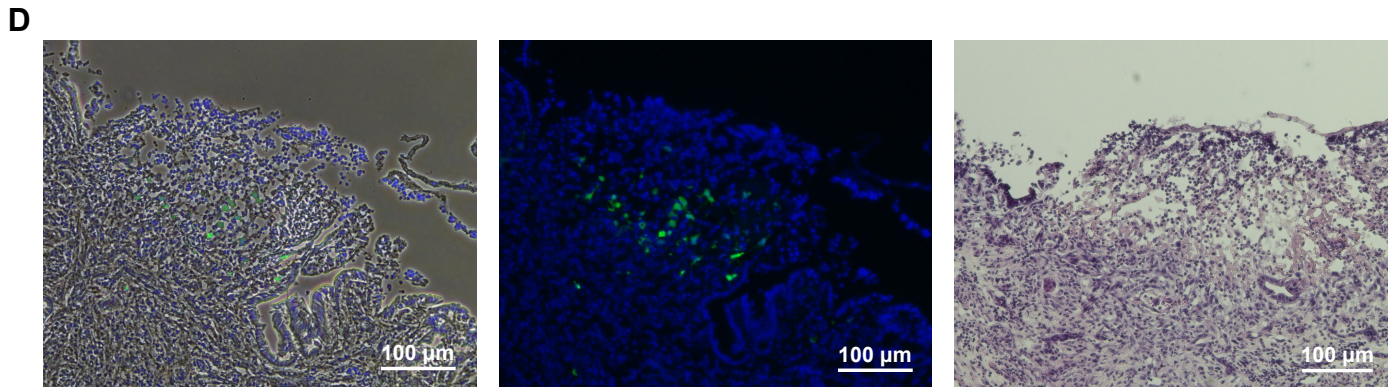
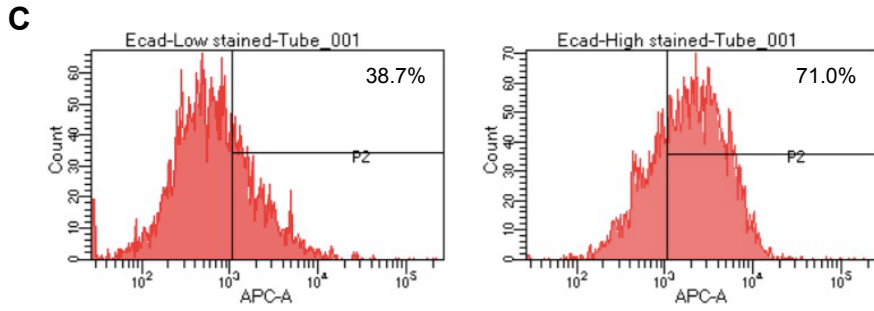
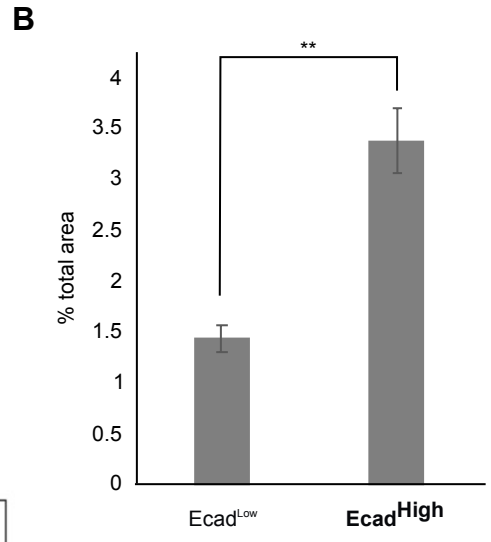
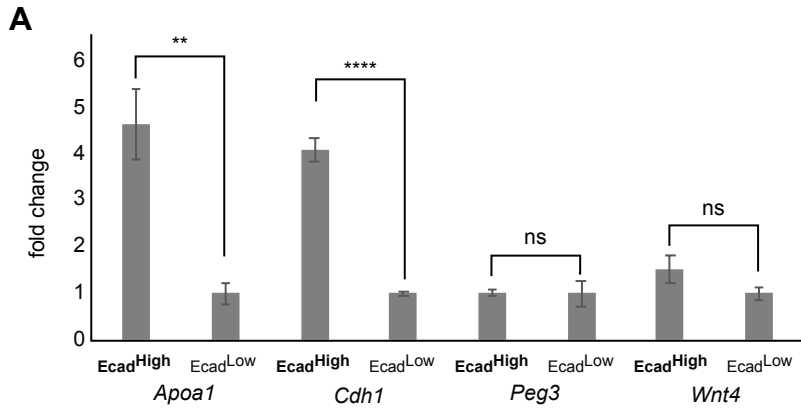
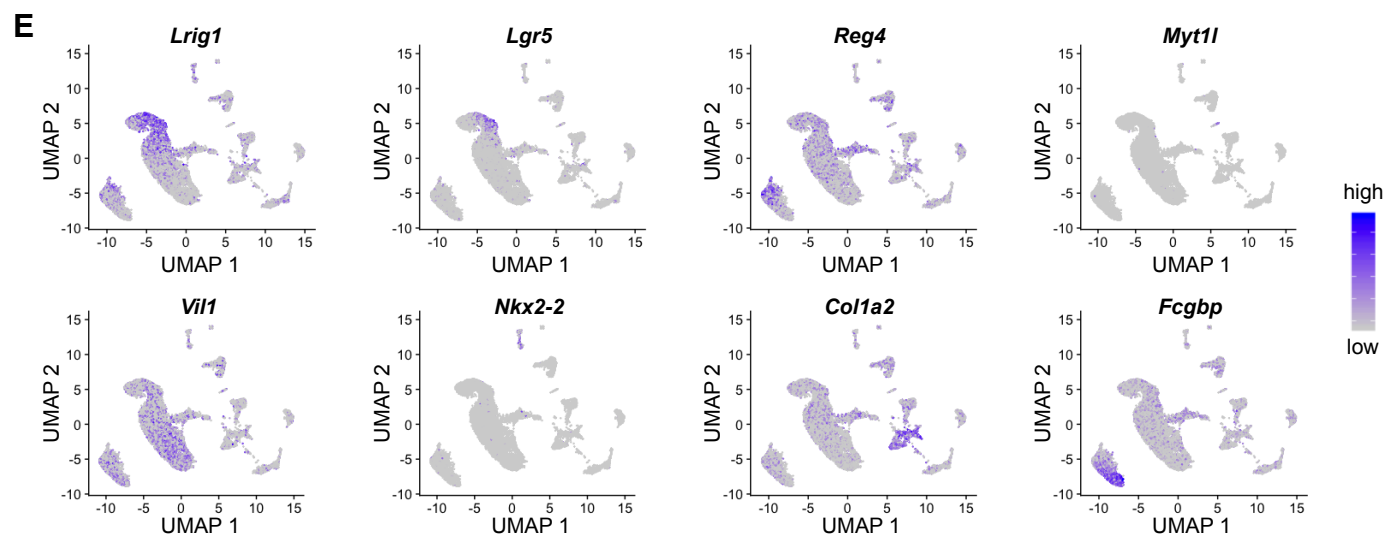
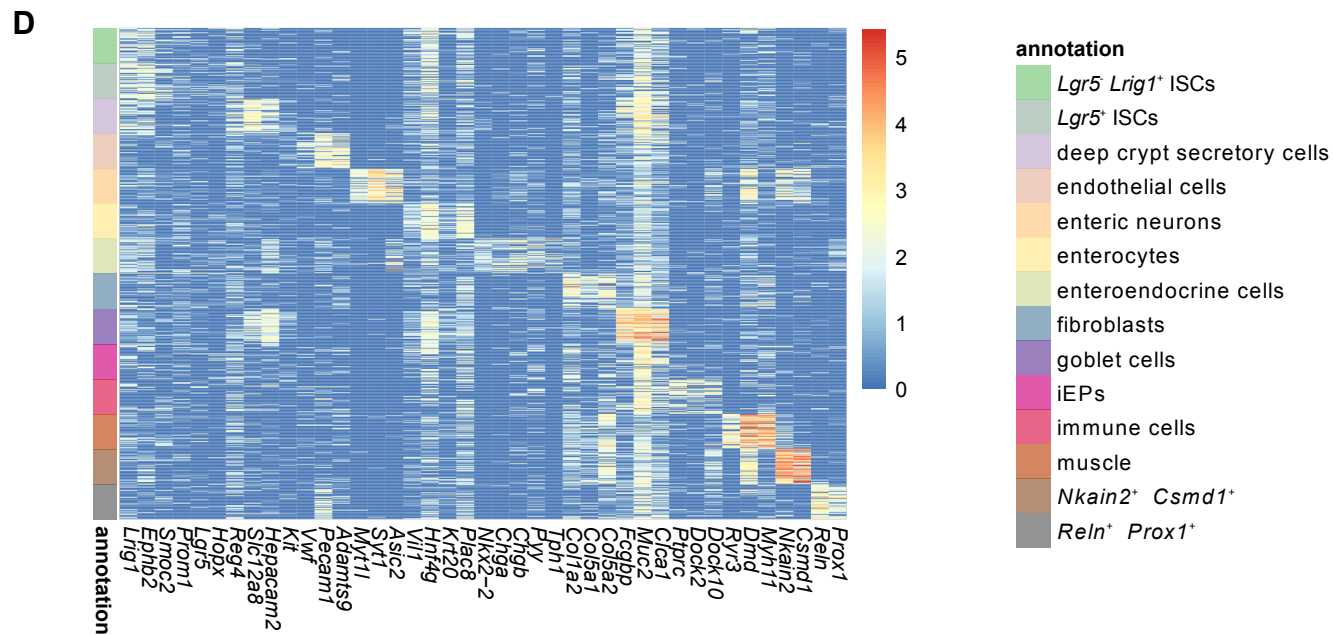
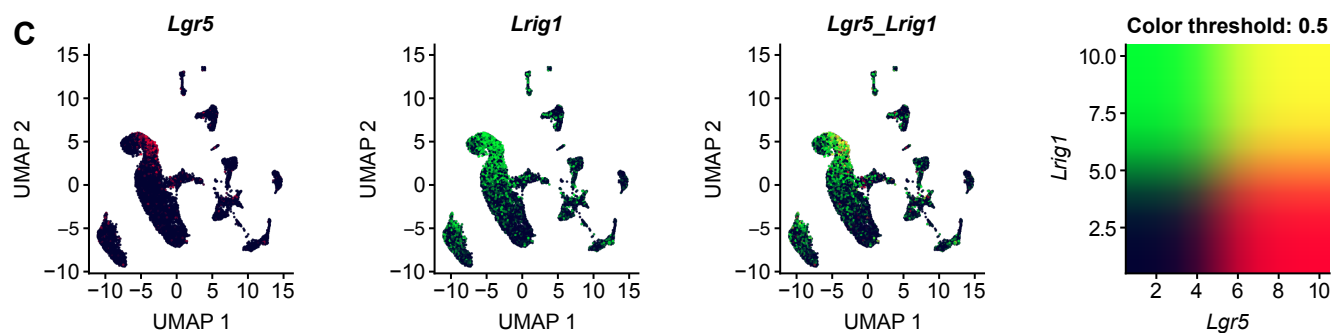
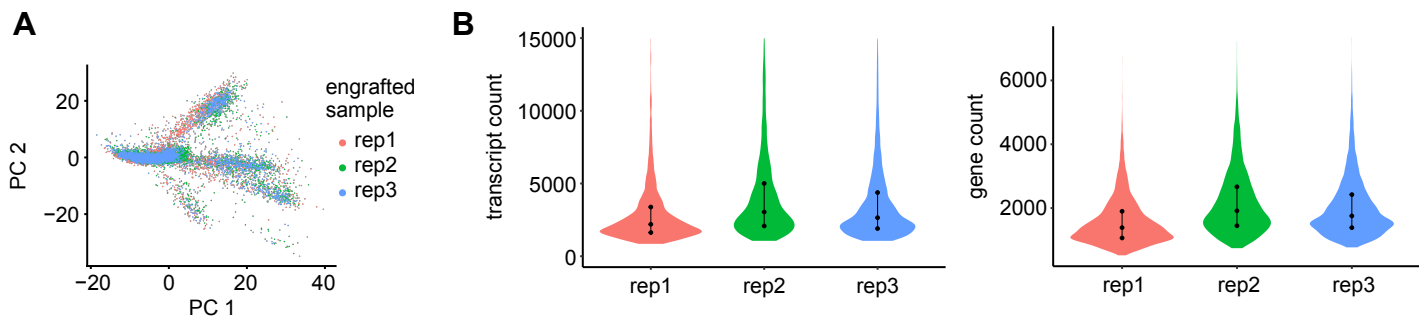


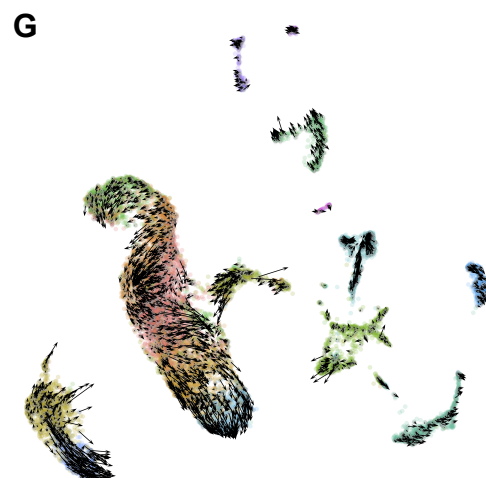
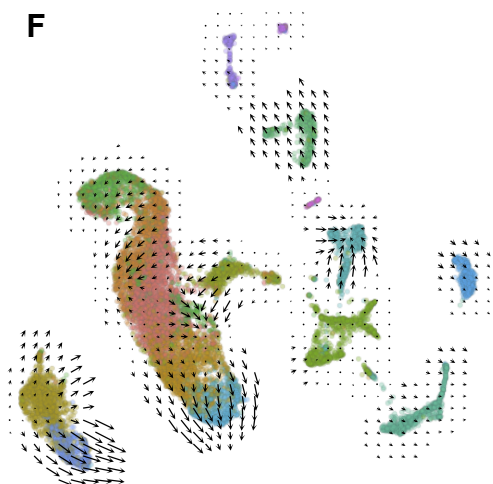
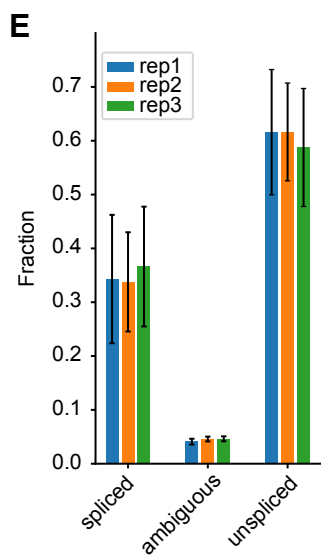
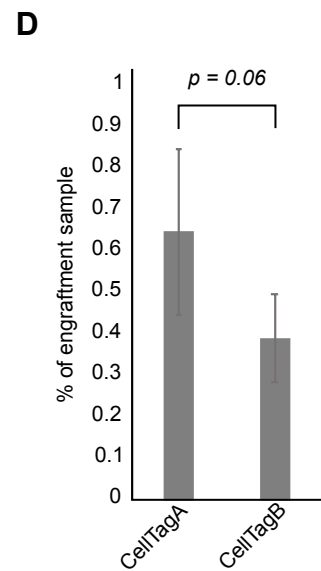
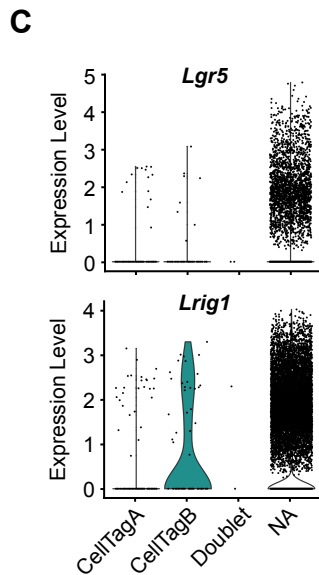
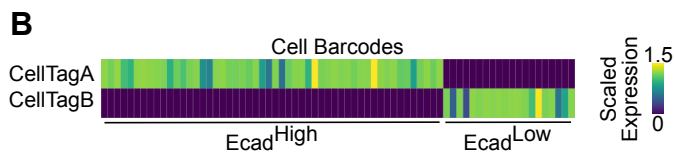
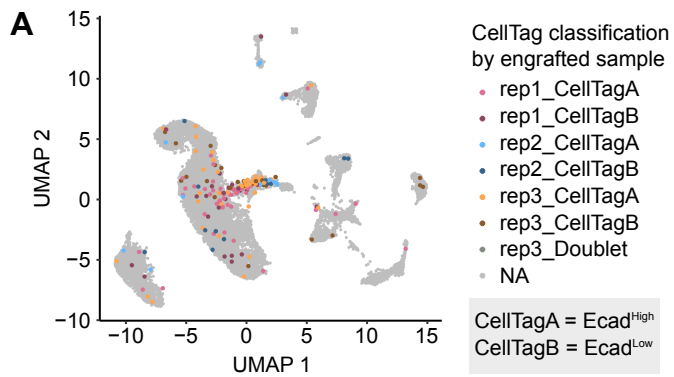
**Fig. S3** CellTag classification in 5-tag species-mixing experiment. **A**, CellTag classification of the 5-tag species mixing experiment into 637 CellTagC (HEK293T), 867 CellTagD (HEK293T), 501 CellTagE (HEK293T), 1,679 CellTagA (HEK293T), 612 CellTagB (MEF), 262 multiplet, and 115 non-determined cells. **B**, Expression pattern of HEK293T marker *POU4F1* and MEF marker *Pdgfa* in mixed transcriptomes projected onto *t*-SNE. **C**, CellTag classification visualized over transcriptomes projected onto principal component 1 (PC 1) and PC 2.



**Fig. S4** Successfully reprogrammed, *Apoa1*<sup>High</sup>*Ecad*<sup>High</sup> iEPs can be enriched by sorting by E-cadherin expression into *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> and *Ecad*<sup>Low</sup> iEPs. **A**, qRT-PCR of *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> and *Ecad*<sup>Low</sup> iEPs show overexpression of iEP markers *Apoa1* and *Cdh1* in *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> iEPs. **B**, Quantification of colony formation assay of *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> and *Ecad*<sup>Low</sup> iEPs shows that *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> iEPs have a statistically significantly higher colony area as a proportion of total area. Bottom, threshold images of colonies. *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> iEPs have a 1.44-fold higher colony count compared to *Ecad*<sup>Low</sup> iEPs. **C**, Sorted *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> and *Ecad*<sup>Low</sup> iEPs were plated and cultured for one week. Flow cytometry analysis of cultured *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> and *Ecad*<sup>Low</sup> iEPs confirms that *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> iEPs retain their *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> phenotype. \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ . \*\*\*\*,  $p < 0.0001$ . ns, non-significant. **D**, *Ecad*<sup>High</sup> and *Ecad*<sup>Low</sup> iEPs were labeled with CellTagA and CellTagB, respectively, and pooled in equal proportions for transplantation into the mouse colon. Left and Middle, bright field and fluorescent images of DAPI stained colon section showing aggregated GFP<sup>+</sup> iEPs near the surface of the damaged epithelium. Right, H&E staining of an adjacent section showing epithelial injury and inflammation with numerous lymphocytic infiltrates. Scale bars, 100  $\mu$ m.



**Fig. S5** Single-nucleus RNA-seq of iEP-engrafted colon tissues reveals intestinal cell types. **A**, Visualization of three biological replicates of engrafted colon (rep1, rep2, rep3) integrated into a single dataset, projected onto PC 1 and PC 2. **B**, Engrafted samples share similar levels of total numbers of transcript and gene detected per cell. **C**, 'Blended' feature plots of *Lgr5* and *Lrig1* expression, showing a pattern of *Lrig1* expression partially overlapping with areas with high *Lgr5* expression. **D**, Heatmap of intestinal epithelial and non-epithelial marker expression in annotated cell types (50 cells randomly sampled from each cell type). **E**, Additional feature plots of intestinal marker expression.



**Fig. S6** Visualization of additional CellTag and RNA velocity analysis in iEP-engrafted colon. **A**, CellTag classification shows agreement between three biological replicates of engrafted colon (rep1, rep2, rep3). **B**, Heatmap of scaled expression of CellTagA and CellTagB from rep1 shows distinct patterns of expression. **C**,  $0.687\% \pm 0.214\%$  of each post-engraftment sample were derived from Ecad<sup>High</sup>/CellTagA cells, whereas  $0.413\% \pm 0.113\%$  were derived from Ecad<sup>Low</sup>/CellTagB cells. One-sided student's t-test,  $p = 0.06$ . **D**, *Lgr5* and *Lrig1* expression is detected in a subset of CellTagged cells. **E**, Post-engraftment samples share similar transcriptional kinetics with indistinguishable proportions of spliced and unspliced transcripts. **F**, Full vector field of RNA velocity results. **G**, Full velocity vectors of RNA velocity results.