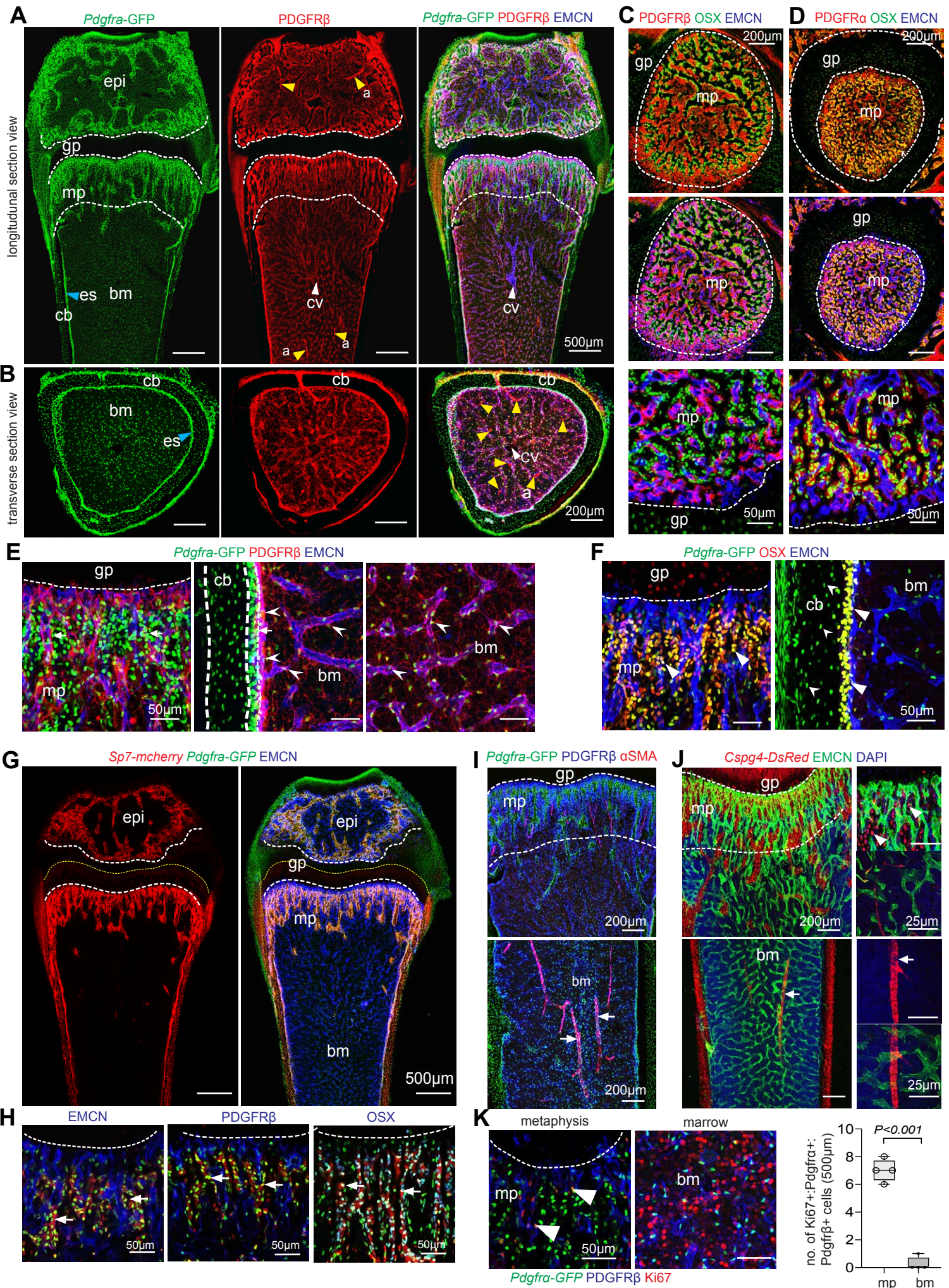


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Supplemental information

Regional specialization and fate specification of bone stromal cells in skeletal development

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Supplementary Figure 1 (Related to Figure 1). Identifications and characterization of cell populations in long bone.

A and B. Tile scan confocal image show longitudinal (**A**) and transverse (**B**) sections of 3-week-old *Pdgfra-GFP* reporter bone co-stained with PDGFR β (red) and EMCN (blue). Endosteum (es, blue arrowheads) near cortical bone (cb), arteries (a, yellow arrowheads), and central vein (cv, white arrowheads) are indicated.

C and D. Representative image of transverse sections through 3-week-old wild-type femoral metaphysis. Bottom panels show high magnification. PDGFR β ⁺ cells (red) are perivascular (**C**). Osterix⁺ (OSX, green) cells express PDGFR α (**D**). EMCN (blue).

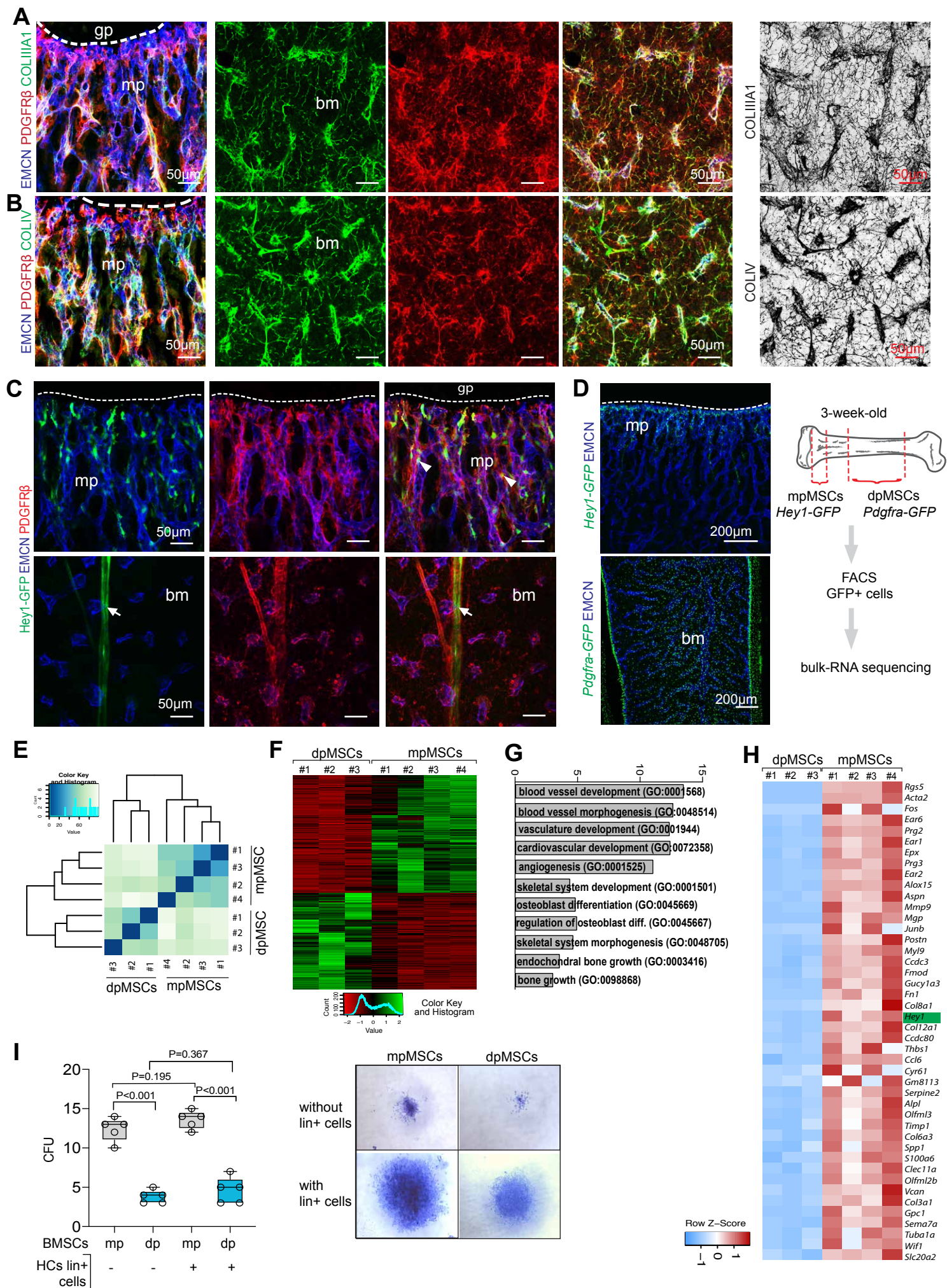
E and F. High magnification images of *Pdgfra-GFP*⁺ (green) cells in metaphysis (left, arrows), endosteum (center) and bone marrow (right, arrowheads) co-stained for PDGFR β ⁺ (red) and EMCN (blue) (**E**). OSX⁺ is co-expressed (arrowheads) with *Pdgfra-GFP* in metaphysis (left) and endosteum (eo) but not in bone marrow (bm), compact bone (cb) or periosteum (**F**).

G and H. Tile scan confocal image showing *Sp7-mcherry* (red) signal in bone cells and co-expression with *Pdgfra-GFP*. In addition, *Pdgfra-GFP* is expressed in articular cartilage and resting zone chondrocytes, whereas *Sp7-mcherry* marks hypertrophic chondrocytes (**G**). High magnification images show *Pdgfra-GFP/Sp7-mcherry* double positive cells (arrows) and *Pdgfra-GFP*⁺ (arrowheads) (left). *Pdgfra-GFP*⁺/*Sp7*⁺ cells can be separated in PDGFR β ⁺ (arrows) and PDGFR β ⁻ (arrowheads) populations (center). *Pdgfra-GFP*⁺ *Sp7-mcherry*⁺/OSX⁺ cells (right, arrows) in metaphysis (**H**).

I. Representative confocal image of 3-week-old *Pdgfra-GFP* (green) femoral metaphysis and BM co-stained for α SMA (red) and EMCN (blue). Arrows indicate arteries.

J. 3-week-old *Cspg4-DsRed* (red) metaphysis and BM co-stained with EMCN (green) and DAPI (blue). Cells in metaphysis (arrowheads), growth plate and compact bone express *Cspg4-DsRed*. Periarterial SMCs express *Cspg4-DsRed* (arrows).

K. *Pdgfra-GFP*⁺ PDGFR β ⁺ BMSCs in metaphysis are frequently positive for the proliferation marker Ki67 (arrowheads), whereas BM contains mostly Ki67⁺ hematopoietic cells (n=4; data are presented as mean sem, p-values, two-tailed unpaired t-test).



Supplementary Figure 2 (Related to Figure 1 and 2). Analysis of mpMSCs and dpMSCs in long bone.

A and B. Confocal image showing 3-week-old femoral metaphysis (mp) and bone marrow (bm). Collagen type III alpha 1 chain (COL3A1, green) (**A**) and Collagen type IV (COL4A3BP, green) decorate reticular fibers emerging from perivascular PDGFR β ⁺ dpMSCs (red) (**B**).

Vessels, EMCN (blue). Images on the right show COL3A1 or COL4A3BP signal, respectively.

C. *Hey1*-GFP reporter in 3-week-old femur labels PDGFR β ⁺ (red) mpMSCs (arrowheads) in metaphysis and arterial ECs in BM (arrows).

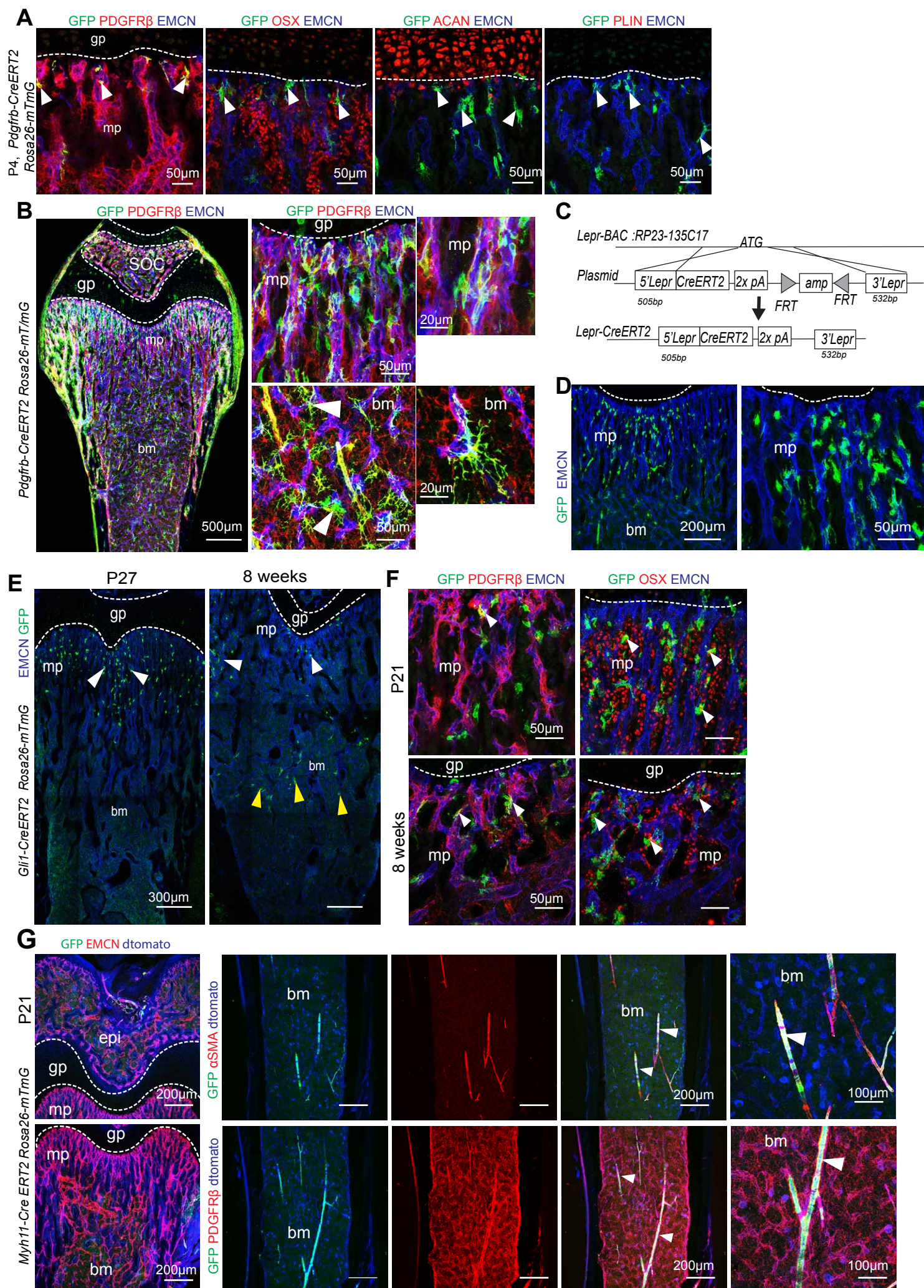
D. Schematic diagram of spatial dissection of long bone and confocal images showing *Hey1*-GFP⁺ cells from metaphysis and *Pdgfra*-GFP⁺ cells from BM used for bulk RNA sequencing.

E and F. Hierarchical clustering of bulk-RNA sequencing data of mpMSCs and dpMSCs (**E**). Heatmap showing differentially expressed genes (**F**).

G. Gene-set enrichment analysis of gene ontology (GO) shows enrichment of differentially expressed genes involved in vascular and skeletal development in mpMSCs relative to dpMSCs.

H. Heatmap of mpMSC and dpMSC bulk RNA-sequencing data highlighting selected differentially expressed genes including *Hey1* (n=3, 4; Fpkms: Fragments per kilobase million).

I. Fibroblastic colony forming units (CFU) assay. The number of colonies formed was not changed by the depletion of hematopoietic cells, but the size of the colonies was bigger in co-culture with hematopoietic cells (bottom) (n=5; data are presented as mean \pm sem, p-values, two-tailed unpaired t-test).



Supplementary Figure 3 (Related to Figure 3). Genetic fate tracking of BMSCs *in vivo*.

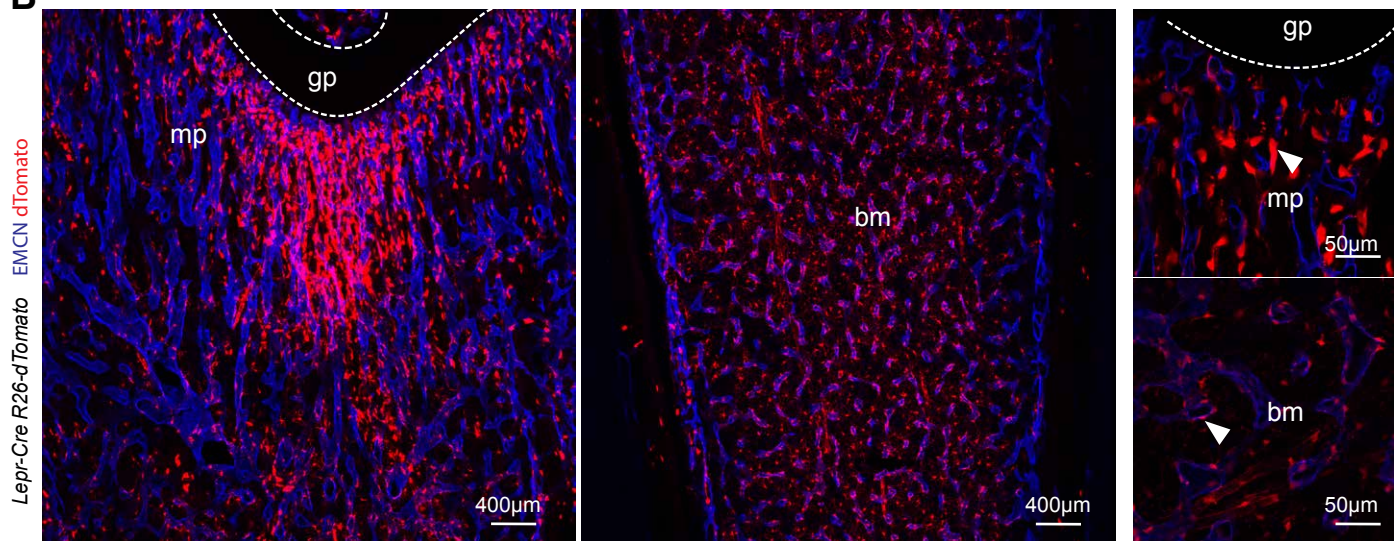
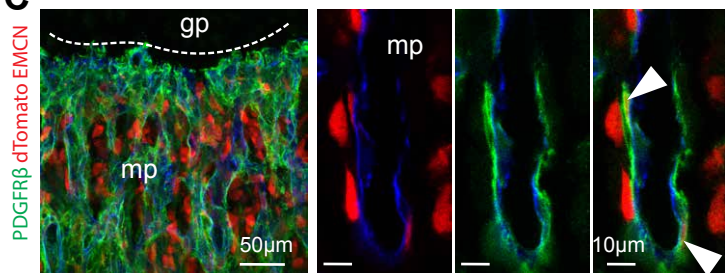
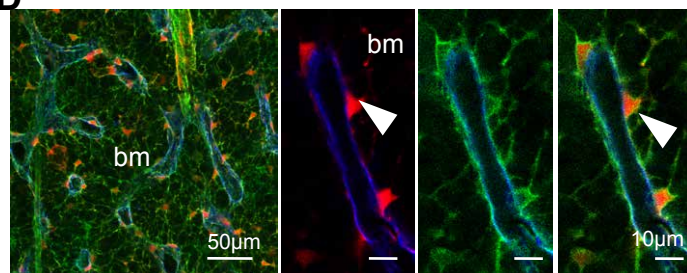
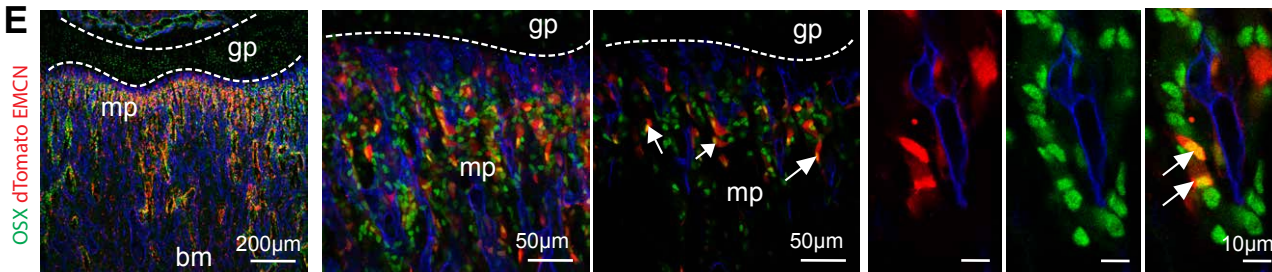
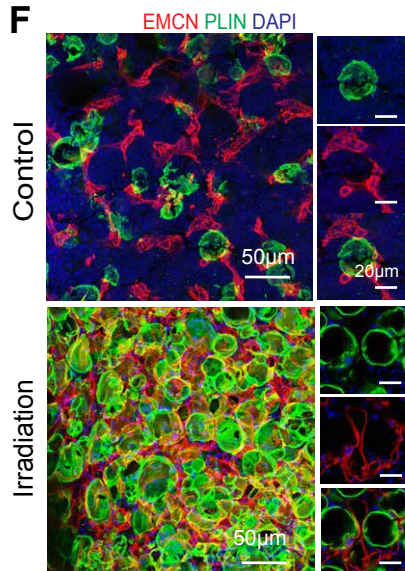
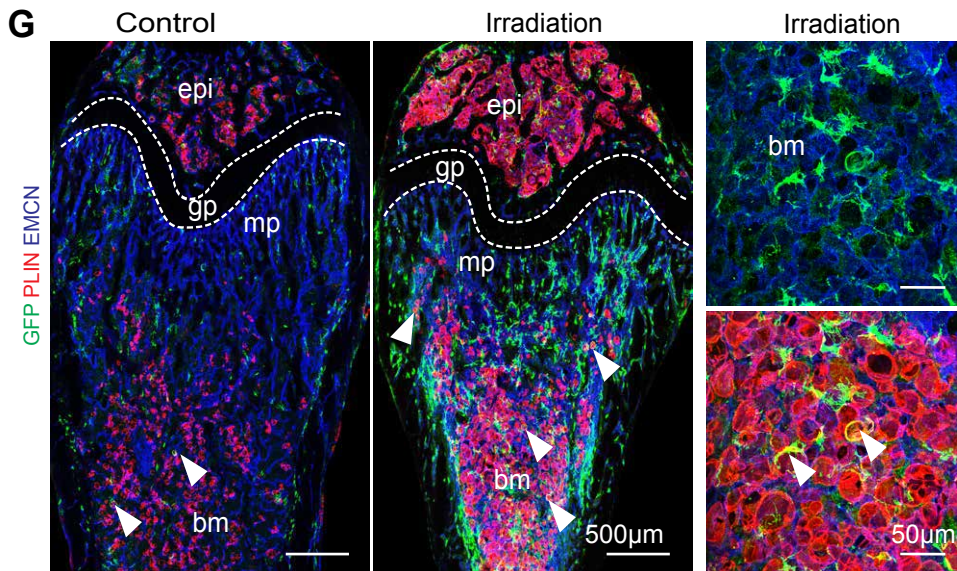
A. Representative confocal image of P4 *Pdgfrb-CreERT2 Rosa26-mTmG* bone after tamoxifen administration at P1-3. Note that GFP⁺ cells (arrowheads) are stained for PDGFR β ⁺ (red) but not Osterix (OSX), AggreCAN (ACAN) or Perilipin (PLIN). ECs, EMCN (blue).

B. Tile scan confocal image of P21 *Pdgfrb-Cre R26-mTmG* femur stained for PDGFR β (red) and EMCN (blue). GFP⁺ (green) cells are widely distributed in bone. High magnification images (right) show that GFP⁺ cells in metaphysis and marrow are morphologically different. In BM, GFP labels reticular cells (arrowheads) and SMCs covering arteries.

C and D. Experimental strategy for generation of tamoxifen-inducible *Lepr-CreERT2* transgenic mice (**C**). GFP cells in the metaphysis of P21 *Lepr-CreERT2 R26-mTmG* femur (**D**).

E and F. Tile scan confocal images of P27 (left) and 8 week-old (right) *Gli1-CreERT2 R26-mTmG* femurs after tamoxifen induction at P22-24. Note expansion of GFP⁺ cells from metaphysis (white arrowheads) into bone marrow (yellow arrowheads) (**E**). *Gli1-CreERT2* labels PDGFR β ⁺ mpMSCs and OSX⁺ cells (arrowheads) in metaphysis (mp) (**F**).

G. Representative confocal image of P21 *Myh11-CreERT2 R26-mTmG* femur after tamoxifen treatment at P1-3. GFP⁺ α SMA⁺ cells cover arteries (arrowheads) and express PDGFR β .

A**B****C****D****E****F****G**

Supplementary Figure 4 (Related to Figure 3 and 4). Labeling of BMSCs by constitutive *Lepr-Cre* and effect of irradiation.

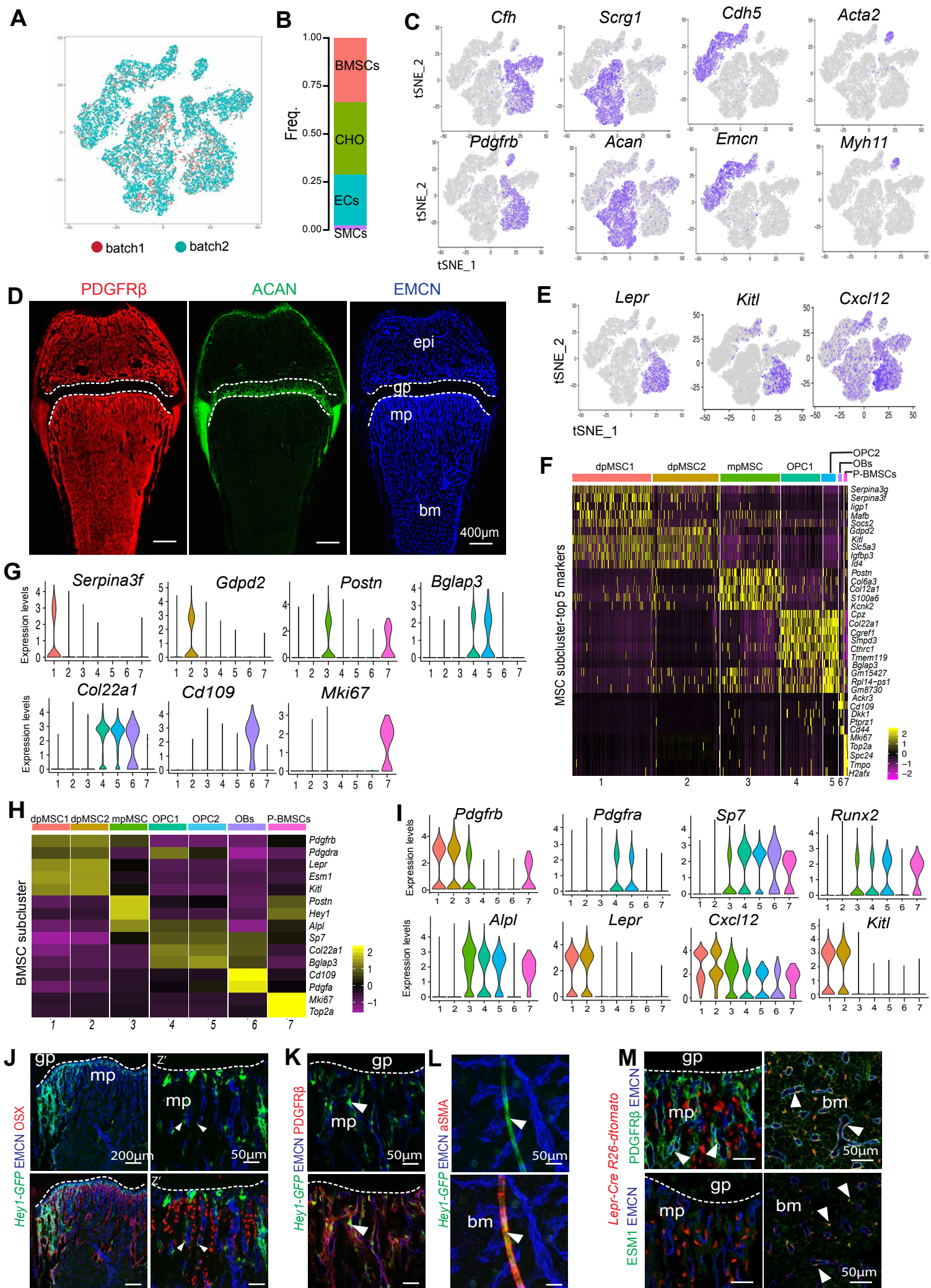
A. Mating scheme for the analysis of constitutive *Lepr-Cre* mice with the *Rosa26-dTomato* reporter.

B. Representative confocal image of 3-week-old *Lepr-Cre Rosa26-dTomato* bone showing genetically labeled (red) cells in metaphysis (mp) near the growth plate (gp) and in BM. High magnification images (right) show that *Lepr-Cre*-labeled cells (arrowheads) are perivascular in metaphysis and bone marrow (right).

C - E. Confocal images showing PDGFR β ⁺ (green) cells with low *Lepr-Cre Rosa26-dTomato*⁺ levels (red) in mp (**C**) and bm (**D**) (arrowheads). mpMSCs with strong dTomato signal in metaphysis (mp) co-express (arrows) OSX⁺ (green) (**E**).

F. Emergence of PLIN⁺ adipocytes after irradiation. ECs, EMCN (red); Nuclei, DAPI (blue).

G. Tile scan confocal image of *Pdgfrb-CreERT2 Rosa26-mTmG* femur at 8 weeks. At one week after irradiation (9 Gy), GFP⁺ PLIN⁺ (arrowheads) adipocytes are prominent in epiphysis (epi) and BM relative to control. High magnification of BM is shown on the right.



Supplementary Figure 5 (Related to Figure 4). Transcriptional landscape of BMSCs at single-cell resolution.

A and B. t-SNE plot combining two independent scRNA-seq experiments (**A**). Relative frequency of BMSCs, chondrocytes (CHO), ECs and smooth muscle cells (SMCs) (**B**).

C. Feature plots showing marker genes for individual clusters: BMSCs (*Cfh*, *Pdgfrb*), chondrocytes (*Scrg1*, *Acan*), ECs (*Cdh5*, *Emcn*) and SMCs (*Acta2*, *Myh11*).

D. Tile scan confocal image of 3-week-old femur immunostained for the indicated markers.

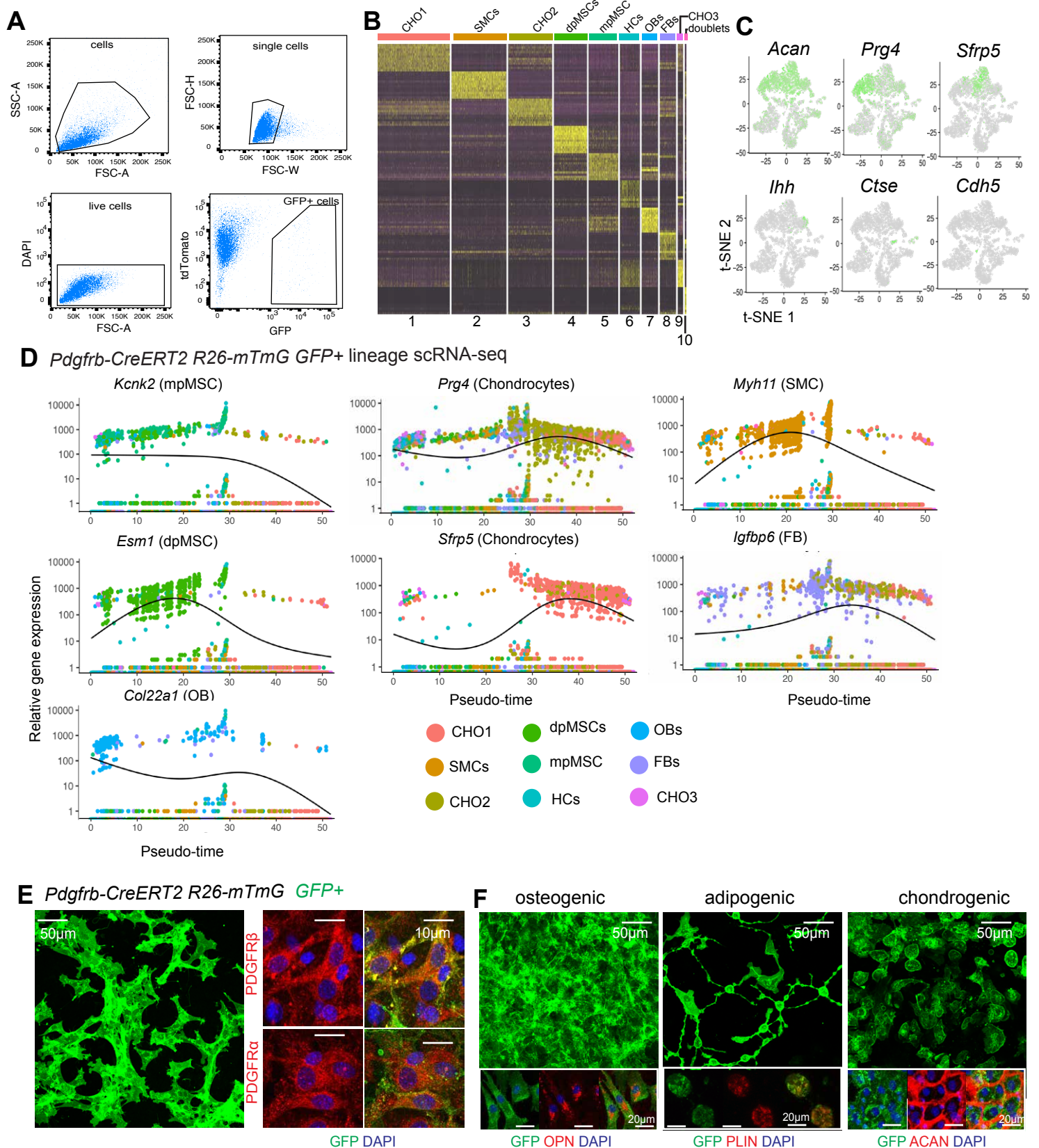
E. Feature plots showing expression of the niche factors *Kitl* and *Cxcl12* in *Lepr*⁺ BMSCs (dpMSCs).

F. Heatmap showing the top 5 differentially expressed genes for each subcluster.

G-I. Violin plots showing expression of marker genes for each subcluster (**G**). Heatmap showing cluster-specific expression of different markers (**H**). Violin plots showing expression of BMSC and osteoprogenitor marker genes in subclusters (**I**).

J-L. *Hey1-GFP* (green) reporter expression in the metaphysis of 3-week-old femur. High magnification single plane image shows GFP signal in cells with weak OSX (red) expression (arrowheads) (**J**). *Hey1-GFP* expression in PDGFR β ⁺ mpMSCs (arrowheads) (**K**) and in arteries in BM (**L**). ECs, EMCN (blue).

M. Representative confocal image of 3-week-old *Lepr-Cre R26-dtomato* (red) femoral metaphysis (left) and BM (right) co-stained with PDGFR β (green), EMCN (blue) and ESM1 (green), as indicated. Arrowheads mark double positive cells.



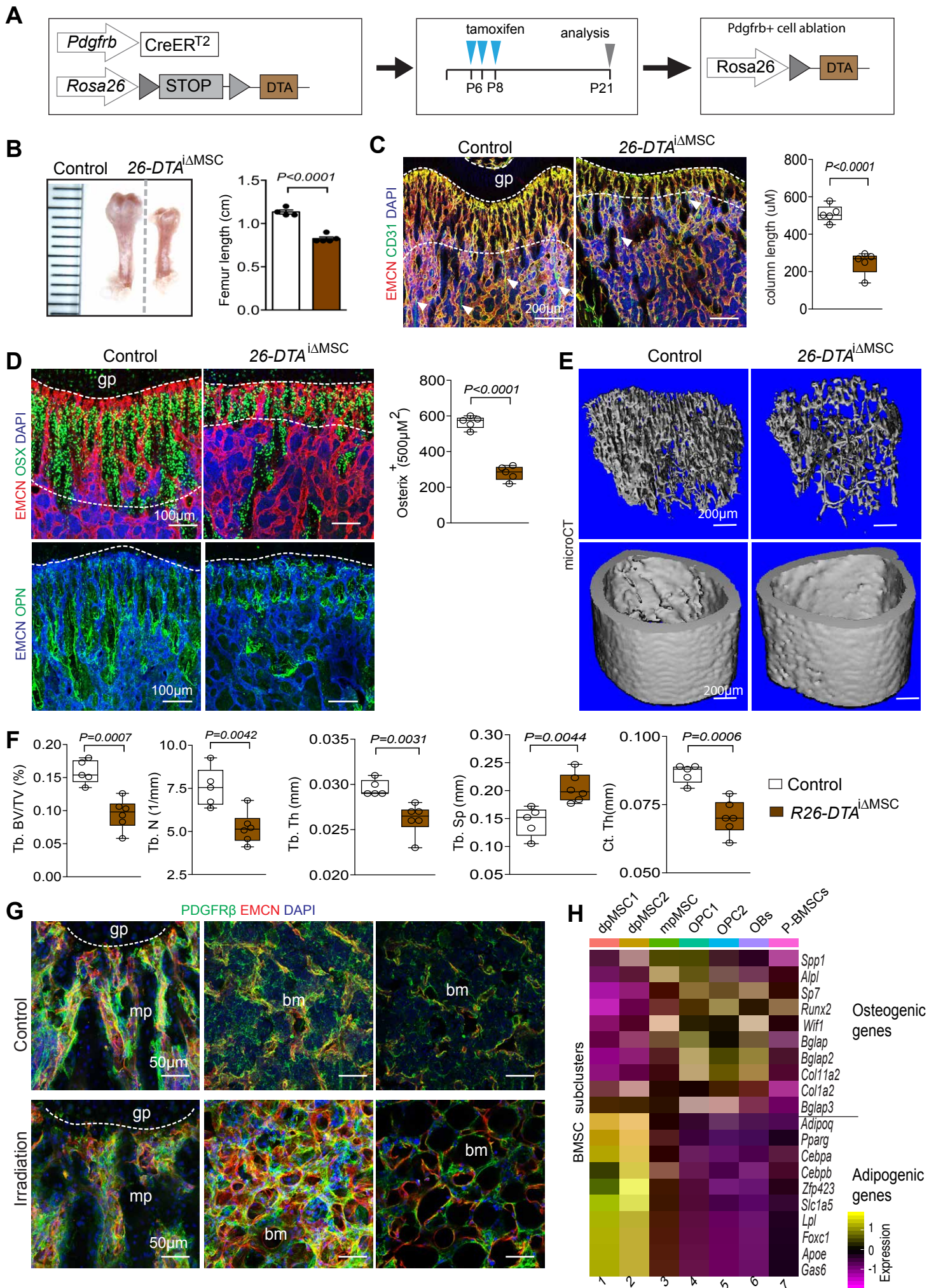
Supplementary Figure 6 (Related to Figure 5). scRNA sequencing and differentiation of PDGFR+ BMSCs.

A. Representative FACS dot plots showing sorting of *Pdgfrb*-CreERT2-labeled GFP+ cells for scRNA-seq.
B. Heatmap of top 12 most significantly expressed genes in all clusters sorted from *Pdgfrb*-CreERT2 labeled bone.

C. Feature plots showing the chondrocyte (CHO) marker *Acan* and the subcluster markers *Prg4*, *Sfrp5* and *Ihh*. *Ctse*+ cells and *Cdh5*+ ECs are also shown.

D. Relative gene expression in GFP+ cells displayed in pseudo-time.

E and F. Confocal image of *Pdgfrb*-CreERT2-labeled GFP+ mpMSCs (green) immunostained for PDGFRα and PDGFRβ (**E**) and after differentiation to OPN+ osteogenic cells, PLIN+ adipocytes and ACAN+ chondrocytes (**F**). Nuclei, DAPI (blue).



Supplementary Figure 7 (Related to Figure 6). Function of PDGFR β ⁺ BMSCs in bone formation and differentiation in response to stress.

A. Scheme depicting tamoxifen-induced PDGFR β ⁺ cell ablation.

B. Image of 3-week-old control and *R26-DTA* ^{Δ MSC} femur (left) and quantification of femur length (right) (n=5; data are presented as mean sem, p-values, two-tailed unpaired t-test).

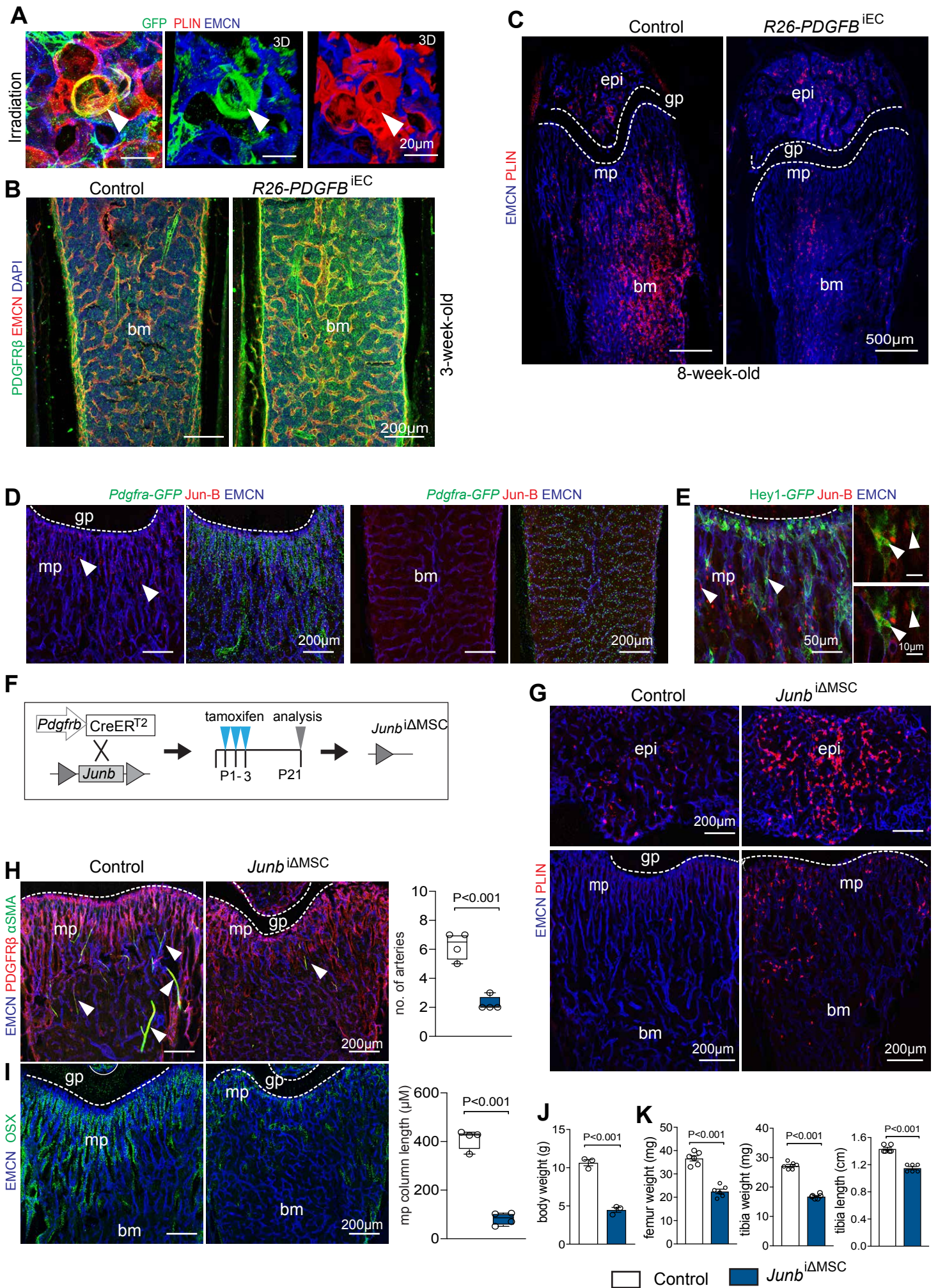
C. Representative confocal image of 3-week-old control and *R26-DTA* ^{Δ MSC} mutant femoral EMCN⁺ (red) and CD31⁺ (green) blood vessels in proximity of growth plate (gp). Nuclei, DAPI (blue). Metaphyseal vessel column length (indicated by dashed lines) is significantly reduced in *R26-DTA* ^{Δ MSC} mutants (n=5; data are presented as mean sem, p-values, two-tailed unpaired t-test).

D. The number of Osterix⁺ (OSX, green) cells is significantly reduced in *R26-DTA* ^{Δ MSC} mutant bone and reduced Osteopontin (OPN) staining in mutant (below). (n=5; data are presented as mean sem, p-values, two-tailed unpaired t-test).

E and F. Representative μ CT images of trabecular bone in 3-week-old control and *R26-DTA* ^{Δ MSC} mutant femur (**E**). Quantification of μ CT data shows that trabecular bone (Tb) volume (BV/TV, bone volume/total volume), number, thickness, and compact bone thickness (Ct. Th.) are significantly decreased, whereas trabecular bone separation (Tb. Sp.) is increased in *R26-DTA* ^{Δ MSC} mutants (n=5; data are presented as mean sem, p-values, two-tailed unpaired t-test).

G. Representative confocal images showing PDGFR β expression and morphology of PDGFR β ⁺ BMSCs after irradiation compared to control.

H. Heatmap of BMSC subclusters and expression of osteogenic and adipogenic gene signatures.



Supplementary Figure 8 (Related to Figure 6 and 7). Endothelial PDGF-B signal and Jun-B in PDGFR β ⁺ suppresses adipogenic differentiation of BMSCs *in vivo*.

A. Higher magnification of irradiated *Pdgfrb-Cre R26-mTmG* bone showing GFP expression in PLIN⁺ adipocytes (arrowheads).

B. Representative confocal images showing increase in PDGFR β ⁺ (green) dpMSCs in 3-week-old *R26-PDGFB^{iEC}* gain-of-function femur relative to control. ECs, EMCN (red); nuclei, DAPI (blue).

C. Overview images showing decrease of PLIN⁺ adipocytes in 8-week-old *R26-PDGFB^{iEC}* gain-of-function femur relative to control. Growth plate is marked by dashed lines, key structures are labeled.

D and E. Representative confocal images show Jun-B (red) expression in metaphyseal *Pdgfra-GFP⁺* (green) mpMSCs (arrowheads) but not in dpMSCs (**D**). *Heyl-GFP⁺* mpMSCs express Jun-B (arrowheads) (**E**).

F. Experimental scheme for tamoxifen-inducible *Junb* inactivation with *Pdgfrb-CreERT2*.

G and H. Representative confocal images and quantitation showing reduced number of α SMA⁺ PDGFR β ⁺ arteries (arrowheads) and type H vessel columns in *Junb^{iΔMSC}* femur (**G**) (n=4-6; data are presented as mean sem, p-values, two-tailed unpaired t-test). OSX⁺ cells and area containing these cells are reduced in mutant metaphysis (mp) (**H**).

I. Representative confocal image of femoral epiphysis (top), metaphysis and BM showing increase of PLIN⁺ adipocytes (red) in *Junb^{iΔMSC}* mutants. ECs, EMCN (blue).

J and K. *Junb^{iΔMSC}* mutant mice display reduced body weight (**J**) as well as reduced bone length and weight compared to control (**K**) (n=4-6; data are presented as mean sem, p-values, two-tailed unpaired t-test).