

Supplementary Information

Cigarette smoke specifically affects small airway epithelial cell populations and triggers the expansion of inflammatory and squamous differentiation associated basal cells

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Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. Acute smoke model.

(a) T-SNE plot illustrating the SAEC (sub)populations identified in the integrated scRNA-seq data set of the smoke model and the same t-SNE plot coloured by donor (HC: donors A-C, COPD: donors D-E; bottom panel). (b) Normalized *MUC5AC* expression level visualized per individual cell. (c) Relative expression and fraction of cells that express pulmonary ionocyte (*ASCL3*, *CFTR*, *TFCP2L1*, *CEL*, *CLCNKB*), tuft-like cell (*POU2F3*, *HCK*, *LRMP*, *NREP*) and pulmonary neuroendocrine cell (*CHGA*, *ASCL1*, *GRP*, *CALCA*) marker genes across the cell (sub)populations. (d) Frequency of the identified SAEC (sub)populations in smoke-exposed and air control SAEC ALI cultures per donor. (e) Impact of acute smoke exposure on cilia function as determined by the area covered by active cilia and frequency of cilia beating.

Figure S2. Chronic smoke model.

(a) T-SNE plot illustrating the SAEC (sub)populations identified in the integrated scRNA-seq data set of the chronic and acute smoke models (upper panel) and the same plot coloured by smoke model, smoking status, disease status and donor (lower panel). (b) Relative expression and fraction of cells that express BC (*KRT5*, *KRT15*), CC (*FOXJ1*, *DNAI1*), SC (*CYP2F1*, *SCGB1A1*), RC (*FOXI1*, *ASCL3*) marker genes and genes that are strongly expressed by IC as well as BC or SC (*AQP3*, *MIR205HG*, *TSPAN8*, *C3*) across the cell clusters of the chronic smoke model. (c) Heatmaps depict relative expression levels of genes across CC, BC and SC subpopulations of the chronic smoke model that were significantly differentially expressed (adj. $P < 0.05$, abs. fold change (FC) ≥ 1.5) between the respective subpopulations of the acute smoke model (compare Fig. 2f). (d) *KRT6A*⁺ BC frequency in air control SAEC ALI cultures of the chronic and acute model systems. Data are connected by donor. (e) Correlation of genes differentially expressed by chronic smoke exposure in SC of HC and/or COPD donors based on their FC compared to air controls.

Figure S3. Expression of SARS-CoV-2 entry associated genes across SAEC populations.

Dot plots illustrate the average relative expression and fraction of cells that express genes encoding for SARS-CoV-2 entry factors across the main SAEC populations of the acute and chronic model system. Data are shown for smoke exposed and air control cells.

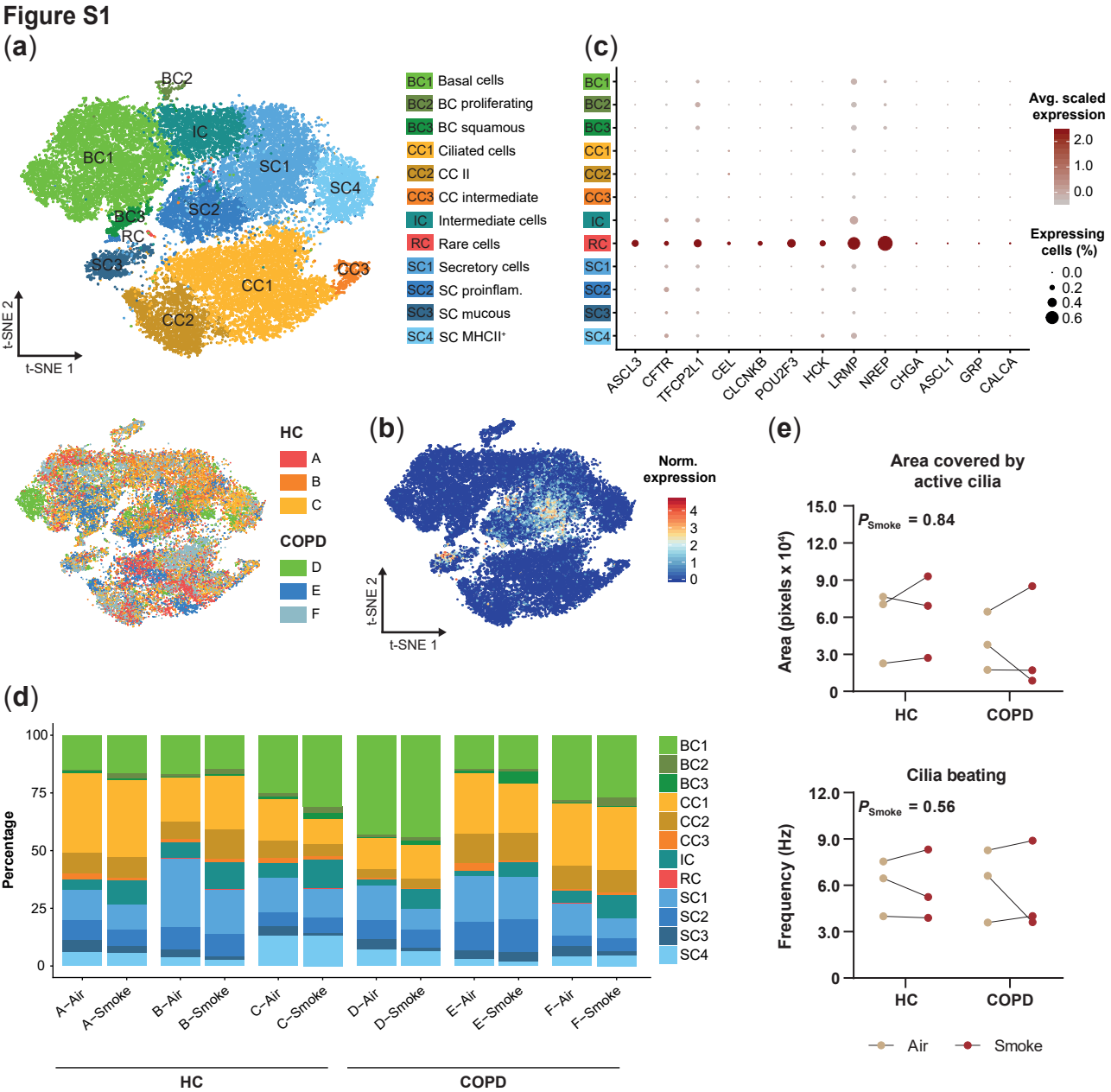
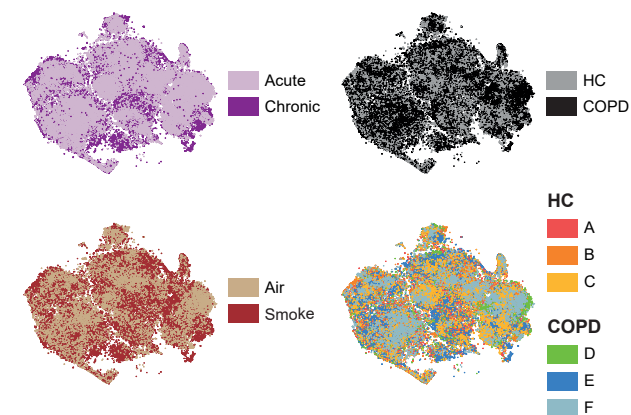
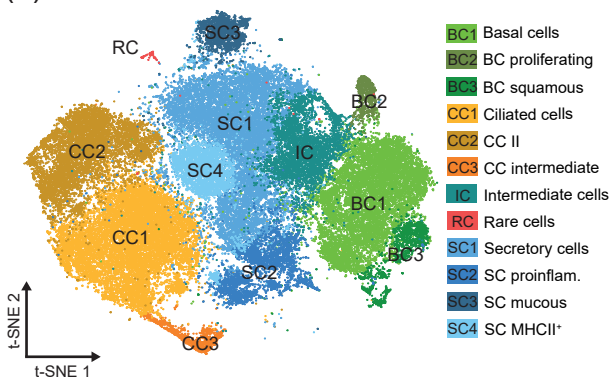
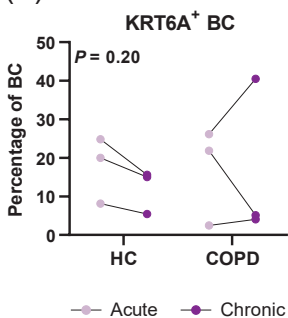


Figure S2

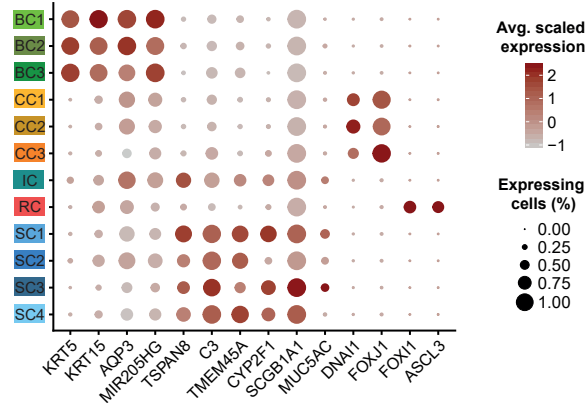
(a)



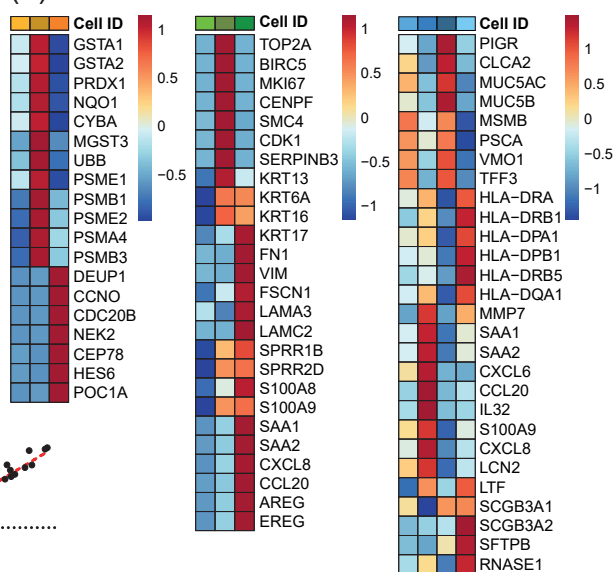
(d)



(b)



(c)



(e)

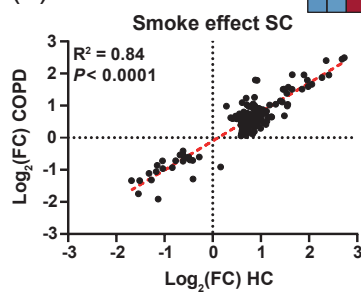
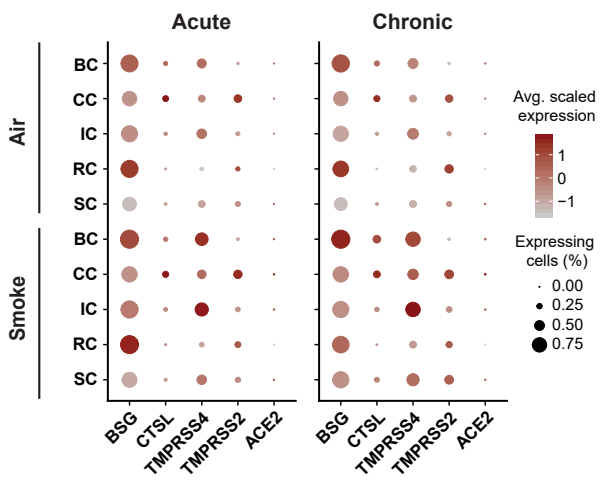


Figure S3



Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Pro-inflammatory genes differentially expressed between COPD and HC donors of the chronic smoke model.

Genes	Basal cells		Ciliated cells		Secretory cells		Intermediate cells	
	FC	Adj. <i>P</i>	FC	Adj. <i>P</i>	FC	Adj. <i>P</i>	FC	Adj. <i>P</i>
Air								
<i>SAA1</i>	1.5	2.5x10 ⁻⁴	1.6	4.1x10 ⁻³	2.0	6.0x10 ⁻¹	1.5	1.0x10 ⁰
<i>SAA2</i>	1.1	1.9x10 ⁻²	1.5	1.7x10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9	1.0x10 ⁰	1.2	1.0x10 ⁰
<i>SI00A9</i>	0.8	1.0x10 ⁰	1.4	1.0x10 ⁻³	1.8	1.3x10 ⁻¹²	1.0	1.0x10 ⁰
<i>LCN2</i>	0.7	1.9x10 ⁻¹	1.3	1.1x10 ⁻¹¹	1.3	4.5x10 ⁻¹	0.9	1.0x10 ⁰
<i>CXCL6</i>	1.0	1.0x10 ⁰	1.1	5.9x10 ⁻³	1.3	1.0x10 ⁰	1.1	1.0x10 ⁰
<i>CCL20</i>	1.2	1.0x10 ⁰	-	-	1.1	1.0x10 ⁰	-	-
<i>CXCL1</i>	1.1	1.0x10 ⁰	1.2	3.4x10 ⁻⁶	1.1	1.0x10 ⁰	1.2	1.0x10 ⁰
Smoke								
<i>SAA1</i>	2.4	7.2x10 ⁻²⁴	1.2	3.9x10 ⁻⁸³	1.5	2.5x10 ⁻⁴³	1.7	2.8x10 ⁻⁵⁹
<i>SAA2</i>	1.7	7.5x10 ⁻¹⁶	1.2	5.8x10 ⁻⁷⁴	1.5	9.5x10 ⁻¹⁷	1.6	5.9x10 ⁻⁴⁰
<i>SI00A9</i>	1.1	1.0x10 ⁰	1.5	7.9x10 ⁻¹³	1.4	1.0x10 ⁰	1.2	3.0x10 ⁻¹⁶
<i>LCN2</i>	1.3	1.7x10 ⁻⁵	1.7	5.5x10 ⁻¹¹	1.3	2.0x10 ⁻³⁸	1.2	1.7x10 ⁻¹⁶
<i>CXCL6</i>	1.5	5.1x10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4	1.0x10 ⁰	2.4	2.2x10 ⁻¹²	1.8	1.0x10 ⁰
<i>CCL20</i>	1.6	5.5x10 ⁻⁴	1.4	4.3x10 ⁻³	1.2	4.2x10 ⁻³²	1.1	5.7x10 ⁻²⁴
<i>CXCL1</i>	1.7	1.3x10 ⁻⁹	1.5	9.4x10 ⁻¹	1.3	6.9x10 ⁻⁵	1.1	5.7x10 ⁻¹⁵

Differential gene expression results of the pro-inflammatory gene set that was differentially expressed between COPD and HC donors of the acute smoke model in air control and smoke-exposed ALI cultures of the chronic smoke model.

Table S2. Fraction of air control and smoke-exposed cells expressing SARS-CoV-2 infection associated genes.

Model	Genes	Cell type	P_{Smoke}	P_{Group}	$P_{\text{Group:Smoke}}$	Air (%)	Smoke (%)
Acute	<i>ACE2</i>	SC	1.8×10^{-1}	9.0×10^{-1}	8.9×10^{-1}	1.2	2.0
		CC	2.0×10^{-3}	6.0×10^{-1}	4.4×10^{-1}	1.2	2.2
		BC	5.3×10^{-1}	7.5×10^{-1}	6.8×10^{-1}	1.5	2.0
		IC	4.1×10^{-2}	1.0×10^0	4.4×10^{-1}	1.0	1.9
	<i>BSG</i>	SC	2.1×10^{-3}	8.5×10^{-1}	6.5×10^{-1}	69.6	77.1
		CC	5.8×10^{-3}	3.7×10^{-1}	2.5×10^{-1}	74.4	79.1
		BC	1.9×10^{-3}	9.2×10^{-1}	2.9×10^{-1}	89.1	95.5
		IC	1.1×10^{-2}	6.8×10^{-1}	6.6×10^{-1}	84.5	91.4
	<i>CTSL</i>	SC	7.8×10^{-2}	5.5×10^{-1}	5.6×10^{-1}	9.9	11.0
		CC	8.3×10^{-1}	1.0×10^0	8.6×10^{-2}	26.7	28.2
		BC	8.5×10^{-1}	7.5×10^{-1}	6.9×10^{-1}	18.3	20.5
		IC	8.3×10^{-1}	8.4×10^{-1}	3.5×10^{-1}	14.8	16.2
	<i>TMPRSS2</i>	SC	2.2×10^{-1}	5.7×10^{-1}	7.8×10^{-1}	22.6	23.6
		CC	2.1×10^{-2}	6.3×10^{-1}	1.0×10^0	37.8	42.4
		BC	2.6×10^{-1}	5.5×10^{-1}	7.9×10^{-1}	9.2	10.5
		IC	4.4×10^{-1}	7.0×10^{-1}	7.9×10^{-1}	18.3	20.5
	<i>TMPRSS4</i>	SC	3.5×10^{-4}	7.8×10^{-1}	3.5×10^{-1}	30.8	46.8
		CC	1.1×10^{-3}	3.3×10^{-1}	3.7×10^{-1}	33.1	42.6
		BC	9.8×10^{-4}	7.6×10^{-1}	1.0×10^0	44.6	64.9
		IC	1.1×10^{-3}	8.4×10^{-1}	5.9×10^{-1}	48.0	68.4

Model	Genes	Cell type	P_{Smoke}	P_{Group}	$P_{\text{Group:Smoke}}$	Air (%)	Smoke (%)
Chronic	<i>ACE2</i>	SC	8.8×10^{-1}	6.7×10^{-1}	8.9×10^{-1}	2.1	2.2
		CC	2.9×10^{-3}	9.2×10^{-1}	1.0×10^0	1.6	4.0
		BC	1.5×10^{-2}	4.4×10^{-1}	6.1×10^{-1}	2.2	3.7
		IC	8.1×10^{-2}	5.3×10^{-1}	3.9×10^{-1}	2.1	3.2
	<i>BSG</i>	SC	2.7×10^{-2}	6.5×10^{-1}	6.4×10^{-1}	64.6	82.9
		CC	9.7×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	2.9×10^{-1}	75.8	81.9
		BC	2.5×10^{-1}	7.0×10^{-1}	5.3×10^{-1}	90.7	96.3
		IC	2.0×10^{-1}	8.4×10^{-1}	8.3×10^{-1}	79.8	85.9
	<i>CTSL</i>	SC	5.4×10^{-3}	7.6×10^{-1}	8.5×10^{-1}	10.2	20.9
		CC	9.4×10^{-2}	6.7×10^{-1}	5.2×10^{-1}	28.5	32.9
		BC	2.2×10^{-4}	9.2×10^{-1}	1.0×10^0	22.8	38.5
		IC	2.6×10^{-1}	4.3×10^{-1}	8.8×10^{-1}	13.3	21.0
	<i>TMPRSS2</i>	SC	5.4×10^{-4}	1.0×10^0	1.0×10^0	23.0	37.8
		CC	3.2×10^{-2}	3.6×10^{-1}	1.0×10^0	36.5	45.1
		BC	8.9×10^{-1}	8.9×10^{-1}	6.1×10^{-1}	8.5	9.1
		IC	1.4×10^{-2}	8.5×10^{-1}	3.5×10^{-1}	18.7	27.9
	<i>TMPRSS4</i>	SC	1.3×10^{-3}	6.6×10^{-1}	5.0×10^{-1}	32.4	60.9
		CC	8.9×10^{-5}	5.0×10^{-1}	3.0×10^{-1}	33.8	55.8
		BC	9.5×10^{-4}	3.0×10^{-1}	4.2×10^{-1}	51.0	75.1
		IC	8.6×10^{-3}	6.4×10^{-1}	8.5×10^{-1}	58.2	76.5

Summary of statistical analysis investigating the impact of donor group (Group; COPD/HC) and smoke exposure (Smoke; Air/Smoke) on the fraction of secretory (SC), ciliated (CC), basal (BC) and intermediate (IC) cells that express SARS-CoV-2 infection associated genes. Data are shown for the acute and chronic smoke model. Percentage of air control (% Air) and smoke-exposed (Smoke %) cells expressing the respective gene reflects the average percentage across all donors (COPD and HC donors).

Table S3. Characteristics of the SAEC basal cell donors.

Donor ID	Disease status	Age (years)	Sex	Race	Smoking
A	Healthy control	67	Female	Caucasian	No
B	Healthy control	42	Female	Hispanic	No
C	Healthy control	38	Male	Caucasian	No
D	COPD	57	Female	Caucasian	Yes
E	COPD	51	Female	Caucasian	Yes
F	COPD	62	Female	Black	Yes