

Supplementary Materials for Charting spatial ligand-target activity using Renoir

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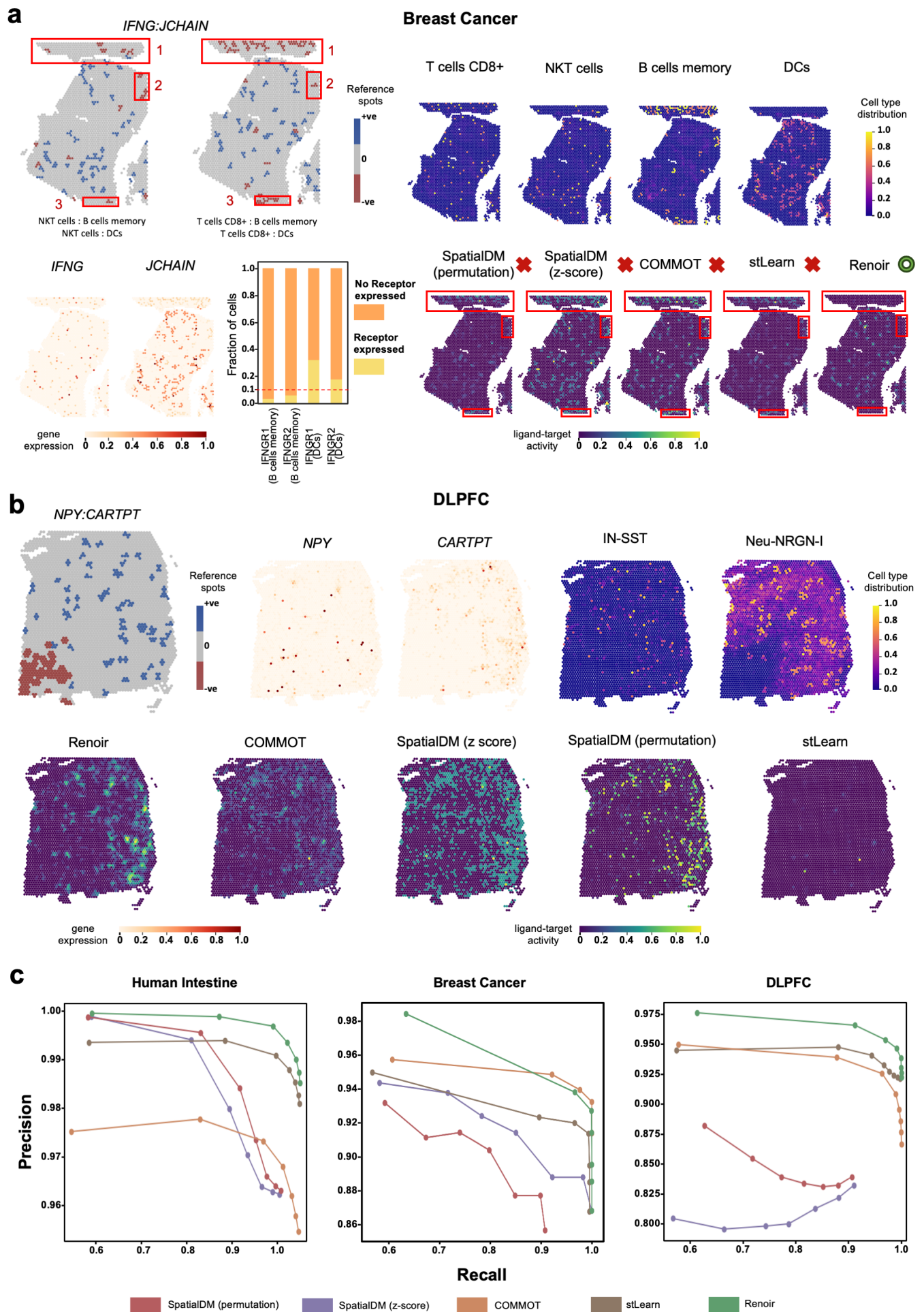
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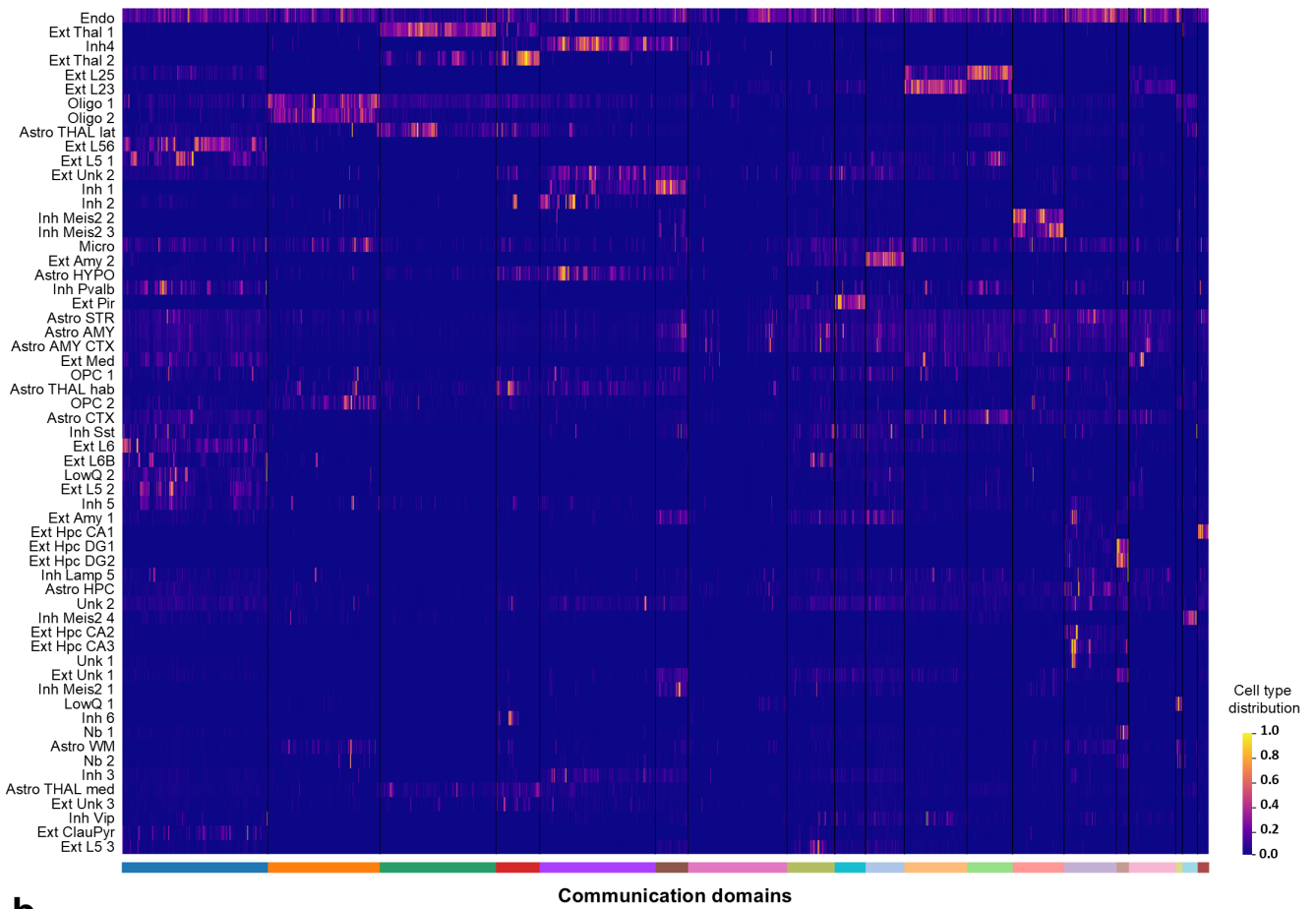
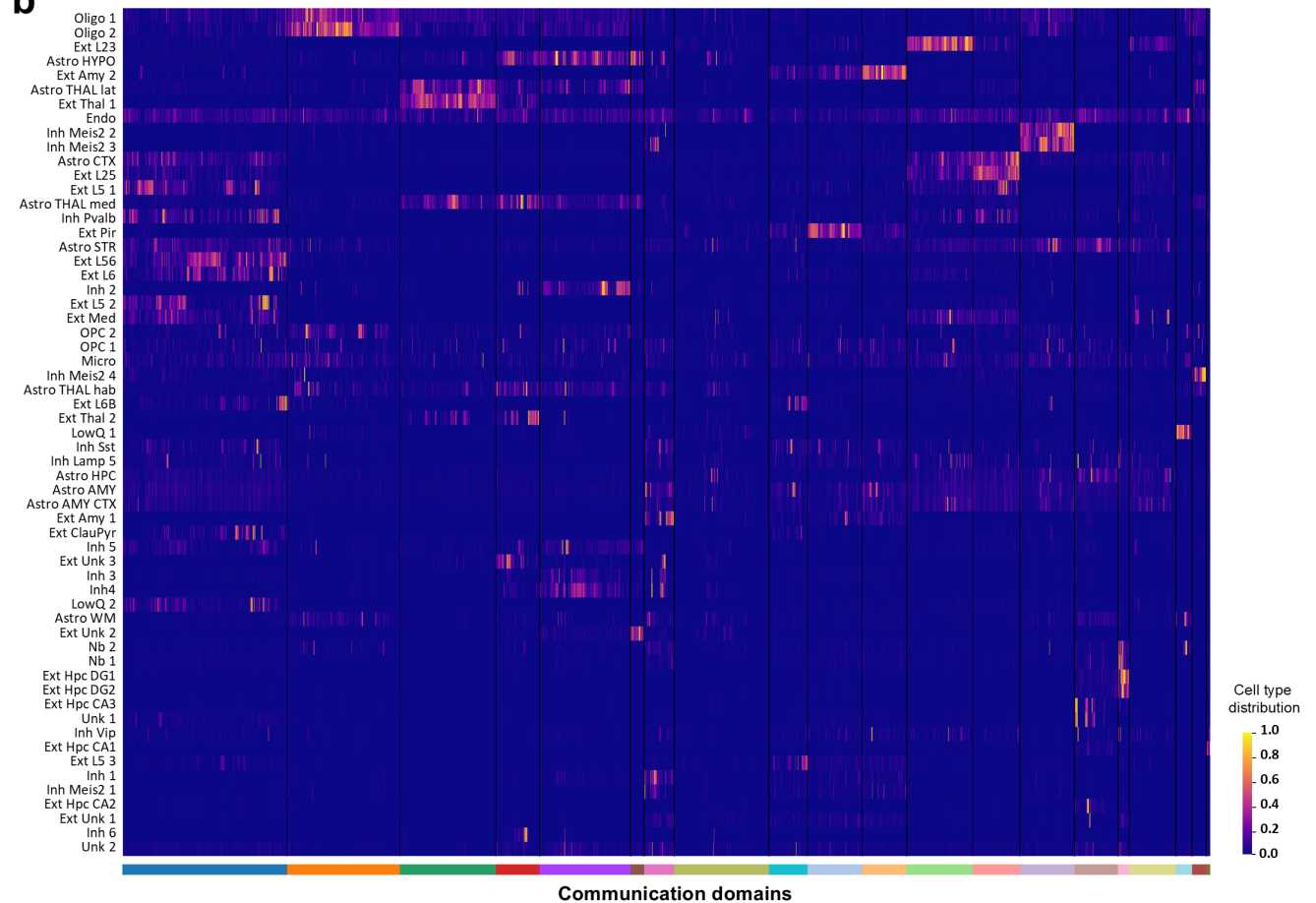
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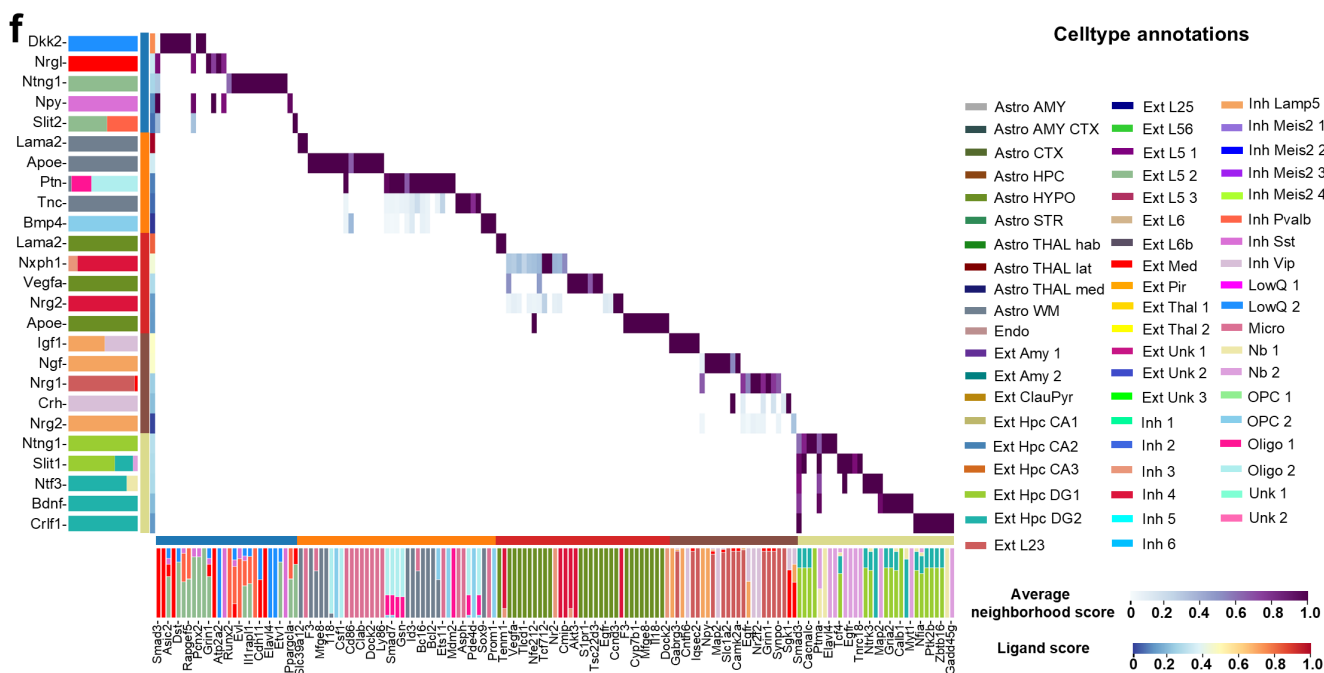
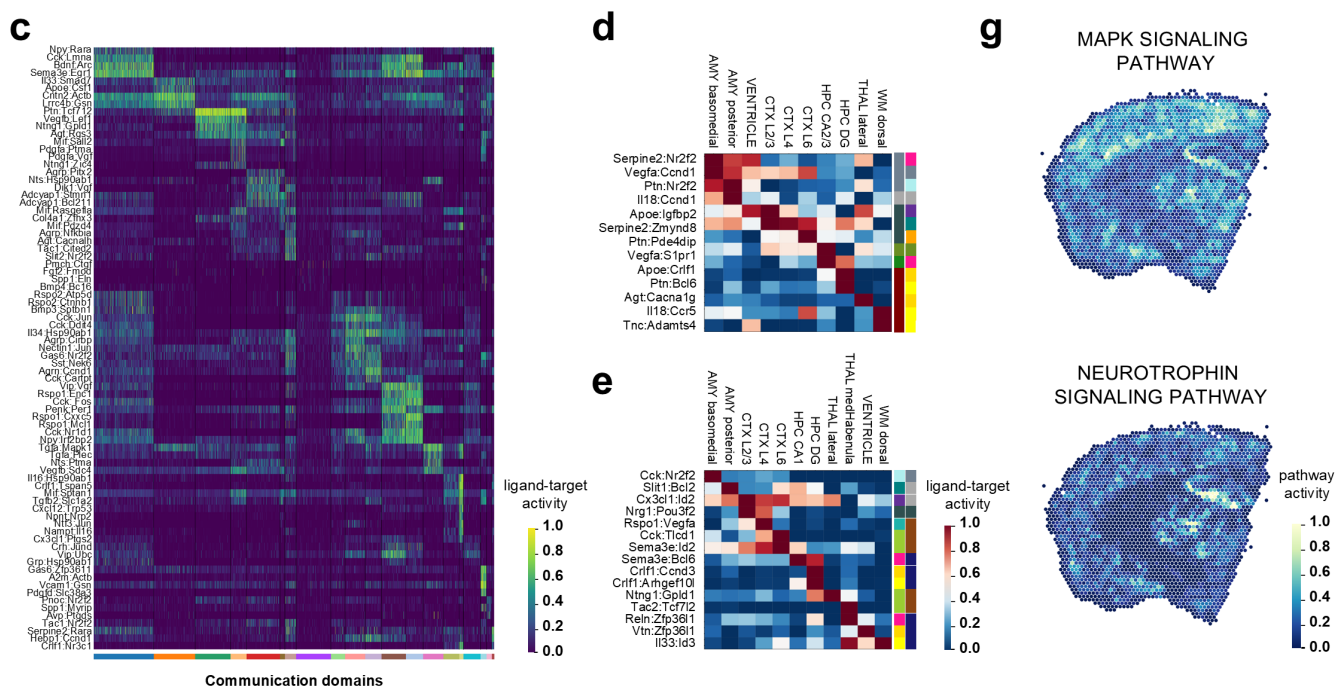
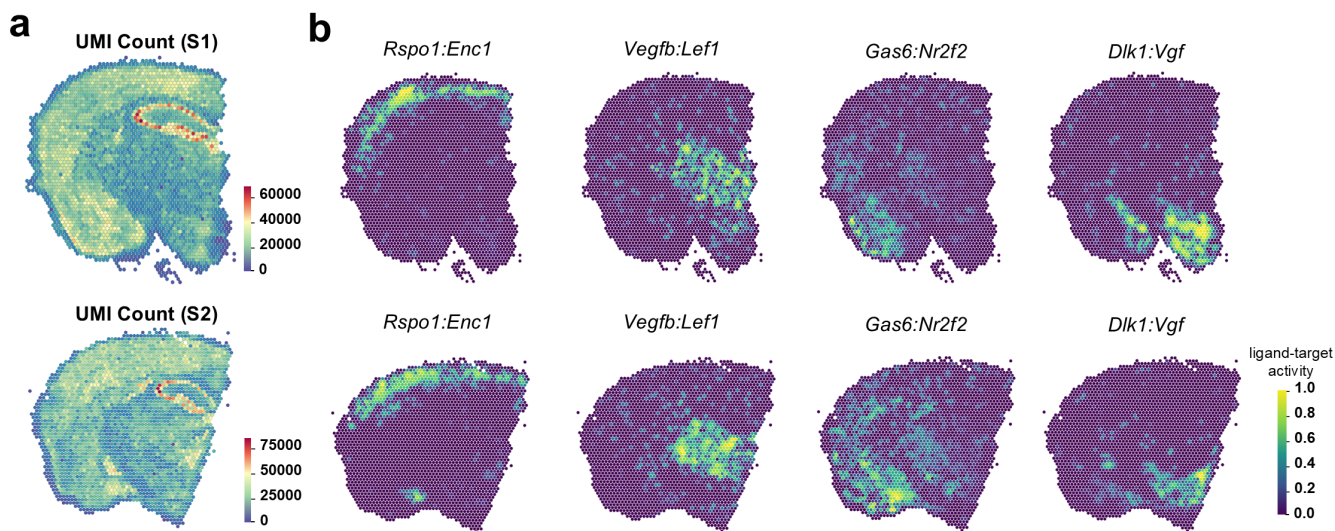
Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1: (a) Comparison of Renoir, SpatialDM, COMMOT, and stLearn for the simulated dataset for the ligand-target pair *IFNG-JCHAIN* simulated based on the TNBC dataset. Regions 1, 2 and 3 contain ligand and target expression, however, these regions harbor B memory cells which do not express the receptor for *IFNG* (*IFNGR1* and *IFNGR2*) making it unfeasible for these regions to harbor *IFNG-JCHAIN* activity. (b) Comparison of Renoir, SpatialDM, COMMOT, and stLearn for the simulated dataset for the ligand-target pair *NPY-CARTPT* simulated based on the DLPFC dataset (c) Comparison of Renoir, SpatialDM, COMMOT, and stLearn in terms of average precision and recall over all the ligand-target pairs across the tissue types across different threshold values used for calculating precision and recall. For varying threshold values, Renoir was able to consistently maintain high precision and recall values across the tissue types.

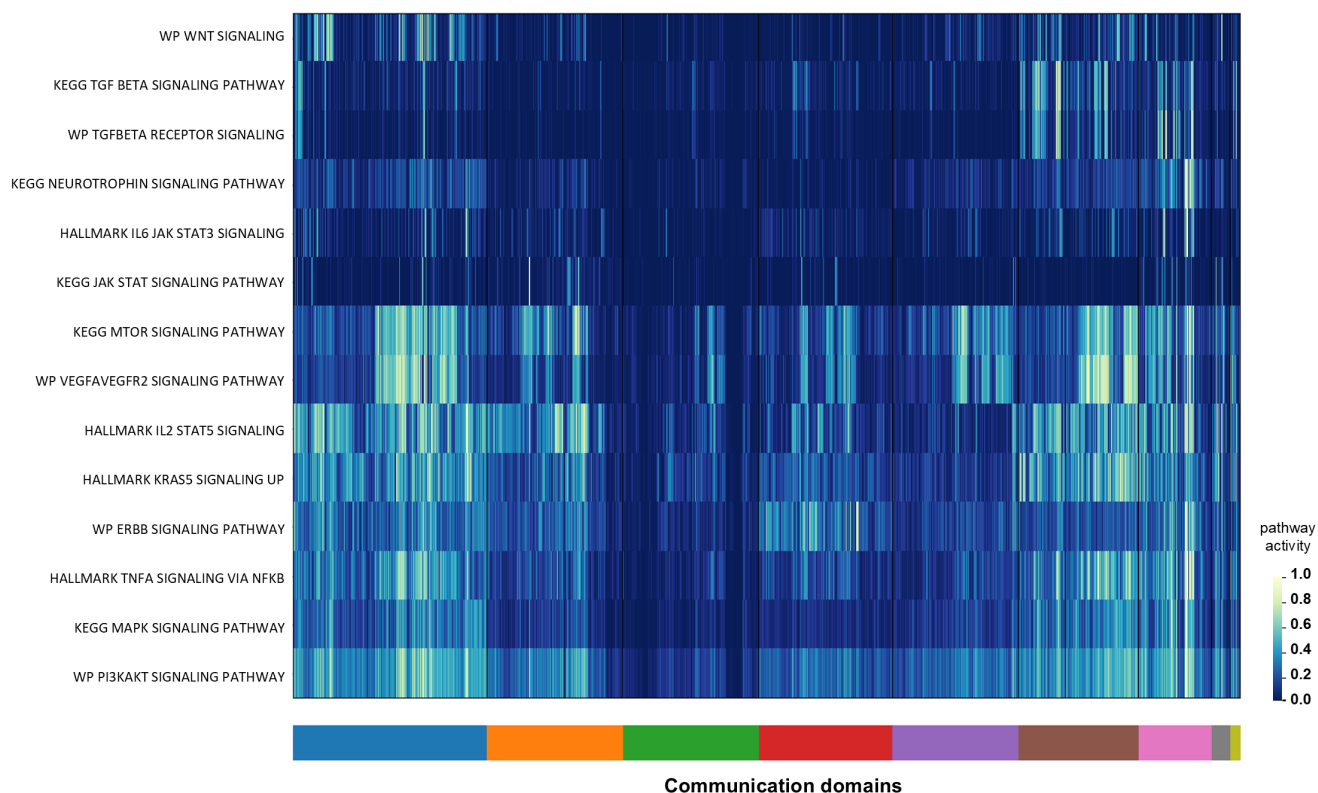
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Supplementary Figure 2: Distribution of cell type abundances across the spots in mouse brain samples (a) S1 and (b) S2. The spots are ordered according to the spatial communication domains inferred by Renoir.

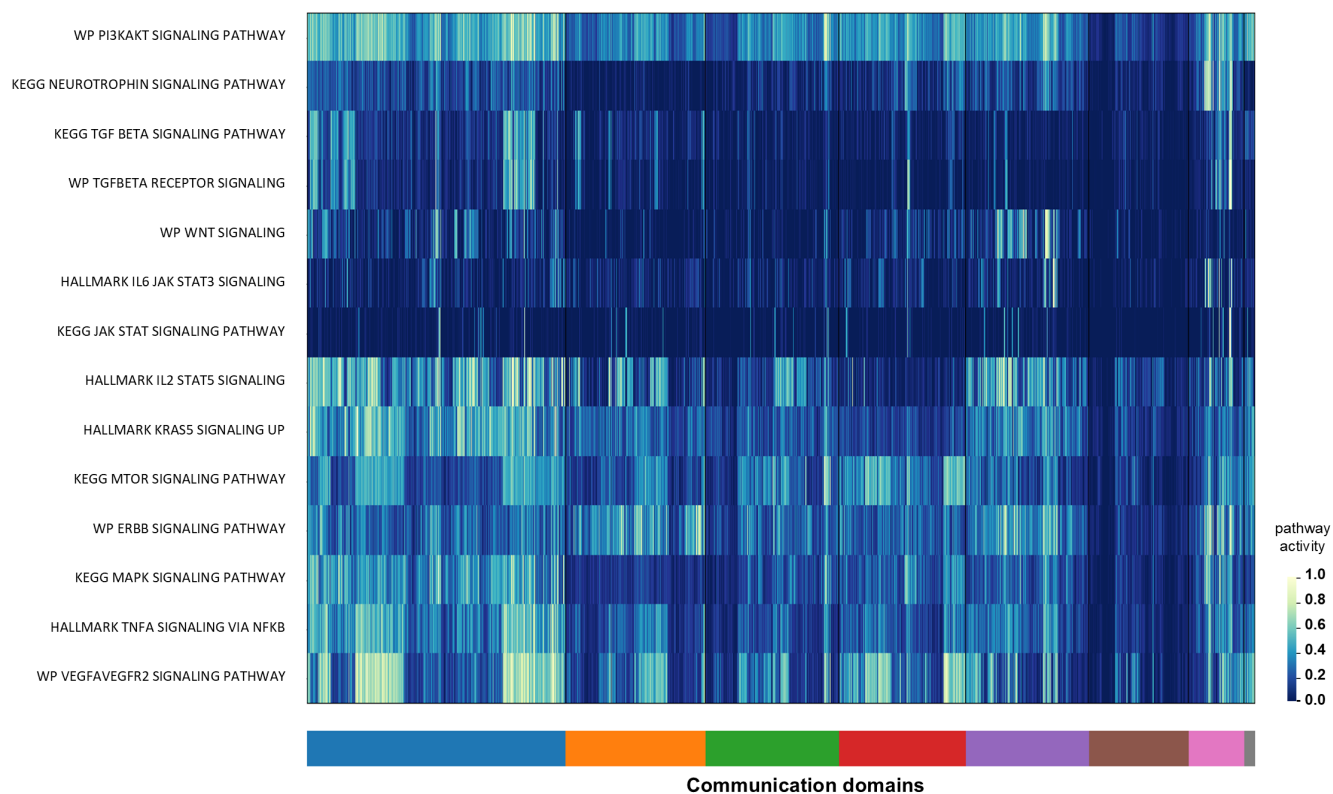


Supplementary Figure 3: (a) Distribution of UMI count across mouse brain samples S1 and S2. (b) Spatial map of neighborhood activity scores for the ligand-target pairs across samples S1 and S2. (c) Differentially active ligand-target pairs inferred by Renoir across all communication domains for sample S2. (d) - (e) Characterization of ligand-target interactions between regional astrocyte subtypes and other co-localized cell types in sample S2. (d) Ligands expressed by regional astrocyte subtypes activating target genes in other cell types. (e) Target genes in regional astrocyte subtypes activated by ligands expressed by other co-localized cell types. (f) Communication domain-specific ranking of ligands based on cumulative activities over target genes expressed by major cell types in the domain for mouse brain sample S2. Top three ligands for each of eight communication domains are represented. Stacked color bars represent the cell types that express the ligand (right) and target (top). (g) Spatial map of MAPK SIGNALING and NEUROTROPHIN SIGNALING pathway activity across the spots in sample S2.

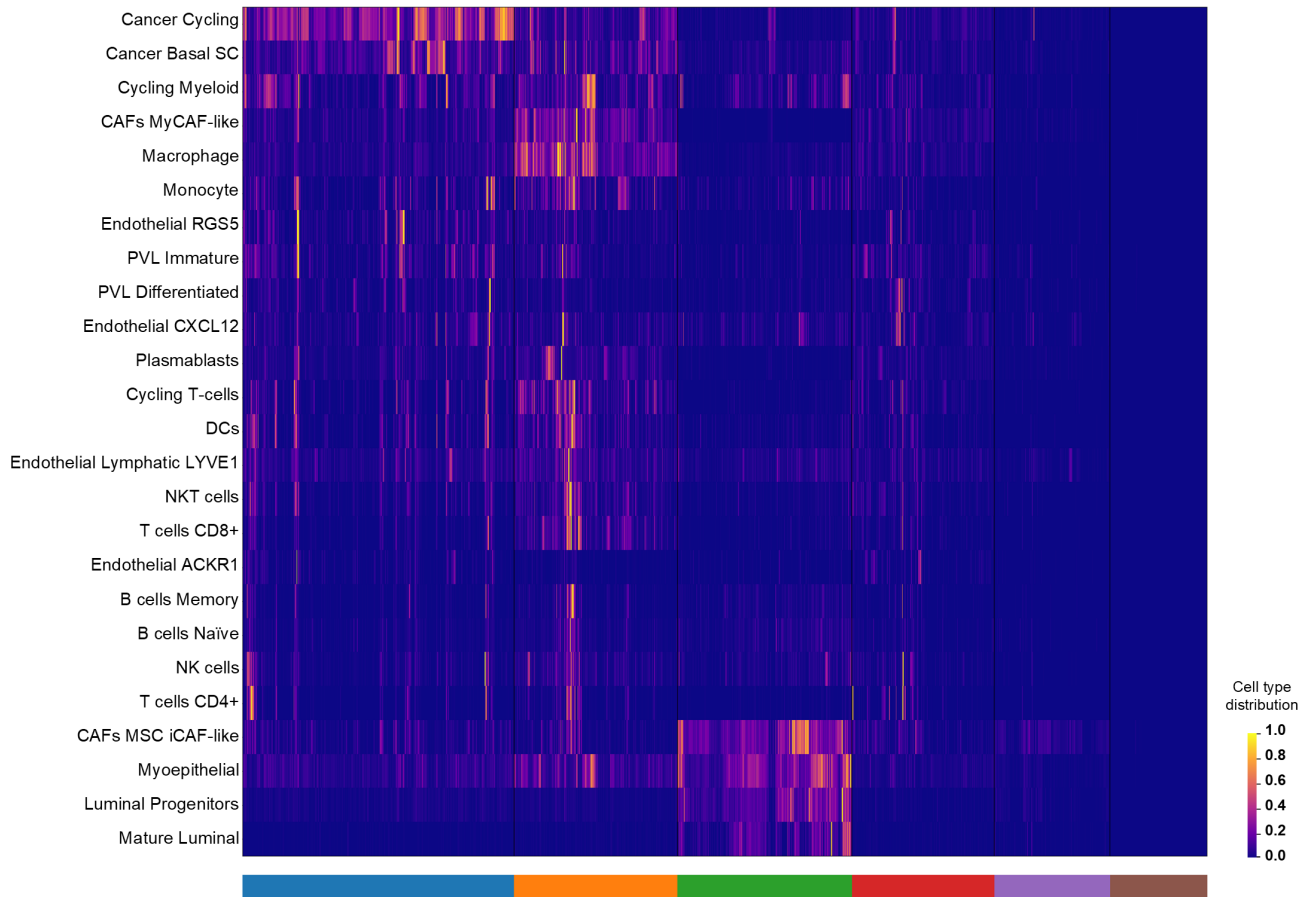
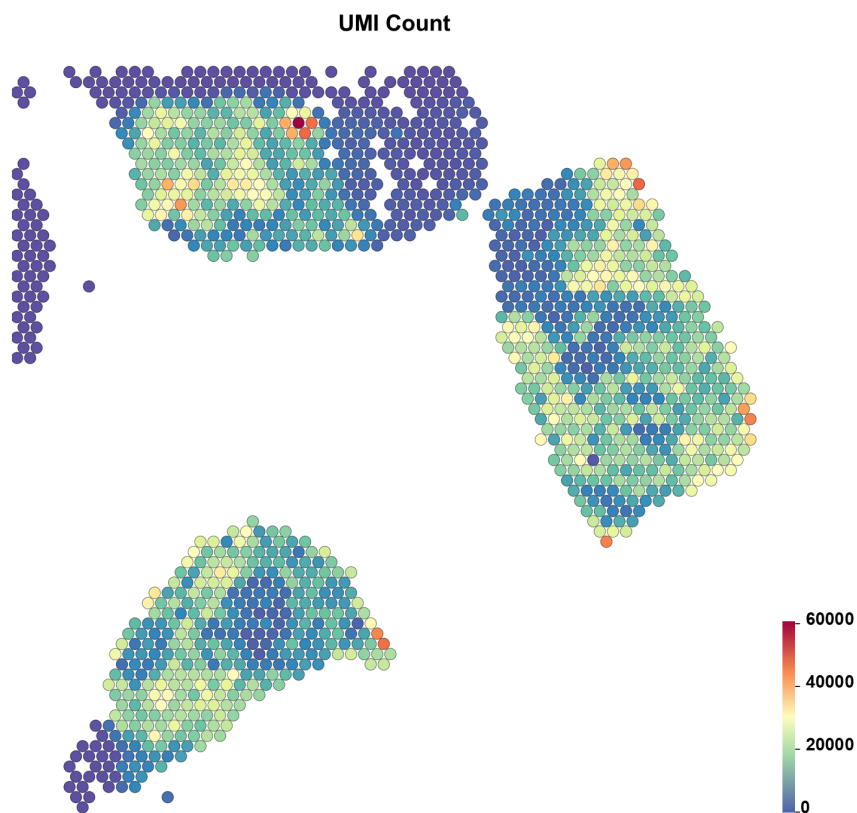
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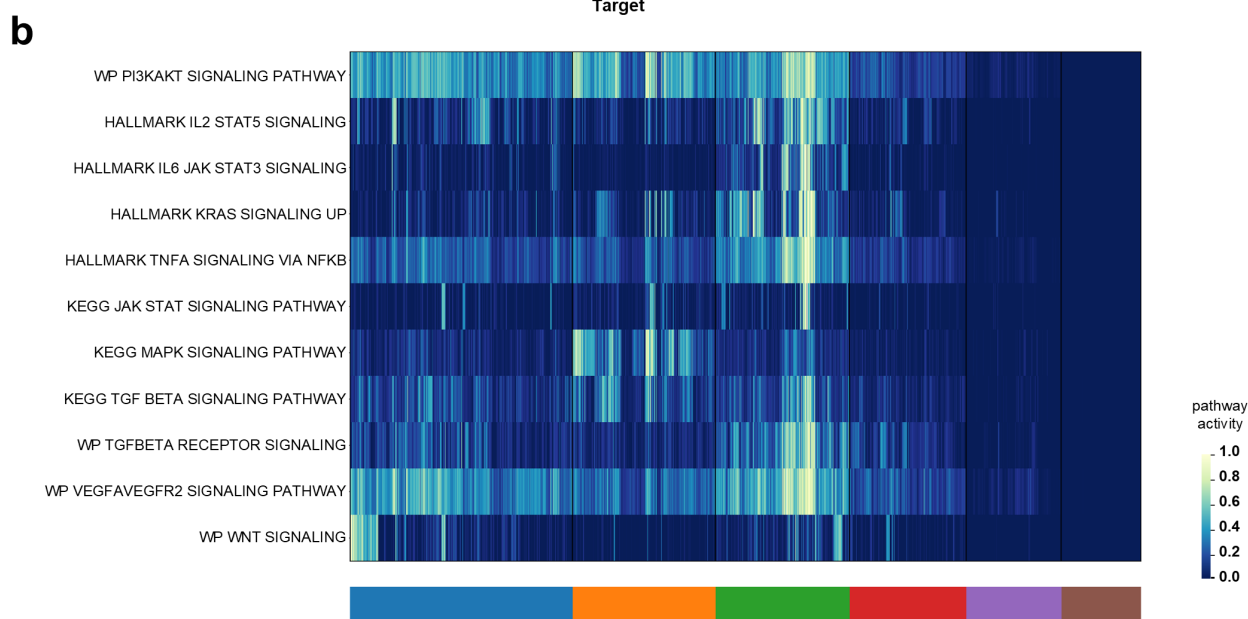
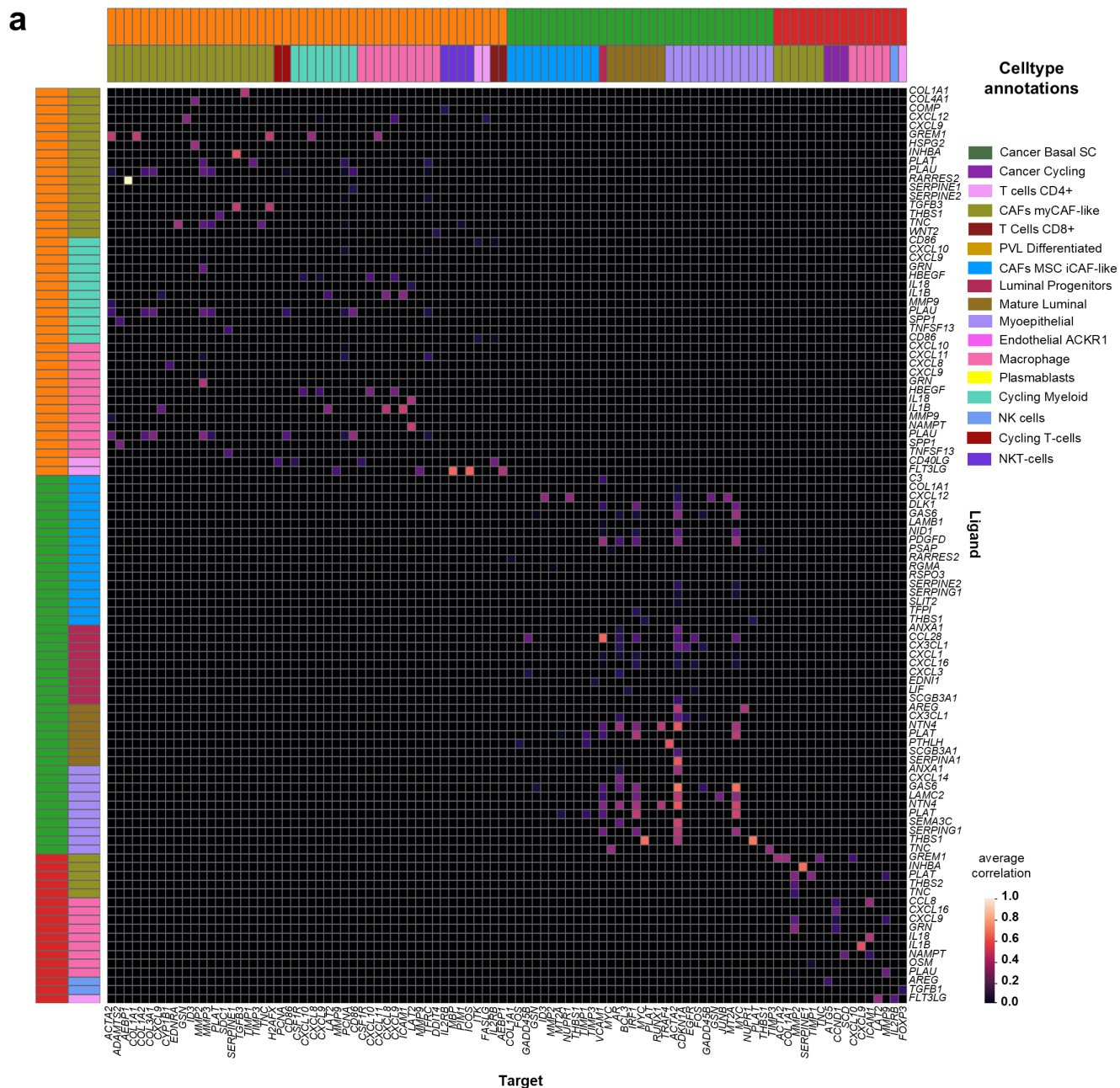
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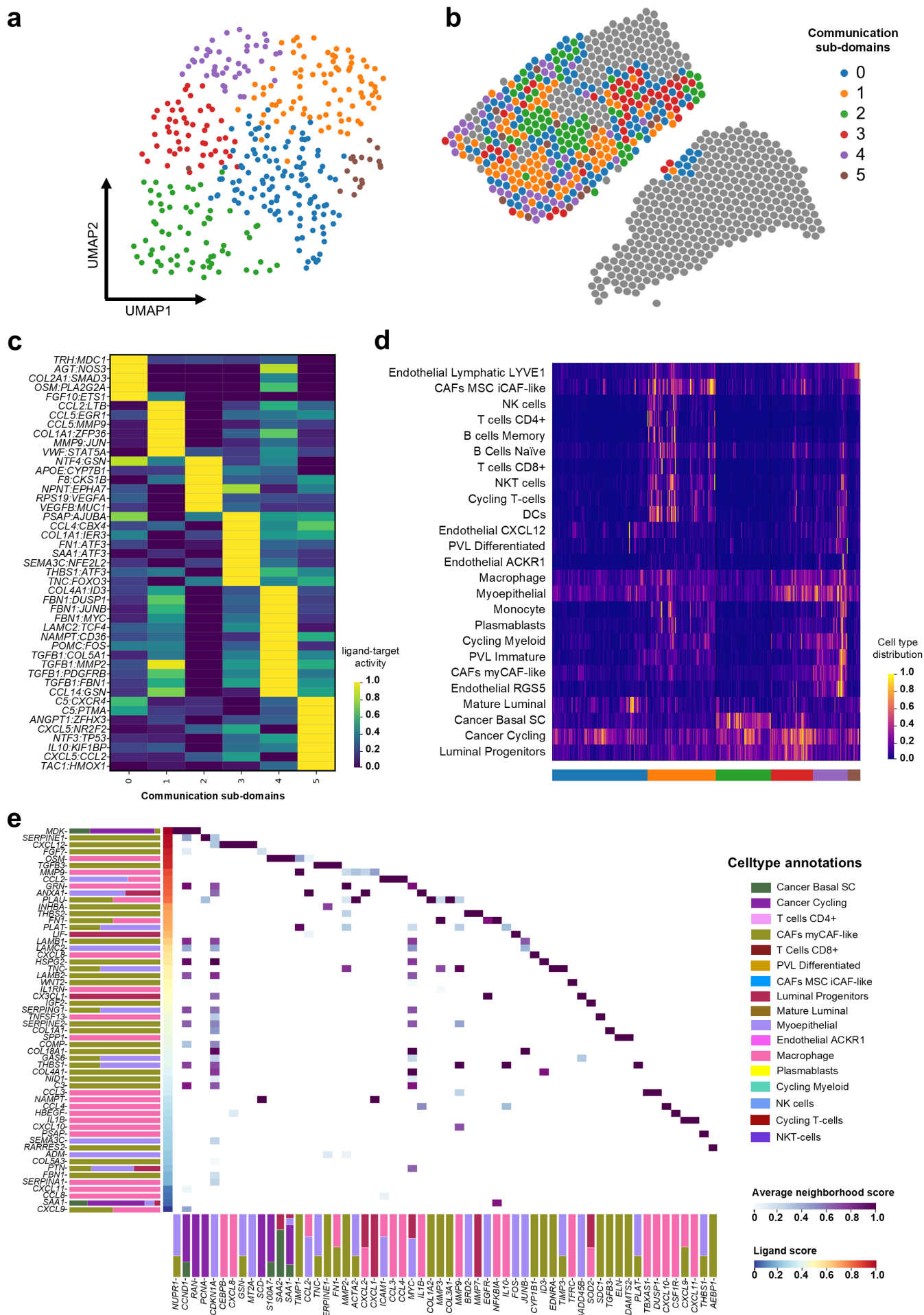
Supplementary Figure 4: (a) - (b) Distribution of various pathway activity across the spots in mouse brain samples (a) S1 and (b) S2. The spots are ordered according to the spatial communication domains inferred by Renoir.

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Supplementary Figure 5: (a) Distribution of cell types across spots in TNBC sample (b) Distribution of UMI count across the TNBC sample.

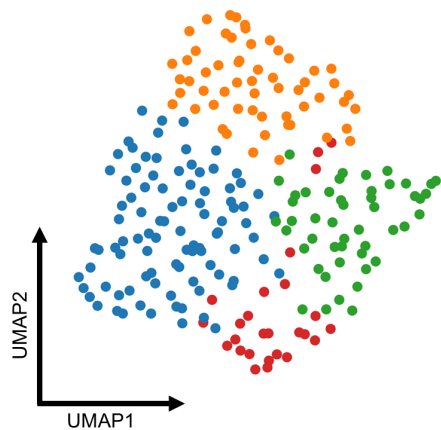


Supplementary Figure 6: (a) Cell type-specific ligand-target interactions inferred by Renoir for the TNBC dataset for the major cell types in domains 1, 2, and 3. The inner color bar represents the cell types of the ligand (left) and target (top) and the outer color bar represents the communication domain. Each cell represents the average Pearson correlation between the ligand-target neighborhood scores and the abundances of the cell types expressing the ligand and target across the spots pertaining to the domain being considered. (b) Distribution of pathway activities across the communication domains in the TNBC sample.

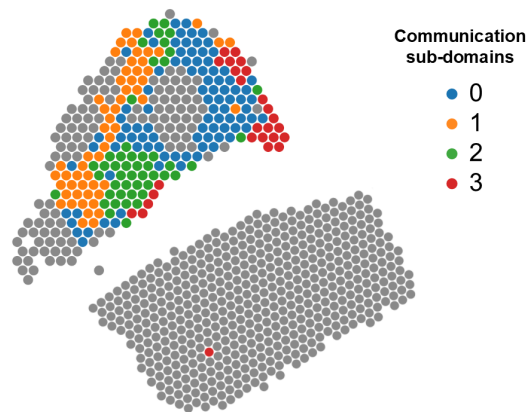


Supplementary Figure 7: (a) UMAP embeddings and (b) spatial map of communication sub-domains of domain 0 of the TNBC sample. (c) Differentially active ligand-target pairs across the communication sub-domains of domain 0. (d) Inferred cell type distribution across the communication sub-domains. (e) Ranking of ligands based on their cumulative activities over target genes expressed by major cell types in domain 0.

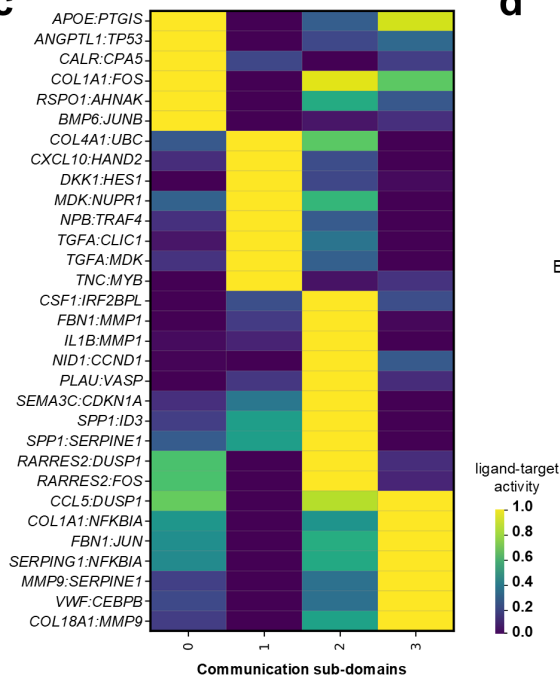
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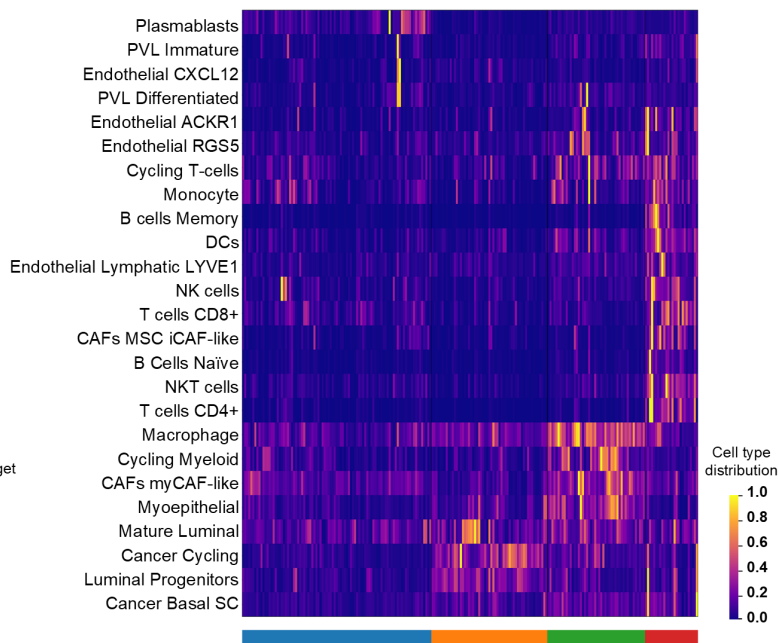
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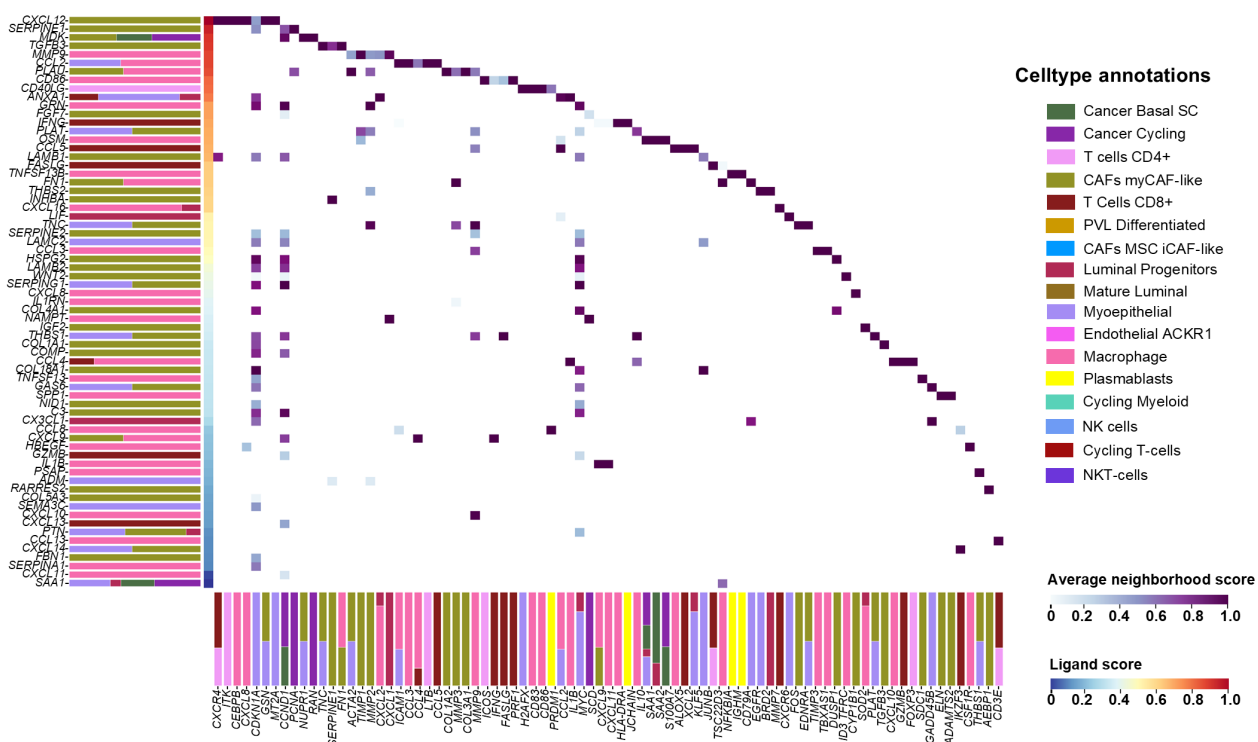
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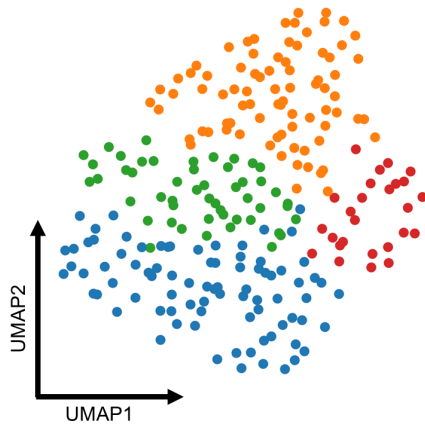
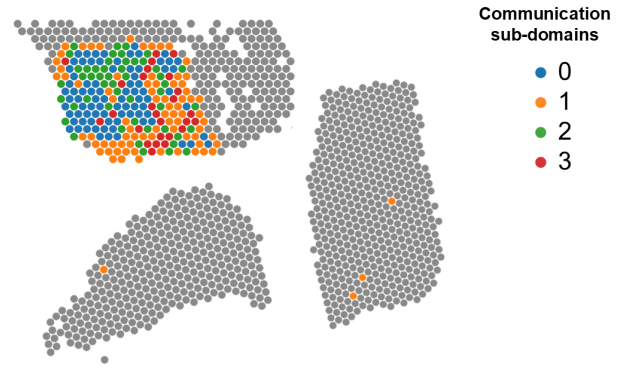
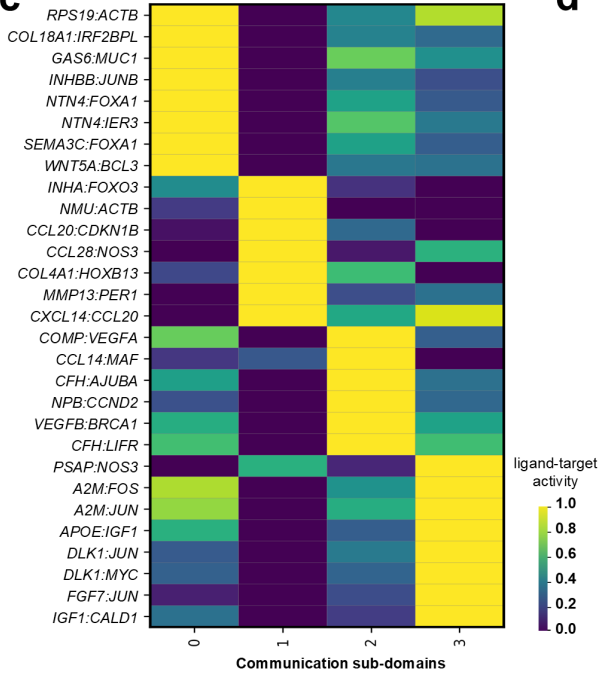
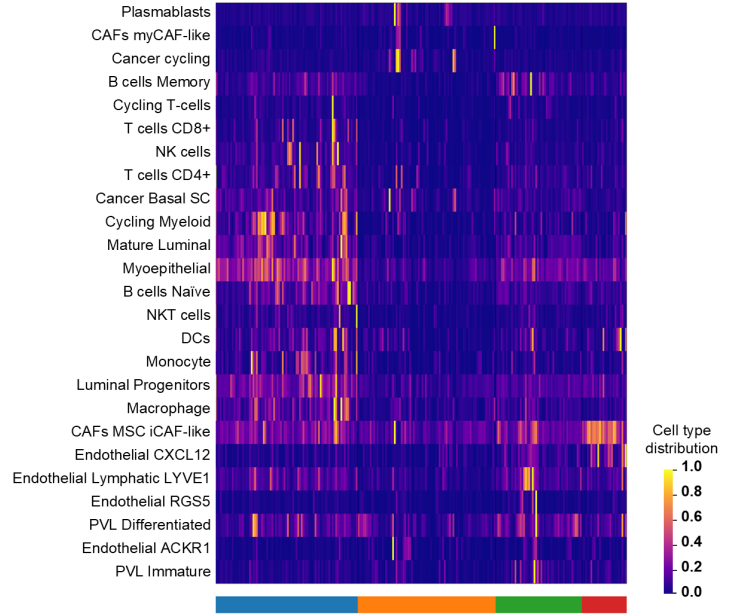
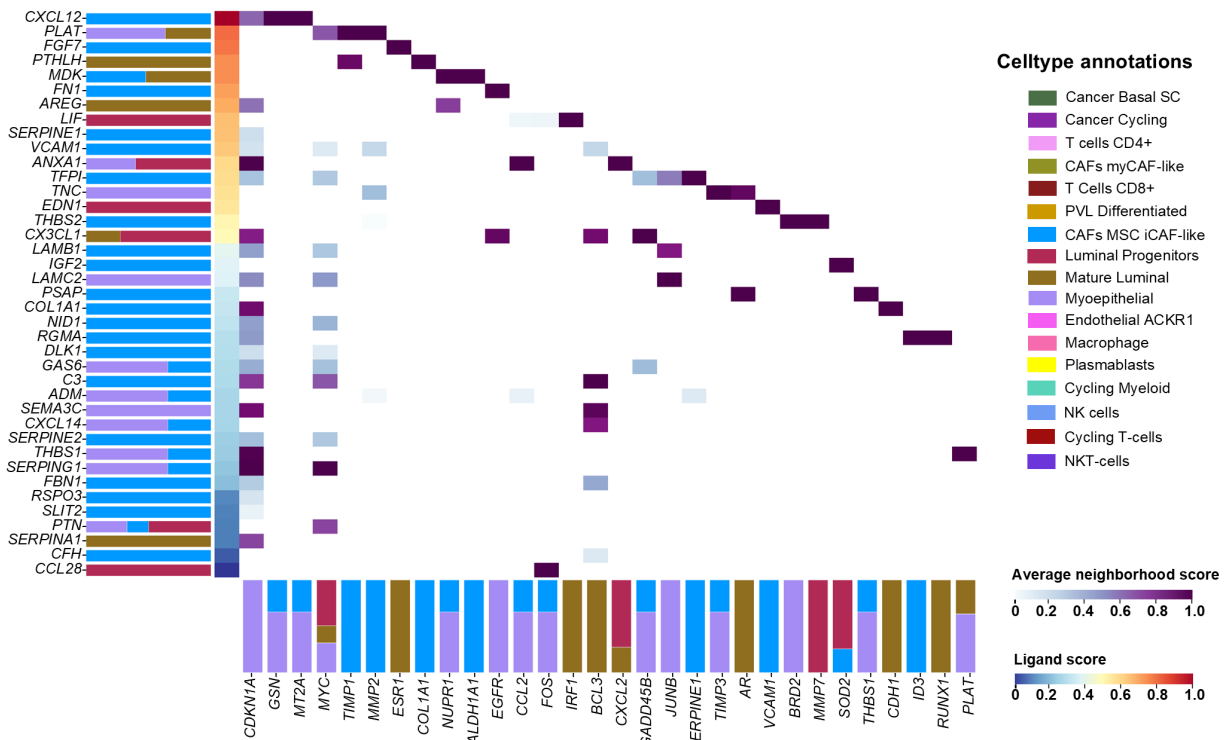
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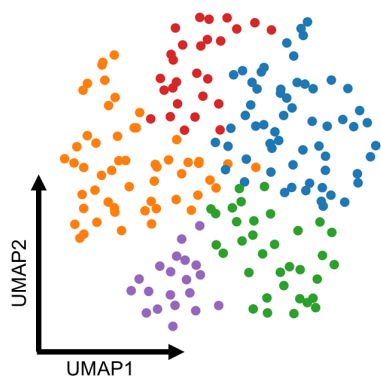


Supplementary Figure 8: (a) UMAP embeddings and (b) spatial map of communication sub-domains of domain 1 of the TNBC sample. (c) Differentially active ligand-target pairs across the communication sub-domains of domain 1. (d) Inferred cell type distribution across the communication sub-domains. (e) Ranking of ligands based on their cumulative activities over target genes expressed by major cell types in domain 1.

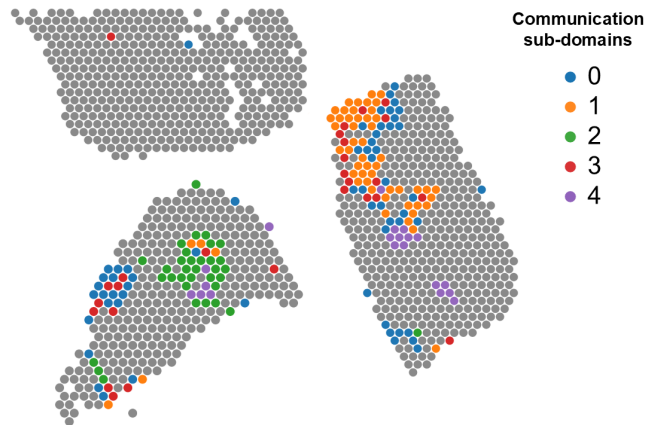
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Supplementary Figure 9: (a) UMAP embeddings and (b) spatial map of communication sub-domains of domain 2 of the TNBC sample. (c) Differentially active ligand-target pairs across the communication sub-domains of domain 2. (d) Inferred cell type distribution across the communication sub-domains. (e) Ranking of ligands based on their cumulative activities over target genes expressed by major cell types in domain 2.

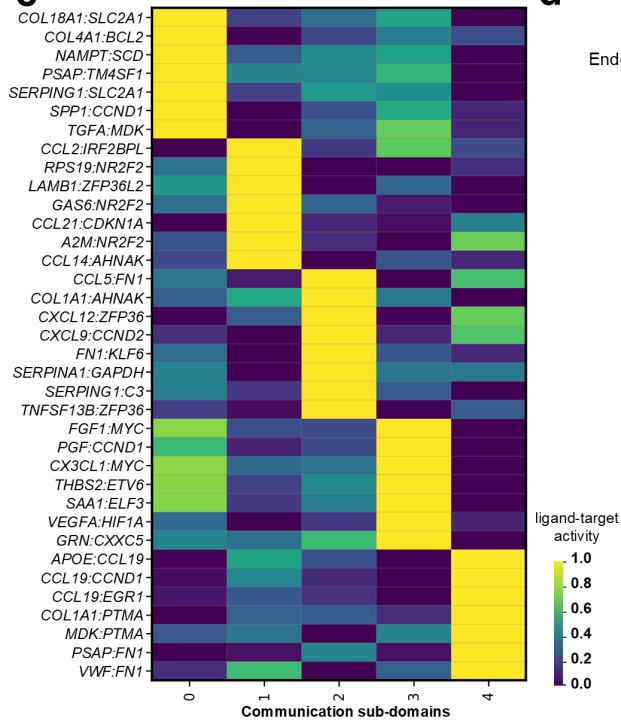
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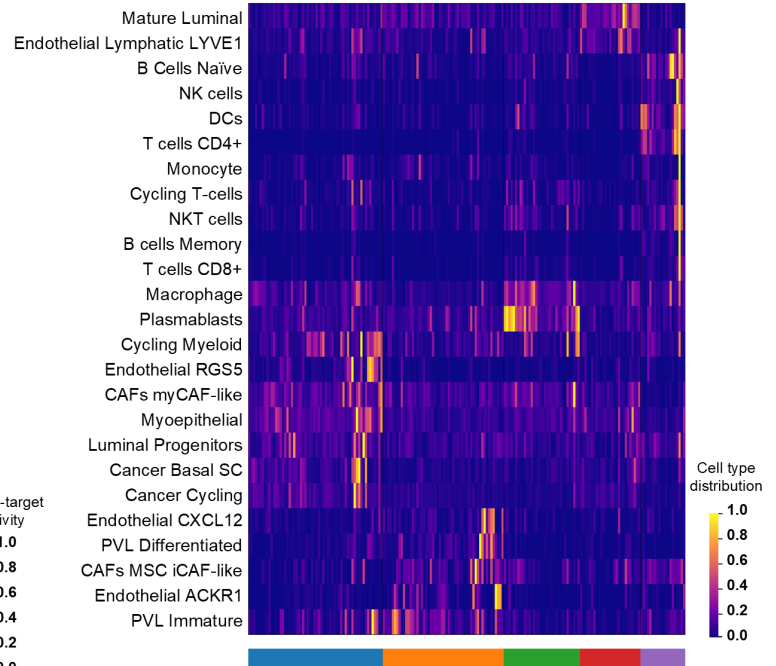
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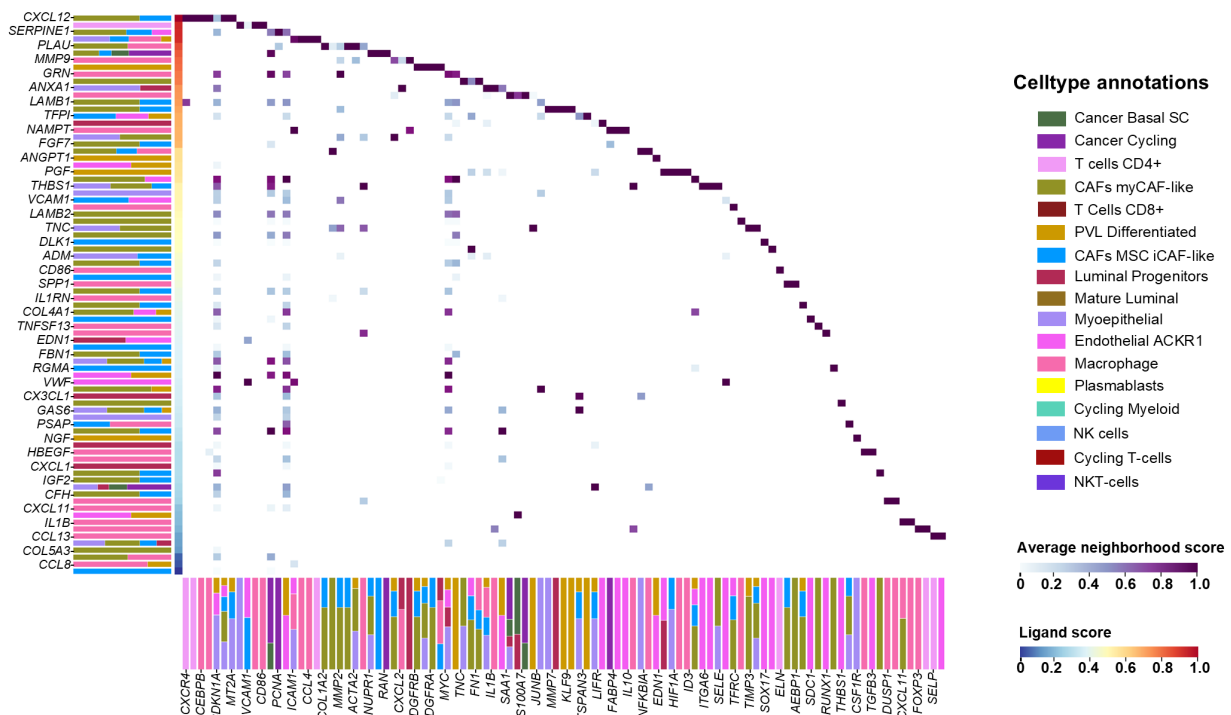
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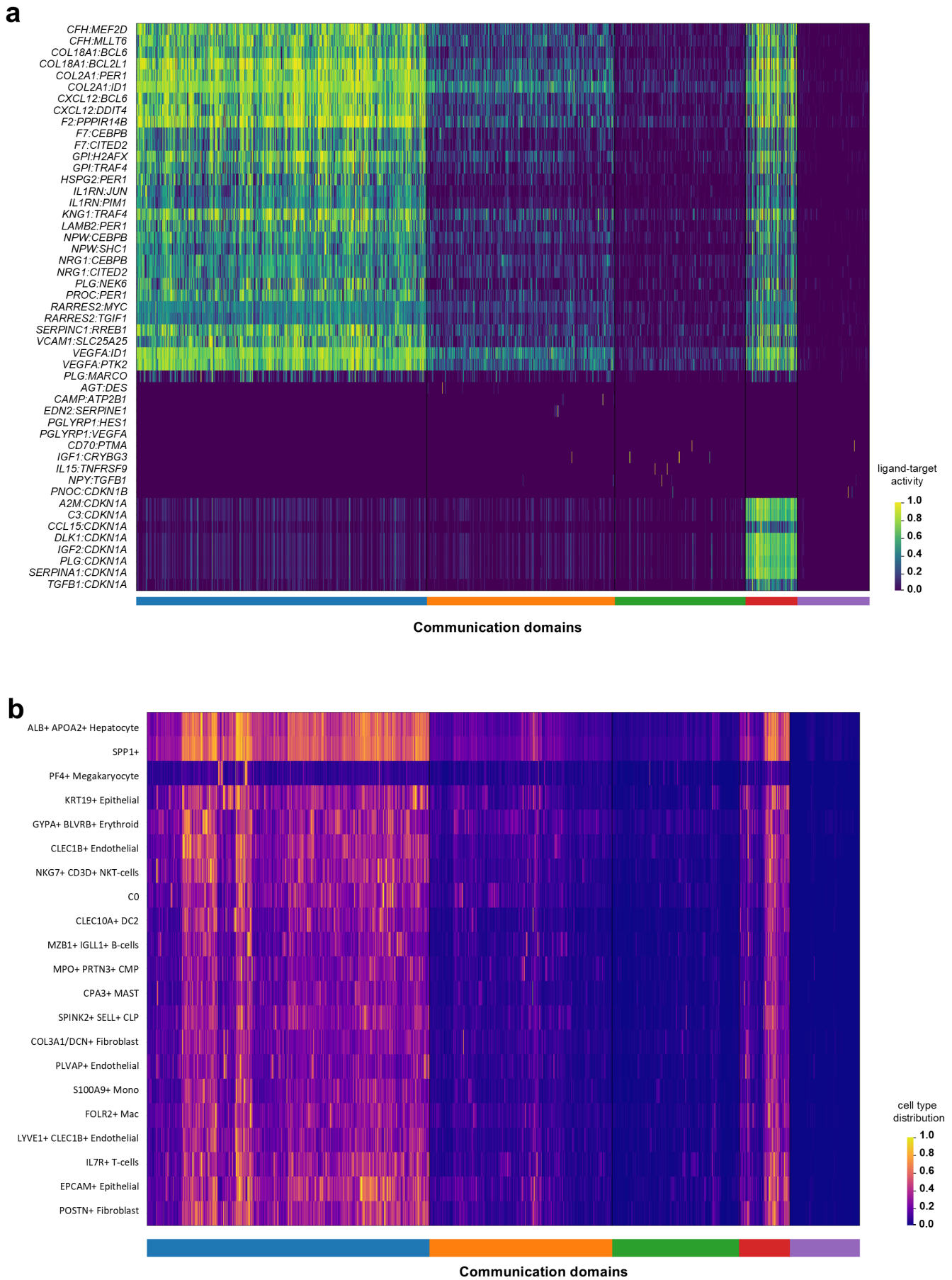
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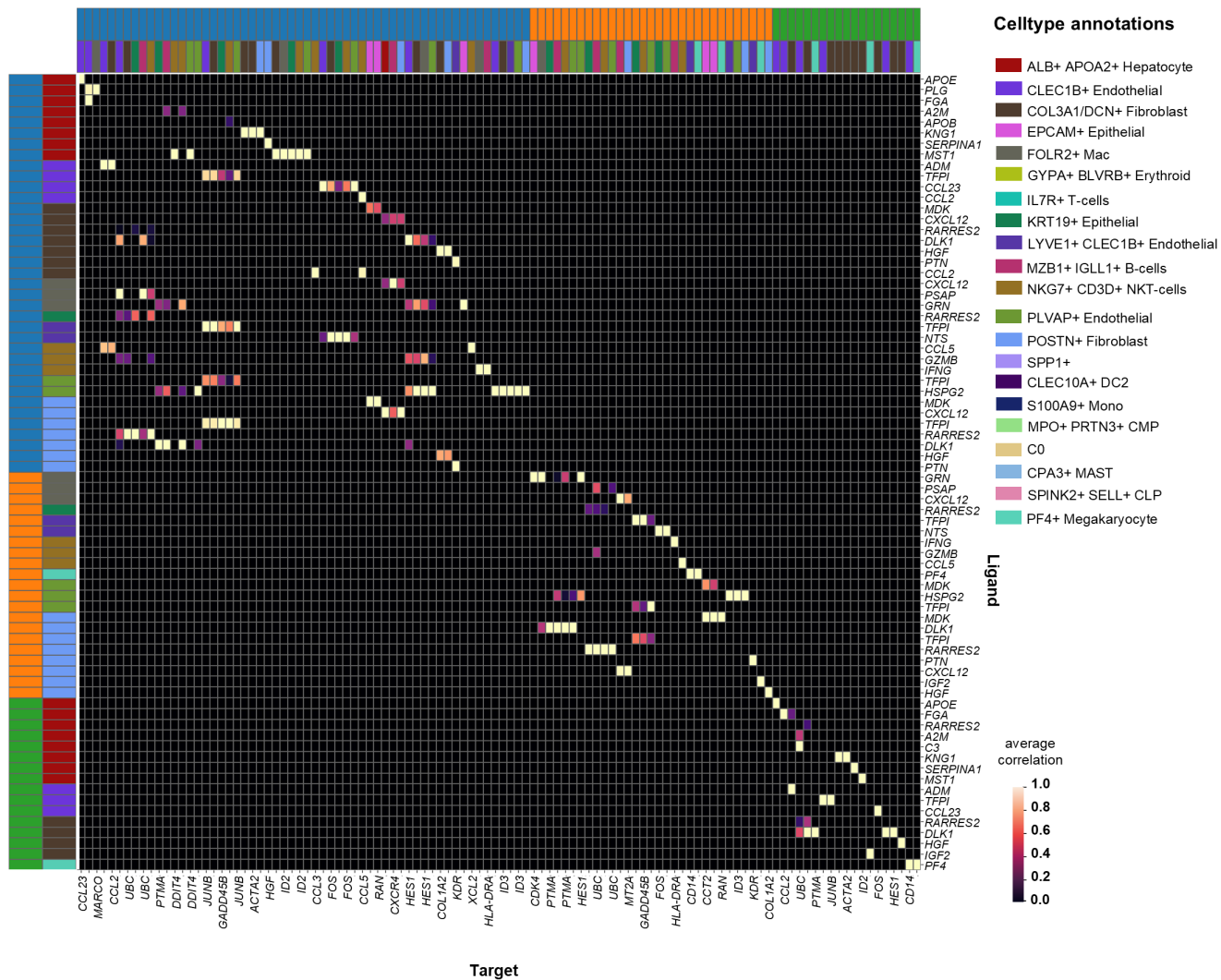


Supplementary Figure 10: (a) UMAP embeddings and (b) spatial map of communication sub-domains of domain 3 of the TNBC sample. (c) Differentially active ligand-target pairs across the communication sub-domains of domain 3. (d) Inferred cell type distribution across the communication sub-domains. (e) Ranking of ligands based on their cumulative activities over target genes expressed by major cell types in domain 3.

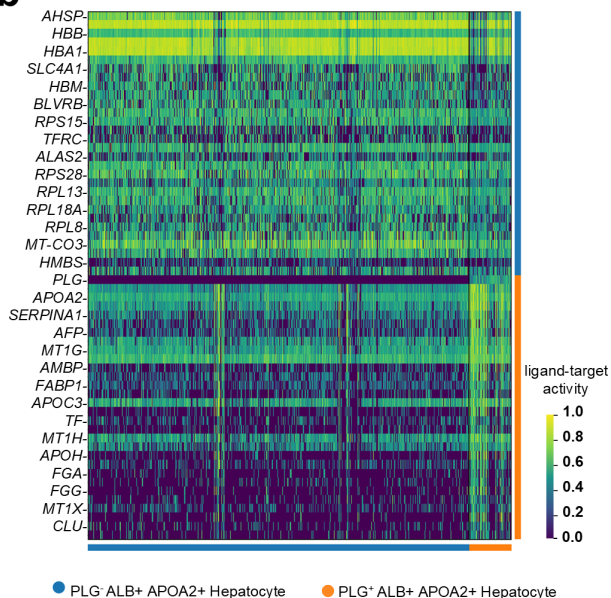


Supplementary Figure 11: (a) Differentially active ligand-target pairs inferred by Renair across all communication domains for the fetal liver dataset. (b) Distribution of cell types across spots in the fetal liver dataset.

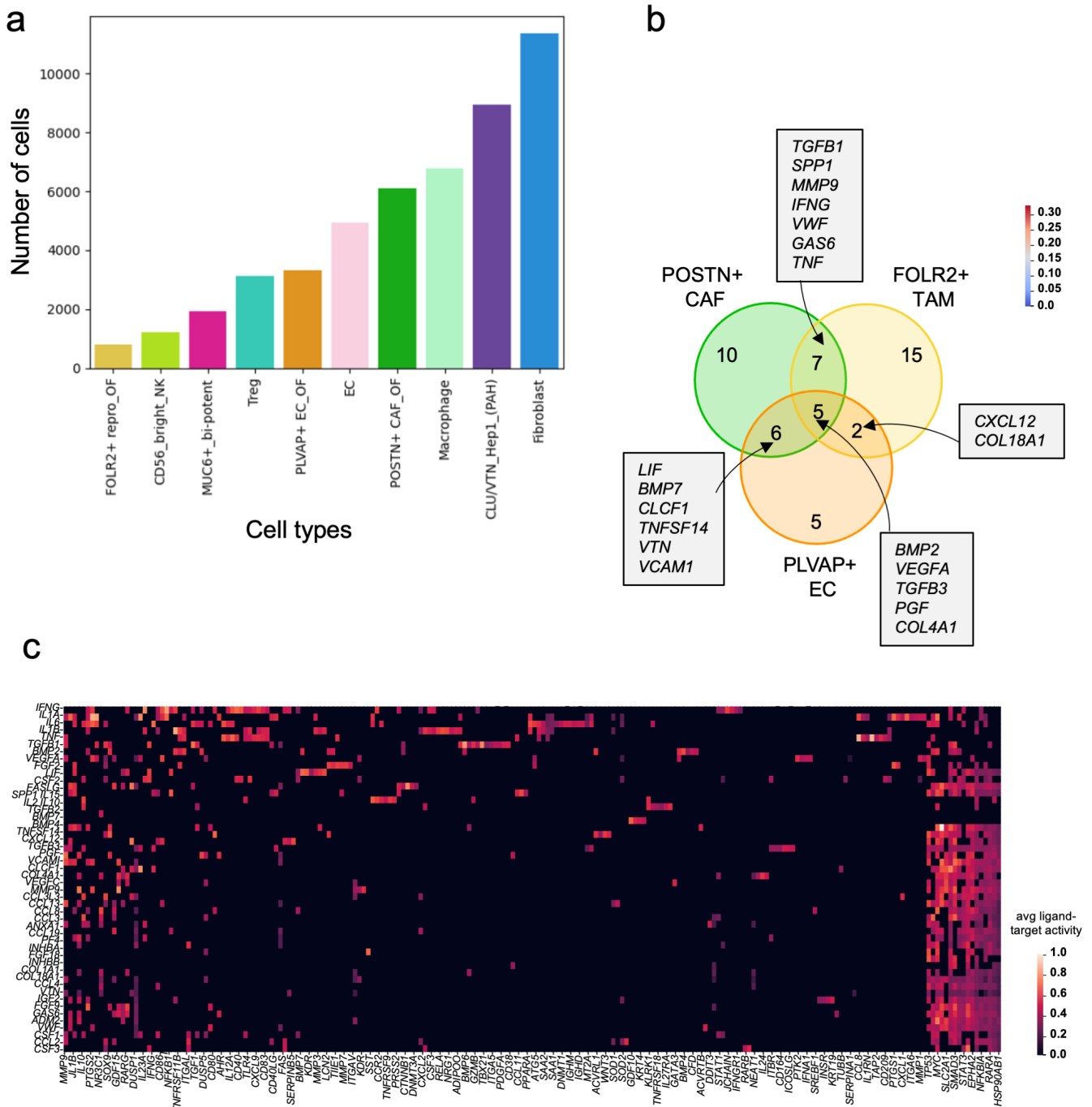
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Supplementary Figure 12: (a) Cell type-specific ligand-target interactions inferred by Renoir for the major cell types in domains 0, 1, and 2. The inner color bar represents the cell types of the ligand (left) and target (top) and the outer color bar represents the communication domain. Each cell represents the average Pearson correlation between the ligand-target neighborhood scores and the abundances of the cell types expressing the ligand and target across the spots pertaining to the domain being considered. (b) Differentially expressed genes between PLG⁺ and PLG⁻ Hepatocyte populations.



Supplementary Figure 13: (a) Distribution of major cell types located in the neighborhoods of onco-fetal cell types for the Nanostring CosMx hepatocellular carcinoma dataset. Cell types are ranked in the ascending order based on their number. (b) Venn diagram depicting the distribution of top 50 ranked ligands across onco-fetal cell types they are associated to. (b) Heatmap of cell type-specific activity (*MUC6*⁺ bipotent cells) for ligand-target pairs with high average scores in the neighborhoods harboring onco-fetal cells and *MUC6*⁺ bipotent cells.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1: Association of genes in differentially active ligand-target pairs and corresponding communication domains (inferred for mouse brain dataset) with known anatomical brain regions (with supporting literature).

Gene	Associated Communication Domain	Associated Region	Supporting Literature
<i>Ccnd1</i>	13	Amygdala	www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000110092-CCND1/brain
<i>Nr2f2</i>	13	Amygdala	www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000185551-NR2F2/brain
<i>Cort</i>	0	Cortex	www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000241563-CORT/brain
<i>Rspo1</i>	9	Cortex	www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000169218-RSPO1/brain
<i>Vip</i>	5	Cortex	elifesciences.org/articles/55130
<i>Crlf1</i>	16	Hippocampus	www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000006016-CRLF1/brain
<i>Il16</i>	17	Hippocampus	www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000172349-IL16/brain
<i>Ntf3</i>	16	Hippocampus	learnmem.cshlp.org/content/13/3/307
<i>Dlk1</i>	3	Hypothalamus	journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0036134
<i>Tac1</i>	14	Hypothalamus	academic.oup.com/endo/article/156/2/627/2422577
<i>Tgfa</i>	7	Striatum	www.jneurosci.org/content/8/6/1901.long
<i>Avp</i>	15	Thalamus	onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cne.22635
<i>Lef1</i>	2	Thalamus	link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00429-012-0474-6
<i>Ntn1</i>	2,10	Thalamus	molecularbrain.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1756-6606-7-19
<i>Tcf7l2</i>	2,10	Thalamus	link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00429-012-0474-6 ; neuraldevelopment.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13064-018-0107-8
<i>Cntn2</i>	1	White Matter	www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000184144-CNTN2/brain ; www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fncel.2019.00454/full
<i>Csf1</i>	1	White Matter	www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2019.02199/full

Supplementary Table 2: Association of top-ranked ligands and corresponding communication domains (inferred for mouse brain dataset) with known anatomical brain regions (with supporting literature).

Gene	Associated Communication Domain	Associated Region	Supporting Literature
<i>Bdnf</i>	16	Hippocampus	https://www.nature.com/articles/4001957
<i>Igf1</i>	5	Cortex	www.frontiersin.org/journals/cellular-neuroscience/articles/10.3389/fncel.2017.00014/full
<i>Vegfa</i>	3	Thalamus	link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00018-013-1280-x
<i>Nrg1</i>	1	Cortex	www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S221112471400610X
<i>Npy</i>	0	Amygdala	www.nature.com/articles/s41467-024-49766-0
<i>Nrg2</i>	5	Cortex	https://www.nature.com/articles/mp201722