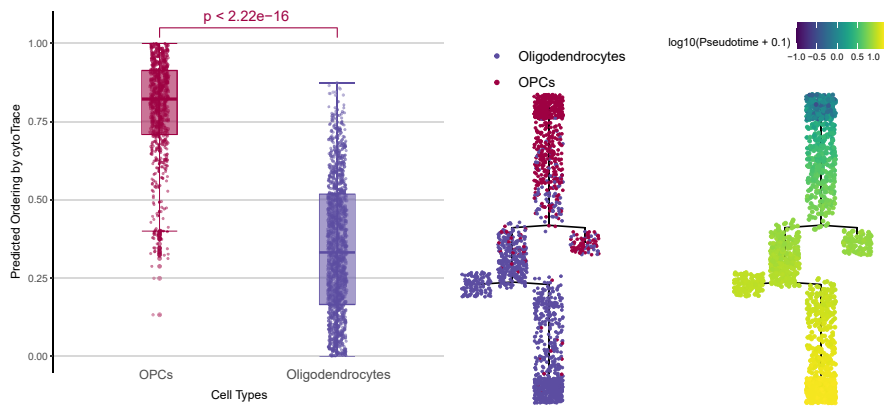
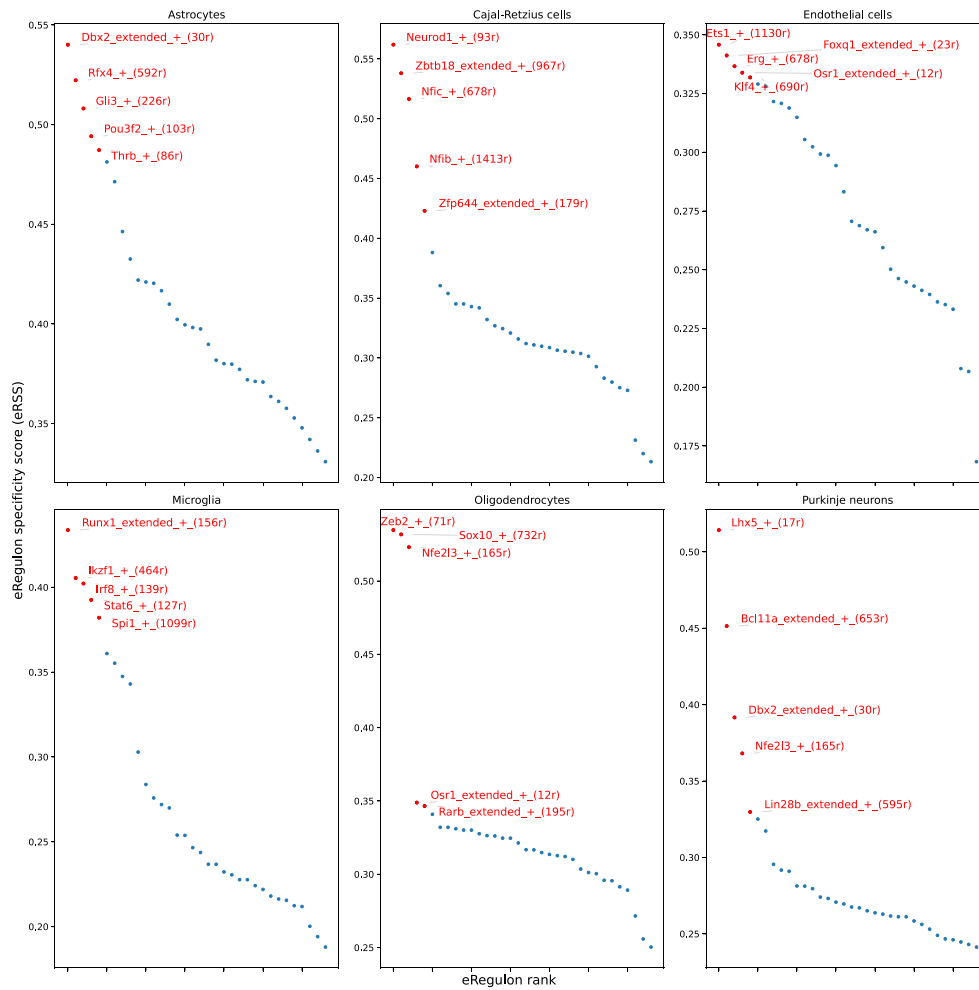
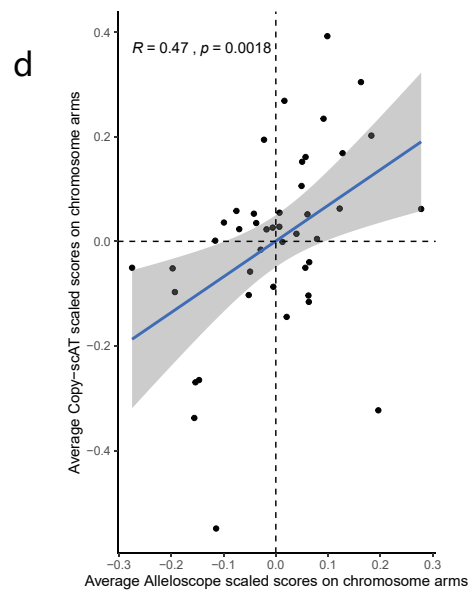
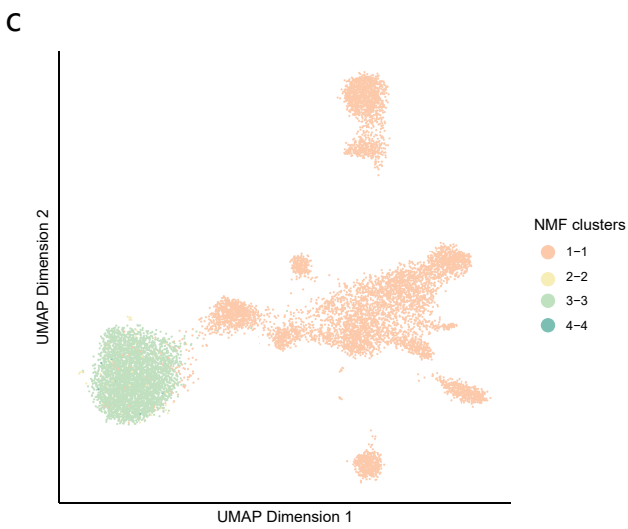
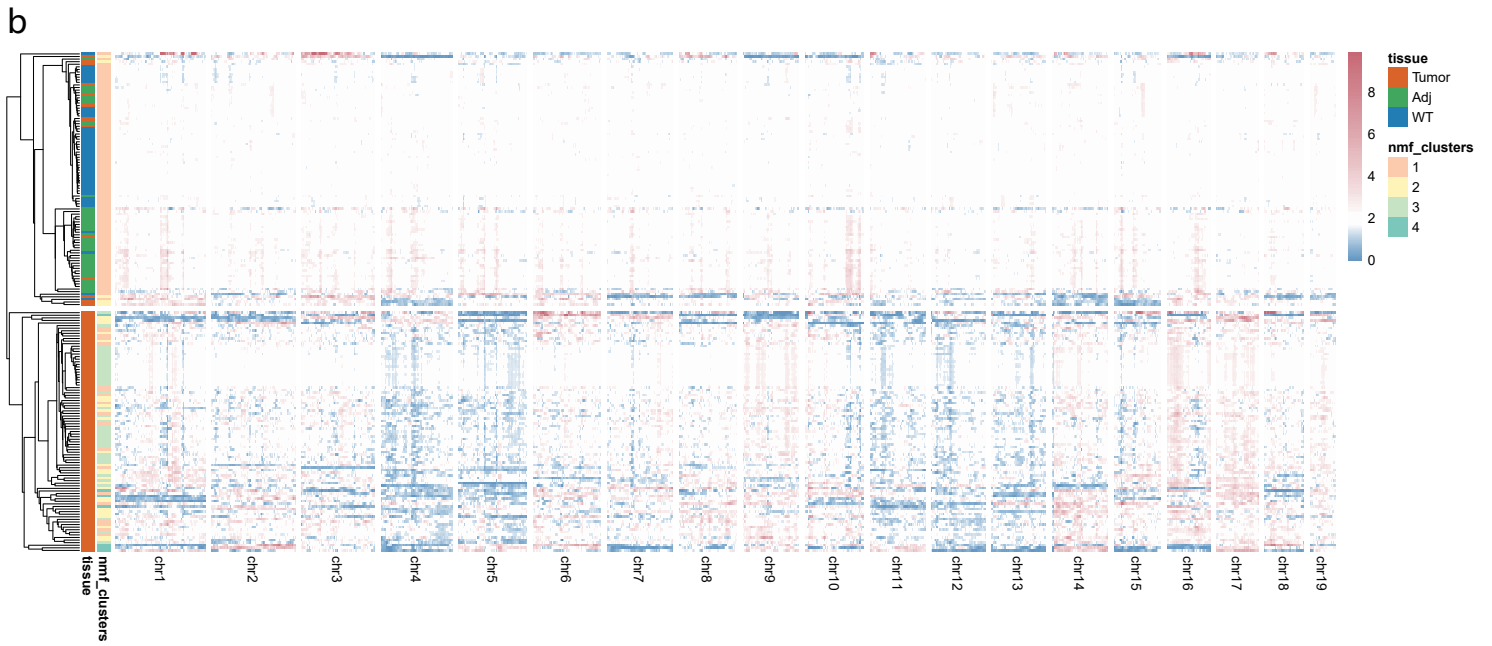
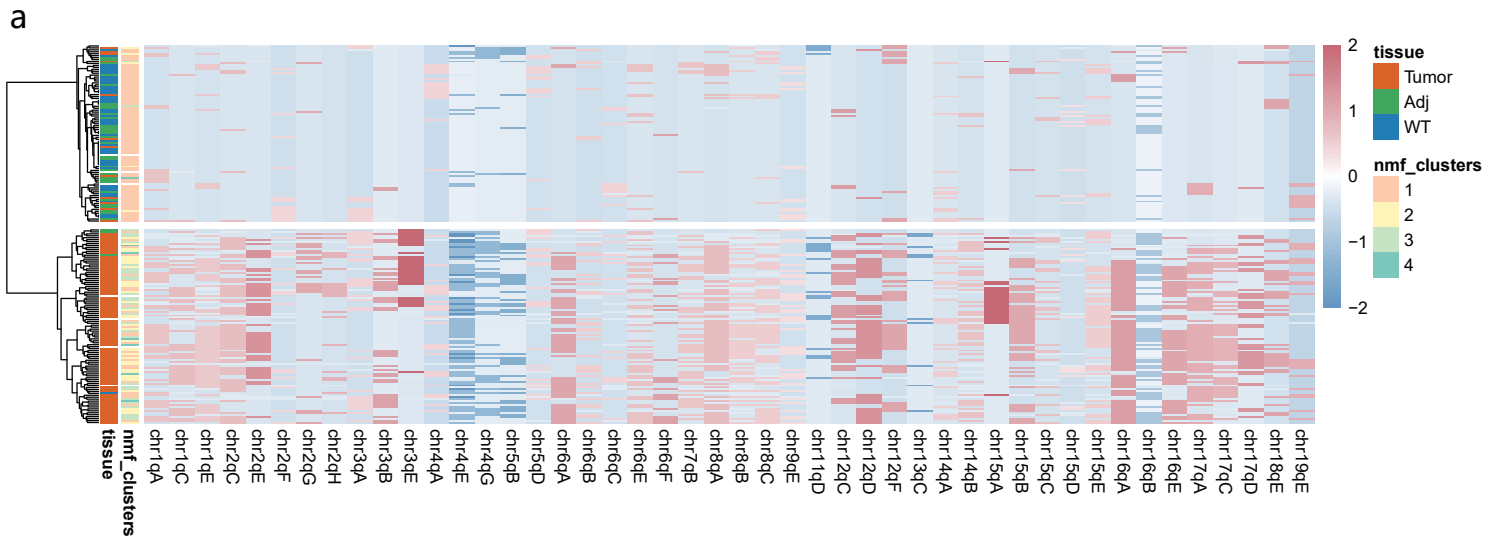
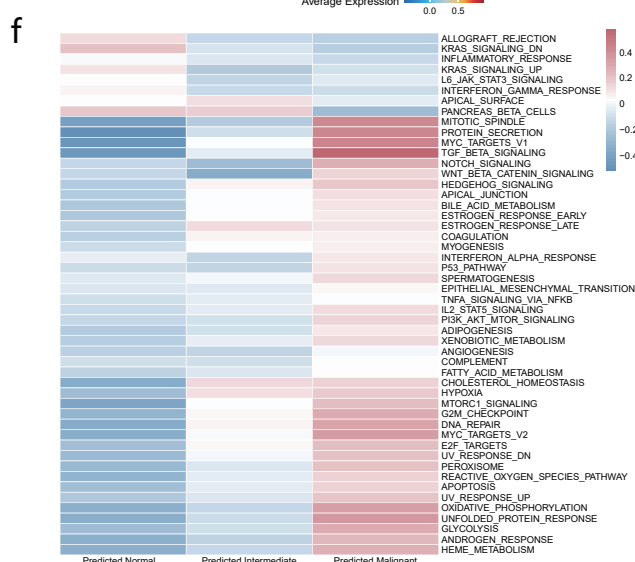
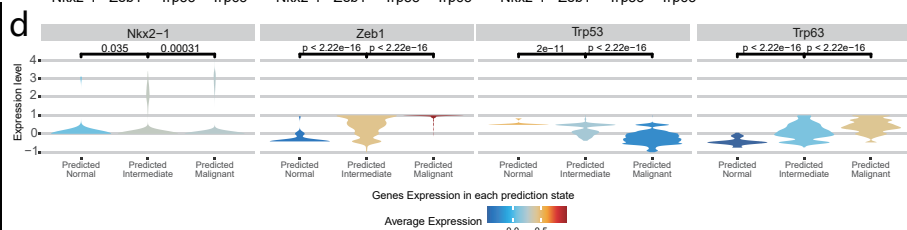
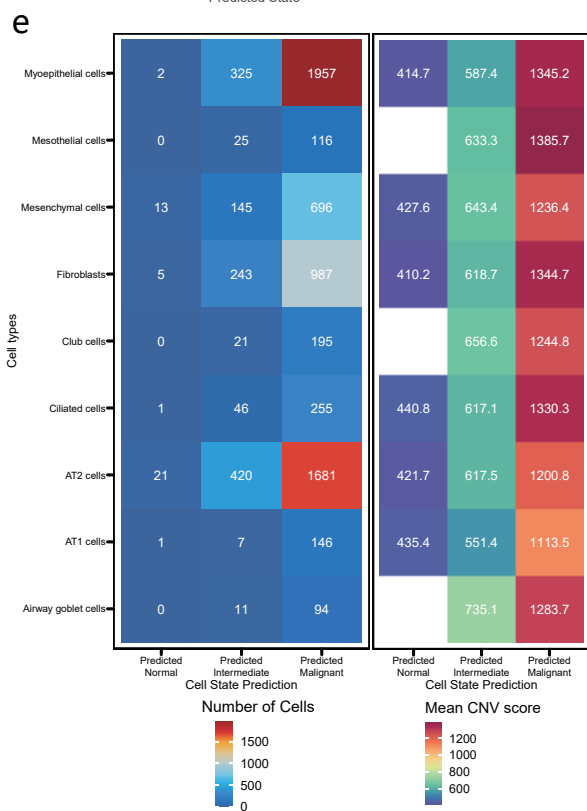
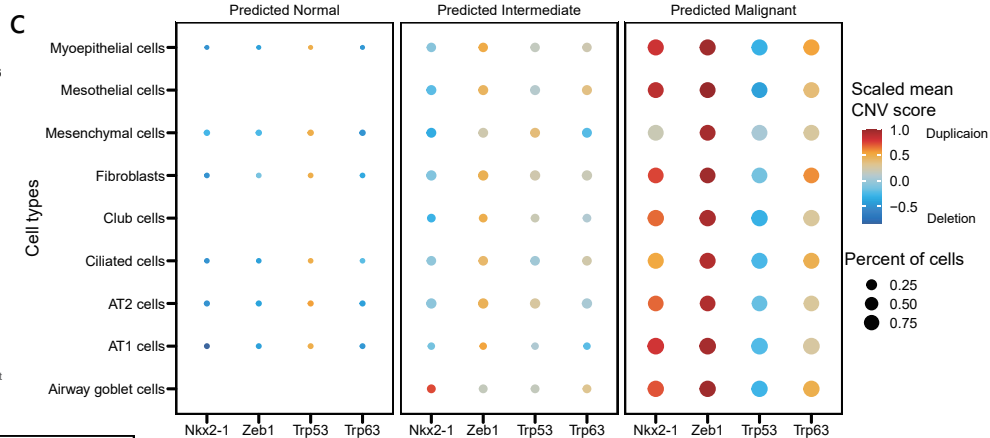
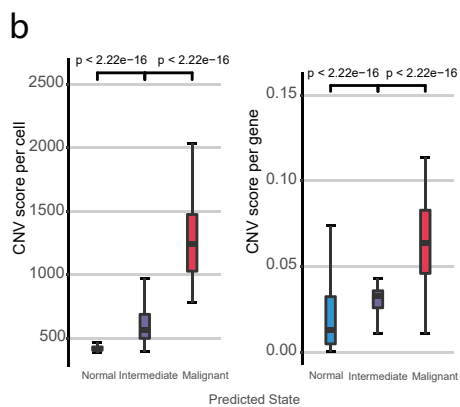
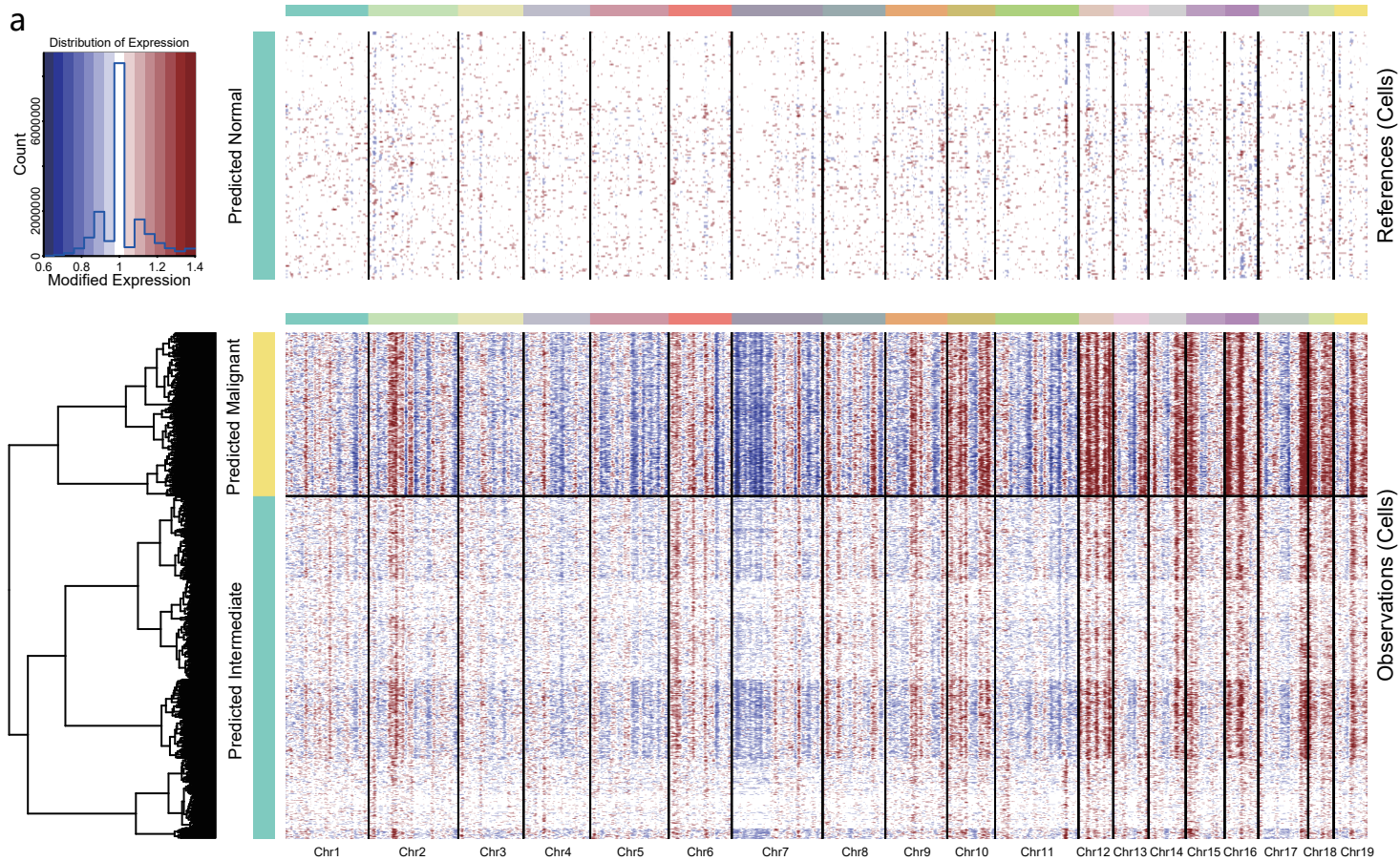


a**b**





Supplementary figures legends

Supplementary Fig. 1. Benchmarking of Microwell-seq3 data. **a**, Picture showing the beads and nuclei in the Microwell chips. The beads are 20 μm in diameter, and the diagonal length of each microwell is 60 μm (left). Nuclei were labeled using Ultra GelRed. **b**, Schematic view of the Microwell-seq3 workflow showing the multi-step reaction process. **c**, Proportions of mapped reads in each biotype (up) and mapping results of raw reads (below). Reads are trimmed to 100,000 per sample. **d**, Annotation of the peaks in HEK 293T cells (human) and NIH/3T3 cells (mouse) from the Microwell-seq3 ATAC-seq data. **e**, Scatter plot of the results of the species-mixing experiments showing the numbers of transcripts (left) and unique reads (right) from Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq and ATAC-seq data, respectively. **f**, Proportions of small RNA biotypes in HEK 293T cells across the different methods. **g**, Distribution of the numbers of genes from Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq data in NIH/3T3 cells in a shallow sequencing depth based on the different paraformaldehyde fixation time. The statistical test used was a two-sided t test. **h**, Comparison of the time and reagent costs for Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq and other methods. Source data of other RNA-seq methods is available in a systematic comparison study¹. **i**, Scatter plot showing the Jaccard index score of barcoded bead pairs in the RNA-seq data (left) or ATAC-seq data (right). True paired beads (blue dots) indicated beads that should be merged in the same microwell with high similarity. **j**, Frequency of the number of detected beads in a microwell based on the Jaccard index from the ATAC-seq and RNA-seq data.

Supplementary Fig. 2. Single-cell clustering of gene expression data in multiple mouse tissues.

a, UMAP plot of all cells and their clustering results. The annotation of each cluster was based on canonical cell type markers. **b**, UMAP plot of all cells colored by tissue. **c**, Heatmap showing the AUROC scores for gene expression correlations between different RNA clusters calculated using MetaNeighbor². **d**, Heatmap showing the differentially expressed genes in annotated cell types. Significantly differentially expressed genes are highlighted below. **e**, Boxplot showing the Distribution of mapped reads, transcripts and genes in each tissue per cell (left); Proportions of mapped reads in each biotype (middle); mapping results of raw reads (right). **f**, Distribution of detected gene numbers from Microwell-seq3 and 10x Genomics snRNA-seq data in heart, liver and kidney. Reads were down sampled to 1,000 per nucleus. The statistical test used was a two-sided t test.

Supplementary Fig. 3. Cell type and gene expression correlations in representative tissues. **a**, Dendrogram showing relationships among cell types in different tissues based on gene expression. **b**, Scatter plot showing the Spearman correlation coefficients between different RNA datasets (VASA-seq and 10x Genomics) and the Microwell-seq3 data. The statistical test used was a two-sided t test. **c**, UMAP plot showing the Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq data of mouse kidney. **d**, Dot plot showing the canonical cell type markers in kidney. **e**, Heatmap showing the AUROC scores for gene expression correlations between different kidney cell types. **f**, Dendrogram showing relationships among kidney cell types. **g**, Heatmap showing the scaled Kendall correlation coefficients between Microwell-seq3 and 10x Genomics snRNA-seq kidney data.

Supplementary Fig. 4. Quality control of Microwell-seq3 ATAC-seq data from wild-type mice. **a, b**, UMAP plot of cell type annotation results based on label transfer using Microwell-seq3 RNA data (a) and Mouse Cell Atlas RNA data (b). **c**, Bar plot showing the numbers of detected cells in different tissues. The solid bars represent female mice, and the hollow bars represent male mice. **d**, Cell frequency vs. label transfer prediction score between Microwell-seq3 RNA data (up), Mouse Cell Atlas RNA data (below) and Microwell-seq3 mouse ATAC-seq data. **e, f**, Heatmap showing the label transfer prediction correlation between Microwell-seq3 RNA data (e), Mouse Cell Atlas RNA data (f) and Microwell-seq3 mouse ATAC-seq data. **g**, Dendrograms generated by hierarchical clustering of Microwell-seq3 ATAC-seq major cell types in mice.

Supplementary Fig. 5. Identification of cell types in mouse whole brain using Microwell-seq3. **a**, UMAP plot of mouse brain cells in the Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq (left) and ATAC-seq (right) data. **b**, Comparison of the TSS enrichment score in brain data between Microwell-seq3 and 10x Genomics. Reads (fragments) are down sampled to 2,000 fragments per nucleus. The statistical test used was a two-sided t test. **c**, Distribution of detected gene numbers from Microwell-seq3 and 10x Genomics snRNA-seq mouse brain data. Reads were down sampled to 1,000 per nucleus. The statistical test used was a two-sided t test. **d**, Dot plot showing the average expression levels of marker genes in RNA-seq cell types in (a). The size of the dots represents the percentage of positive cells in each cluster. **e**, Heatmap showing the chromatin accessibility of marker genes in Microwell-

seq3 ATAC-seq data from mouse whole brain tissue. The relative changes in adjusted p values ($-\log_{10}(p.adj)$) are shown on the right. **f**, Label transfer prediction score between Microwell-seq3 RNA data (up), 10x Genomics data (below) and Microwell-seq3 mouse brain ATAC-seq data. **g**, Heatmap showing the scaled Kendall correlation coefficients between 10x Genomics RNA-seq data (left, up), Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq data (left, below) and Microwell-seq3 ATAC-seq data of brain; Heatmap showing the scaled Kendall correlation coefficients between 10x Genomics brain RNA-seq and ATAC-seq data (right). **h**, UMAP plot showing the label transfer results of Microwell-seq3 ATAC-seq data using 10x Genomics RNA-seq (left) and Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq (right).

Supplementary Fig. 6. Differentially expressed genes in Microwell-seq3 mouse brain compared with 10x Genomics. **a**, Pie chart showing the distribution of detected genes between 10x Genomics (RNA-seq) and Microwell-seq3 mouse whole brain data. **b**, Fraction of transcripts per biotype in Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq compared with 10x Genomics mouse whole brain data. **c**, Volcano plot showing the DEGs between Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq and 10x Genomics data. Non-polyadenylated upregulated genes (\log_2 -Fold Change > 2 and p value < 0.01) are labeled. Downregulated genes in the Microwell-seq3 data (\log_2 -Fold Change < -2 and p value < 0.01) are marked in blue. Stably expressed genes with no significant changes are marked in gray. **d**, Gene ontology enrichment analysis showing the biological processes of upregulated genes in (c). **e**, Distribution of upregulated DEGs in (c). The expression levels in upregulated gene sets were evaluated using the AddModuleScore() function in Seurat (the statistical test used was a two-sided t test). **f**, Dot plot showing the DEGs in major brain cell types between Microwell-seq3 and 10x Genomics data. DEGs in each cell subset with $|\log_2$ fold change| > 1 and p value < 0.01 were included (red: upregulated genes in Microwell-seq3, blue: downregulated genes in Microwell-seq3). Non-polyadenylated genes are labeled. **g**, Venn plot showing the overlapping of upregulated and downregulated genes in common cell types between Microwell-seq3 snRNA-seq data and 10x Genomics snRNA-seq data. Top differentially expressed genes are shown on the right. **h**, Dot plot showing the upregulated gene functions in four common cell types. **i**, Upset plot showing the overlapping the up-regulated gene function enrichment terms in four common cell types.

Supplementary Fig. 7. Trajectory analysis and cell type-specific regulon activity in brain. **a**,

Pseudotime analysis of the oligodendrocytes and OPCs showing the early phase gene expression in OPCs. **b**, Rank of regulons in brain cell types based on the regulon specificity score. The enrichment score of a regulon is defined as target region enrichment per cell. In SCENIC+, the AUCell function ranks genes or regions based on the expression or accessibility per cell as input, and the output is a list of regulons ranked by the AUC value (enrichment of eRegulon target regions).

Supplementary Fig. 8. Identification of malignant cells in snATAC-seq data based on CNV prediction. Heatmap showing the predicted CNV results using Copy-scAT (**a**) and Alleloscope (**b**). The chromosome location in Copy-scAT is based on the Cytoband file type of the mouse genome build mm10. **c**, UMAP plot showing the NMF clustering of cells in Fig. 4c, NMF cluster 1 is labeled as predicted normal cells. **d**, CNV prediction correlation of different cytobands (chromosome regions) between Alleloscope and Copy-scAT.

Supplementary Fig. 9. Identification of malignant cells in tumor and tumor-adjacent tissue in snRNA-seq data. **a**, Heatmap showing the inferCNV results of Microwell-seq3 RNA-seq data. **b**, Cell state prediction based on the CNV score using inferCNV (see methods). The statistical test used was a two-sided t test. **c**, Dot plot showing the scaled mean CNV score indicating the duplication and deletion of representative regulators. Size of the dots indicated the percent of cells across different prediction state. **d**, Gene expression level of representative regulators across different prediction state. The statistical test used was a two-sided t test. **e**, Cell state prediction based on the CNV score (the number of cells in each state across different cell types). Mean CNV scores of predicted cell state are shown on the right. **f**, Heatmap showing the GSVA results of different cell states in myoepithelial cells.

References

1. Ding, J.R. et al. Systematic comparison of single-cell and single-nucleus RNA-sequencing methods (vol 17, pg 891, 2020). *Nat Biotechnol* **38**, 756–756 (2020).
2. Crow, M., Paul, A., Ballouz, S., Huang, Z.J. & Gillis, J. Characterizing the replicability of cell types defined by single cell RNA-sequencing data using MetaNeighbor. *Nat Commun* **9**, 884 (2018).