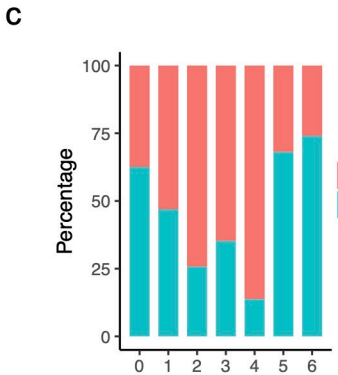
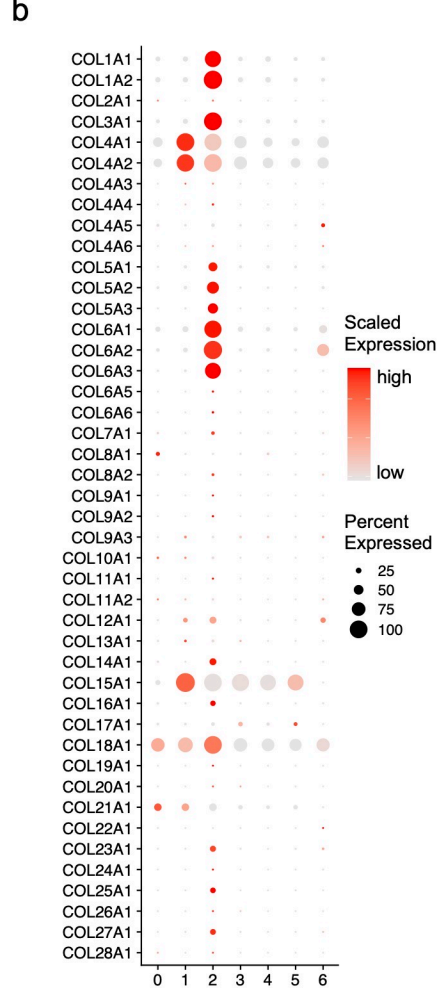
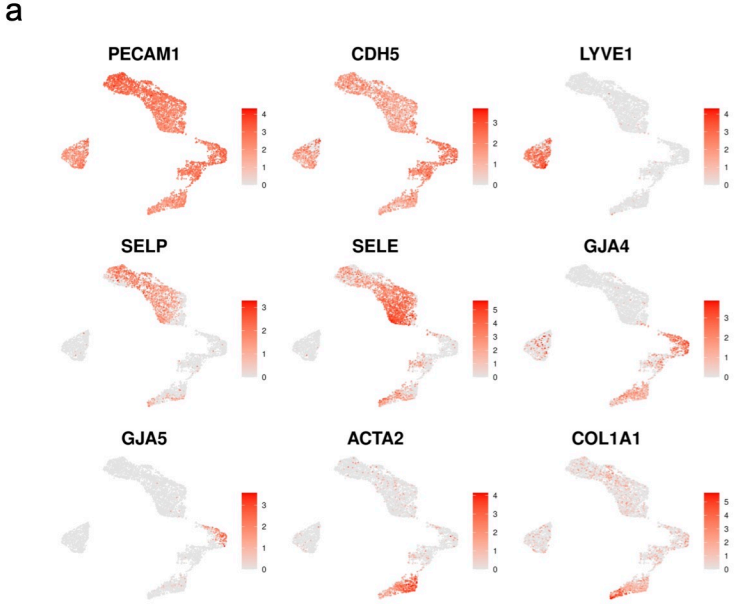
c. The basal levels of COL1 and SMA in healthy dermal fibroblasts.

d. Immunofluorescence showing TRULI enhanced while verteporfin inhibited COL1 and SMA expression in dcSSc fibroblasts. Similar results were observed in normal dermal fibroblasts.

However, TRULI appeared to have a smaller effect in these cells than dcSSc fibroblasts. Scale bar = 50 μm .

e. TRULI enhanced while verteporfin blocked proliferation in dcSSc fibroblasts. In contrast, in healthy fibroblasts, these drugs had minimal effects (Truli 10 μM and Verteporfin 0.5 μM). A two-way ANOVA test was applied. $P < 0.05$ was designated as statistically significant.

f. TRULI enhanced cell migration while verteporfin blocked migration in dcSSc fibroblasts. In healthy fibroblasts, these drugs had minimal effects (Truli 10 μM and Verteporfin 0.25 μM). A two-way ANOVA test was applied. $P < 0.05$ was designated as statistically significant.



Supplementary Fig. 4. Characterization of endothelial to mesenchymal transition in SSc skin.

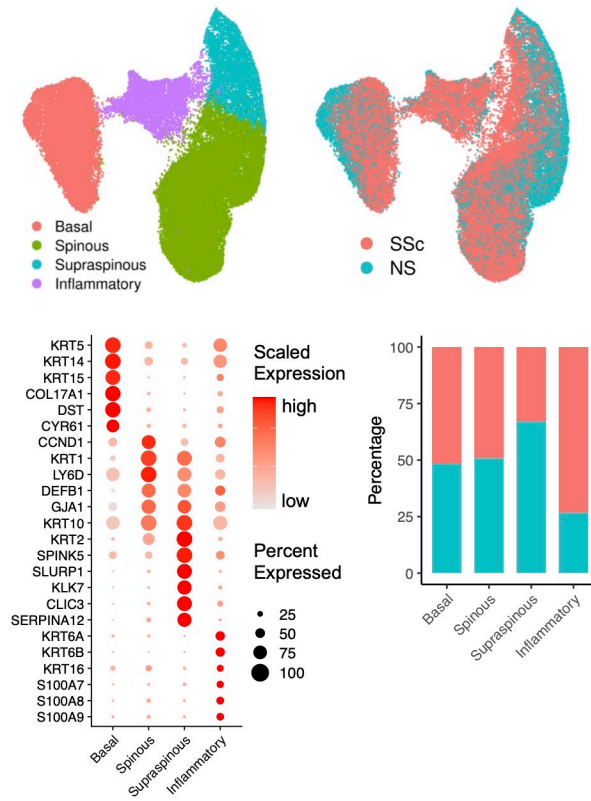
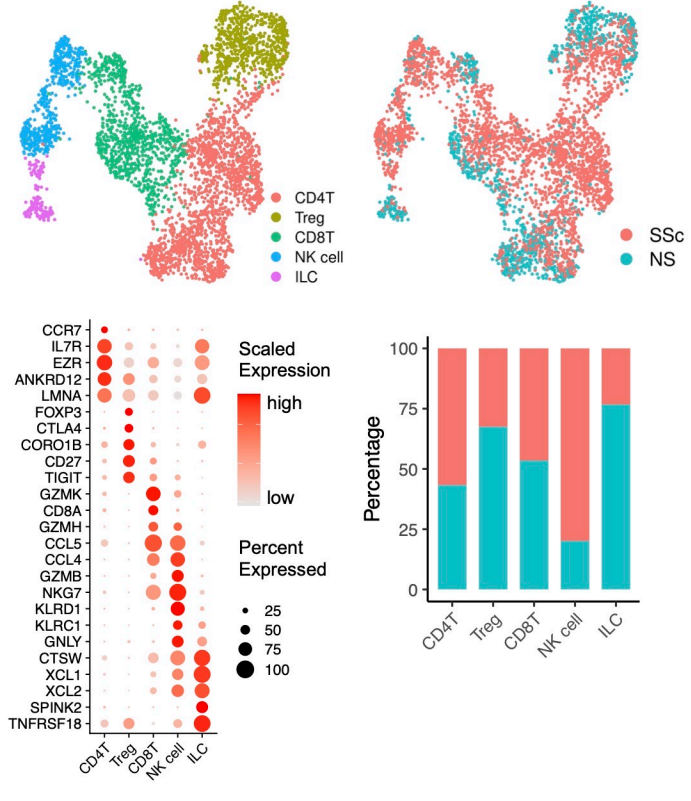
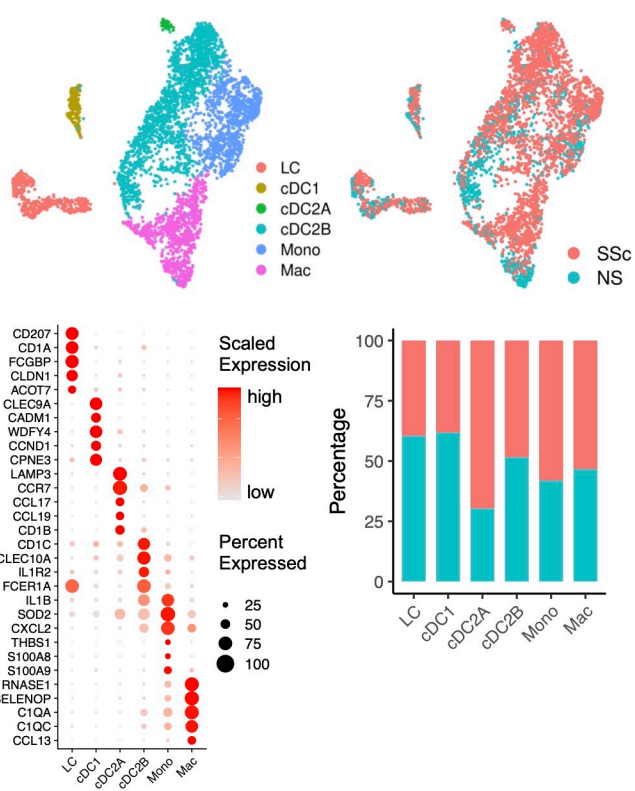
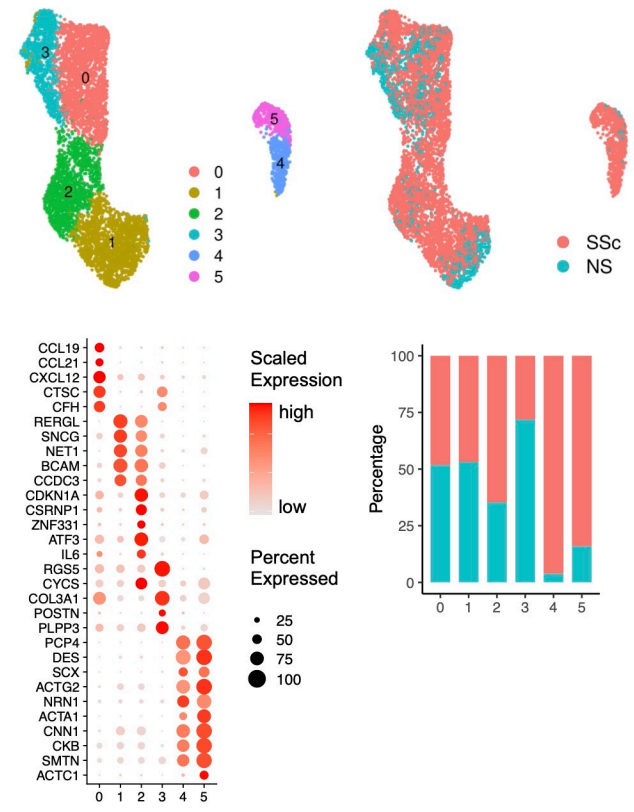
a. UMAP plots showing the expression level of endothelial marker genes and mesenchymal marker genes in the endothelial sub-clusters.

b. Dot plot showing the expression of all the collagen genes across the endothelial sub-clusters.

The color scale represents the scaled expression of each gene. The size of the dot represents the percentage of cells expressing the gene of interest.

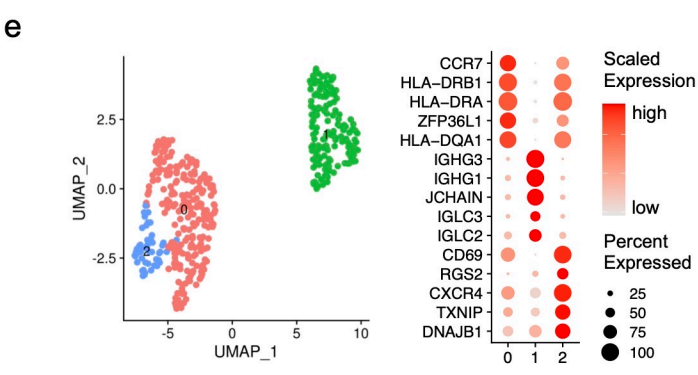
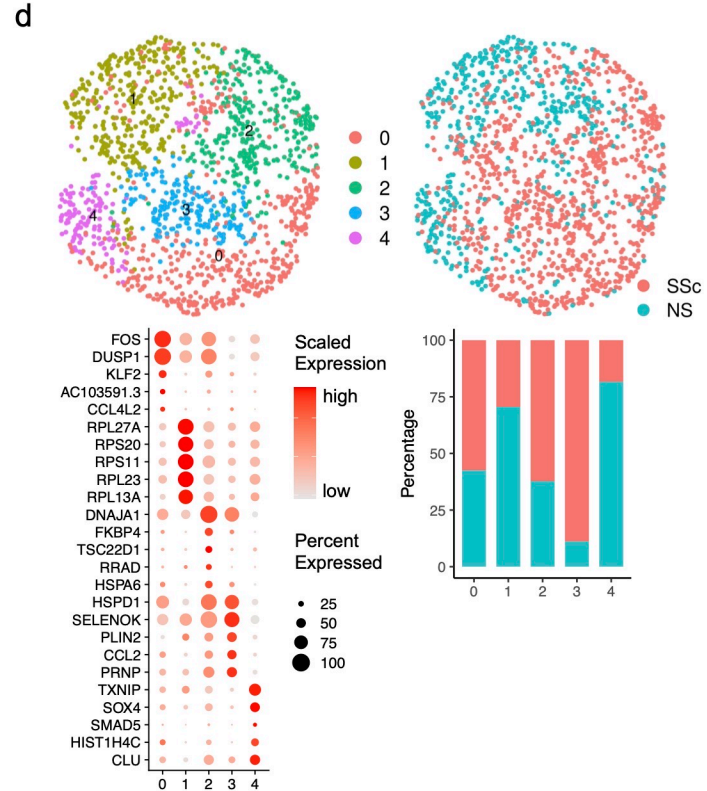
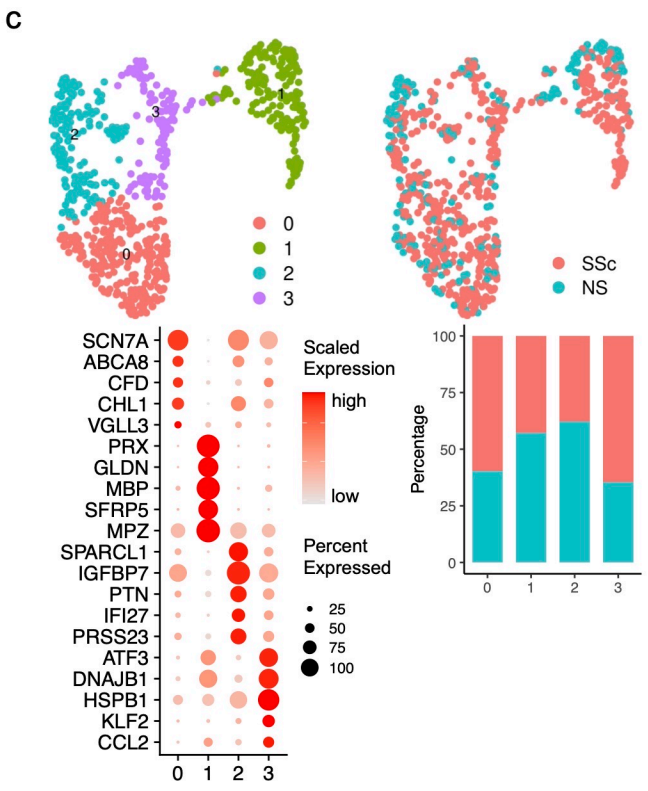
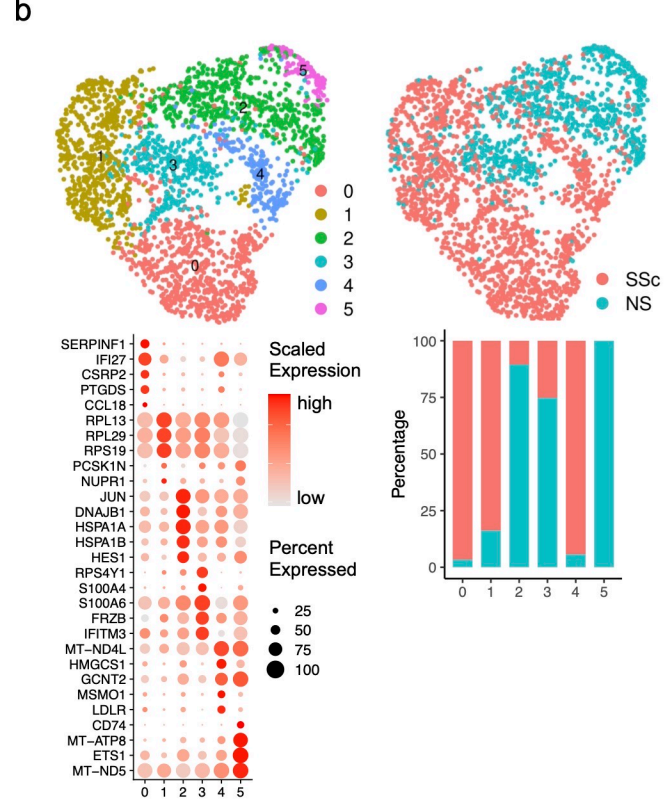
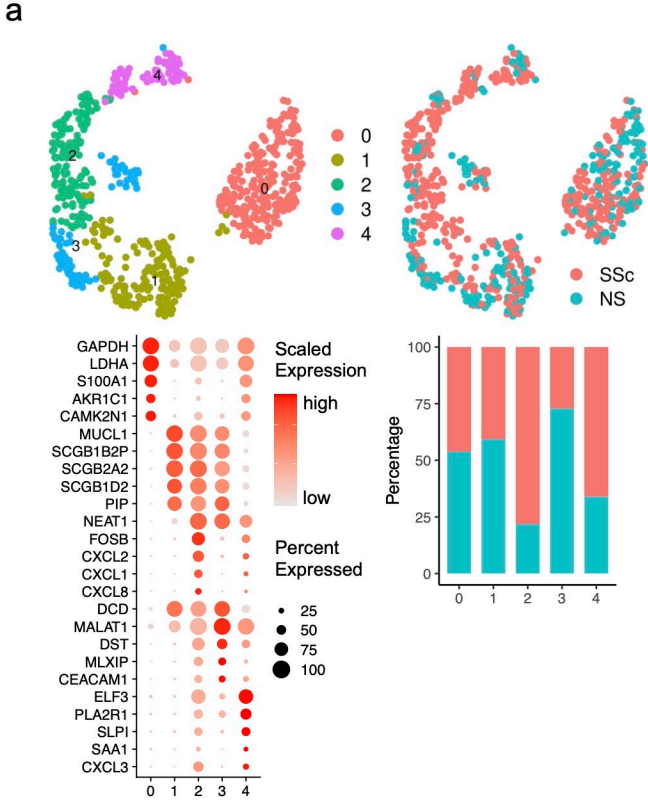
c. Bar plot showing the abundance composition across the disease conditions for each endothelial sub-cluster.

d. Heatmap showing expression of significant marker genes corresponding to five expression patterns that span the endothelial pseudotime trajectory. Color scale, scaled marker gene expression across pseudotime.

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

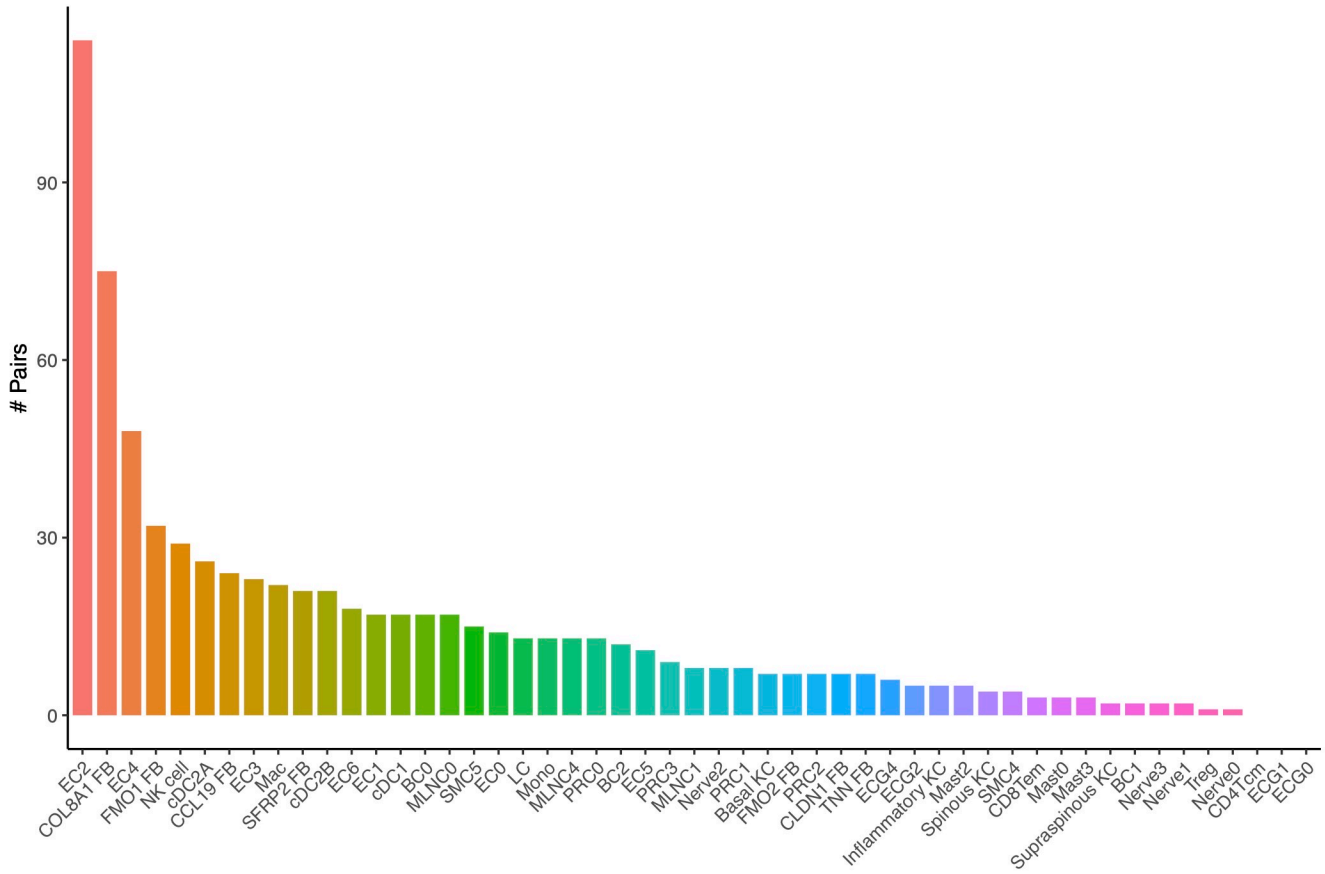
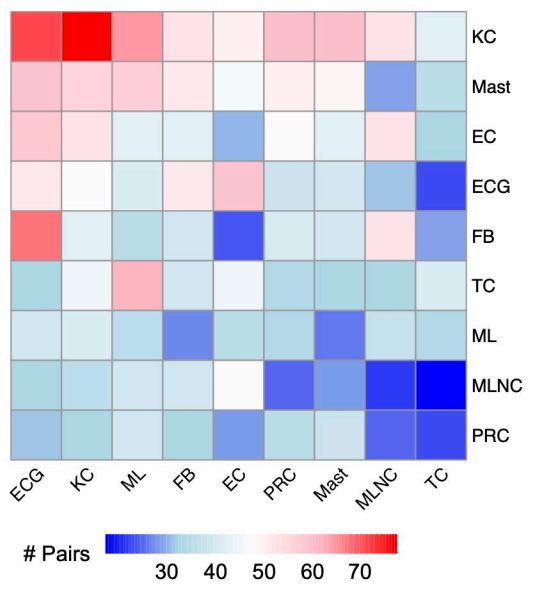
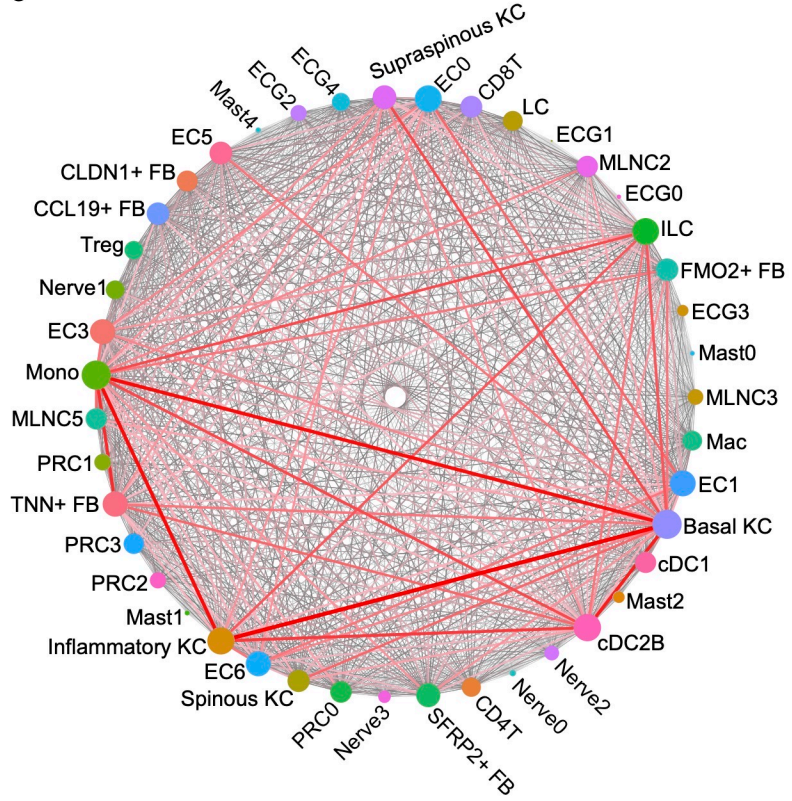
Supplementary Fig. 5. Identification of keratinocyte, pericyte, smooth muscle, myeloid and T cell subtypes.

- a. Identification of keratinocyte subtypes.
- b. Identification of T cell subtypes.
- c. Identification of myeloid subtypes.
- d. Identification of pericyte and smooth muscle subtypes.



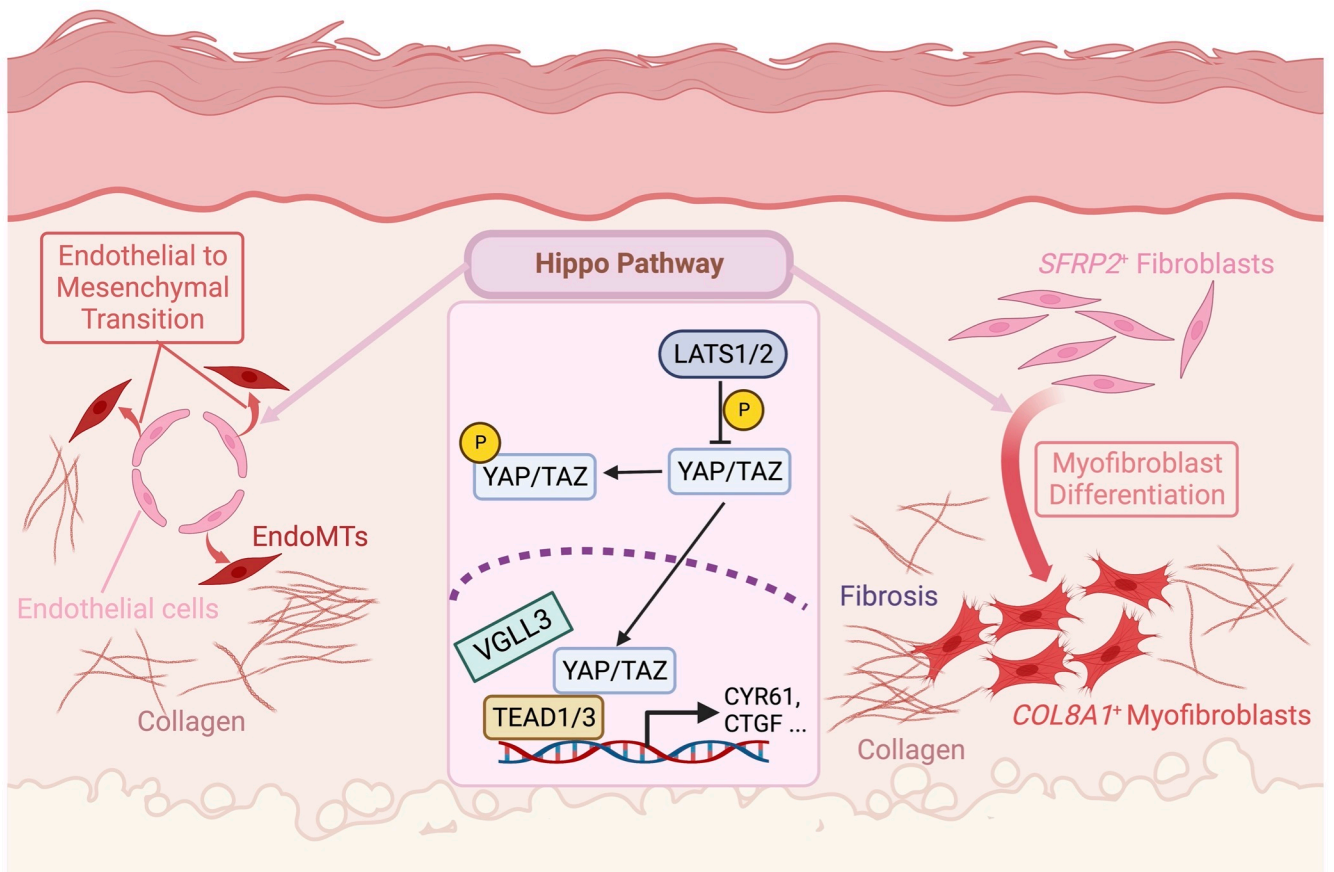
Supplementary Fig. 6. Identification of eccrine gland, melanocyte, nerve, mast cell and B cell subtypes.

- a. Identification of eccrine gland subtypes.
- b. Identification of melanocyte subtypes.
- c. Identification of nerve cell subtypes.
- d. Identification of mast cell subtypes.
- e. Identification of B cell subtypes.

a**b****c**

Supplementary Fig. 7. Cell-cell communications in the NS samples.

- a. Bar plot showing the number of self interactions that are higher in SSc compared to NS in each cell type.
- b. Heatmap showing the number of ligand-receptor pairs with interaction scores higher in NS compared to SSc. Row, cell type expressing the ligand; column, cell type expressing the receptor. Color scale, number of ligand-receptor pairs. EC, endothelial cell; FB, fibroblast; ML, myeloid cell; Mast, mast cell; KC, keratinocyte; PRC, pericyte. TC, T cell; ECG, eccrine gland cell; MLNC, melanocyte.
- c. Connectome web analysis of interacting subtypes in the NS samples. Vertex (colored cell node) size is proportional to the number of interactions to and from that cell type, whereas the thickness of the connecting lines is proportional to the number of interactions between two nodes. The Vertex size and the line thickness follow the same scales as in Fig. 6b.



Supplementary Fig. 8. Schematic overview of the critical role of Hippo pathway in modulating myofibroblast differentiation and endothelial to mesenchymal transition in SSc skin. Created with BioRender.com.