

Supplementary figures

Robust detection of clinically relevant features in single-cell RNA profiles of patient-matched fresh and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) lung cancer tissue

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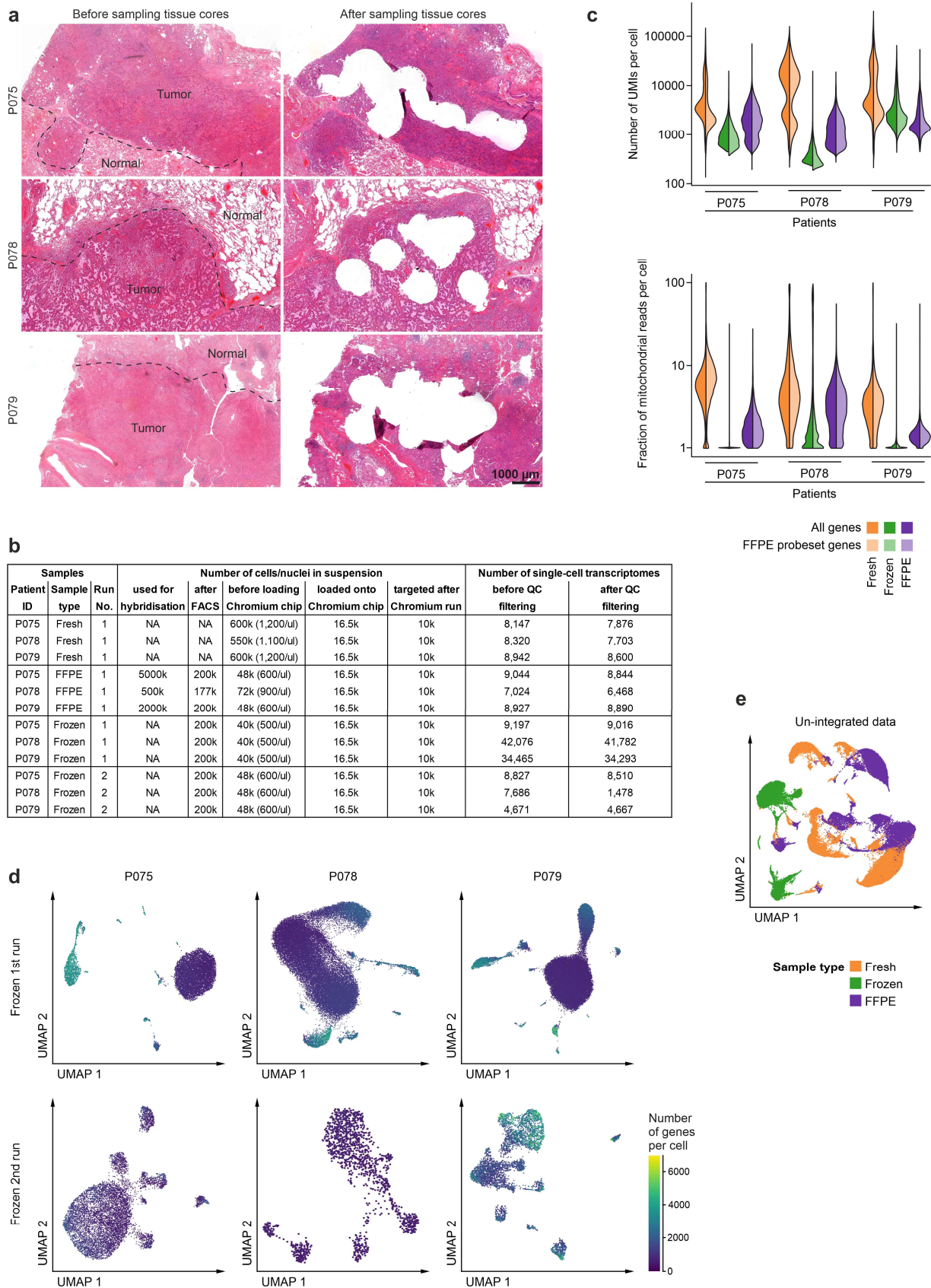


Figure S1: Additional quality metrics of fresh, frozen and FFPE tissue.

(a) Hematoxylin and eosin stained FFPE tissue sections of patients P075, P078 and P079 before and after punching out tissue core samples for single-cell analysis, tumor and normal areas

indicated. **(b)** Total numbers of cells/nuclei and single-cell transcriptomes at different steps in tissue processing and data analysis. **(c)** Numbers of unique molecule identifiers (UMIs) and fractions of mitochondrial reads per cell across libraries. Full colors: all genes; lighter colors: genes limited by FFPE probe set. **(d)** UMAPs of frozen tissue libraries showing insufficient cluster separation. Only patient P079, 2nd run shows sufficient cluster separation, and thus cell type annotation. **(e)** UMAPs based on the top 10 principal components of all single-cell transcriptomes after filtering and normalization, without data integration, color-coded by fresh, frozen or FFPE tissue origin. For UMAP of integrated data, see main Fig. 1C.

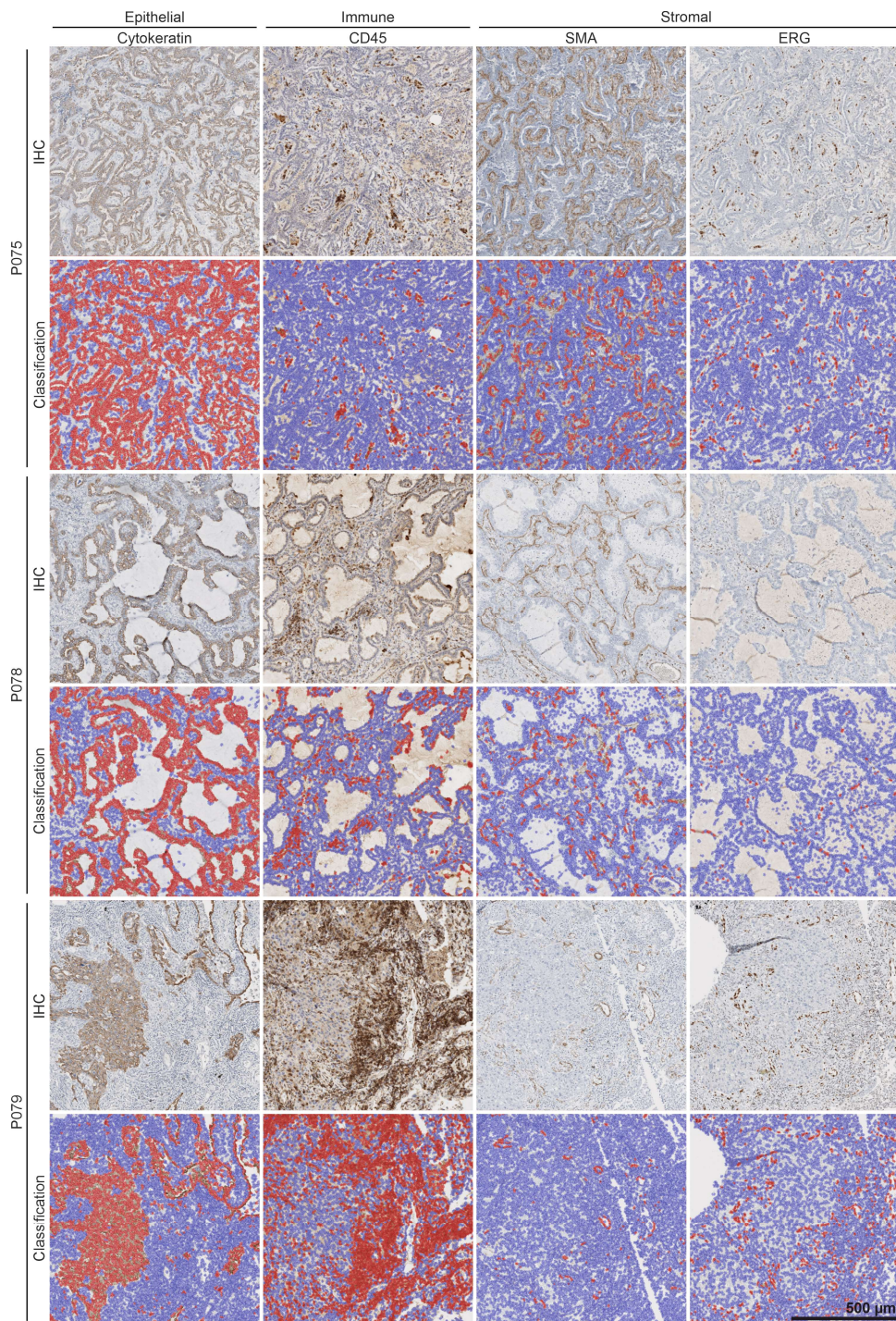


Figure S2: Immunohistochemical quantification of main cell types.

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) on FFPE tumor sections for main cell type markers, including Cytokeratin for epithelial cells, CD45 for immune cells, and Smooth Muscle Actin (SMA) and ERG for stromal cells, representative images shown. For quantification, cells were detected based on nuclei counterstaining and classified into positive (red) and negative (blue) cells based on IHC intensity using the QuPath software, classified images depicted below respective IHC images.

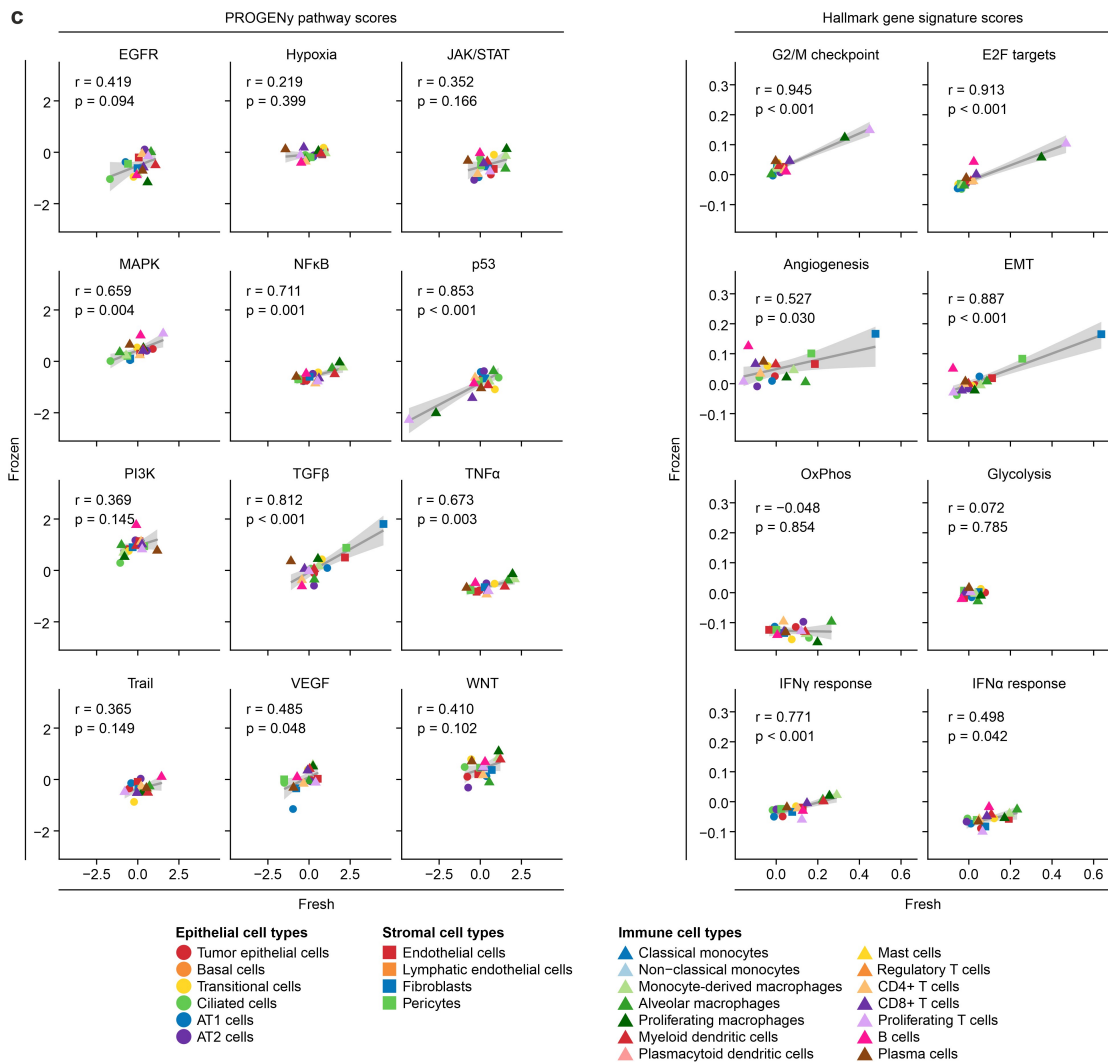
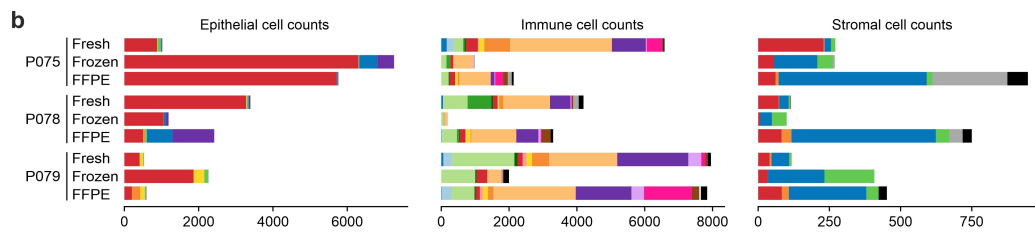
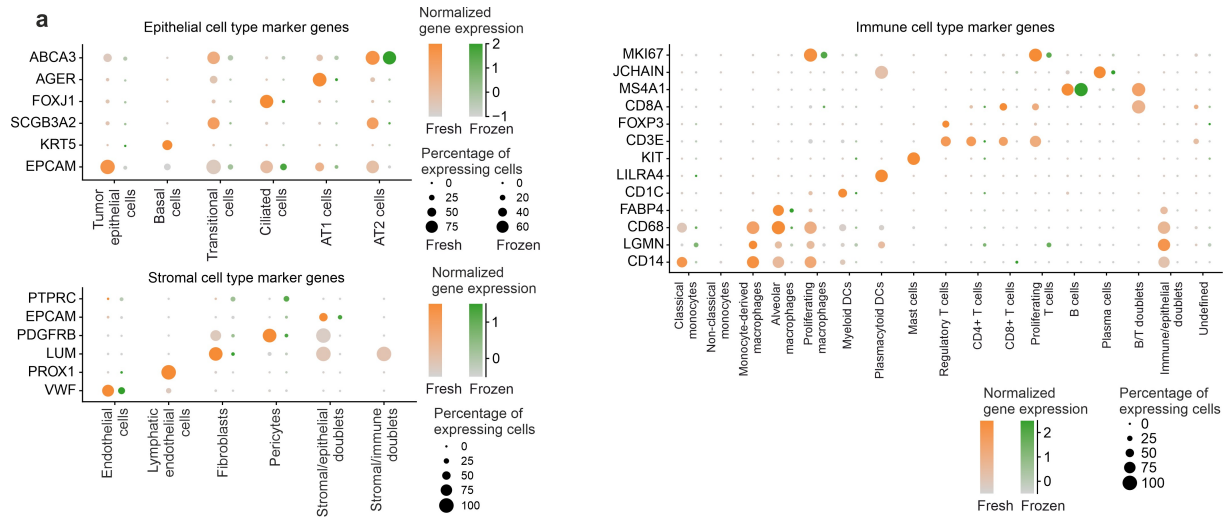


Figure S3: Cell type diversity in fresh, frozen and FFPE tissue single-cell analysis.

(a) Cell type marker gene expression per cell type in fresh or frozen tissue-derived libraries. **(b)** Absolute cell numbers per cell type, in fresh, frozen or FFPE-derived libraries. **(c)** Cell trait quantification in fresh versus frozen single-cell analysis. Correlations of PROGENy pathway or Hallmark signature scores are given between frozen and fresh tissue gene expression per cell type. Pearson correlation coefficient and p-value indicated per pathway or gene signature.

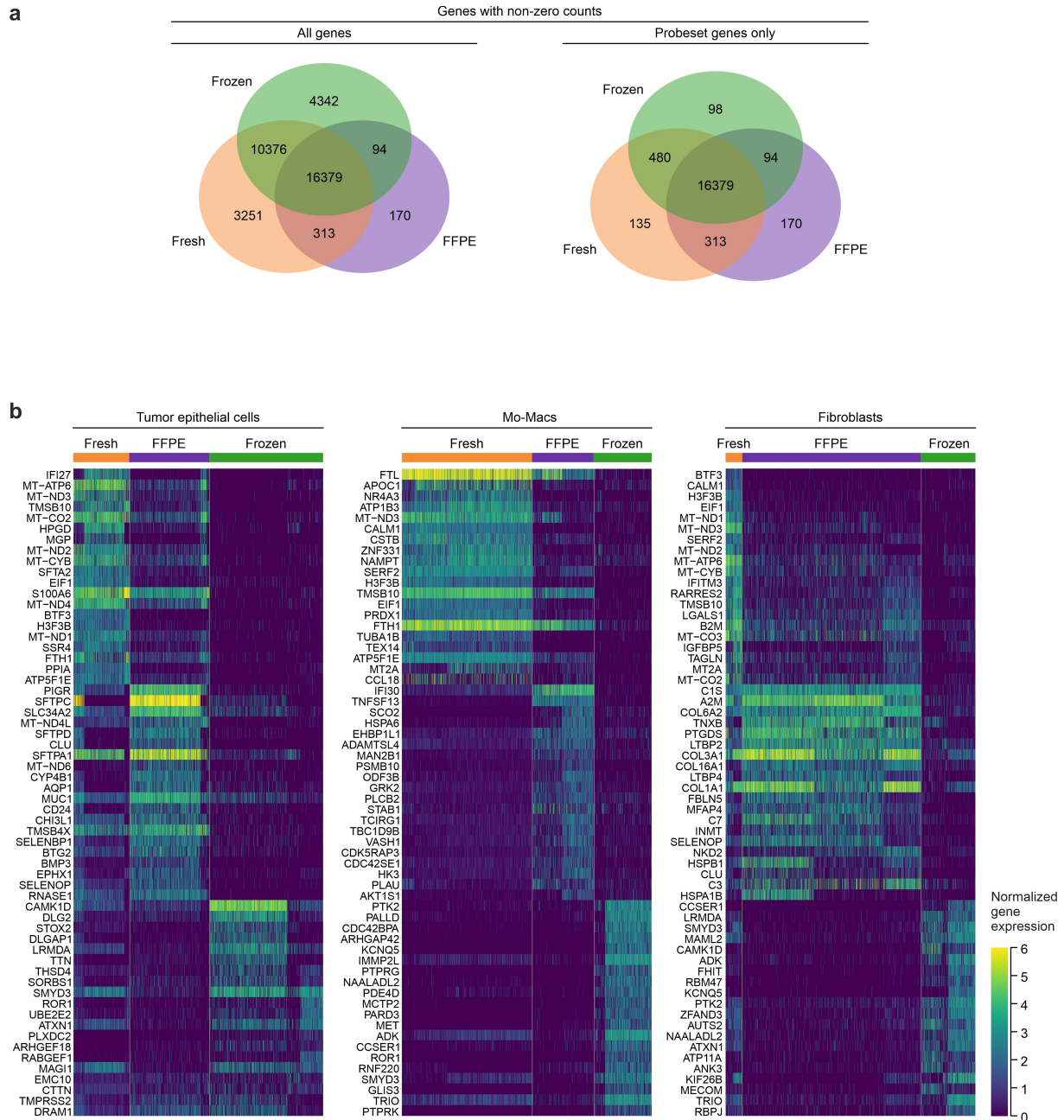


Figure S4: Gene expression quantification across single-cell libraries.

(a) Numbers of genes detected (non-zero counts) across the technologies. To the left: all genes, to the right: genes represented by FFPE probe sets only. **(b)** Top 20 differentially expressed genes across the technologies in tumor epithelial cells, monocyte-derived macrophages (Mo-Macs) and fibroblasts, respectively.

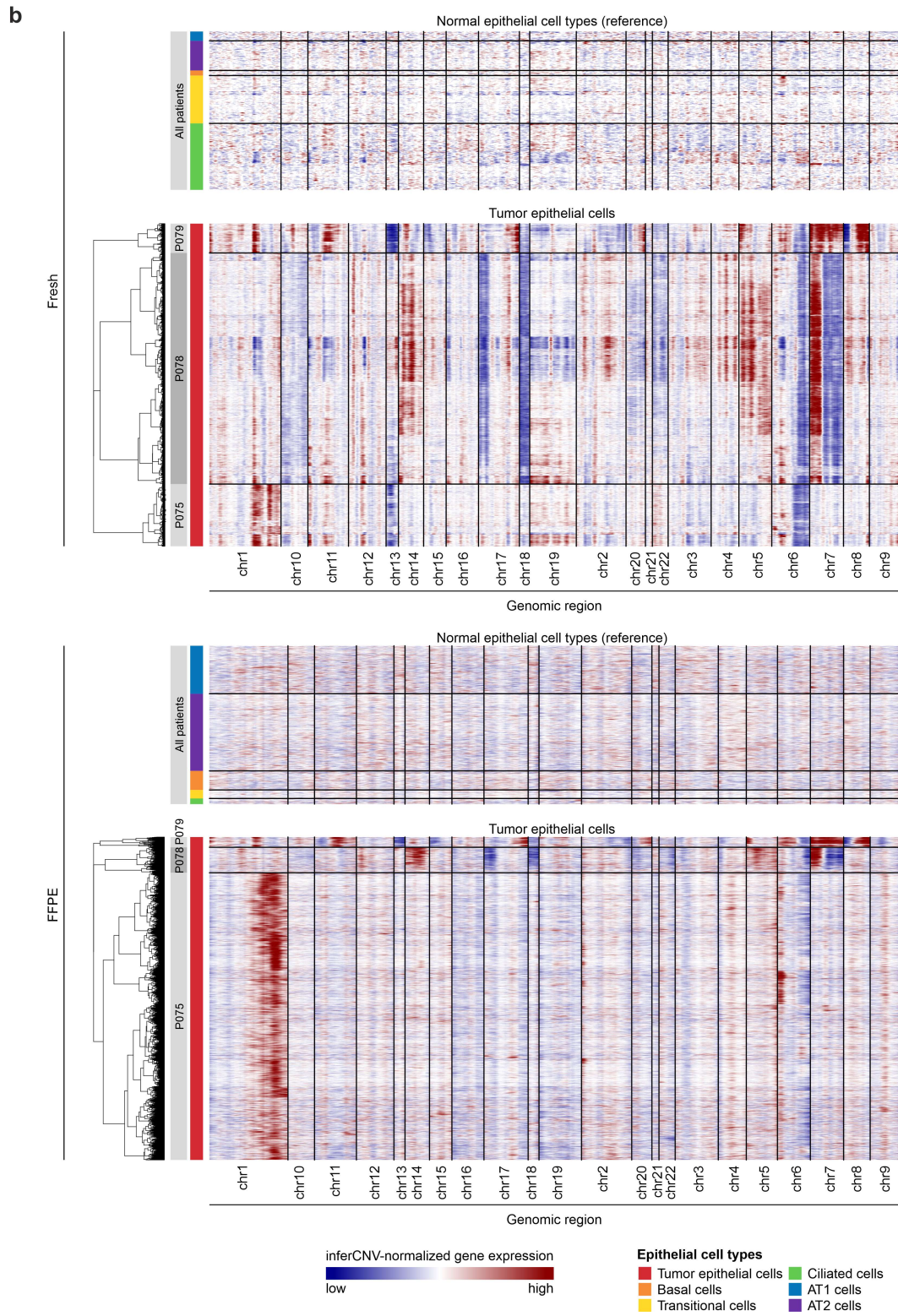
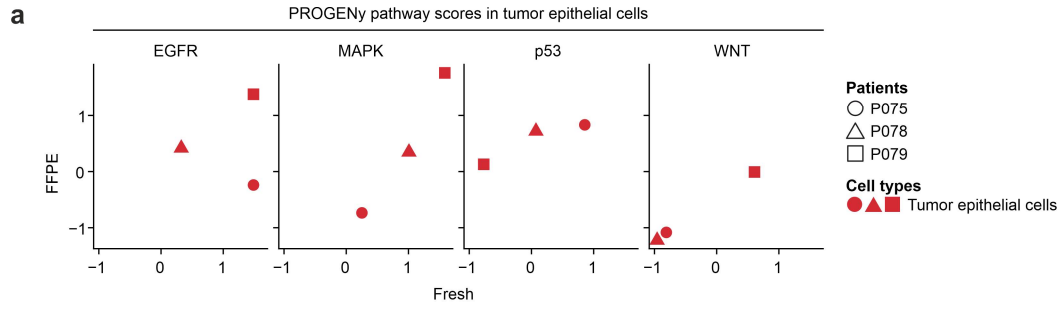


Figure S5: Quantification of oncogenic pathway activities and inference of copy number aberrations in fresh versus FFPE single-cell analysis of tumor epithelial cells.

(a) Correlation between FFPE and fresh tissue of PROGENy EGFR, MAPK, p53 and Wnt target gene signatures, as indicated. **(b)** Predicted copy number aberrations inferred from tumor epithelial single-cell transcriptomes of fresh or FFPE tissue origin, as indicated. Normal epithelial cells served as reference. In fresh and FFPE tissue samples, shared copy number aberrations were observed, such as partial gain of chromosome 1 in P075, loss of chromosome 18 and partial loss of chromosome 17 in P078, and gain of chromosome 7 and loss of chromosome 13 in P079.