

Supplemental information

**Progenitor potential of lung epithelial
organoid cells in a transplantation model**

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Figure S1

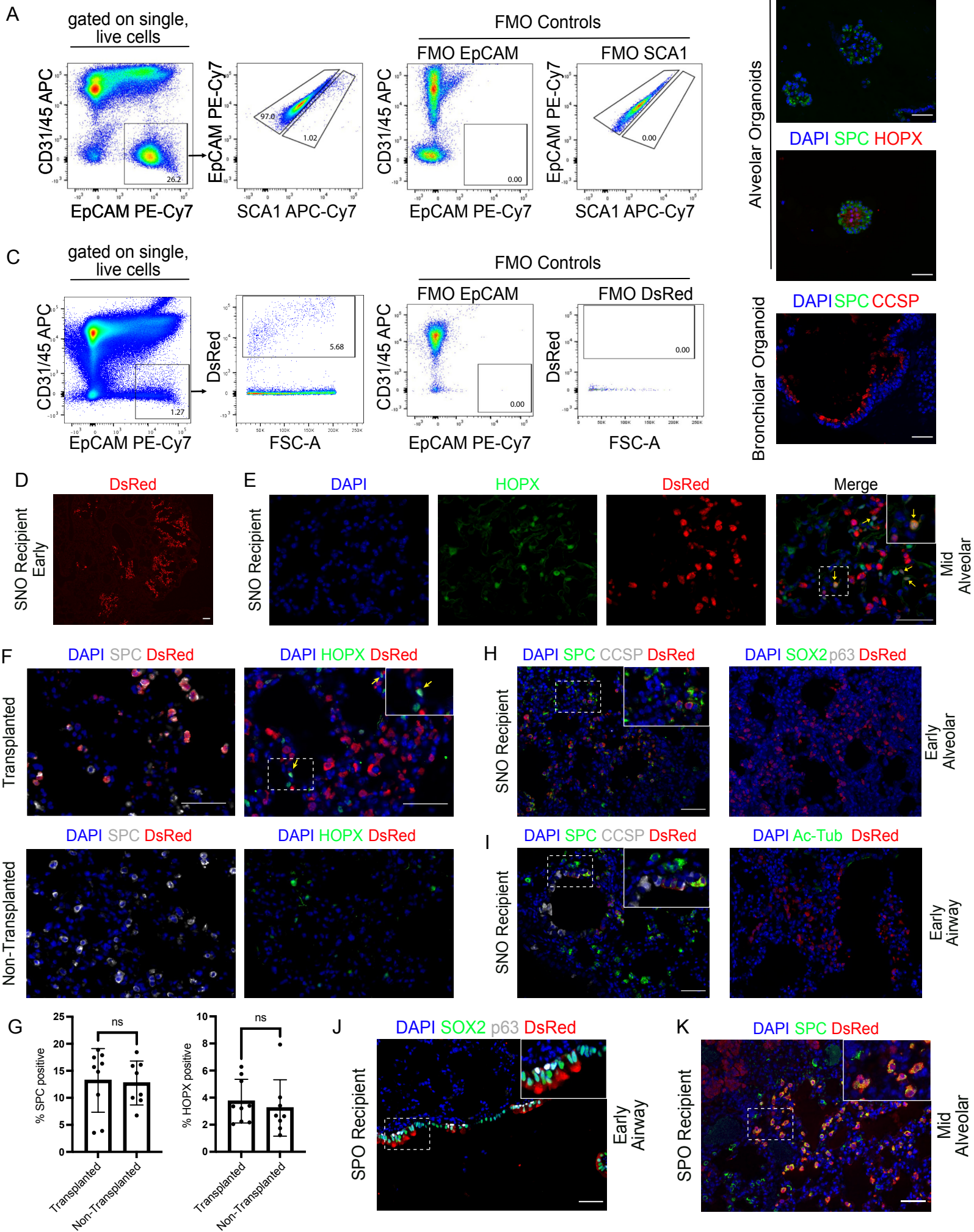


Figure S1. Lung organoid cells are retained in distinct lung compartments after transplantation, Related to Figure 1.

(A) Representative FACS plot showing cell sorting strategy to isolate progenitor cells for organoid 3D co-culture. FMO = fluorescence minus one.

(B) Representative picture of IF staining on organoids. Top and bottom: Blue, DAPI; Green, SPC; Red, CCSP. Middle: Blue, DAPI; Green, SPC; Red, HOPX. Scale bar = 50 μm .

(C) Representative flow cytometry plot showing gating strategy to quantify donor cell retention in transplanted lungs. FMO = fluorescence minus one.

(D) Representative picture of IF staining on mouse lung that was transplanted with SNO cells and harvested at early time point after transplantation. Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 100 μm .

(E) Representative picture of IF staining on mouse lung that was transplanted with SNO cells and harvested at a middle (mid) time point after transplantation. Arrowheads point to cells that dually express HOPX and DsRed. Blue, DAPI; Green, HOPX; Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 50 μm .

(F) Representative pictures of IF staining on engrafted and non-engrafted areas of mouse lung that was transplanted with SNO cells. Images on left: Blue, DAPI; White, SPC; Red, DsRed. Images on right: Blue, DAPI; Green, HOPX; Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 50 μm .

(G) Quantification of SPC and HOPX positive cells normalized to total cells (DAPI positive). Quantification was performed on 3 fields of engrafted or non-engrafted regions of SNO recipient mouse lungs. n=9. P-value was determined by student's T-test. ns = $p > 0.05$,

(H) (I) Representative picture of IF staining on mouse lung that was transplanted with SNO cells and harvested at an early time point after transplantation. Images show cells retained in the **(H)** distal alveolar region or **(I)** airway region. **(H and I)** Left: Blue, DAPI; Green, SPC; Grey, CCSP; Red, DsRed; **(H)** Right: Blue, DAPI; Green, SOX2; Grey, p63; Red, DsRed; **(I)** Right: Blue, DAPI; Green, Ac-Tub; Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 50 μm .

(J) Representative picture of IF staining on mouse lungs that were transplanted with SPO cells and analyzed at an early time point after transplantation. Blue, DAPI; Green, SOX2; Grey, p63; Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 50 μm .

(K) Representative picture of IF staining on mouse lungs that were transplanted with SPO cells and analyzed at middle time point after transplantation. Blue, DAPI; Green, SPC; Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 50 μm .

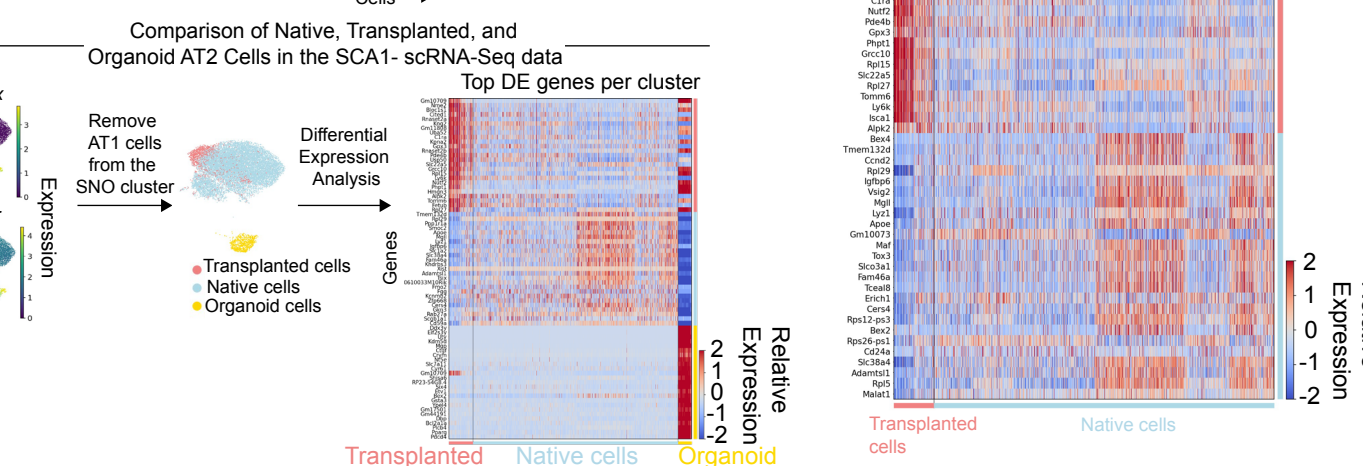
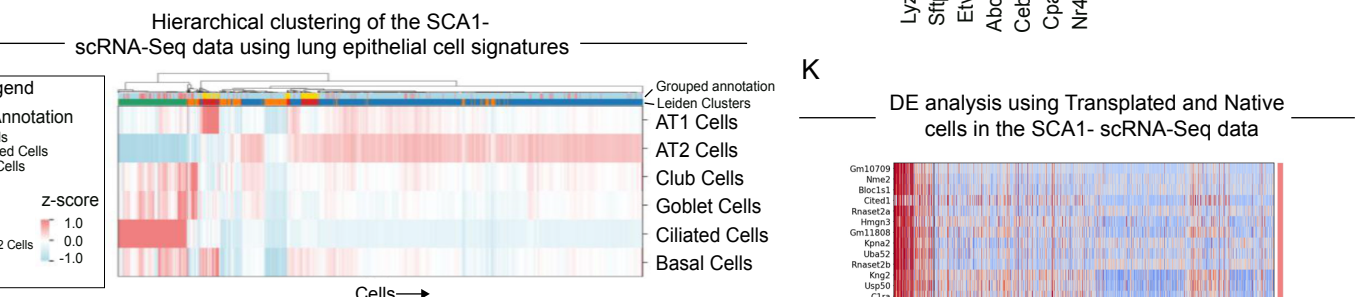
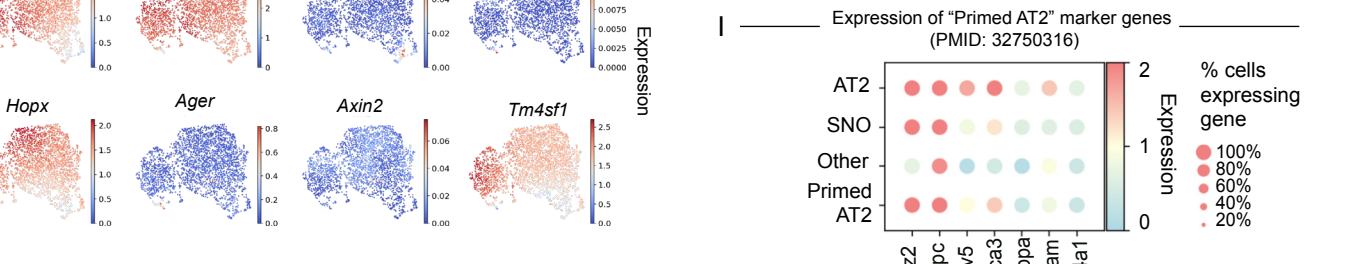
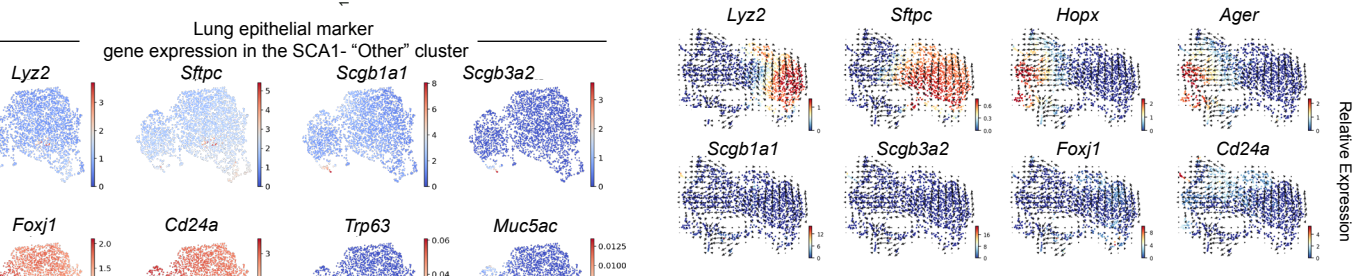
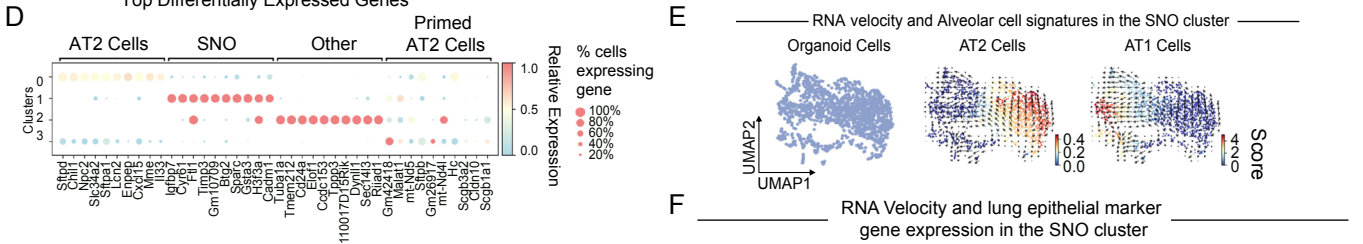
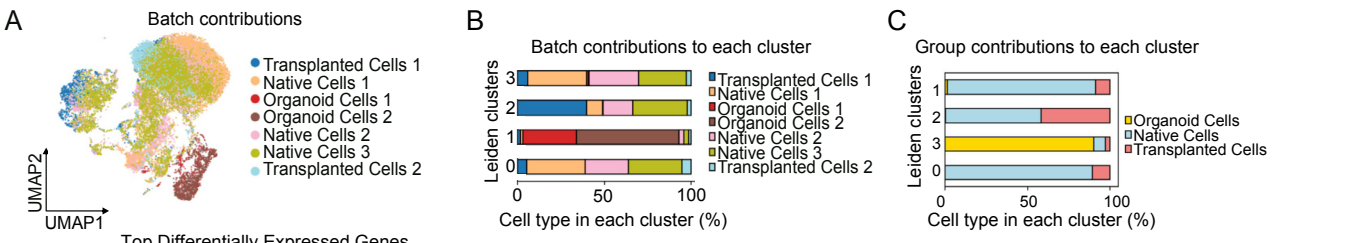


Figure S2. scRNA-Seq reveals that SNO transplanted cells are transcriptionally similar to native alveolar epithelial cells, Related to Figure 2.

(A) Clustering of transcriptomes using UMAP. Cells are colored based on batch ID.

(B) Histogram showing batch distribution in each Leiden cluster.

(C) Histogram showing group distribution in each Leiden cluster.

(D) Top differentially expressed genes in each Leiden cluster, visualized with a dot plot.

(E) RNA velocity analysis of SNO cells from the SCA1- scRNA-Seq dataset. Organoid cells were subset and visualized by UMAP on the left. Z-scores for AT2 and AT1 cell signatures are visualized on the right.

(F) RNA velocity plus expression of AT1 (*Hopx*, *Ager*), AT2 (*Sftpc*, *Lyz2*), Club (*Scgb1a1*, *Scgb3a2*), and Ciliated (*Foxj1*, *Cd24a*) in the scRNA-Seq SNO cluster only.

(G) Expression of AT1 (*Hopx*, *Ager*), AT2 (*Sftpc*, *Lyz2*), Club (*Scgb1a1*, *Scgb3a2*), and Ciliated (*Foxj1*, *Cd24a*), Basal (*Trp63*), Goblet (*Muc5ac*), and AEP (*Axin2*, *Tm4sf1*) marker genes in the SCA1- “Other” cluster.

(H) Hierarchically clustered heatmap of individual cells in the SCA1- scRNA-Seq dataset (x-axis) using z-scores of indicated cell signatures (y-axis). Grouped annotations and Leiden clusters are indicated.

(I) Expression of “Primed AT2” marker genes *Lyz2*, *Sftpc*, *Etv5*, *Abca3*, *Cebpa*, *Cpam*, and *Nr4a1* in each Leiden cluster, visualized with a dot plot.

(J) Differential expression analysis comparing AT2 populations in the SCA1- scRNA-Seq dataset. The AT2 and SNO clusters were subset and organoid cells with high AT1 marker expression (*Hopx*, *Ager*) were removed to allow direct comparison of AT2 cells. Expression of the top differentially expressed gene in each cluster were visualized as a heatmap.

(K) Differential expression analysis comparing native AT2 and transplanted SNO cells in the SCA1- scRNA-Seq dataset. Expression of the top differentially expressed gene in each cluster were visualized as a heatmap.

(L) Gene Ontology Biological Process 2021 analysis using differentially expressed genes in native AT2 cells and transplanted SNO cells.

Figure S3

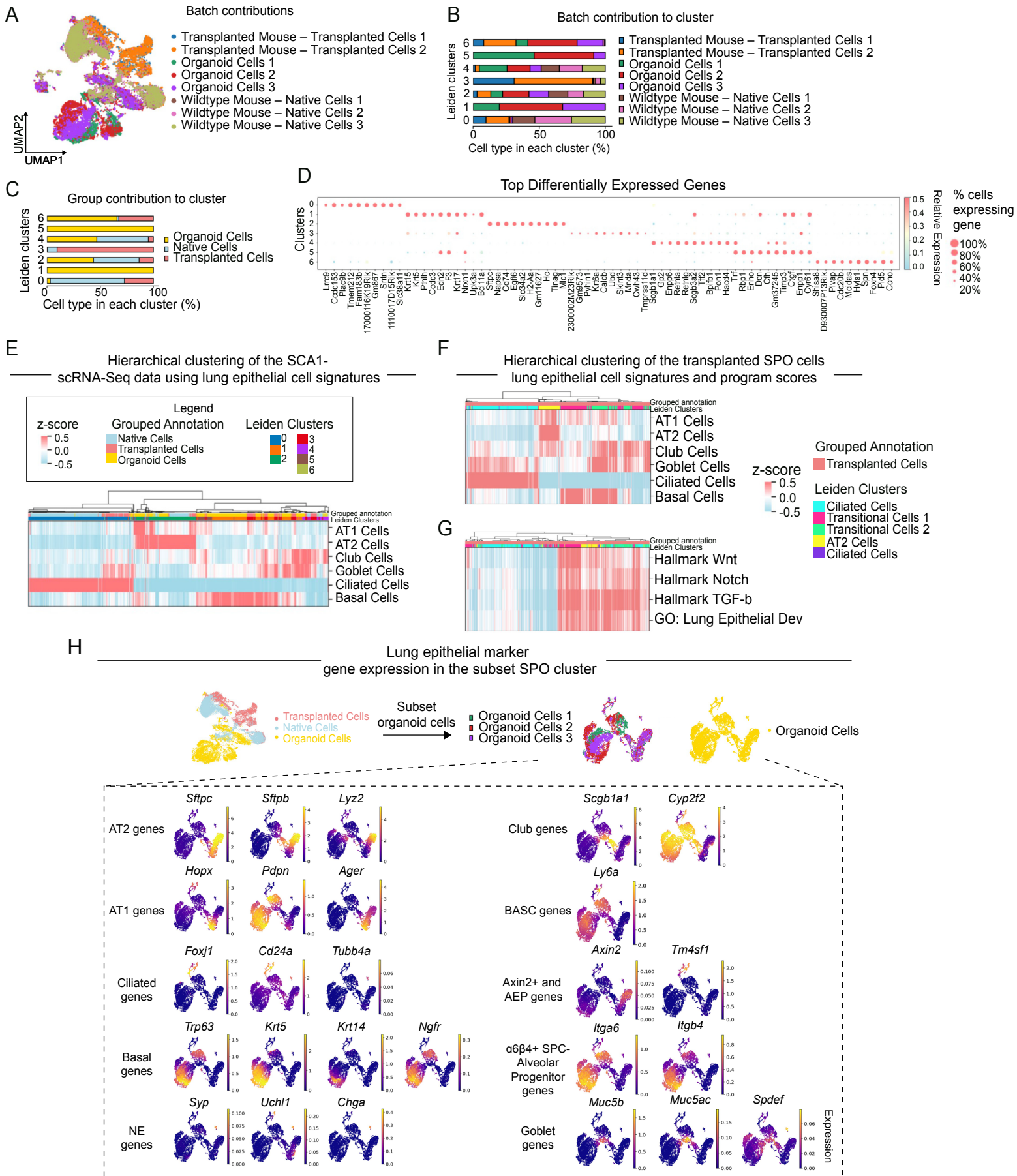


Figure S3. scRNA-Seq captures transitional progenitor cell states following transplantation of SPO cells, Related to Figure 3.

(A) Clustering of transcriptomes using UMAP. Cells are colored based on batch ID.

(B) Histogram showing batch distribution in each Leiden cluster.

(C) Histogram showing group distribution in each Leiden cluster.

(D) Top differentially expressed genes in each Leiden cluster, visualized with a dot plot.

(E) Hierarchically clustered heatmap of individual cells in the SCA1+ scRNA-Seq dataset (x-axis) using z-scores of indicated cell signatures (y-axis). Grouped annotations and Leiden clusters are indicated.

(F) Hierarchically clustered heatmap of individual cells from the transplanted SPO cell group (x-axis) using z-scores of indicated cell signatures (y-axis). Grouped annotations and Leiden clusters are indicated.

(G) Hierarchically clustered heatmap of individual cells from the transplanted SPO cell group (x-axis) using z-scores of Hallmark signatures and Gene Ontology signatures scores (y-axis). Grouped annotations and Leiden clusters are indicated.

(H) Expression of epithelial marker genes in the SPO cluster. SPO cells were subset from the SCA1+ scRNA-Seq data then re-analyzed. Batch distribution and the expression of marker genes for various lung epithelial cell types were visualized on the UMAP.

Figure S4

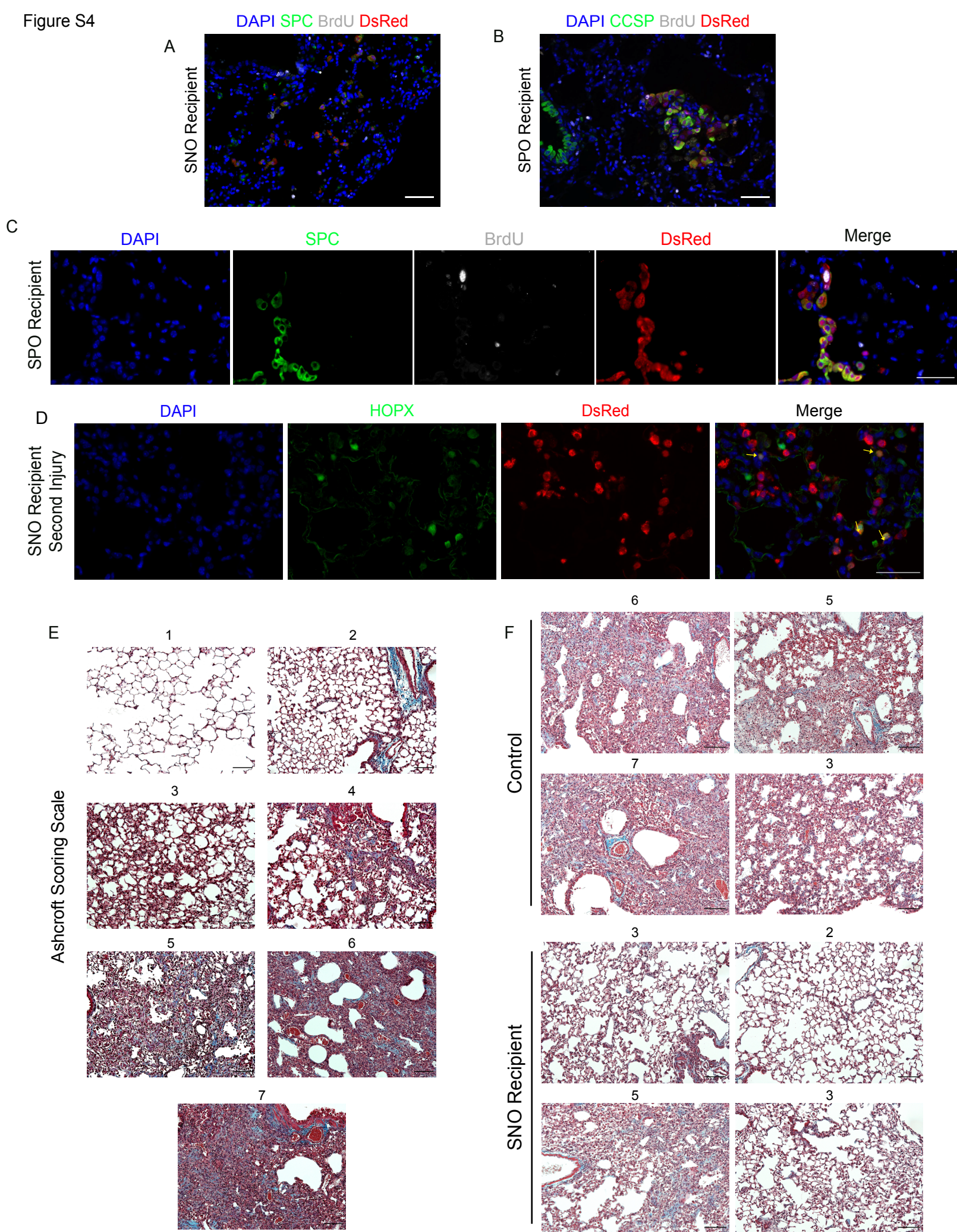


Figure S4. Transplanted cells retain progenitor cell potential *in vivo* and *in vitro*, Related to Figure 4.

(A) (B) Representative pictures of SNO and SPO transplanted mice that received a second bleomycin injury.

Engrafted areas are shown. **(A)** Blue, DAPI; Green, SPC; White, BrdU; Red, DsRed. **(B)** Blue, DAPI; Green, CCSP; White, BrdU; Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 100 μ m.

(C) Representative pictures of IF staining on mouse lungs that were transplanted with SPO cells that had received a subsequent injury and BrdU incorporation. An engrafted area is shown. Blue, DAPI; Green, SPC; Grey, BrdU; Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 50 μ m.

(D) Representative pictures of IF staining on mouse lungs that were transplanted with SNO cells that had received a subsequent bleomycin injury and injected with BrdU. Arrowheads point to cells that dually express HOPX and DsRed. Blue, DAPI; Green, HOPX; Red, DsRed. Scale bar = 50 μ m.

(E) Representative pictures of Masson's Trichrome staining on mouse lung following bleomycin injury used for Ashcroft scoring. Representative images show a scale of Ashcroft scores 1 to 7. Scale bar = 200 μ m.

(F) Additional pictures of Masson's Trichrome staining of control or SNO recipient mouse lungs following bleomycin injury. Ashcroft scores for each image are indicated. Scale bar = 200 μ m.