Supplemental Information

Chromatin Landscape Underpinning

Human Dendritic Cell Heterogeneity

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Figure S1 (related to Figure 1) A 200k CD14+ pDC 20.4% 104 Lineage BDCA4 FSC-W CD14 103-103-99.2% 76.2% 0 88.8% 0 100k 200k FSC-A FSC-A FSC-A **HLA-DR CD16** CD123 cDC1 cDC2 **BDCA3** CD11c 95% T cells cDC2 3.3% 4 CD32 Ó CD11c BDCA1 C В D All Batch-Corrected pDC cDC1 TSS Enrichment C Weighted Percentage of Variance 100 50- $R^2 = 99.9$ Tech Rep 2 cDC2 Mono = 99.6 100 104 102 Tech Rep 1 E Shared 6000 pDC cDC2 -8 8 Log2 FC ATAC-seq signal (read counts) cDC1 > cDC2 cDC2 > cDC1Shared Number of cis-elements 104 6000 cDC1 cDC2 10² -8 8 Log2 FC Mono > cDC2 cDC2 > Mono Shared 104 6000 Mono cDC2 10² -8 8 Log2 FC

Figure S1 (related to Figure 1): Gating strategy and quality metrics for ATAC-seq of primary human DCs.

(A) Primary human pDCs, cDC1, cDC2, and CD14⁺ monocytes were negatively enriched then sorted from healthy human blood and analyzed by ATAC-seq. Right histogram shows that less than 3.5% of our purified cDC2 corresponded to CD32⁻ DC3. Shown is 1 representative donor of 7. (B) One-to-one comparison showing concordance between technical replicates for representative donor samples. (C) TSS enrichment scores (n=7-14 samples per subset). (D) Percentage of variance attributable to indicated factors for PCA in Figure 1B, determined by principle variance component analysis (PVCA). (E) Left: Histograms showing differentially accessible *cis*-elements between cDC2 and pDCs, cDC1, and monocytes. Boxplots of ATAC-seq signal in shared or differentially accessible *cis*-elements from indicated comparisons. Bar graphs shown as mean +/- SD.

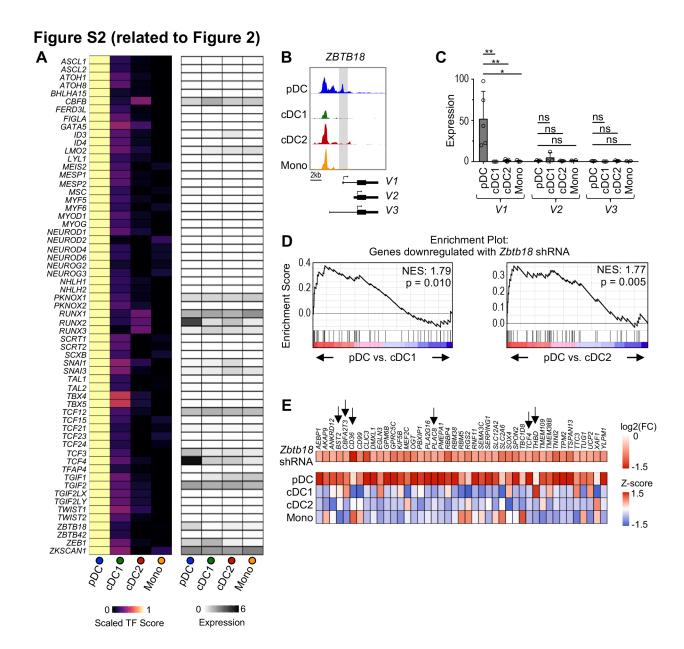


Figure S2 (related to Figure 2): TF scores and RNA expression for pDC-specific TFs.

(A) Analysis of pDC-specific TFs. Left: chromVAR analysis revealed 62 TFs with significantly increased activity in pDCs compared to cDC1, cDC2, and monocytes (ΔTF score>0.05 and p-adj<0.05 in all pairwise comparisons). Right: RNA expression of indicated TFs using data from Villani et al. (2017). Color indicates average expression across all single cells for each cell type. (B) Genome tracks of the *ZBTB18* locus from 1 representative donor showing all three transcript variants. (C) Expression of *ZBTB18* transcript variants measured by RT-PCR, n=2-5 in 2-5 exp. Expression indicates ΔΔCq relative to the internal control gene *RPL13A* and cDC2. Statistics determined by one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. Bar graphs shown as mean +/- SD. (D) Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) showing significant overlap between genes downregulated after *Zbtb18* silencing in C2C12 mouse myoblast cell line (data from Yokoyama et al., 2009) and pDC genes (data from Villani et al., 2017). (E) Heatmap of overlapped genes from (D). Top: log2 fold change for gene expression after *Zbtb18* silencing compared to control shRNA. Bottom: Z-score of average RNA expression in human DCs. Arrows point to particular genes known to be expressed and functional in pDCs.

Figure S3 (related to Figure 3)

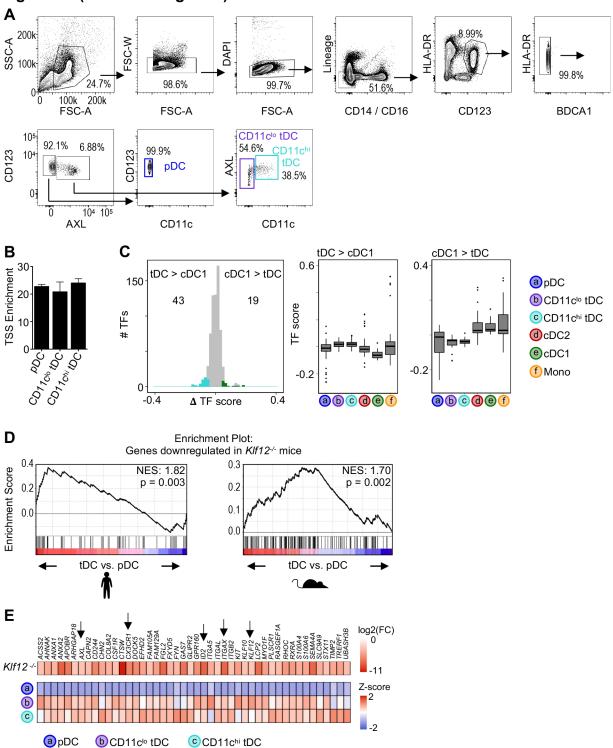


Figure S3 (related to Figure 3): ATAC-seq of primary human tDCs using Omni-ATAC protocol.

(A) Gating strategy used to isolate primary human bona fide pDCs, CD11clo tDCs, and CD11chi tDCs from blood. Shown is 1 representative donor of 4. (B) TSS enrichment scores (n=3-4 samples per cell type). Bar graphs shown as mean +/- SD. (C) Left: Histogram of difference in TF scores between cDC1 and CD11chi tDCs. Colored points indicate significantly different TFs (ΔTF score>|0.05| and p-adj<0.05). Right: Boxplots of TF scores for differentially active TFs. (D) GSEA showing significant overlap between genes downregulated in *Klf12*-h mouse natural killer (NK) cells (data from Lam et al., 2019) and tDC genes (data from Villani et al., 2017 and Lau et al., 2016). (E) Heatmap of overlapped genes from (D). Top: log2 fold change in *Klf12*-h mouse NK cells compared to wild type NK cells. Bottom: Z-score of average RNA expression in human DCs. Arrows point to particular genes known to be expressed by tDCs.

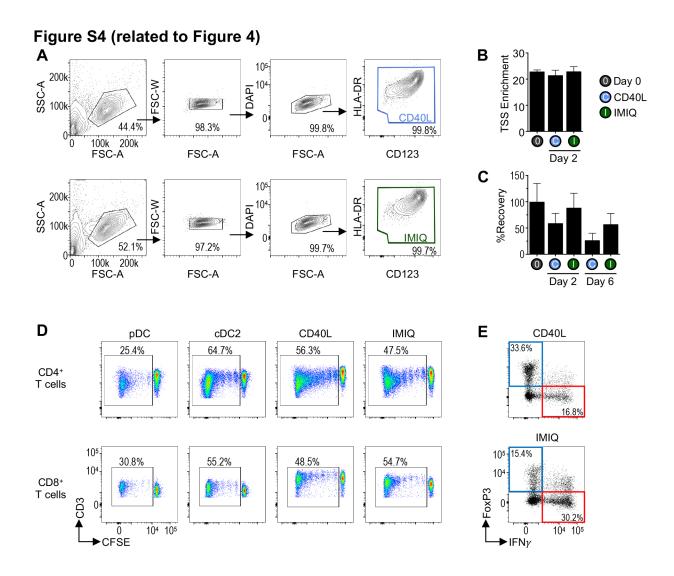


Figure S4 (related to Figure 4): ATAC-seq of stimulated human pDCs using Omni-ATAC protocol.

(A) Gating strategy for stimulated bona fide pDCs. Bona fide pDCs (purified to be free of tDCs) were sorted from blood as in Figure S3A. These purified pDCs were placed in culture with either CD40L or IMIQ for 2 days. After stimulation, cells were harvested and re-sorted, using the presented gating strategy to remove debris and dead cells (shown is 1 donor of 4). (B) TSS enrichment scores (n=3-4 samples per cell type). (C) Viability after 2- or 6-day culture of purified bona fide pDCs in the presence of CD40L or IMIQ, reported as percent recovery relative to Day 0 (n=3-14). (D) CFSE dilution of CD4+ or CD8+ T cells during MLR. CFSE-labeled T cells were co-cultured with purified allogeneic bona fide AXL- pDCs (DC:T cell ratio 1:20). cDC2 were included as a positive control. Alternatively, purified bona fide pDCs were stimulated for 2 days with CD40L or IMIQ, then re-counted and co-cultured with allogeneic T cells (DC: T cell ratio 1:20). T cells were analyzed after 5-6 days. (E) Transcription factor and cytokine gating in CD4+CFSE^{lo} T cells (1 of 4 donors in 3 exp). After 5-6 days co-culture, T cells were restimulated with PMA/ionomycin in the presence of Brefeldin A to allow detection of cytokines by intracellular staining. Bar graphs shown as mean +/- SD.

Figure S5 (related to Figure 5)

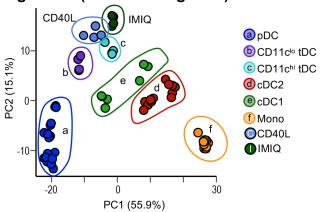


Figure S5 (related to Figure 5): Combined analysis of stimulated tDCs and freshly isolated DC subsets. PCA of all samples based on chromVAR TF scores. Only the top 500 most variable TFs (variability measured across cell types) were used to calculate the PCA.

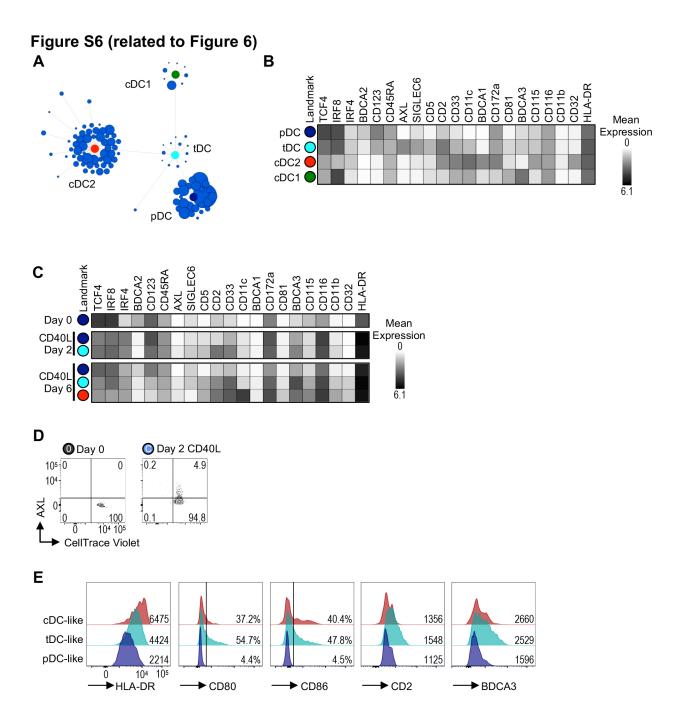
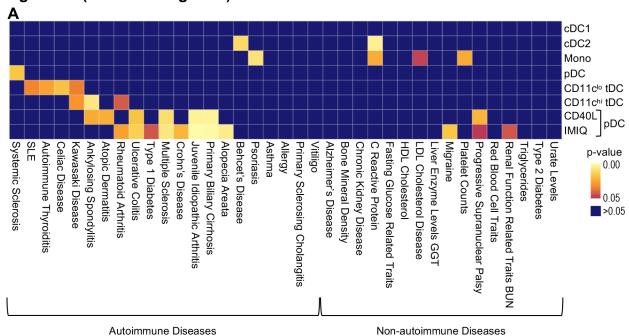


Figure S6 (related to Figure 6): Validation of Scaffold map.

(A) Scaffold map showing cells from HLA-DR⁺ Lin⁻ events from PBMCs falling into each established landmark as expected (1 representative exp. of 7). (B) Heatmap of average expression in cells mapping to each Scaffold landmark from (A) measured by CyTOF, demonstrating expected phenotypes for each DC subset. (C) Heatmap of average expression in stimulated pDCs mapping to each Scaffold landmark, measured by CyTOF. (D) PBMCs were labeled with CellTrace Violet (CTV). Bona fide pDCs (AXL⁻) were purified and analyzed immediately or cultured for 2 days in the presence of CD40L. Levels of CTV in AXL-expressing cells were analyzed at day 2. On average, ~96% of AXL-expressing cells in the pDC culture remained CTV^{high} (shown is 1 donor of 4). (E) Marker expression in re-sorted stimulated pDCs that map to each landmark node (1 representative of 5). Numbers represent percent positive cells or gMFI.

Figure S7 (related to Figure 7)



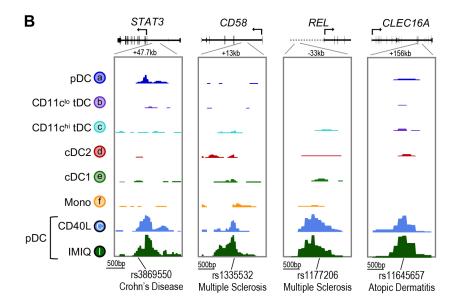


Figure S7 (related to Figure 7): CHEERS enrichment of all autoimmune and non-autoimmune disease SNPs. (A) Enrichment p-values for 37 autoimmune and non-autoimmune diseases calculated with CHEERS. (B) Genome tracks for select *cis*-elements that overlap SNPs associated with autoimmune diseases with significant enrichment in stimulated pDCs.

Table S1 (related to Figure 1). cDC2-specific <i>cis</i> -elements.					
hg19_coordinates	Nearest_gene	Distance_to_TSS	Annotation		
chr2_35216528_35217029	MYADML	-1263495	Intergenic		
chr6_115365177_115365678	HS3ST5	-981387	Intergenic		
chr8_35897649_35898150	KCNU1	-743942	Intergenic		
chr8_142826677_142827178	MROH5	-309598	Intergenic		
chr7_125208810_125209311	LOC101928254	-304716	Intergenic		
chr7_19446874_19447375	FERD3L	-262081	Intergenic		
chr2_1257352_1257853	TPO	-159630	Intron		
chr11_120302735_120303236	GRIK4	-79479	Intron		
chr8_75392567_75393068	MIR5681A	-67960	Intergenic		
chr2_204462976_204463477	RAPH1	-63169	Intergenic		
chr10_120549509_120550010	CACUL1	-35002	Intergenic		
chr21_29300974_29301475	MIR5009	-17696	Intergenic		
chr10_2062963_2063464	LINC00700	-6672	Intergenic		
chr1_55272939_55273440	LEXM	1454	Intron		
chr1_87619932_87620433	LINC01140	22574	Intron		
chr3_54896487_54896988	CACNA2D3-AS1	38544	Intron		
chr11_123571520_123572021	ZNF202	40592	Intergenic		
chr15_39916906_39917407	THBS1	43877	Intron		
chr5_160151361_160151862	ATP10B	127607	Intron		
chr8_70558297_70558798	SULF1	153520	Intron		
chr6_90841251_90841752	BACH2	165060	Intron		
chr13_29770503_29771004	MTUS2	172006	Intron		
chr18_72661521_72662022	ZADH2	259509	Intron		
chr3_55252601_55253102	WNT5A	262574	Intergenic		
chr8_52307997_52308498	PXDNL	413757	Intron		
chr5_13403412_13403913	DNAH5	540926	Intergenic		

Table S2 (re	Γable S2 (related to Figures 4 and 6). CyTOF antibodies.				
Metal	Antibody	Clone	Company		
Y89	CD45	HI30	Fluidigm		
In113	CD45	HI30	Biolegend		
Pr141	CD45RA	HI100	Biolegend		
Nd142	TCF4	NCI-R159-6	Abcam		
Nd143	CD2	RPA-2.10	Biolegend		
Nd144	CD11b	ICRF44	Fluidigm		
Nd145	CD32 (FcgRIIA)	FUN-2	Biolegend		
Nd146	CD335 (NKp46)	9 E2	Biolegend		
Sm147	BDCA2 (CD303)	201A	Fluidigm		
Nd148	CD16 (FCgRIIIA)	3G8	Fluidigm		
Sm149	CD127 (IL-7R)	A019D5	Fluidigm		
Nd150	BDCA1 (CD1c)	H149	Biolegend		
Eu151	CD123	6H6	Fluidigm		
Sm152	CD100	REA316	Miltenyi Biotec		
Eu153	CD1a	L161	Biolegend		
Sm154	CD163	GHI/61	Fluidigm		
Gd155	CD172a (SIRPa)	SE5A5	Biolegend		
Gd156	CD33	WM53	Biolegend		
Gd157	IRF4	3E4	eBioscience		
Gd158	HLA-DR	L243	Biolegend		
Tb159	CCR7	G043H7	Fluidigm		
Gd160	CD14	M5E2	Fluidigm		
Dy161	CD34	561	Biolegend		
Dy162	CD11c	Bu15	Fluidigm		
Dy163	CD3	UCTH1	Biolegend		
	CD19	HIB19	Biolegend		
	CD66b	G10F5	Biolegend		
Dy164	CD115 (CSF1R)	9-4D2-1E4	BD Pharmingen		
Ho165	SIGLEC6-PE	767329	R&D Systems		
Er166	CD116 (GMCSFR)	4H1	Biolegend		
Er167	CD117 (c-kit)	104D2	Biolegend		
Er168	CX3CR1	K0124E1	Biolegend		
Tm169	AXL	108724	Biolegend		
Er170	CLEC9A	8F9	Biolegend		
Er171	CD135 (FLT3)	BV10A4H2	Biolegend		
Yb172	CD81	5A6	Biolegend		
Yb173	BDCA3 (CD141)	1A4	Fluidigm		
Yb174	IRF8-APC	V3GYWCH	eBioscience		
Lu175	CADM1	3E1	MBL		
Yb176	CD5	UCTH2	Biolegend		