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-	Stage	Sample	Dpfª	Tissue	Strategy	Gender	Cell Number	Doublets	Cell Number (QC ^b)	Gene number	UMI number	Perc.mito ^c
	8 WPC	Embryo 24	56	Calvarial bone	scRNA-seq on 7AAD ⁻ CD235A ⁻ cells	Male	3,786	338	2,932	3,126	14,860	2.7%
		Embryo 25	00				6,476	116	4,355	4,330	17,899	6.5%
		Embryo 26-27	56	Calvarial bone	IF ^e staining							

aWPC: weeks post conception; Dpf: days post fertilization; QC: quality control; Pec.mito: percentage of mitochondrial genes; F: immunofluorescence





tSNE_1

DAPI/CADM1/PDPN









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d



GABA pathway Regulation of FZD by ubiquitination



-1.5 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5

Supplementary Fig. 6. Further characterizations of human embryonic calvaria

a, Table summary of the 8 WPC human embryonic calvarial bone samples for scRNA-seq and immunostaining.

b, Stacked bar charts comparing the distribution of 8 WPC long bone and calvarial subsets. Dashed boxes indicated skeletal site-specific clusters. The three shared clusters (osteoprogenitor, PMSC and chondrocyte) were highlighted by dash lines.

c, t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding(t-SNE) projection of indicated subsets from long bones and calvarial bones to compare the transcriptomic similarities at the pseudo-bulk level.

d, Immunofluorescent images of PDPN⁺CADM1⁺ cells in 8 WPC human calvarial bones. Snapshot image of the calvarial region surrounding sagittal suture was shown on the left. PDPN⁺CADM1⁺ cells (arrows) were found in the outer layer of sagittal mesenchyme. Arrow heads indicated enlarged PDPN⁺CADM1⁺ cells. Merged and single-channel images of DAPI (blue), CADM1 (red) and PDPN (green) were shown (n=2 embryos). Scale bars: 100 μm.

e, Heatmap showing pathways differentially enriched in calvarial bone subsets by GSVA, colored by scaled mean of GSVA scores.

f, The FOXP1/2/4 regulon network in 8 WPC human calvarial bone subsets. Line thickness indicated the level of GENIE3 weights. Dot size indicated the number of enriched TF-motif.