



A longitudinal single-cell atlas of anti-tumour necrosis factor treatment in inflammatory bowel disease

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Supplementary Figures for:

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Supplementary Figure List:

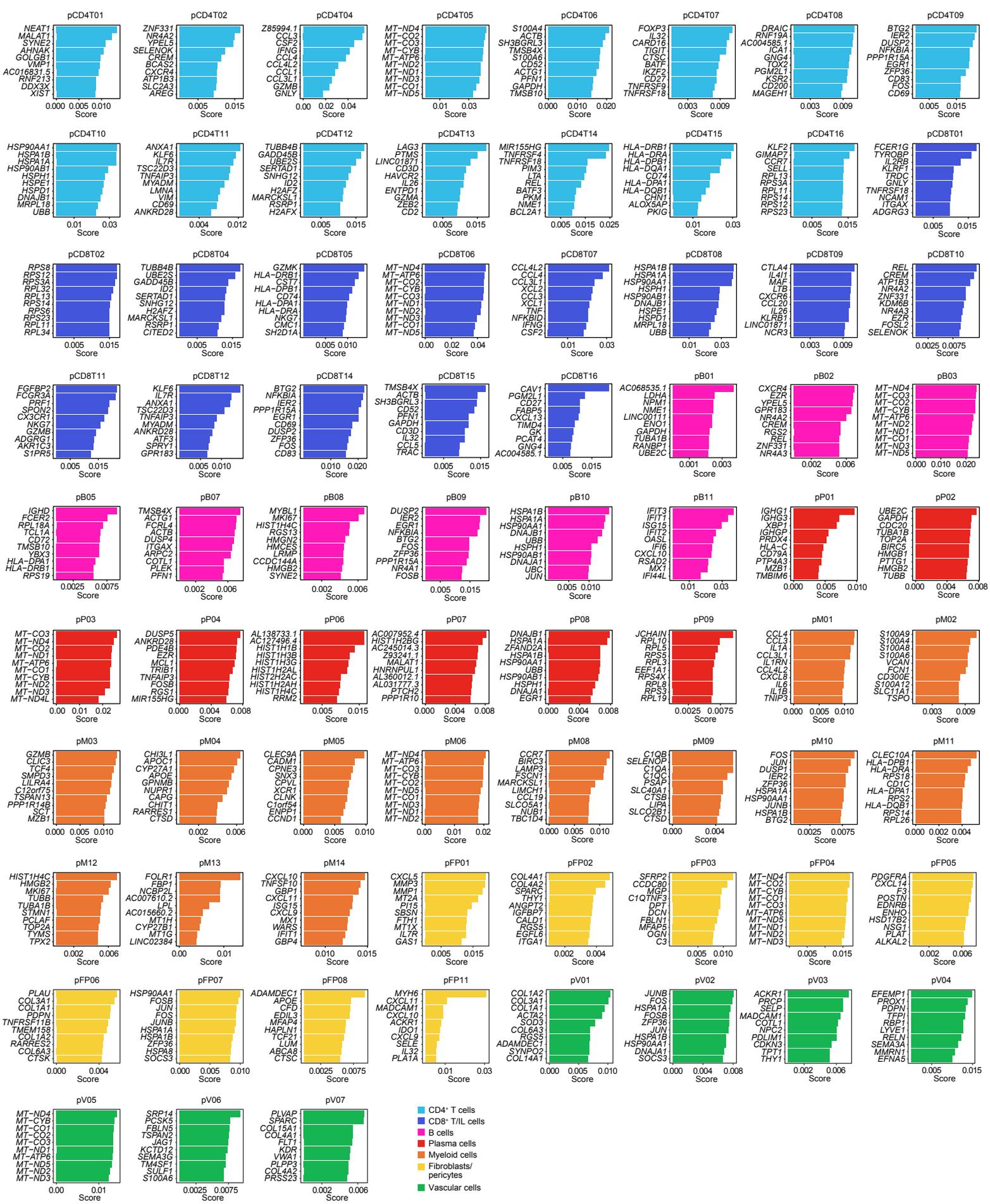
Supplementary Figure 1| Top weighted genes of GEPs in the gut.

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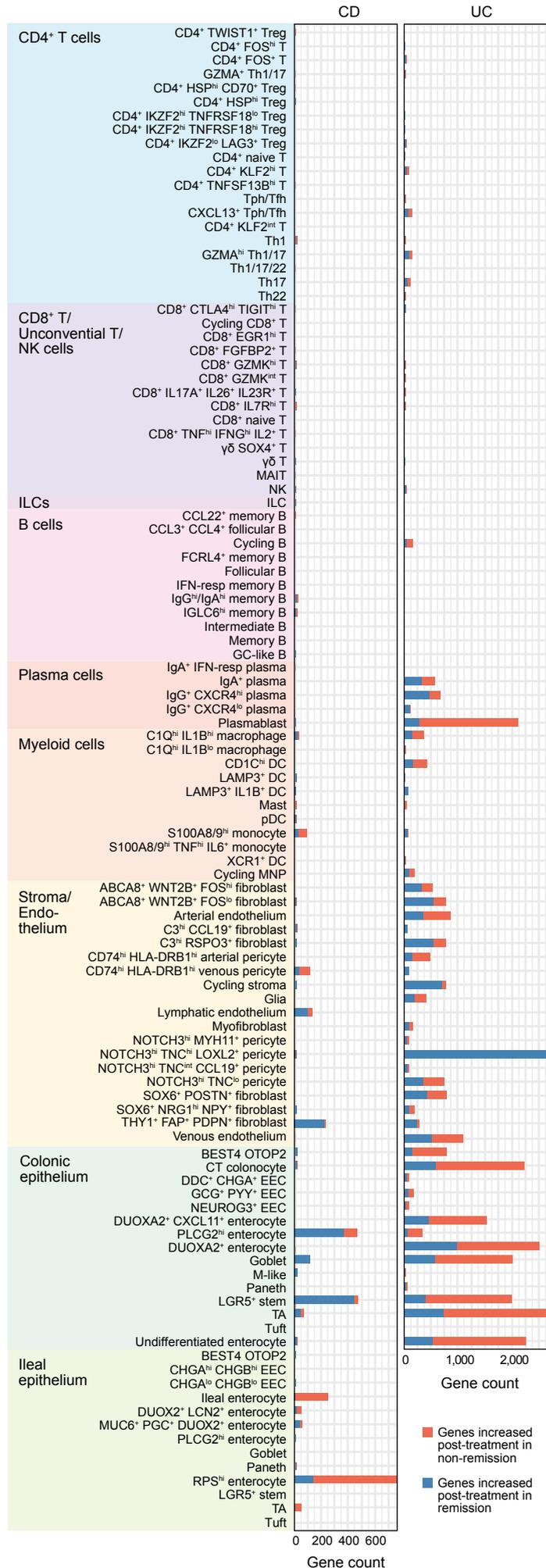
Supplementary Figure 5| Top weighted genes of GEPs in the synovium.



Supplementary Figure 1| Top weighted genes of GEPs in the gut.

Weighted genes for each gene expression programme (GEP) derived from the gut. cNMF was run separately in: CD4⁺ T, CD8⁺ T, B, plasma cells, myeloid cells (monocytes, macrophages and DC), vascular cells, and fibroblasts and pericytes. See **Supplementary Table 5** for full list of weighted genes, results of overrepresentation analysis, and results of enrichment testing of GEPs in inflammation. pB: B cell GEP; pCD4T: CD4⁺ T cell GEP; pCD8T: CD8⁺ T cell/NK GEP; pFP: fibroblast and pericyte GEP; pM: myeloid cell GEP; pP: plasma cell GEP; pV: vascular cell GEP.

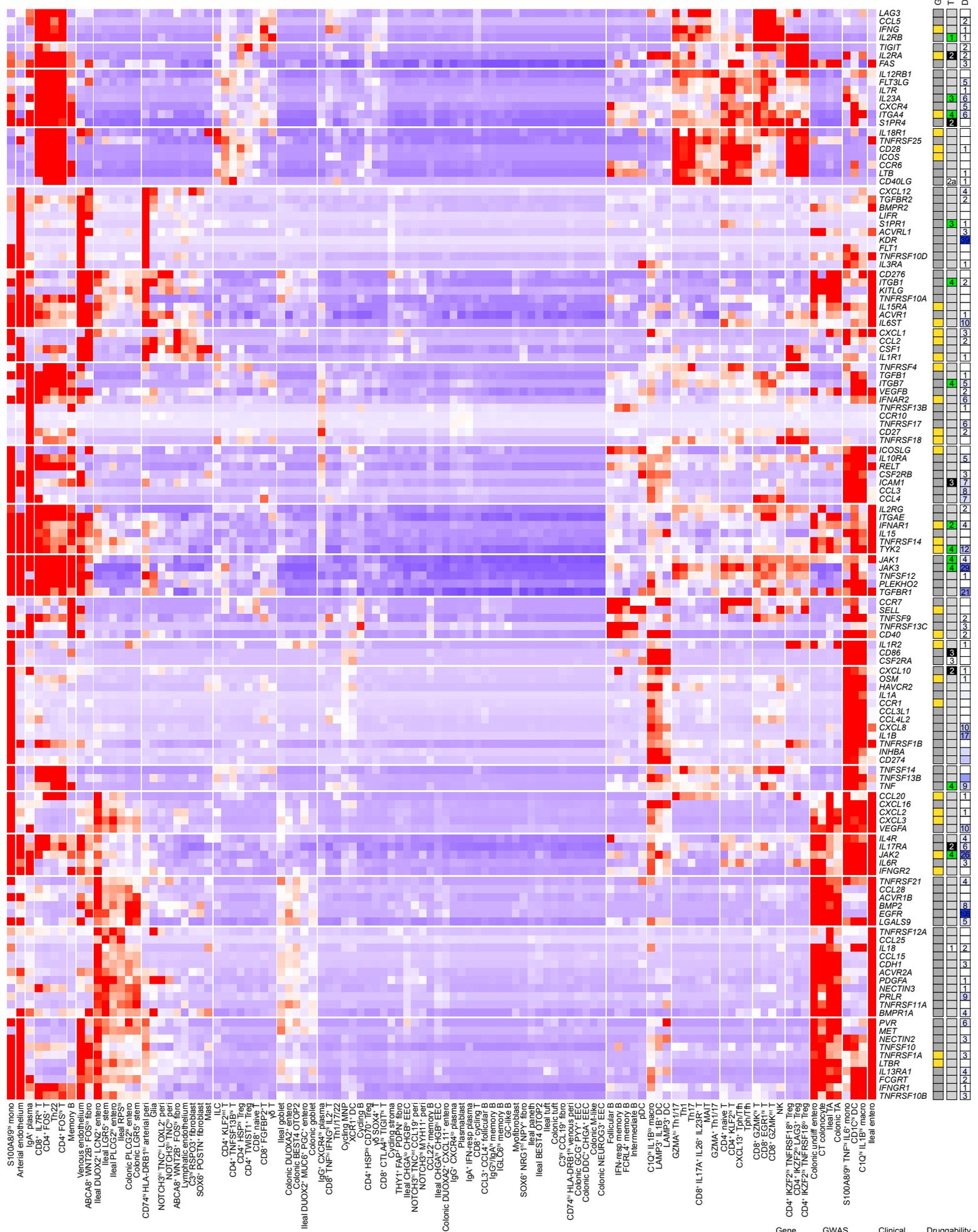
Longitudinal DEG counts post-adalimumab in remission and non-remission



Supplementary Figure 2| Longitudinal gene expression following adalimumab in CD and UC.

Longitudinal gene expression analysis was conducted separately for CD and UC using MAST on paired samples i.e. (samples from the same region in the same patient before pre- and after post-treatment). Sample pairs were required to have at least one sample inflamed sample for inclusion in this analysis. Sample numbers are presented in main Fig. 4 legend. Only genes expressed in 10% of a cell state were tested for differential expression. Covariates included, age, sex, site, disease duration, number of genes detected, and a nested random effects design, (1| donor/sample) to account for multiple samples per patient. For longitudinal analyses, an interaction term of treatment (pre/post) by remission (remission/non- remission) was used. Stacked barplots show genes increasing in non-remission (post-pre, red), and remission (post-pre, blue) in CD (left) and UC (right). DC, dendritic cell; DEG, differentially expressed gene; EEC, enteroendocrine cell; FC, fold change; fibro, fibroblast; GC, germinal centre; hi, high; IFN-resp, interferon-responsive; ILC, innate lymphoid cell; int, intermediate; lo, low; MAIT, mucosal-associated invariant T; MNP, mononuclear phagocyte; mono, monocyte; NK, natural killer cells; pDC, plasmacytoid dendritic cell; RPS^{hi}, ribosomal protein S-high; TA, transit-amplifying; Tfh, CD4⁺ follicular helper T cell; Tph, CD4⁺ peripheral helper T cell; Th, CD4⁺ T helper cell; Treg, CD4⁺ regulatory T cell.

Post-adalimumab - CD non-remission



| Gene | GWAS | Trailing | Druggability |
|-----------|------|----------|--------------|
| LAG3 | | | 2 |
| CCL5 | | | 2 |
| IFNG | | | 1 |
| IL2RB | | | 1 |
| TIGIT | | | 2 |
| IL2RA | | | 2 |
| FAS | | | 2 |
| IL12RB1 | | | 5 |
| FLT3LG | | | 5 |
| IL7R | | | 6 |
| IL23A | | | 6 |
| CXCR4 | | | 6 |
| ITGA4 | | | 6 |
| S1PR4 | | | 2 |
| IL18R1 | | | 1 |
| TNFRSF25 | | | 1 |
| CD28 | | | 1 |
| ICOS | | | 1 |
| CCR6 | | | 1 |
| LTB | | | 1 |
| CD40LG | | | 2a |
| CXCL12 | | | 4 |
| TGFB2 | | | 2 |
| BMP2 | | | 2 |
| LIFR | | | 1 |
| S1PR1 | | | 3 |
| ACVRL1 | | | 3 |
| KDR | | | 3 |
| FLT1 | | | 3 |
| TNFRSF10D | | | 1 |
| IL3RA | | | 1 |
| CD276 | | | 1 |
| ITGB1 | | | 4 |
| KITLG | | | 2 |
| TNFRSF10A | | | 1 |
| IL15RA | | | 1 |
| ACVR1 | | | 1 |
| IL6ST | | | 10 |
| CXCL1 | | | 3 |
| CCL2 | | | 2 |
| CSF1 | | | 2 |
| IL1R1 | | | 1 |
| TNFRSF4 | | | 1 |
| TGFB1 | | | 1 |
| ITGB7 | | | 4 |
| VEGFB | | | 5 |
| IFNA2 | | | 2 |
| TNFRSF13B | | | 6 |
| CCR10 | | | 1 |
| TNFRSF17 | | | 6 |
| CD27 | | | 2 |
| TNFRSF18 | | | 2 |
| ICOSLG | | | 5 |
| IL10RA | | | 5 |
| RELT | | | 3 |
| CSF2RB | | | 3 |
| ICAM1 | | | 7 |
| CCL3 | | | 8 |
| CCL4 | | | 8 |
| IL2RG | | | 7 |
| ITGAE | | | 2 |
| IFNAR1 | | | 4 |
| IL15 | | | 4 |
| TNFRSF14 | | | 4 |
| TYK2 | | | 12 |
| JAK1 | | | 4 |
| JAK3 | | | 23 |
| TNFSF12 | | | 1 |
| PLEKHO2 | | | 1 |
| TGFB2 | | | 21 |
| CCR7 | | | 2 |
| SELL | | | 2 |
| TNFSF9 | | | 3 |
| TNFRSF13C | | | 2 |
| CD40 | | | 2 |
| IL1R2 | | | 1 |
| CD86 | | | 3 |
| CSF2RA | | | 3 |
| CXCL10 | | | 2 |
| OSM | | | 1 |
| HAVCR2 | | | 1 |
| IL1A | | | 1 |
| CCR1 | | | 1 |
| CCL3L1 | | | 1 |
| CCL4L2 | | | 1 |
| CXCL8 | | | 10 |
| IL1B | | | 17 |
| TNFRSF1B | | | 1 |
| INHBA | | | 1 |
| CD274 | | | 1 |
| TNFSF14 | | | 1 |
| TNFSF13B | | | 1 |
| TNF | | | 4 |
| CCL20 | | | 9 |
| CXCL16 | | | 1 |
| CXCL2 | | | 1 |
| CXCL3 | | | 1 |
| VEGFA | | | 10 |
| IL4R | | | 1 |
| IL17RA | | | 4 |
| JAK2 | | | 6 |
| IL6R | | | 26 |
| IFNGR2 | | | 3 |
| TNFRSF21 | | | 4 |
| CCL28 | | | 4 |
| ACVR1B | | | 8 |
| BMP2 | | | 8 |
| EGFR | | | 16 |
| LGALS9 | | | 5 |
| TNFRSF12A | | | 1 |
| CCL25 | | | 1 |
| IL18 | | | 1 |
| CCL15 | | | 2 |
| CDH1 | | | 3 |
| ACVRL2A | | | 1 |
| PDGFA | | | 1 |
| NEC-TIN3 | | | 1 |
| PLRL | | | 9 |
| TNFRSF11A | | | 4 |
| BMPR1A | | | 4 |
| PVR | | | 6 |
| MET | | | 1 |
| NEC-TIN2 | | | 3 |
| TNFSF10 | | | 3 |
| TNFRSF1A | | | 3 |
| LTBR | | | 4 |
| IL13RA1 | | | 4 |
| FOXP3 | | | 4 |
| CD4 | | | 4 |
| IFNGR1 | | | 4 |
| TNFRSF10B | | | 3 |

Gene expression: -1.0 (blue) to 1.0 (red)

GWAS candidate: Yes (yellow), No (grey)

Clinical trialling: Successful (green), Failed (black), On-going (grey)

Druggability - # of targetable pockets: ≥40 (blue), 20 (grey)

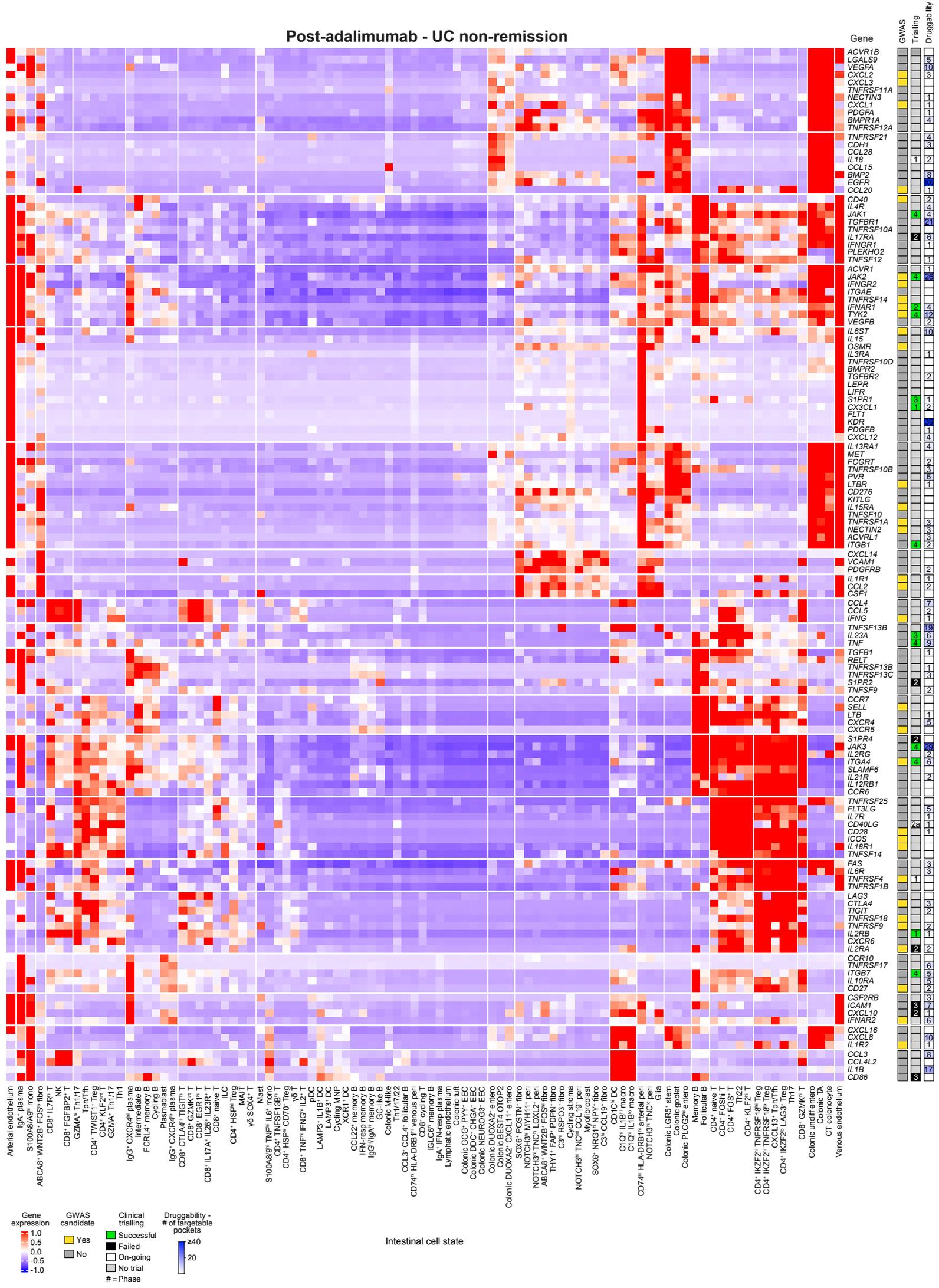
= Phase

Intestinal cell state

Supplementary Figure 3| Therapeutic atlas for CD.

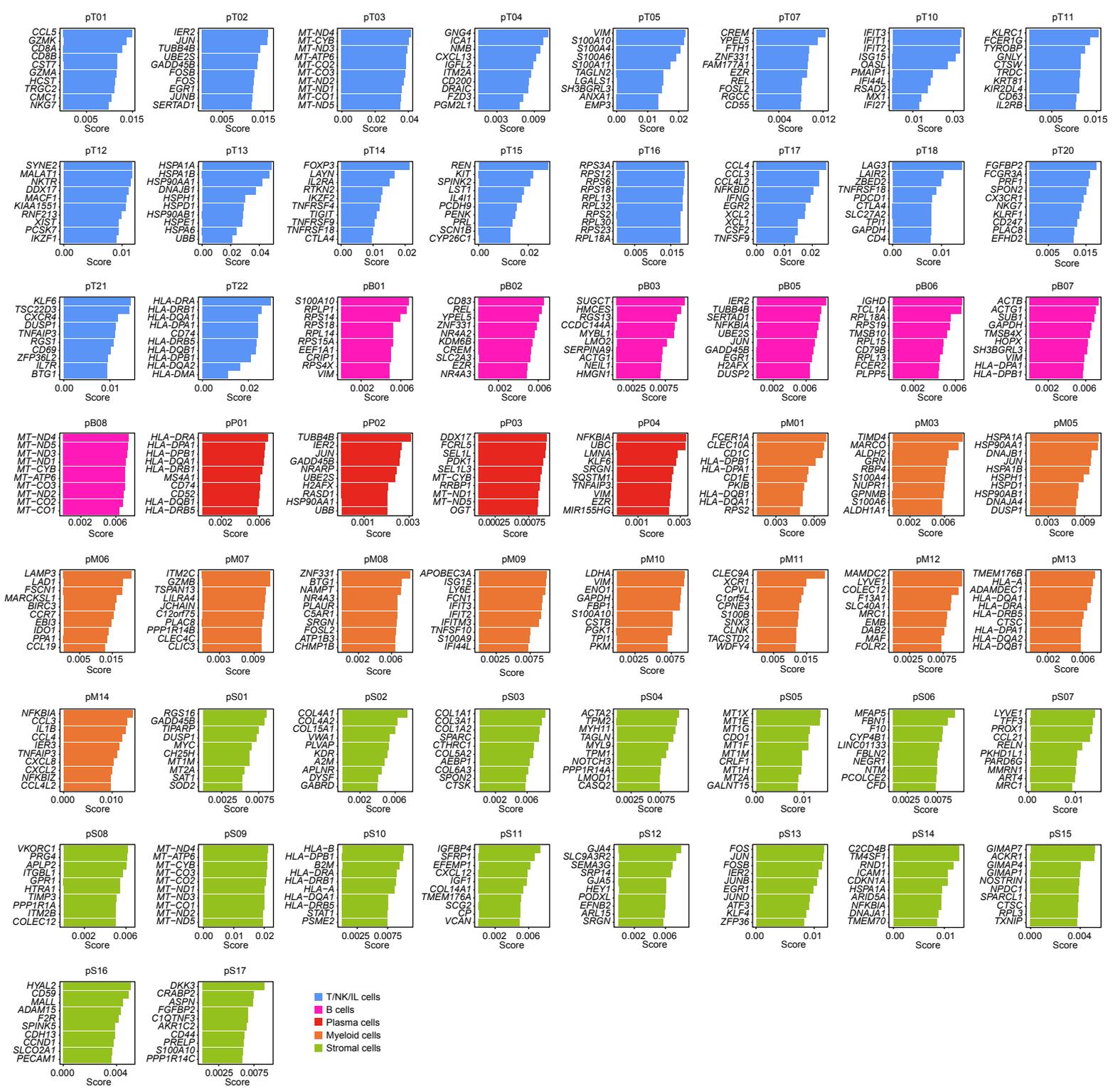
Samples from the CD non-remission group following treatment with adalimumab were pseudobulked at the cell-state resolution. A list of therapeutically relevant genes including curated cytokine and receptors from KEGG (M9809)¹, members of the JAK family, checkpoint co-inhibitory and co-stimulatory molecules, and cell trafficking molecules was compiled. Genes with expression in over 97% of cells were kept. Column-wise, and row-wise k-means clustering was applied. The first column to the right of the genes indicates whether the gene has been implicated in genome-wide association studies (GWAS; yellow). The second column indicates stage of development of therapeutic agent associated with the gene (Phase 1/2/3/4), green colour indicative of trial success. The third column is indicative of the number of druggable pockets as outlined on Pi². DC, dendritic cell; EEC, enteroendocrine cell; GC, germinal centre; hi, high; IFN-resp, interferon-responsive; ILC, innate lymphoid cell; lo, low; macro, macrophage; MAIT, mucosal-associated invariant T; MNP, mononuclear phagocyte; mono, monocyte; NK, natural killer cells; pDC, plasmacytoid dendritic cell; peri, pericyte; TA, transit-amplifying; Tfh, CD4⁺ follicular helper T cell; Tph, CD4⁺ peripheral helper T cell; Th, CD4⁺ T helper cell; Treg, CD4⁺ regulatory T cell.

Post-adalimumab - UC non-remission



Supplementary Figure 4| Therapeutic atlas for UC.

Samples from the UC non-remission group following treatment with adalimumab were pseudobulked at the cell-state resolution. A list of therapeutically relevant genes: curated cytokine and receptors from KEGG (M9809)¹, members of the JAK family, checkpoint co-inhibitory and co-stimulatory molecules, cell trafficking molecules was compiled. Genes with expression in over 97% of cells were kept. Column-wise, and row-wise K-means clustering applied. The first column to the right of the genes indicates whether the gene has been implicated in genome-wide association studies (GWAS; yellow). The second column indicates stage of development of therapeutic agent associated with the gene (Phase 1/2/3/4), green colour indicative of trial success. The third column is indicative of the number of druggable pockets as outlined on Pi². DC, dendritic cell; EEC, enteroendocrine cell; GC, germinal centre; hi, high; IFN-resp, interferon-responsive; ILC, innate lymphoid cell; lo, low; macro, macrophage; MAIT, mucosal-associated invariant T; MNP, mononuclear phagocyte; mono, monocyte; NK, natural killer cells; pDC, plasmacytoid dendritic cell; peri, pericyte; TA, transit-amplifying; Tfh, CD4⁺ follicular helper T cell; Tph, CD4⁺ peripheral helper T cell; Th, CD4⁺ T helper cell; Treg, CD4⁺ regulatory T cell.



Supplementary Figure 5| Top weighted genes of GEPs in the synovium.

Weighted genes for each gene expression programme (GEP) derived from the synovium. cNMF was run separately in: T cells, B cells, plasma cells, myeloid cells and stromal cells. See **Supplementary Table 9** for full list of weighted genes, as well as results of overrepresentation analysis. See **Supplementary Table 9** for results of enrichment testing of GEPs in inflammation. pB, B cell GEP; pM, myeloid cell GEP; pP, plasma cell GEP; pS, stromal cell GEP; pT, T/NK cell GEP.

References:

1. Kanehisa, M. *et al.* KEGG as a reference resource for gene and protein annotation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **44**, D457–462 (2016).
2. Fang, H. & Knight, J.C. Priority index: database of genetic targets in immune-mediated disease. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **50**, D1358–1367 (2022).