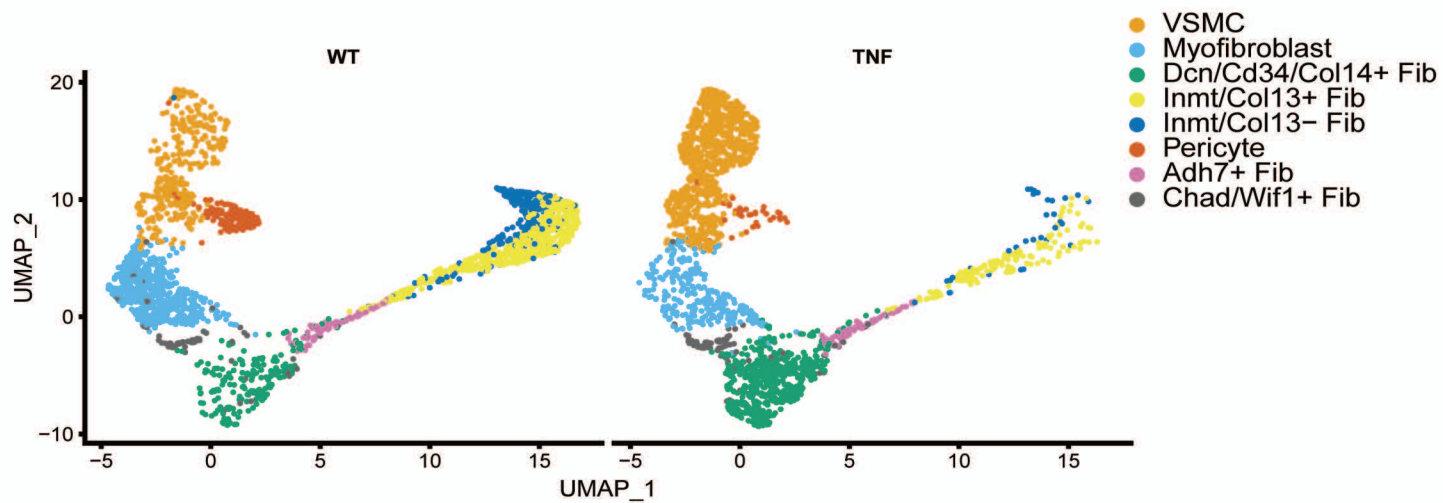
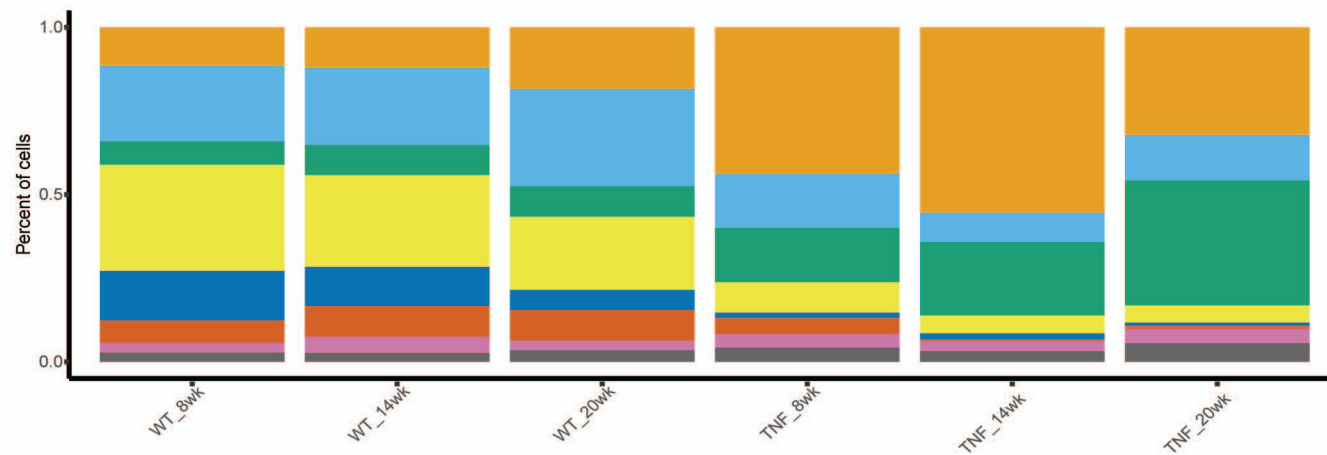


Supplemental Figure 1. Gating strategy to generate non-hematopoietic, non-epithelial pulmonary single cells by flow cytometry. Gates shown include single cells (P1), viable cells (P2), non-epithelial cells (CD326⁻) and non-leukocyte (CD45⁻) cells (P3), CD31⁻ (P4) and CD31⁺ (P5).

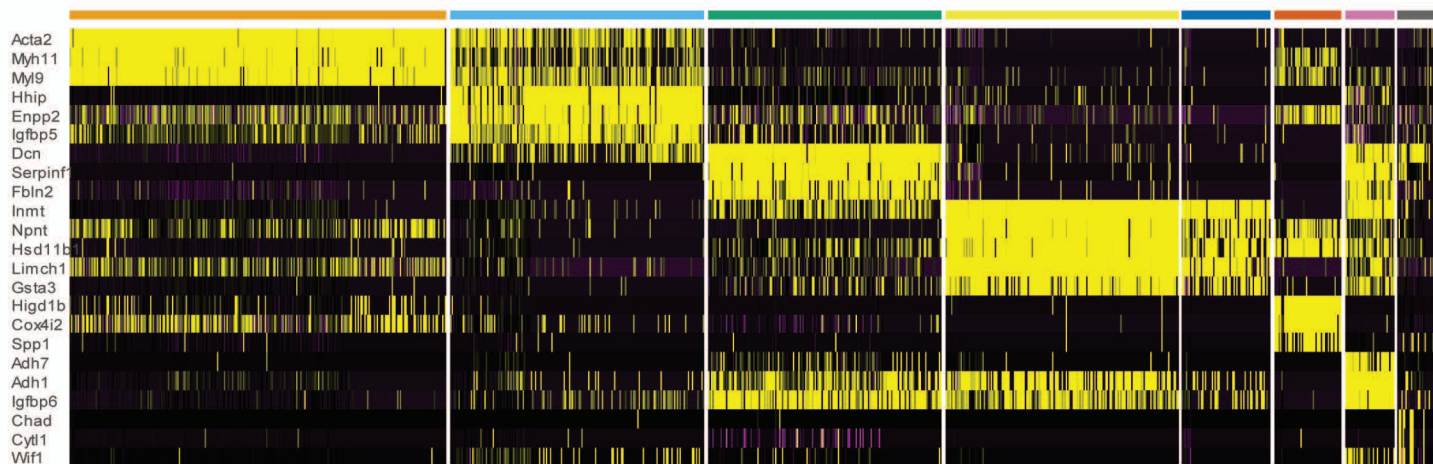
A.



B.



C.



Supplemental Figure 2. Reclustering of mesenchymal cells identifies additional fibroblast subsets. A. UMAP projection of resclustering of mesenchymal cells identifies that Col14⁺ fibroblasts include both DCN/CD34/Col14⁺ cells and Chad/Wif1⁺ fibroblast sub-populations while Col13⁺ fibroblasts are made of clusters including Inmt⁺/Col13⁺, Inmt⁺/Col13⁻, and Adh7⁺ sub-populations. B. Stacked bar plots indicating the relative proportion of cells of each mesenchymal subtype in each condition. C. Heatmap indicating top 3 genes differentiating each cluster.

A.

WT gene WT Regulon Merge
(TF binding motif)

Gpihbp1 Mafb_ext Merge



Emp2 Prdm1_ext Merge



Vwf Gata6_ext Merge



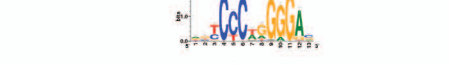
Col13a1 Tcf21_ext Merge



Hhip Prdm6 Merge



Cspg4 Ebf1_ext Merge



B.

TNF gene TNF Regulon Merge
(TF binding motif)

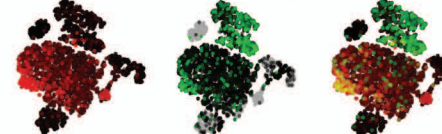
Gpihbp1 Runx1 Merge



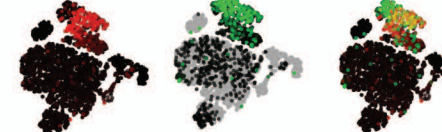
Emp2 Etv1_ext Merge



Vwf Foxc1 Merge



Inmt Twist1 Merge



Acta2 Prdm6 Merge

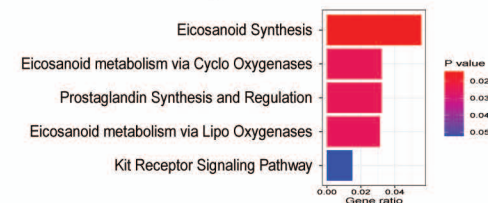


Msln Wt1 Merge

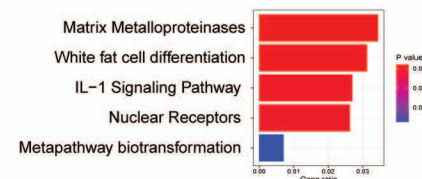


TNF Regulon Pathways

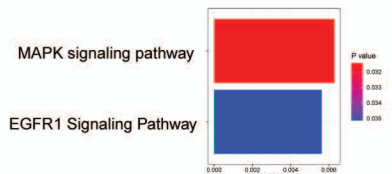
Runx1 (n = 32 genes)



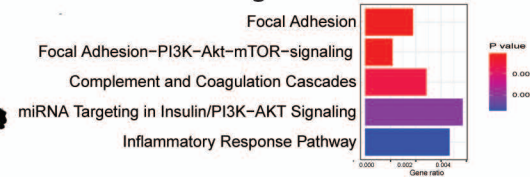
Etv1_ext (n = 11 genes)



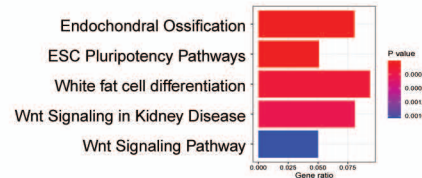
Foxc1 (n = 26 genes)



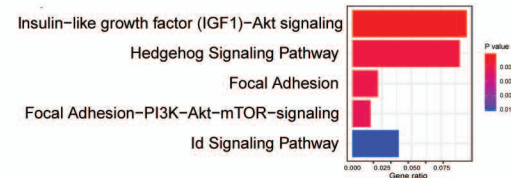
Twist1 (n = 57 genes)



Prdm6 (n = 78 genes)



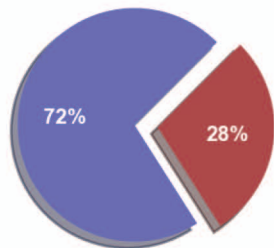
Wt1 (n = 60 genes)



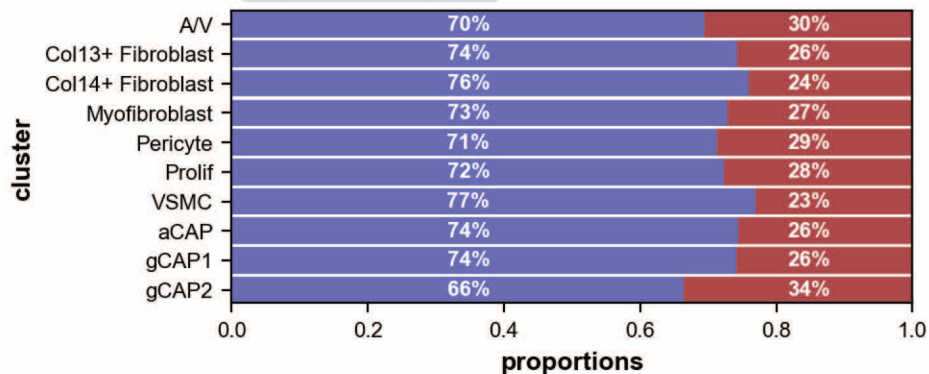
Supplemental Figure 3. Identification of altered gene regulation and transcription factor binding in TNF-Tg cells using the SCENIC pipeline. A. t-SNE plots indicate the distribution of expression of markers of cell populations (red, left), regulons (green, center), and merged (right, yellow indicating co-expression of the cell identity marker and the regulon) for six regulons which are present predominantly in WT (left panel) and only in TNF (right panel). Each regulon is characterized by transcription factor binding indicated by the name of the regulon and the binding motif indicated under this name. B. Differentially regulated pathways defined by the genes in each of the regulons which were found in TNF-Tg but not WT lungs

A.

■ spliced ■ unspliced

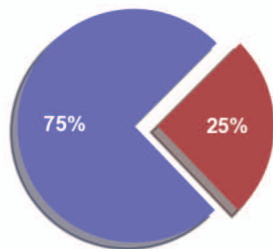


■ spliced ■ unspliced

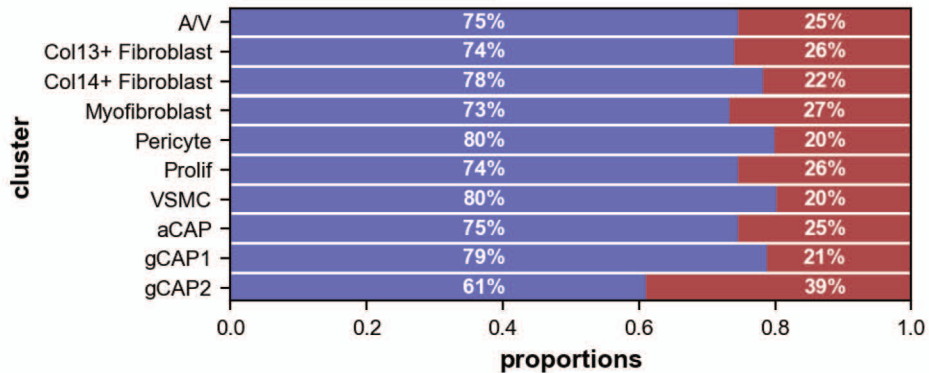


B.

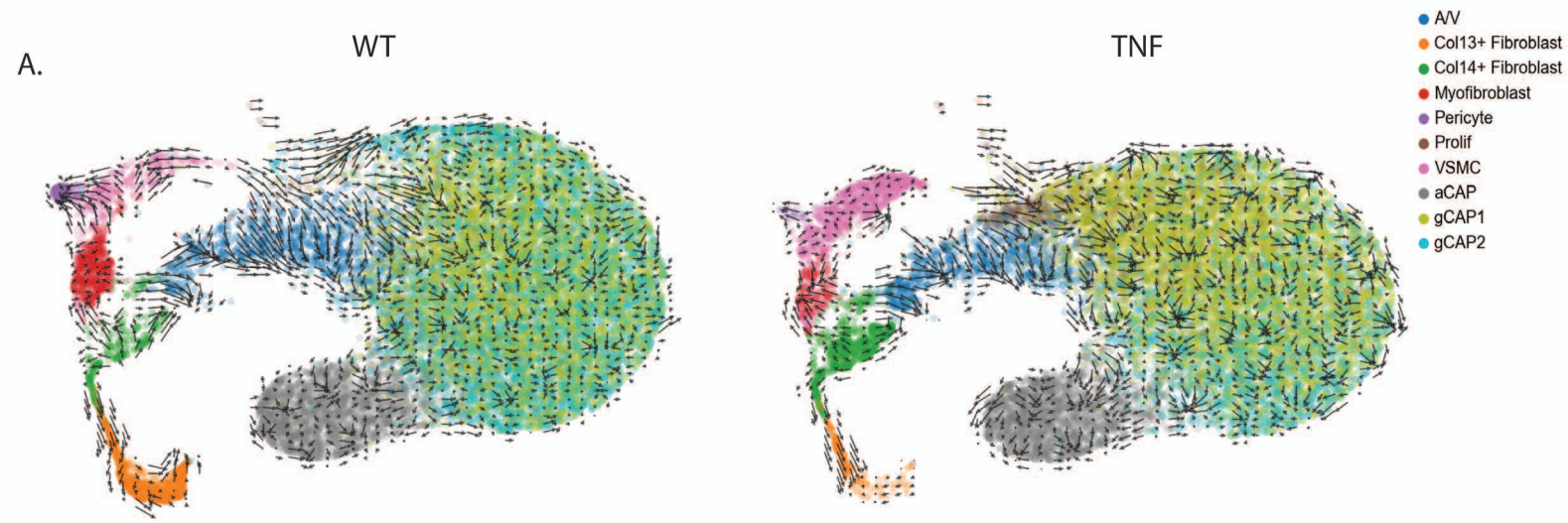
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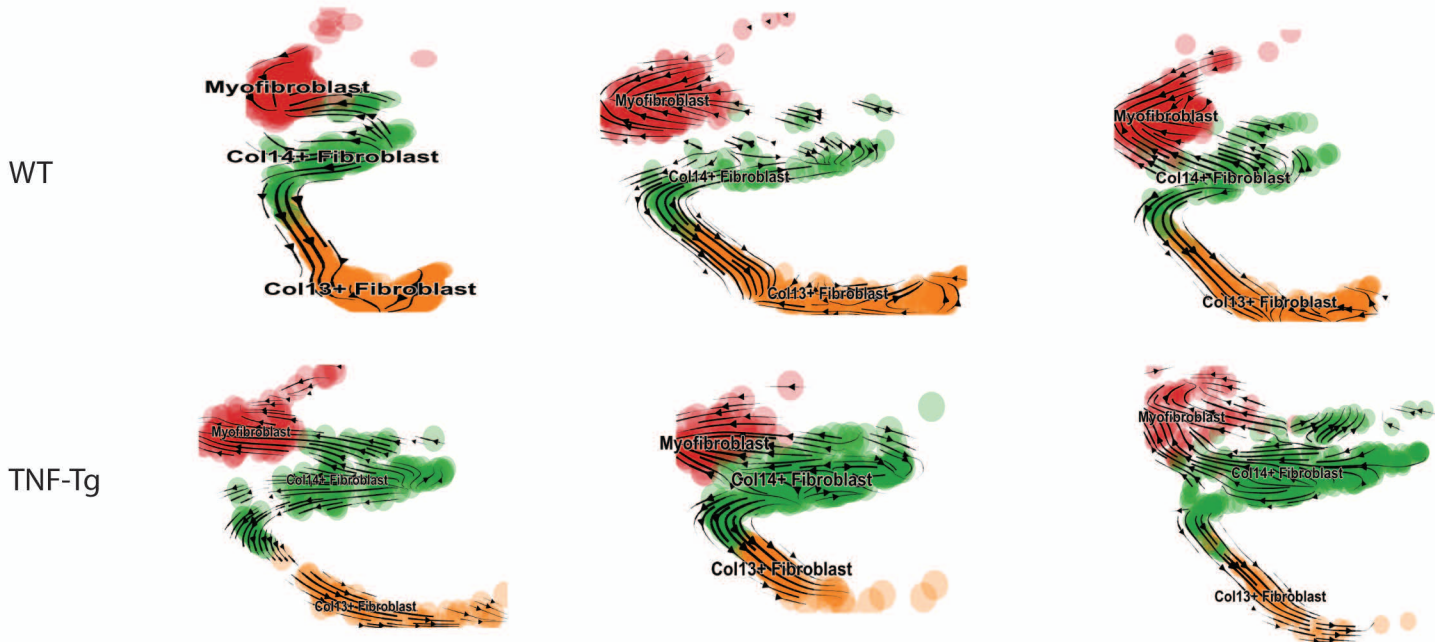
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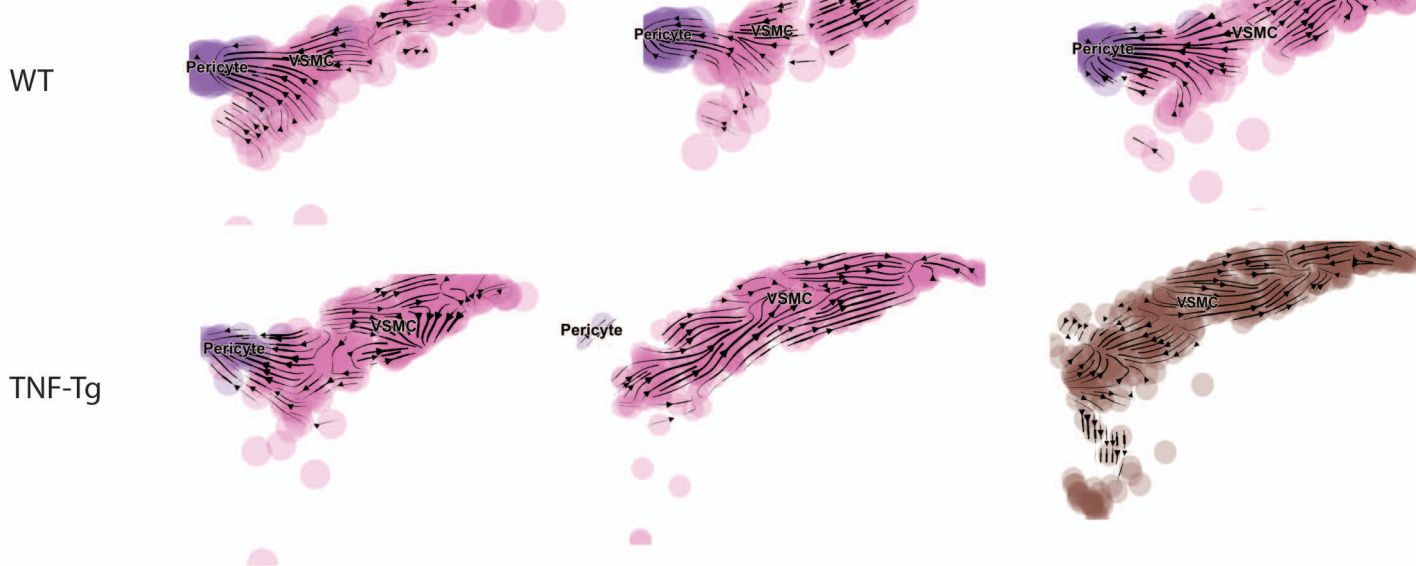
Supplemental Figure 4. Differential mRNA splicing across condition and cell types. Percentage of spliced and unspliced transcripts calculated by velocity in A. WT and B. TNF-Tg lungs. All cells are shown in pie charts (left) while proportions of splicing in each cellular subset are shown in bar charts (right).



B. Fibroblast

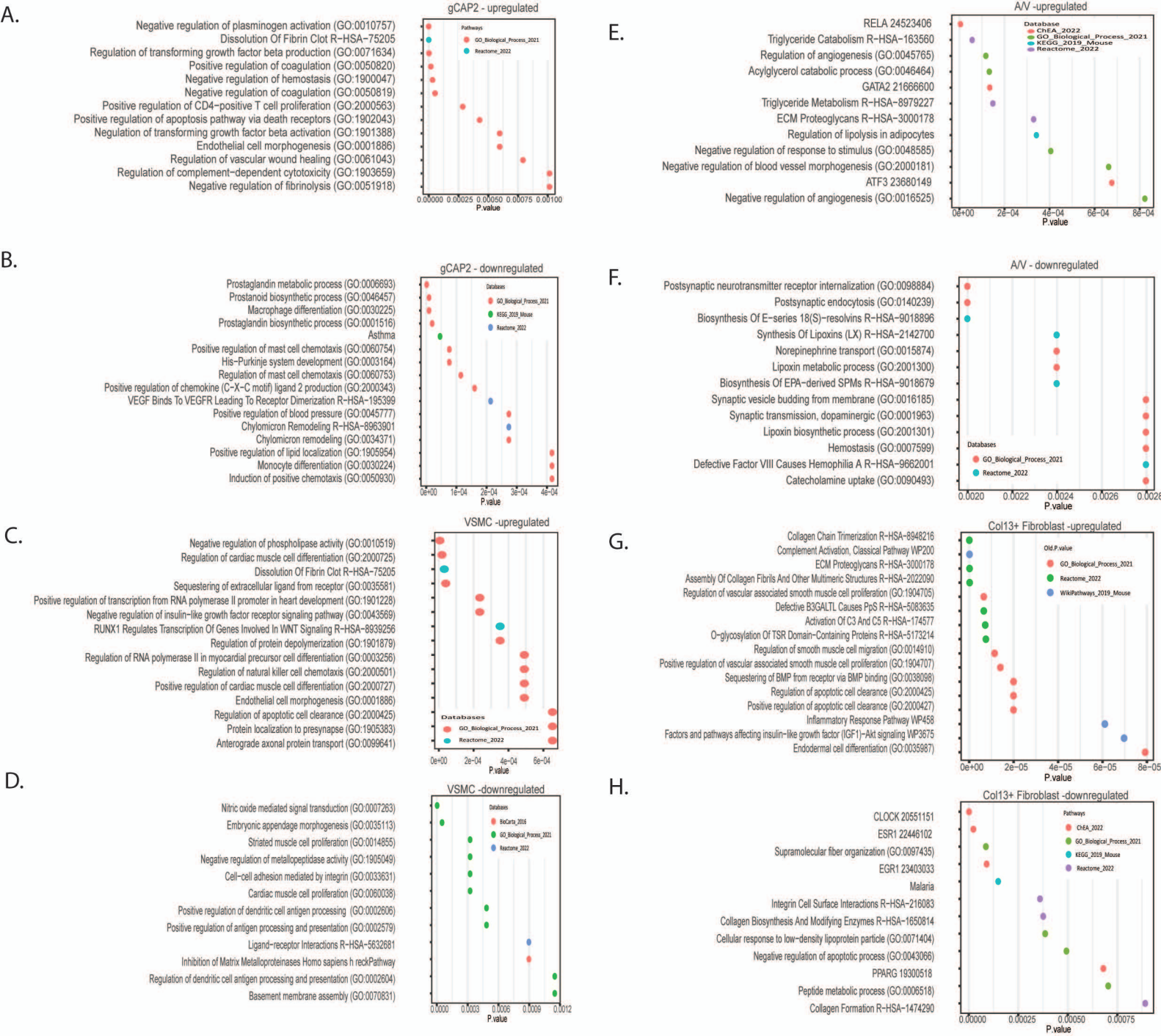


C. Mural



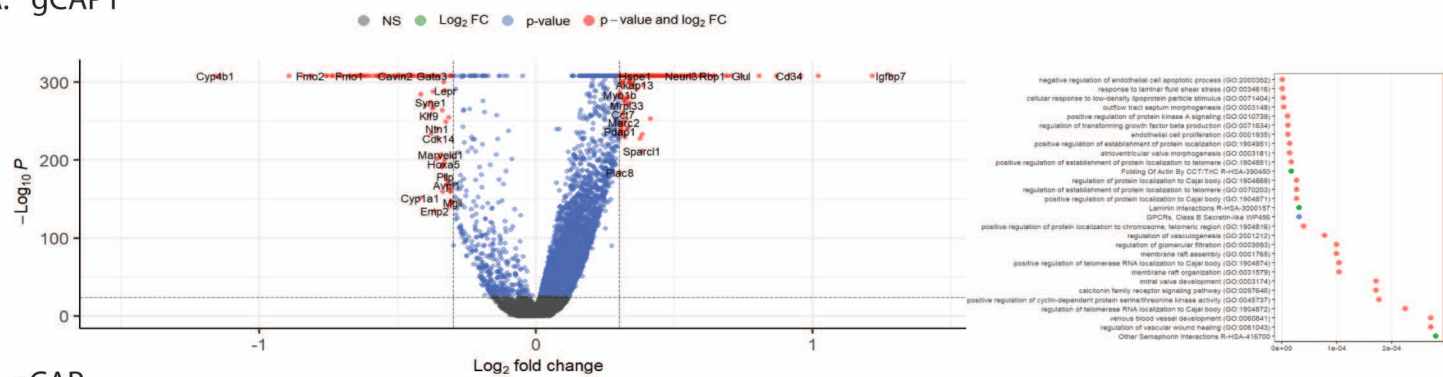
Supplemental Figure 5. RNA velocity in endothelial, fibroblast, and mural cell subset over time.

Velocities were projected onto UMAP embeddings with arrows indicating direction and relative velocity were generated in A. endothelial B. fibroblast and C. mural cells using scVelo. In each cell condition, separate velocity embeddings were generated for WT (upper) and TNF-Tg (lower) conditions at 8 weeks (left), 14 weeks (center), and 20 weeks (right).

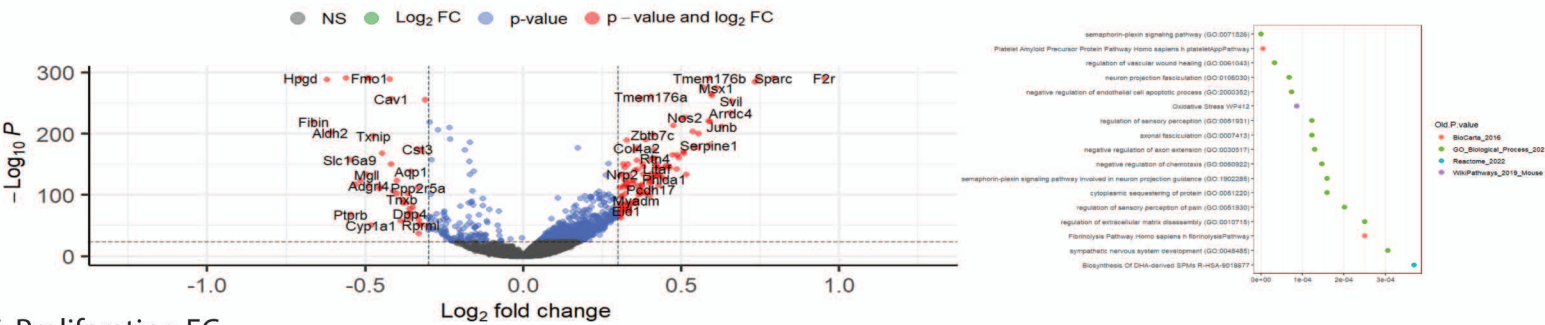


Supplemental Figure 6. Up-regulated and down-regulated pathways in selected cell types. More granular pathway analysis of cells from volcano plots in Figure 4 was performed in (A-B) gCAP2 cells, (C-D) vascular smooth muscle cells, (E-F) arterial/venous endothelial cells, and (G-H) collagen 13+ fibroblasts using the enrichR package. Up-regulated (A,C,E,G) and down-regulated (B,D,F,H) pathways in TNF vs WT cells are demonstrated by Cleveland dot plots with colors indicating the database where pathway annotation was derived and x-axis indicating significance (p-value) of over-representation of each specified pathway

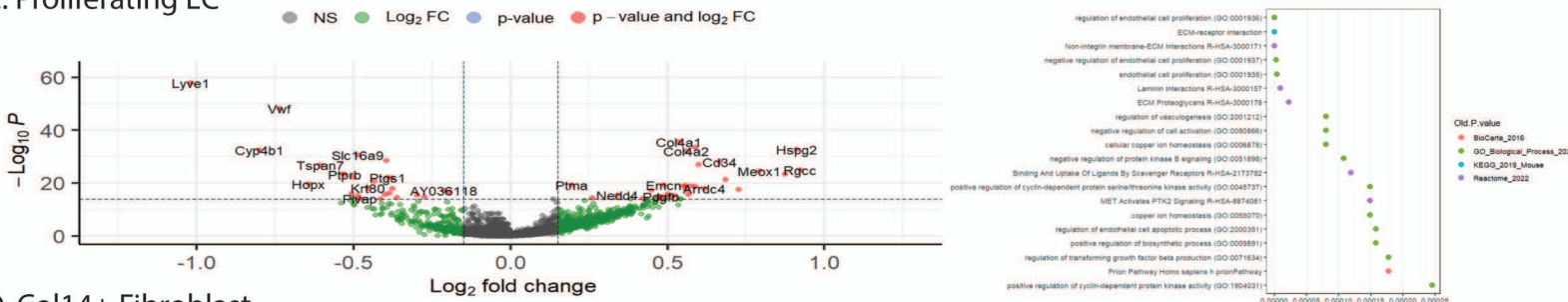
A. gCAP1



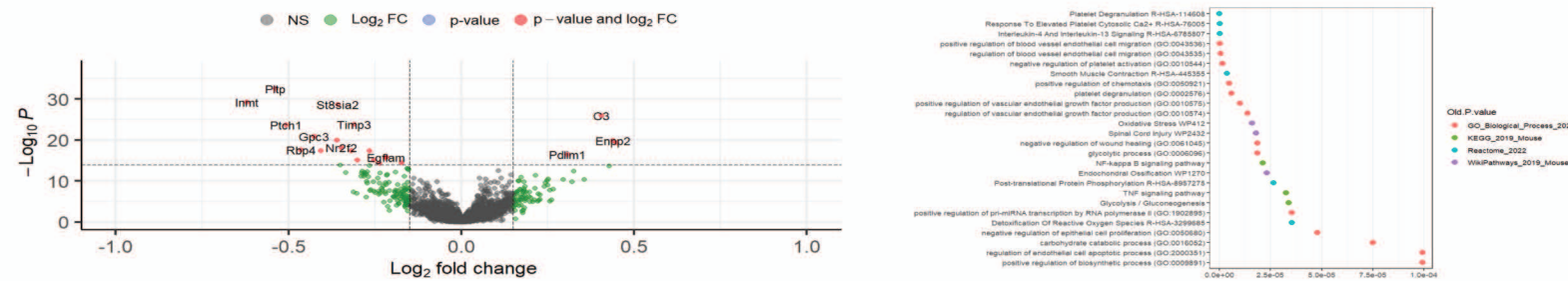
B. aCAP



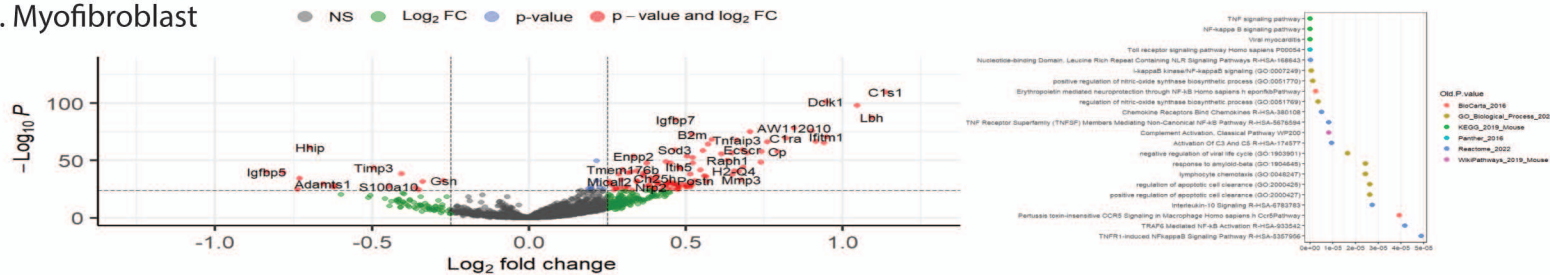
C. Proliferating EC



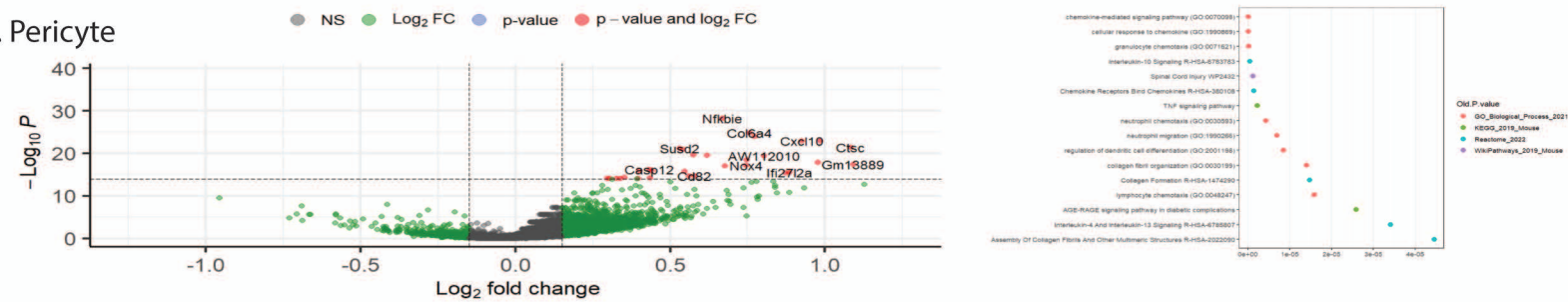
D. Col14+ Fibroblast



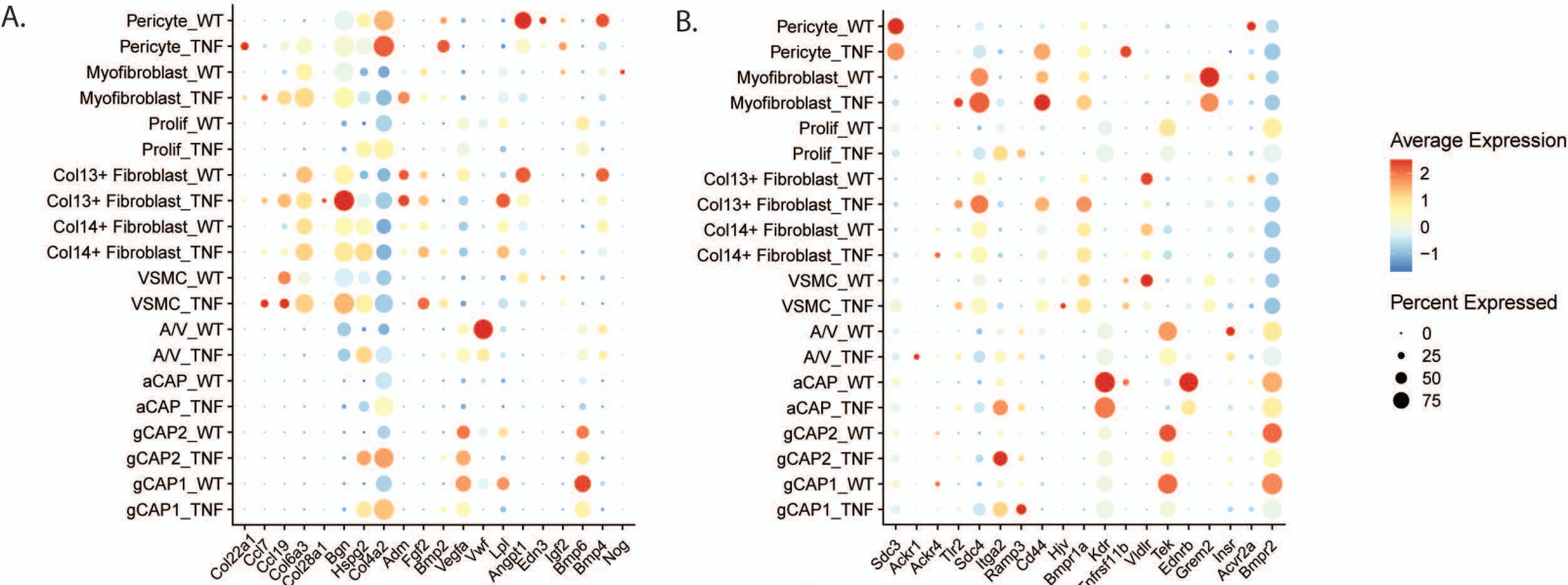
E. Myofibroblast



F. Pericyte



Supplemental Figure 7. Differential gene expression in additional endothelial and mesenchymal cell populations. Volcano plots (left) demonstrate genes which are most differentially over and under expressed in TNF vs WT mice in (A) gCAP1 cells, (B) aCAP cells, (C) proliferating EC cells, (D) collagen 14+ fibroblasts, (E) Myofibroblasts, and (F) Pericytes. Differentially regulated pathways in TNF vs WT cells are demonstrated by Cleveland dot plots (right) with colors indicating the database where pathway annotation was derived and x-axis indicating significance (p-value) of over-representation of the pathway in each cell population

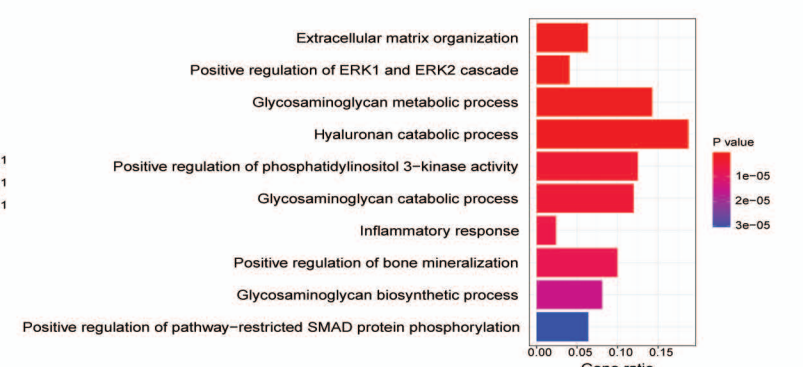
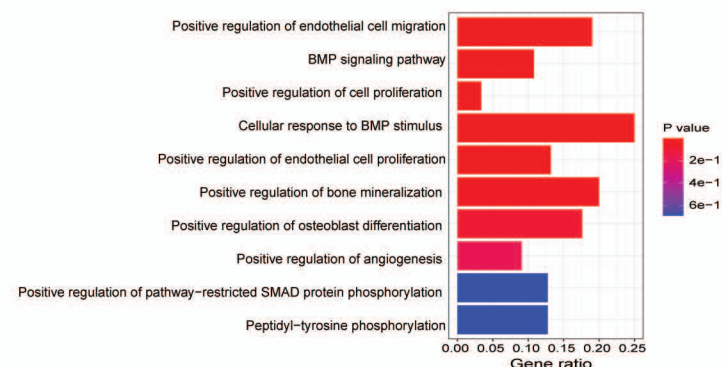


C.

Ligand	Receptor	Sender	Receiver	Score
Nog	Bmpr2	Myofibroblast	gCAP2	0.974955
Nog	Bmpr2	Myofibroblast	gCAP1	0.9717
Bmp4	Acvr2a	Col13+ Fibroblast	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.963599
Bmp6	Bmpr2	gCAP1	gCAP2	0.963371
Bmp6	Bmpr2	gCAP1	gCAP1	0.96232
Bmp4	Bmpr2	Col13+ Fibroblast	gCAP2	0.961405
Igf2	Insr	Myofibroblast	A/V	0.959702
Bmp4	Bmpr2	Col13+ Fibroblast	gCAP1	0.95815
Bmp4	Grem2	Col13+ Fibroblast	Myofibroblast	0.957198
Bmp6	Bmpr2	gCAP2	gCAP2	0.955055
Bmp6	Bmpr2	gCAP2	gCAP1	0.954004
Edn3	Ednrb	VSMC	aCAP	0.953497
Bmp4	Acvr2a	Col13+ Fibroblast	Myofibroblast	0.948611
Angpt1	Tek	Col13+ Fibroblast	A/V	0.948205
Lpl	Vldlr	gCAP1	VSMC	0.946577
Angpt1	Tek	Col13+ Fibroblast	gCAP2	0.943602
Lpl	Vldlr	gCAP2	VSMC	0.941858
Vwfr	Tnfrsf11b	A/V	aCAP	0.941408
Bmp4	Acvr2a	Col14+ Fibroblast	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.941298
Vegfa	Kdr	gCAP1	aCAP	0.941177
Vegfa	Nrp1	gCAP1	aCAP	0.939263
Bmp4	Bmpr2	Col14+ Fibroblast	gCAP2	0.939104
Nog	Bmpr2	Myofibroblast	A/V	0.936615
Angpt1	Tek	VSMC	A/V	0.93634
Bmp4	Acvr1	Col13+ Fibroblast	Myofibroblast	0.936154
Nog	Bmpr2	Myofibroblast	aCAP	0.935992
Bmp4	Bmpr2	Col14+ Fibroblast	gCAP1	0.935849
Gpc3	Flt1	Col14+ Fibroblast	gCAP2	0.935479
Fgf2	Fgfr4	Myofibroblast	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.935387
Fgf1	Fgfr4	aCAP	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.935123
Bmp4	Grem2	Col14+ Fibroblast	Myofibroblast	0.934896
Bmp7	Bmpr2	Col14+ Fibroblast	gCAP2	0.93467
Vegfa	Kdr	Col13+ Fibroblast	aCAP	0.934104
Fgf7	Nrp1	Myofibroblast	aCAP	0.93291
Vegfa	Nrp1	Col13+ Fibroblast	aCAP	0.93219
Angpt1	Tek	VSMC	gCAP2	0.931737
Bmp6	Acvr2a	gCAP1	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.931162
Bmp7	Bmpr2	Col14+ Fibroblast	gCAP1	0.930387
Vegfa	Gpc1	gCAP1	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.930347
Efna1	Epha1	A/V	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.929029

D.

Ligand	Receptor	Sender	Receiver	Score
Bmp2	Bmpr1a	gCAP2	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.975143
Bmp2	Hjv	gCAP2	VSMC	0.973179
Bmp2	Bmpr1a	gCAP1	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.972076
Bmp2	Hjv	gCAP1	VSMC	0.970113
Fgf2	Cd44	VSMC	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.968956
Adm	Ramp3	Myofibroblast	gCAP1	0.967932
Col4a2	Itga2	gCAP2	gCAP2	0.958641
Bmp2	Bmpr1a	A/V	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.957349
Fgf2	Cd44	Col14+ Fibroblast	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.956086
Bmp2	Bmpr1a	Prolif	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.955828
Bmp2	Hjv	A/V	VSMC	0.955385
Bmp2	Hjv	Prolif	VSMC	0.953864
Bmp2	Bmpr1a	VSMC	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.95358
Adm	Ramp3	Myofibroblast	aCAP	0.953385
Fgf2	Sdc4	VSMC	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.952542
Hspg2	Itga2	gCAP2	gCAP2	0.951834
Bmp2	Hjv	VSMC	VSMC	0.951617
Bgn	Tlr2	Col13+ Fibroblast	Myofibroblast	0.950039
Col4a2	Itga2	gCAP1	gCAP2	0.949881
Col28a1	Itga2	Col13+ Fibroblast	gCAP2	0.949281
Bmp2	Bmpr1a	Col14+ Fibroblast	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.946327
Bgn	Tlr2	VSMC	Myofibroblast	0.94497
Bmp2	Hjv	Col14+ Fibroblast	VSMC	0.944364
Col6a3	Itga2	VSMC	gCAP2	0.943428
Ccl19	Ackr4	Myofibroblast	Col14+ Fibroblast	0.94303
Ccl19	Ackr4	Col13+ Fibroblast	Col14+ Fibroblast	0.941953
Ccl7	Ackr1	VSMC	A/V	0.941076
Fgf2	Sdc3	VSMC	VSMC	0.940399
Col22a1	Itga2	Myofibroblast	gCAP2	0.940002
Fgf2	Sdc4	Col14+ Fibroblast	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.939672
Hspg2	Itga2	gCAP1	gCAP2	0.93967
Tgfb1	Itgb8	aCAP	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.939069
Hspg2	Itga2	Prolif	gCAP2	0.93877
Hspg2	Itga2	gCAP2	Prolif	0.936813
Sema3b	Nrp2	aCAP	gCAP2	0.936532
Col5a2	Itga2	Col13+ Fibroblast	gCAP2	0.935513
Ccl7	Ackr1	Myofibroblast	A/V	0.935292
Hspg2	Itga2	A/V	gCAP2	0.935096
Bgn	Tlr2	Col13+ Fibroblast	Col13+ Fibroblast	0.934898
Adm	Ramp3	Myofibroblast	gCAP2	0.934682

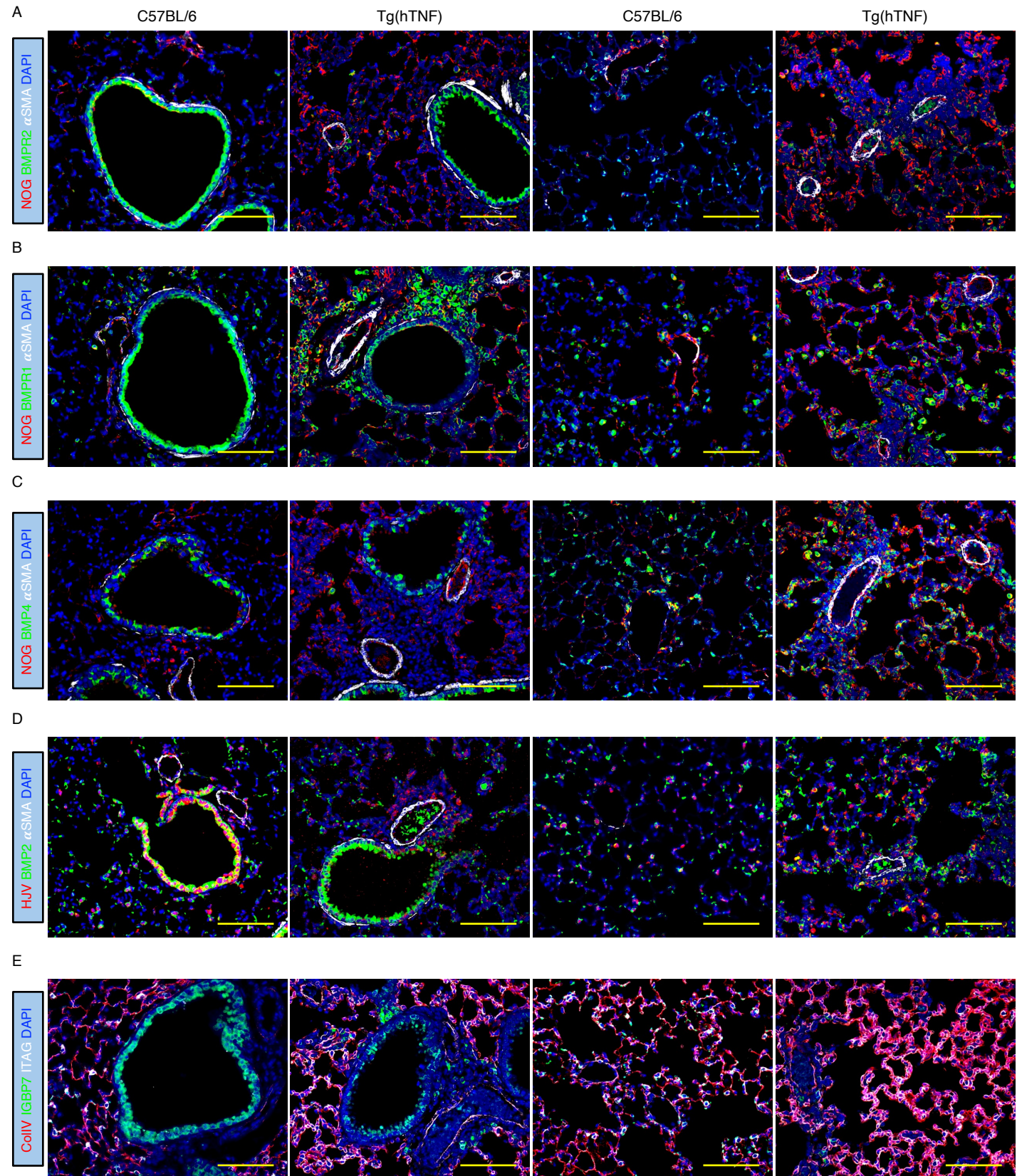


Supplemental Figure 8. Ligand-receptor analysis demonstrates prominent role of loss of BMP2 signaling in TNF mediated PAH. Differentially regulated ligands (A) and receptors (B) were identified across cell types by mulitnichenetr and are represented as dotplots. The top ligand-receptor pairs between two interacting cell types were scored according to probability and ranked in terms of differential regulation in TNF vs WT conditions with those down-regulated in TNF (or up in WT) shown in (C) and those up-regulated in TNF conditions shown in (D). Pathways indicated by upregulated L:R pairs are shown below

Supplemental Figure 9. Ligand receptor interactions in key cell types in TNF-Tg PAH as senders and receivers. Multinichenetr was used to visualize per sample the scaled product of ligand and receptor expression in (A) gCAP1 cells (B) A/V endothelial cells (C) VSMCs and (D) Col13+ Fibroblasts. Each cell types' interactions are represented both as senders (producers of ligands, left) as receivers (producers of receptors, right). Dot-plots (left) represent the predicted ligand-receptor interaction per genotype/condition in each pair of indicated cell types using pseudo-bulk expression. Heatmaps (right) indicating the scaled (left) and total (right) ligand activity are expressed for each ligand-receptor pair across WT and TNF-Tg conditions with colors used to indicate ligand activity.

Central

Peripheral



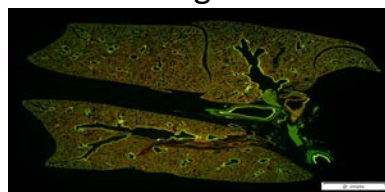
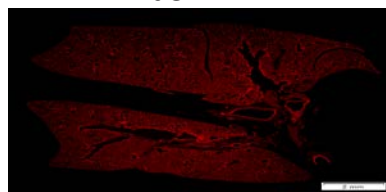
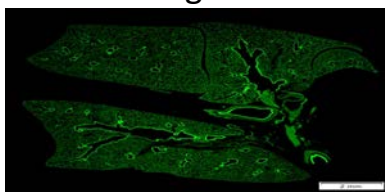
Supplemental Figure10. Immunofluorescent co-staining of molecules from BMP and TGF-beta pathways in 8 week old WT and TNF-Tg mice. Lungs from 8 week old mice (n=3 per condition) were collected and paraffin embedded and subsequently immunostaining was performed to colocalize relevant molecules and structures. BMP pathways were assessed in (A) with Bmpr2/Nog/aSMA, (B) with Bmpr1a/Nog/aSMA, (C) Bmp4/Nog/aSMA, and (D) Bmp2/Hjv/aSMA; TGF-beta/collagen pathway is indicated by (E) Igfbp7/Col4a1/Itga2 staining. In each instance colors are indicated in the inset titles above the images. Top rows for each stain indicate WT mice and bottom rows TNF-Tg mice. Images were taken at 20x magnification and represent central bronchiolar regions (left) and the lung periphery (right). Representative images

Nog

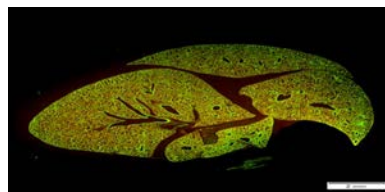
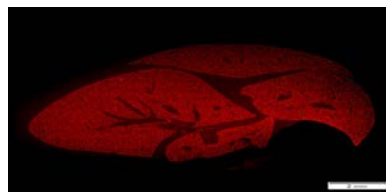
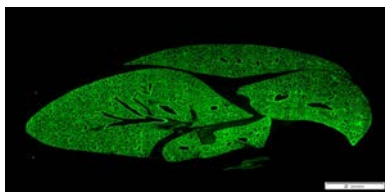
aSMA

Merged

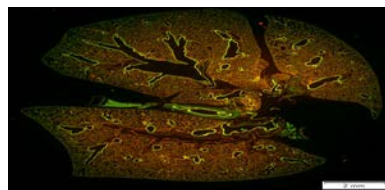
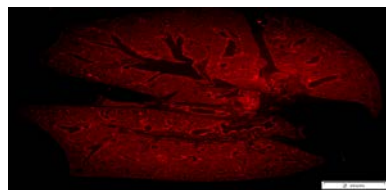
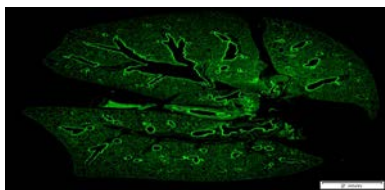
TNF-
8 week



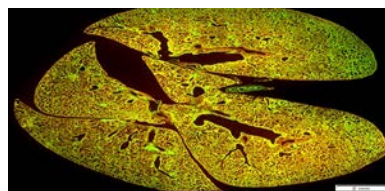
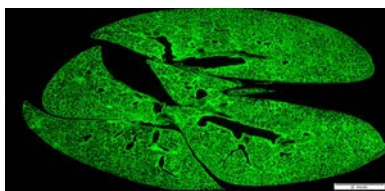
TNF+
8 week



TNF-
19 week



TNF+
19 week

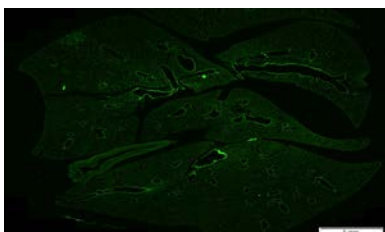
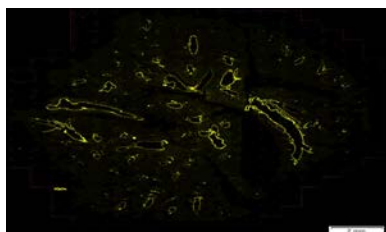
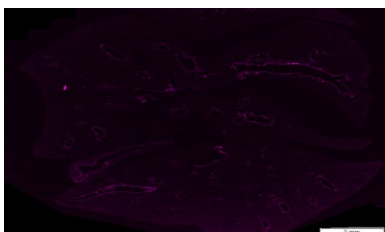


BMP2

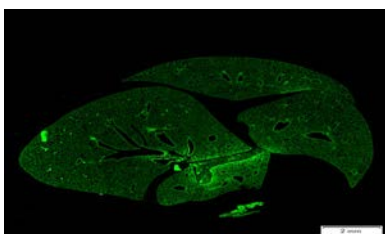
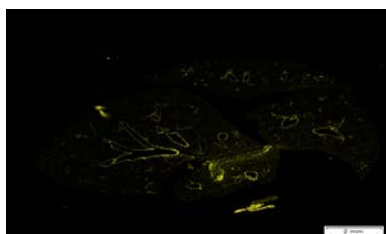
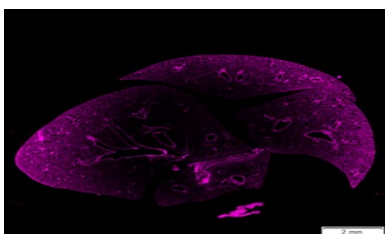
BMPR2

HJV

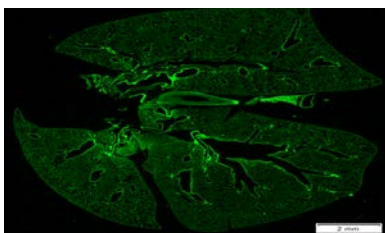
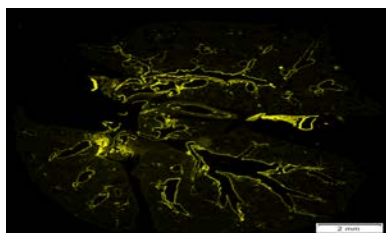
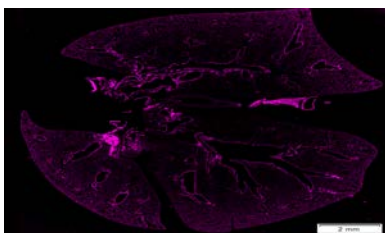
TNF-
8 week



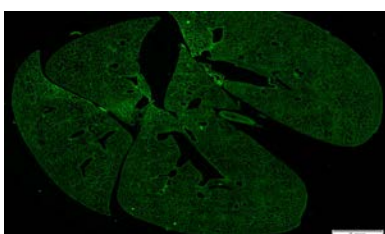
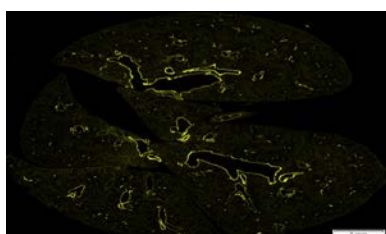
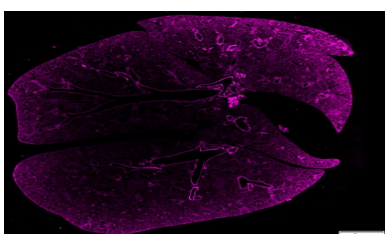
TNF+
8 week



TNF-
19 week



TNF+
19 week



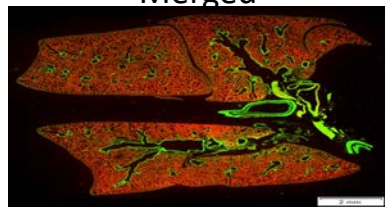
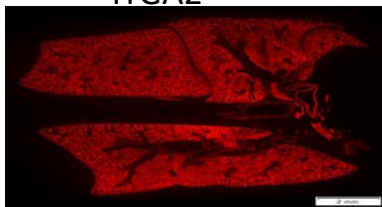
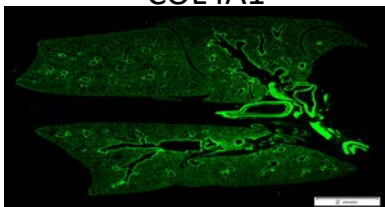
Supplemental Figure 11. Low magnification immunofluorescent co-staining of BMP molecules. Lungs from 8 and 20 week old mice (n=5 per condition / timepoint) were collected and paraffin embedded and subsequently immunostaining was performed to colocalize relevant molecules at 10x. Co-immunostaining is shown (A) Nog/aSMA and merged images, and (B) Hvj, Bmp2, and Bmpr2. Representative images.

COL4A1

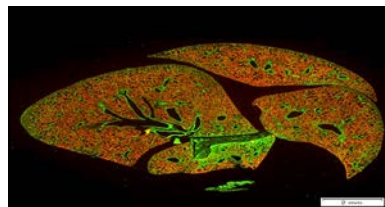
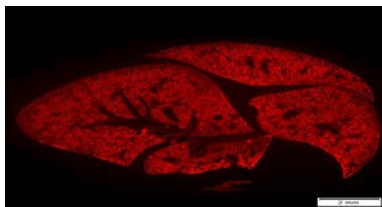
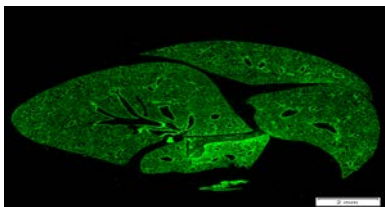
ITGA2

Merged

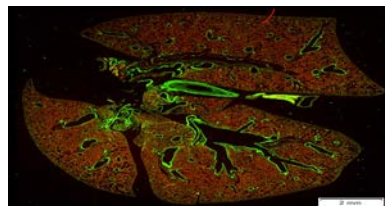
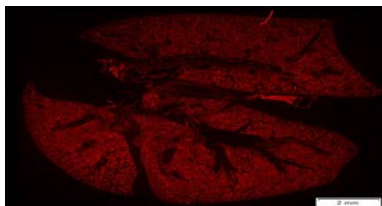
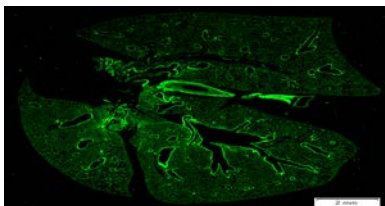
TNF-
8 week



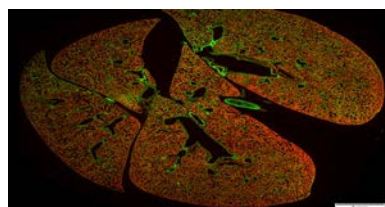
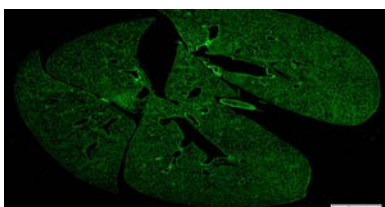
TNF+
8 week



TNF-
19 week

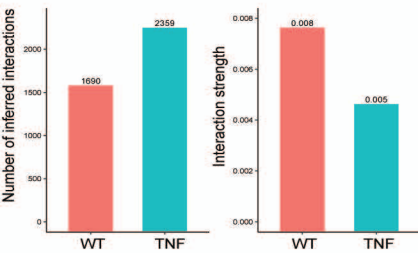


TNF+
19 week

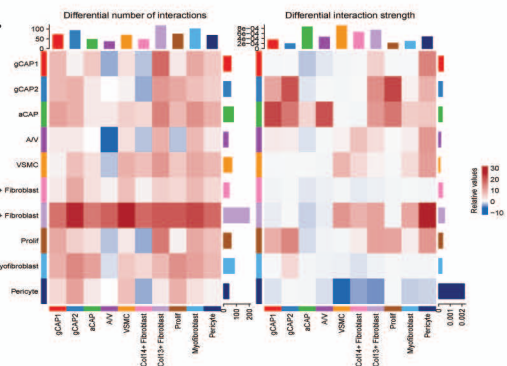


Supplemental Figure 12. Low magnification immunofluorescent co-staining of Col4a1/Itga2. Lungs from 8 and 20 week old mice (n=3-5 per condition / timepoint) were collected and paraffin embedded and subsequently immunostaining was performed to colocalize relevant molecules at 10x. Co-immunostaining is shown Col4a1/Itga2/Merge. Representative images.

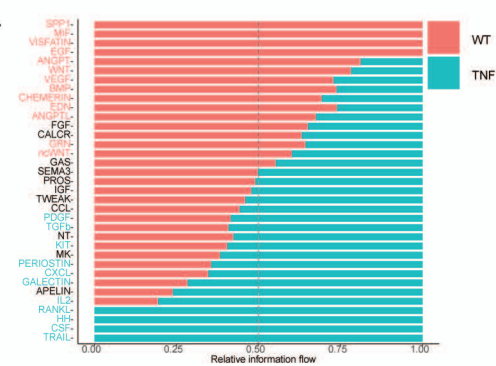
A.



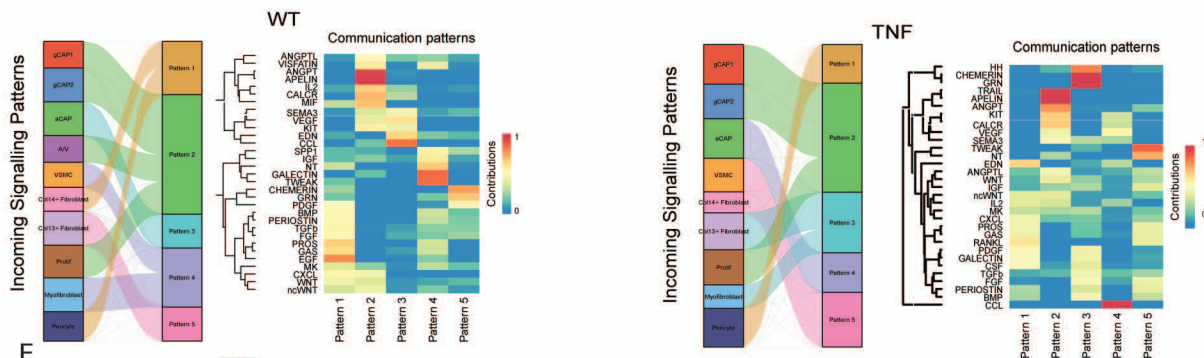
B.



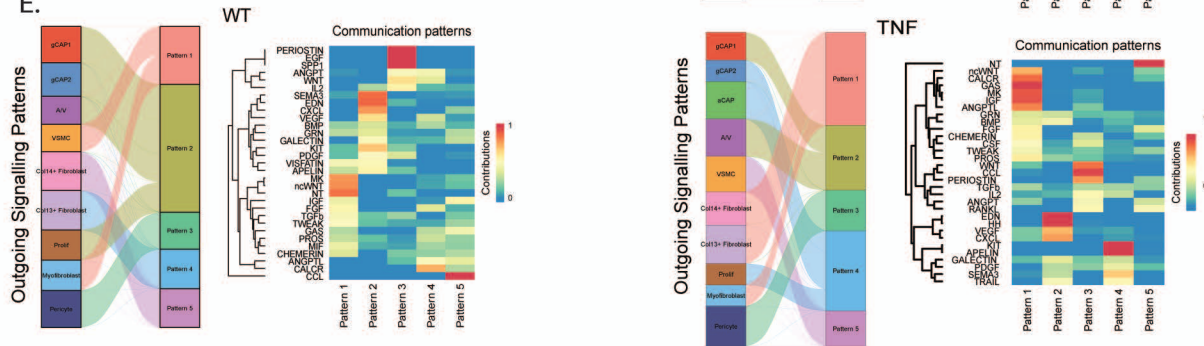
C.



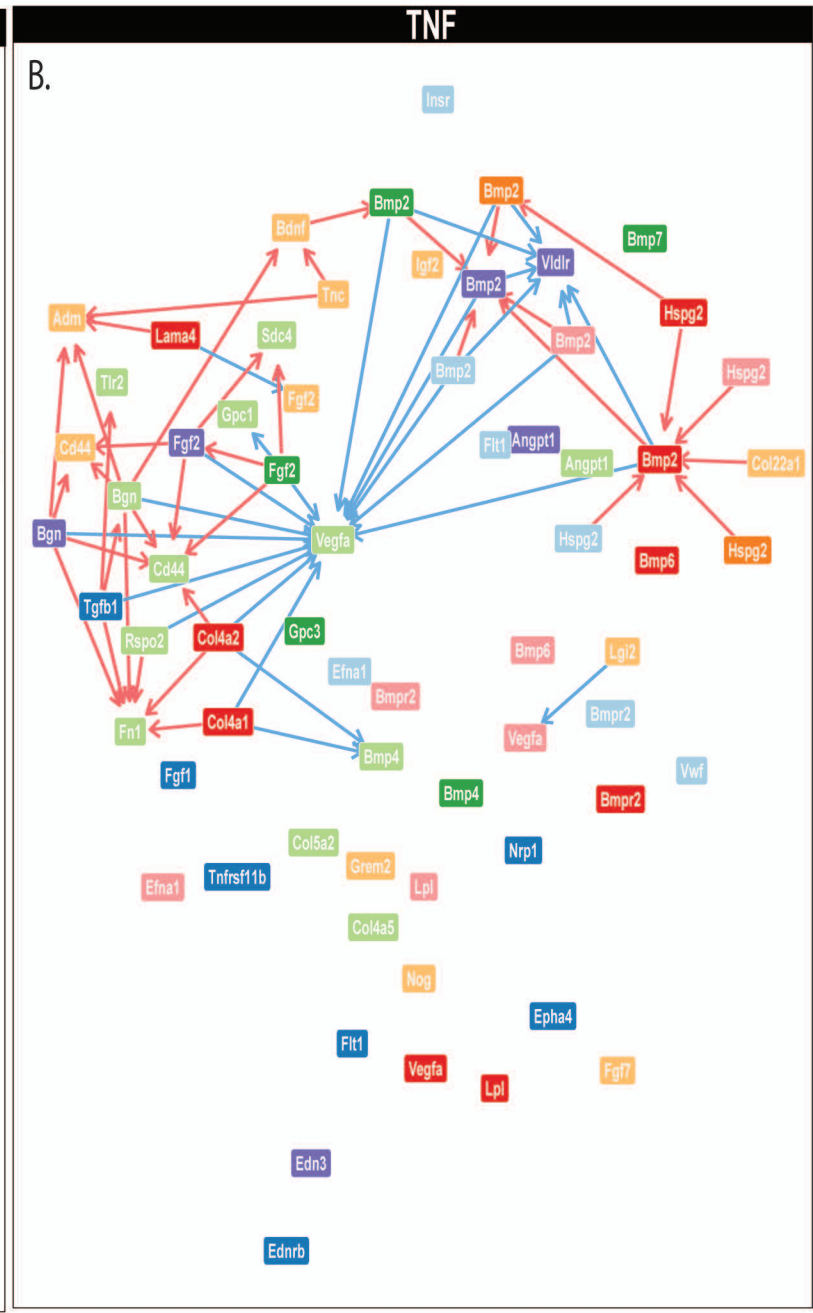
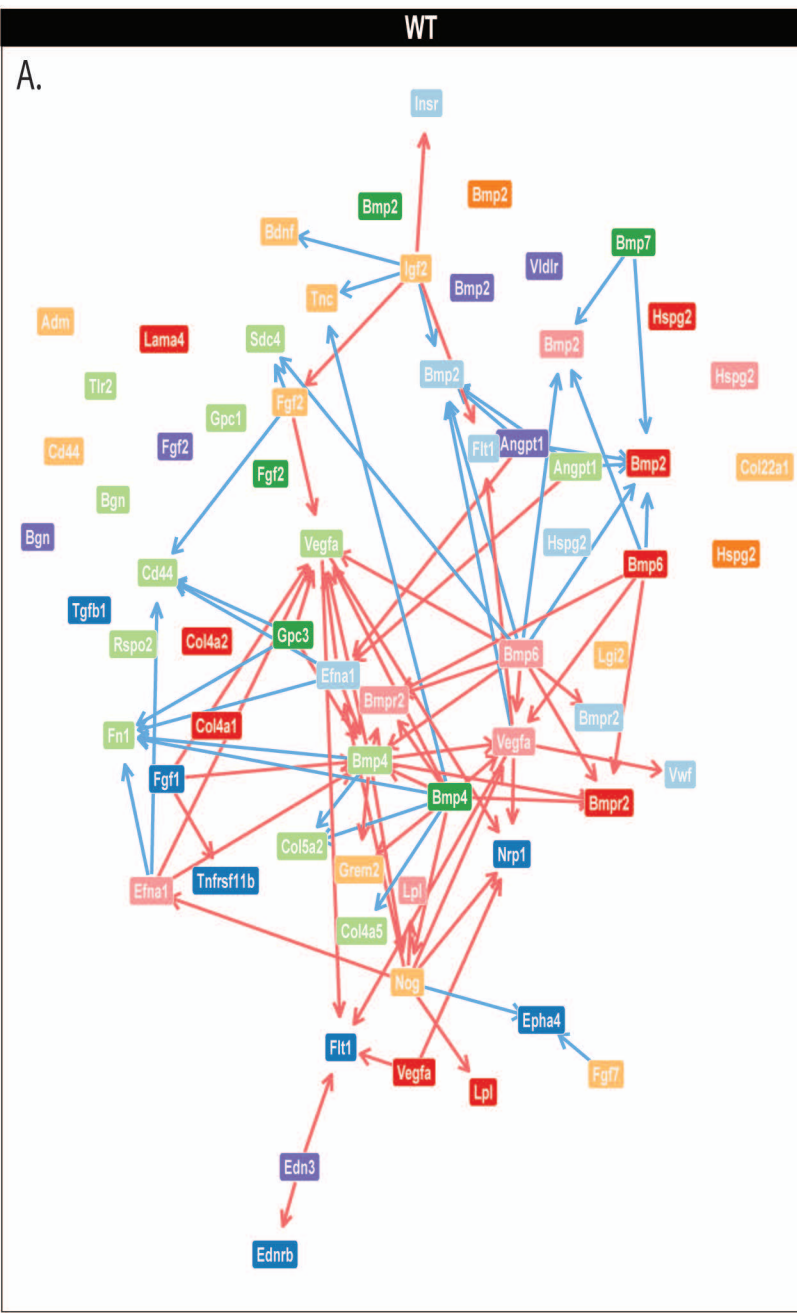
D.



E.



Supplemental Figure 13. Network based analysis of perturbations in cell-cell communication in TNF mediated PH. Cell-cell communication was investigated using Cellchat to assess global changes in cell signaling across cell types. A. Differential number and strength of cell-cell interactions in endothelial and mesenchymal cells across conditions. B. Heatmap of differential number of interactions and interaction strength across WT and TNF conditions for each cell type. The top colored bar plot represents the sum of column of values displayed in the heatmap (incoming signaling). The right colored bar plot represents the sum of row of values (outgoing signaling). In the central heatmap, red (or blue) represents increased (or decreased) signaling in the TNF condition compared to WT. C. Stacked bar plot indicating conserved and context-specific signaling pathways across WT and TNF conditions. Significant signaling pathways are ranked based on differences in the overall information flow within the inferred networks between WT and TNF lungs. The top signaling pathways colored red are enriched in WT, and those colored green are enriched in the TNF. Incoming (D.) and outgoing (E.) signaling patterns shared across cell types in WT (left) and TNF-Tg (right) conditions are visualized as both alluvial plots (left) and heatmaps (right) to indicated cell types and pathways which are differentially regulated by each cell signaling pattern.



direction_regulation

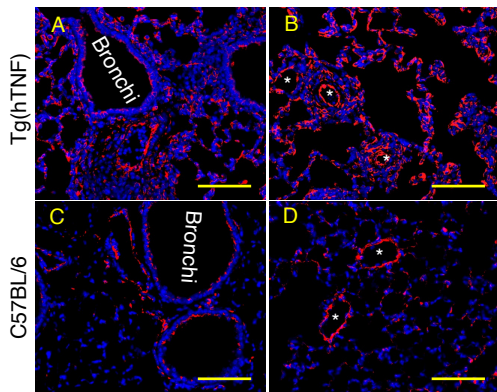
→ down

→ up

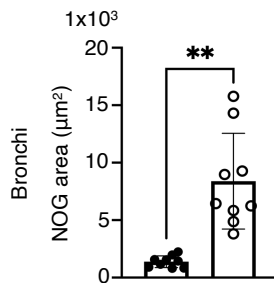
Supplemental Figure 14. Intercellular regulatory network systems view of ligand-receptor interactions.

A network analysis was generated using multinichenetR package to show the gene regulatory links between ligands from sender cell types to their induced ligands/receptors in receiver cell types in WT (left) and TNF (right) conditions. Lines show if the ligand/receptor in the receiver is a potential downstream target of the ligand based on literature/database knowledge and correlation in expression across samples.

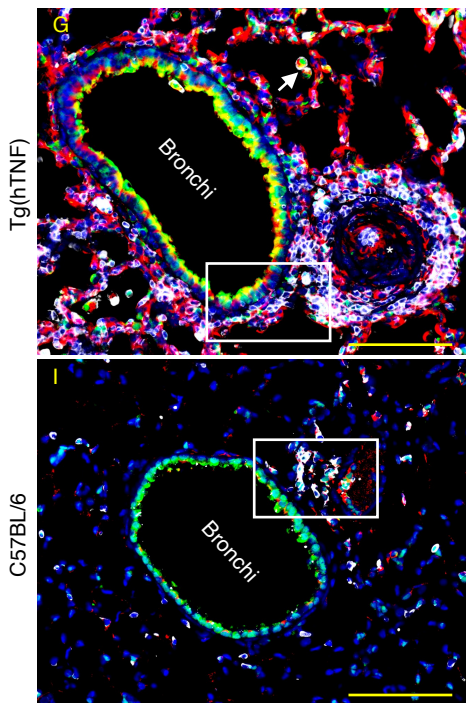
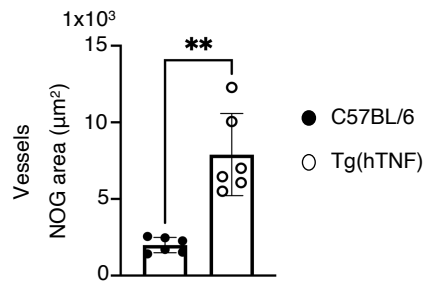
NOG DAPI



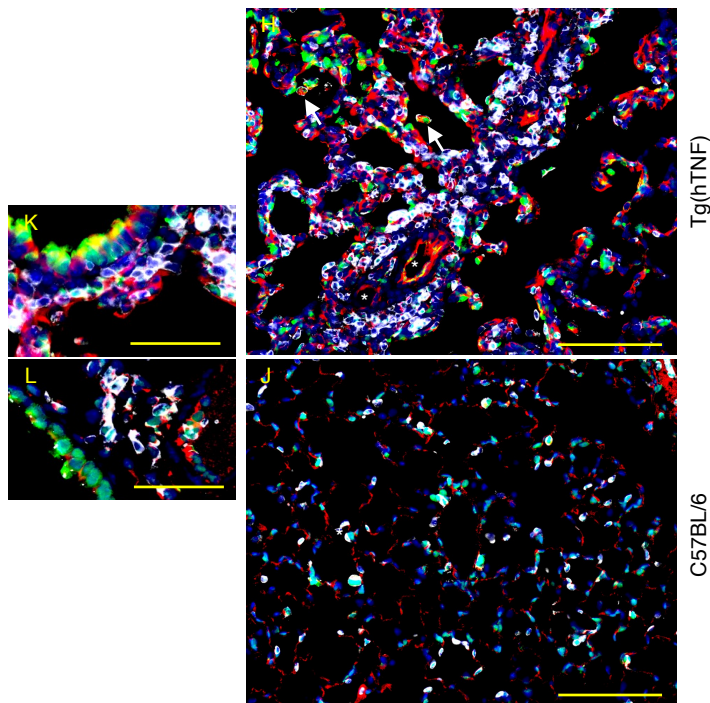
E



F



NOG BMP2 CD45 DAPI



Tg(hTNF)

C57BL/6

● C57BL/6
○ Tg(hTNF)

Individual channels, A-D

Merge

DAPI

NOG

Individual channels, G-J

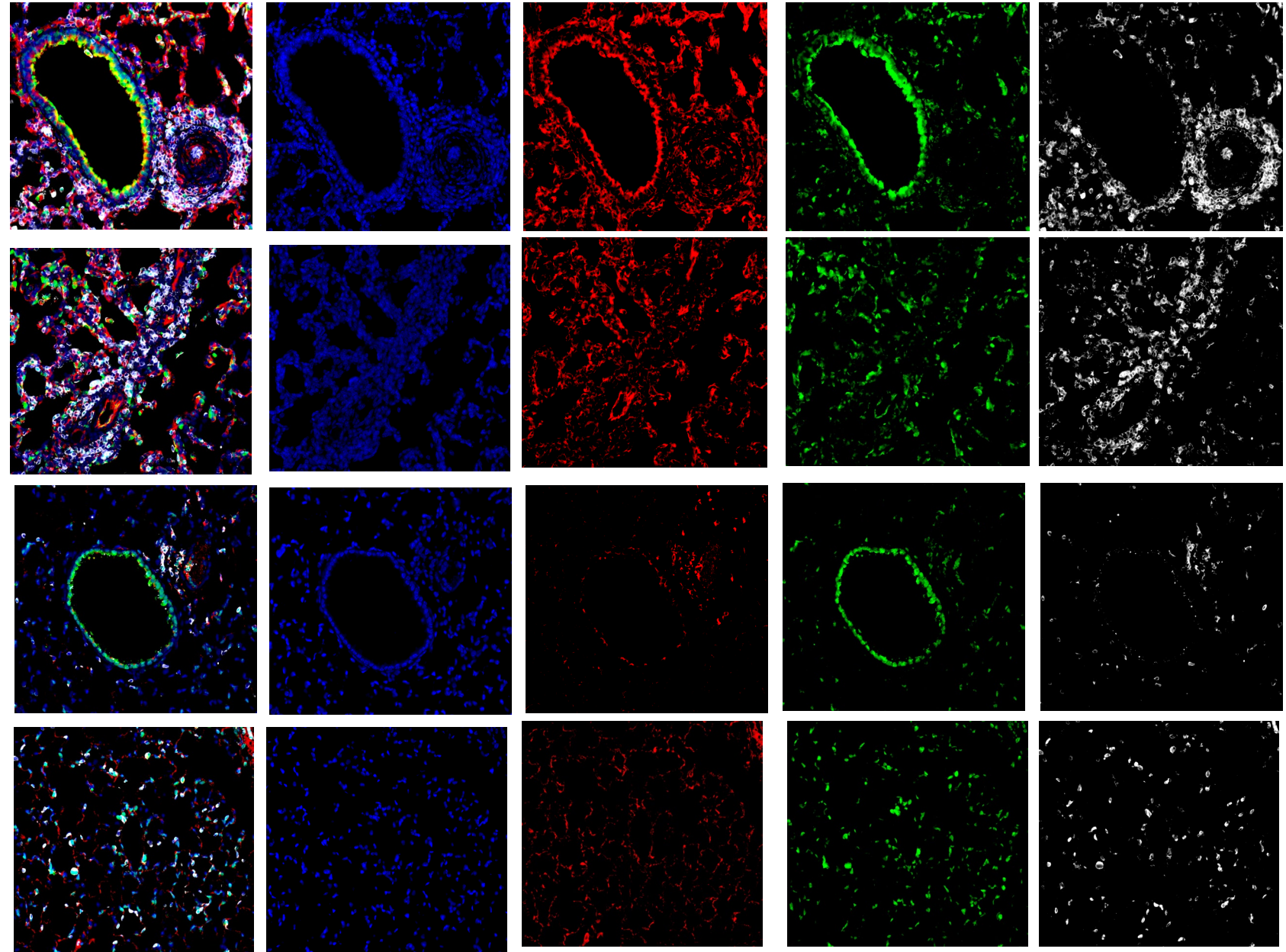
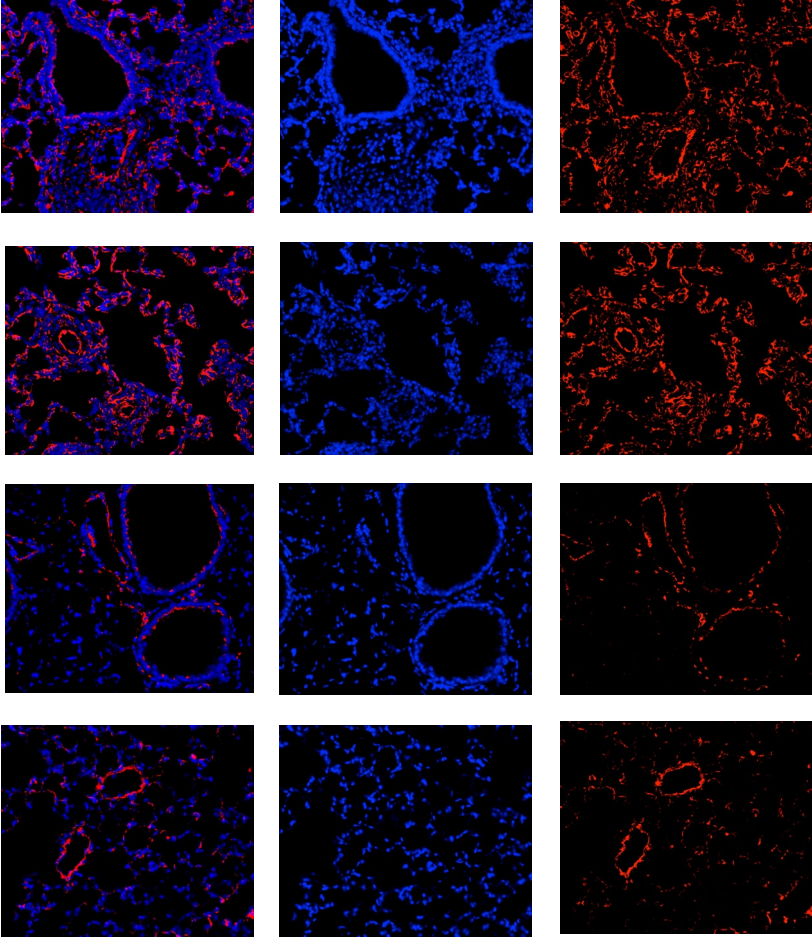
Merge

DAPI

NOG

BMP2

CD45

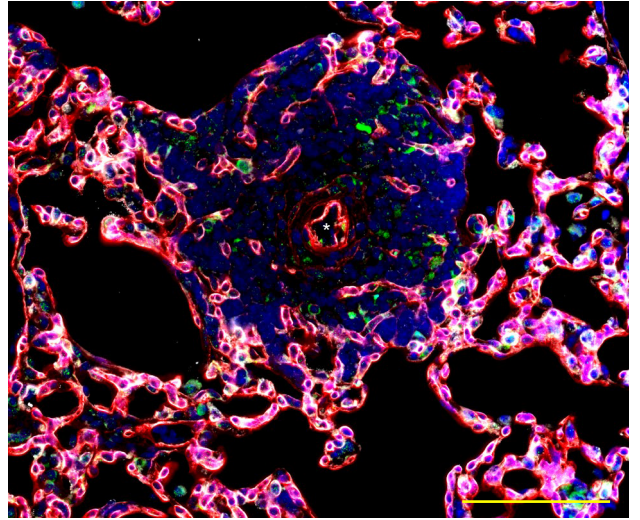
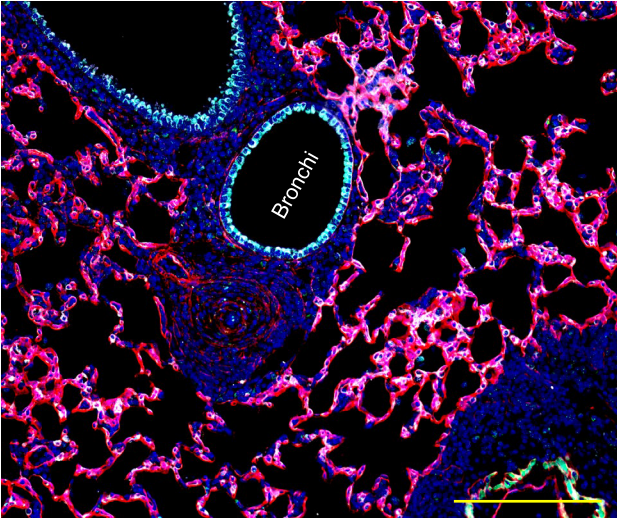


Supplementary Fig 15. NOG is mainly expressed by CD45⁻ stromal cells and increased in vascularized and bronchial areas in lungs of Tg(hTNF) mice. Lungs from Tg(hTNF) and C57BL/6 mice were stained with antibodies specific for NOG and nuclei labeled with DAPI. NOG expression is increased in A) bronchial and B) vascularized areas in lungs from TNF Tg mice compared to NOG expression in C) bronchial and D) vascularized areas in lungs of C57BL/6 mice. Asterisks depict lumen of blood vessels. Scale bars = 100 μ m. 3 random 200x pictures were taken in bronchial and vascularized areas in the lungs of Tg(hTNF) (n = 2-3, 6-9 pictures) and C57BL/6 mice (n = 2-3, 6-9 pictures). Representative 200x pictures are shown. Area of NOG positive signal in 200x random fields was measured with NIH image J using identical settings. Area covered by NOG signal in E) bronchial and F) vascularized regions in the lungs of Tg(hTNF) mice is significantly bigger than areas of NOG signal in C57BL/6 mice. Graphs represent the mean \pm SEM. Statistical significance was calculated with paired two tailed Student's t test. **, $p \leq 0.005$. Lung sections from G, H) TNF Tg and I, J) C57BL/6 mice were stained with antibodies against NOG, BMP2 and CD45. Nuclei were labeled with DAPI. NOG is expressed mainly by CD45⁻ stromal cells. White arrows point to a few CD45⁺NOG⁺ cells with macrophage like morphology in the alveolar spaces. Asterisks depict lumen of vessels and scale bars represent 100 μ m. Insets of K) Tg(hTNF) and L) C57BL/6 mice show the lack of colocalization between CD45 and NOG in peribronchial areas. Scale bars: 50 μ m. A second panel shows the individual channels for each image A-D and G-J

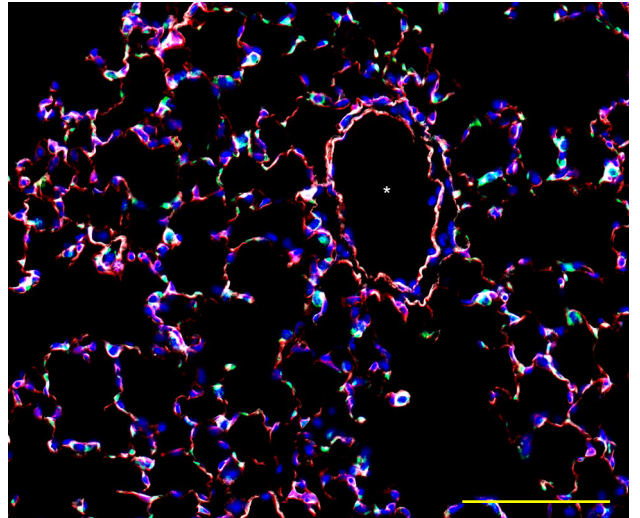
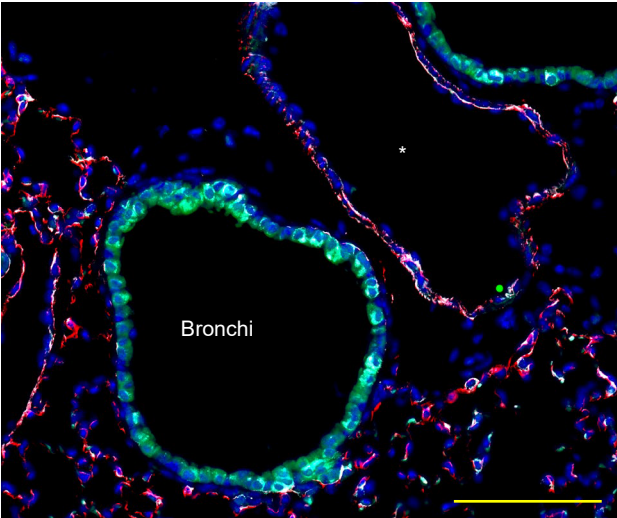
Proximal

Distal

Tg(hTNF)

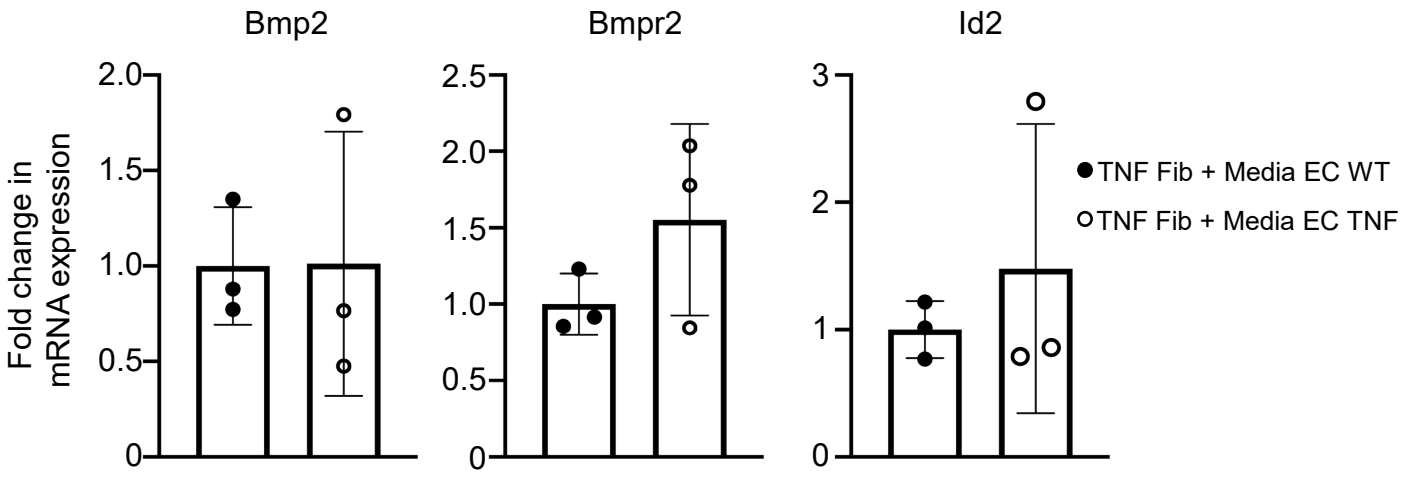


C57BL/6



Collagen IV IGFBP7 ITAG DAPI

Supplementary Fig 16. Hi resolution image of collagen IV staining. Immunofluorescent co-staining of molecules Col4a1/Itga2/IGFBP7 staining. Colors are indicated in the inset titles above the images. Top rows for each stain indicate TNF mice and bottom rows WT mice. Images were taken at 20x magnification and represent central bronchiolar regions (left) and the lung periphery (right). Representative images.



Supplementary Fig 17. Media from endothelial cells of Tg(hTNF) does not alter BMP2-BMP2 axis. Fibroblasts (FB) from Tg(hTNF) mice were cultured with media from endothelial cells (EC) from C57BL/6 (WT) or Tg(hTNF) mice activated with TNF for 72h. RNA was isolated from cocultures 6h later and cDNA prepared for qPCR. Gene expression was normalized to 18s and gene expression in different cultures was compared to FB from Tg(hTNF) mice stimulated with media from WT EC. A) BMP2, B) BMP2 and C) Id2 in TNF EC were not affected by media from TNF EC.

	Lung number (pooled)	Single cell of total cells	Viable cells of single cells (7-AAD-)	CD45+ (leukocytes) of Viable cells	CD326+ (epithelial cells) of Viable cells	CD45-/CD326- (non-epithelial non-leukocytes) cells of Viable cells	CD31- (non-endothelial cells) of CD45-/CD326-	CD31+ (endothelial cells) of CD45-/CD326-
WT 8 week	3	79.7 (119513)	92.1 (110086)	26.3 (28928)	9.11 (10032)	67.1 (73852)	59.4 (43886)	40.7 (30058)
TNF 8 week	3	78.0 (116951)	83.6 (97739)	63.9 (62469)	11.4 (11145)	30.7 (30012)	75.4 (22764)	24.2 (7260)
WT 14 week	4	79.8 (119640)	93.5 (111855)	24.2 (27120)	9.16 (10245)	68.7 (76815)	64.0 (49155)	36.0 (27840)
TNF 14 week	4	78.6 (117835)	82.3 (96928)	79.0 (76530)	7.48 (7255)	17.2 (16645)	84.3 (14040)	15.7 (2610)
WT 20 week	4	89.3 (112419)	83.7 (88186)	66.2 (58417)	5.58 (4922)	29.3 (25826)	53.6 (13801)	46.4 (11870)
TNF 20 week	5	85.1 (121008)	81.8 (90456)	89.3 (80736)	4.74 (3836)	7.47 (6760)	87.6 (5923)	12.4 (840)

Supplemental table 1. Summary of FACS results. Staining of single cells from lungs was performed for CD45, CD326, and CD31 and a live/dead stain. Cell proportions are reflected as percentage of gated cells per 150,000 cells counted.

	WT 8wk	WT 14wk	WT 20wk	TNF 8wk	TNF 14wk	TNF 20wk	Total
gCAP1	2271	2383	2827	2993	2279	2040	14793
gCAP2	2121	1680	2087	1191	913	673	8665
aCAP	914	736	778	808	680	541	4457
A/V	466	488	578	464	267	529	2792
VSMC	126	82	134	217	450	356	1365
Col14+ Fibroblast	128	106	105	125	226	447	1137
Col13+ Fibroblast	482	257	203	53	57	58	1110
Prolif	45	14	44	439	284	164	990
Myofibroblast	229	154	230	79	56	78	826
Epithelial	63	134	65	20	447	45	774
Mesothelial	30	77	51	36	124	324	642
Lymphoid	15	10	6	5	14	538	588
Lyz2+ Myeloid	2	1	8	27	60	380	478
PF4+ Myeloid	46	21	25	68	77	122	359
Pericyte	66	57	60	23	2	0	208
Total	7004	6200	7201	6548	5936	6295	39184

Supplemental table 2. Number of cells per UMAP cluster across conditions. Total number of cells sequenced per condition is enumerated as a sum in the bottom row, cell types are listed in order of frequency across all conditions.

	gCAP1	gCAP2	A/V	aCAP	Prolif	VSMC	Col14+ F	Col13+ F	Myofib	Pericyte
FADD/TRADD apoptosis	6.6E-03	3.5E-01	5.3E-04	1.8E-03	4.5E-02	2.0E-03	3.5E-02	1.1E-03	1.3E-03	7.3E-05
RIP3K necroptosis	2.8E-02	4.1E-02	2.7E-02	1.0E-01	2.6E-01	6.7E-02	9.4E-01	1.1E-02	2.0E-02	3.9E-01
PI3 kinase	1.8E-02	3.4E-02	1.2E-03	6.3E-05	1.6E-02	2.9E-02	1.2E-01	8.1E-02	1.3E-02	5.2E-02
MAP3K	4.8E-02	9.5E-01	4.7E-01	2.3E-01	8.5E-01	3.9E-01	1.8E-01	1.2E-01	2.4E-02	9.4E-01
JAK-STAT	8.3E-01	1.4E-01	4.5E-02	3.7E-04	4.4E-01	6.1E-02	7.8E-01	5.5E-02	2.9E-02	7.0E-01
NFkB	9.8E-01	2.9E-02	6.2E-01	4.0E-04	1.4E-01	3.6E-02	4.5E-01	3.2E-01	5.0E-02	1.7E-01
p38-ERK	6.1E-04	6.8E-02	1.8E-02	2.3E-01	4.9E-02	2.5E-02	1.1E-02	2.9E-03	5.4E-01	1.3E-01

Supplemental table 3. Cell-specific analysis of KEGG pathways downstream of TNF. Annotations are listed in scientific notation and indicate p-values for the likelihood of pathway over-representation in the particular cell population, $p < 0.05$ is bolded.