

Supplementary Figures

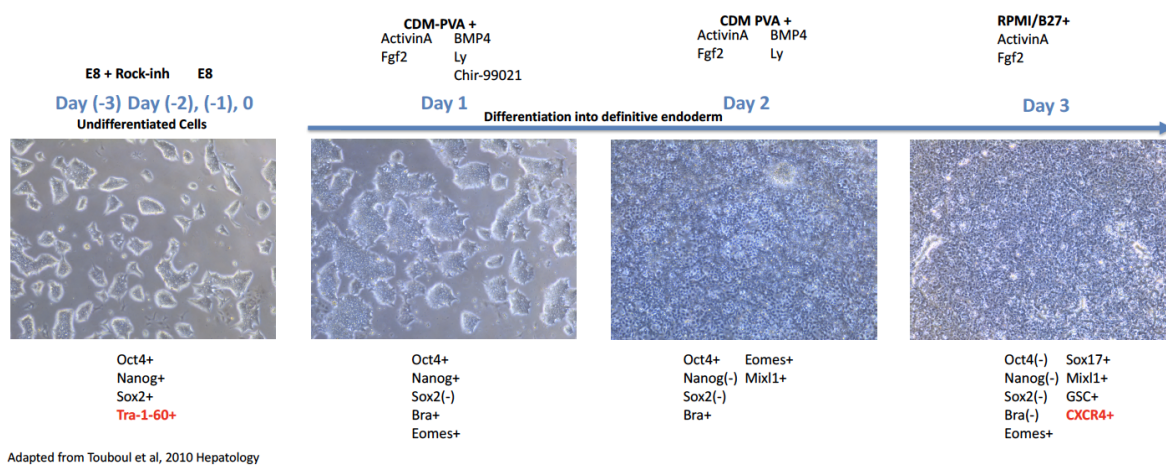


Figure S1 | Endoderm differentiation protocol. Schematic representation of the chemically defined protocol used to initiate differentiation towards definitive endoderm (adapted from (Touboul et al. 2010)). Tra-1-60 and CXCR4 are canonical cell surface markers used to sort live cells by differentiation stage.

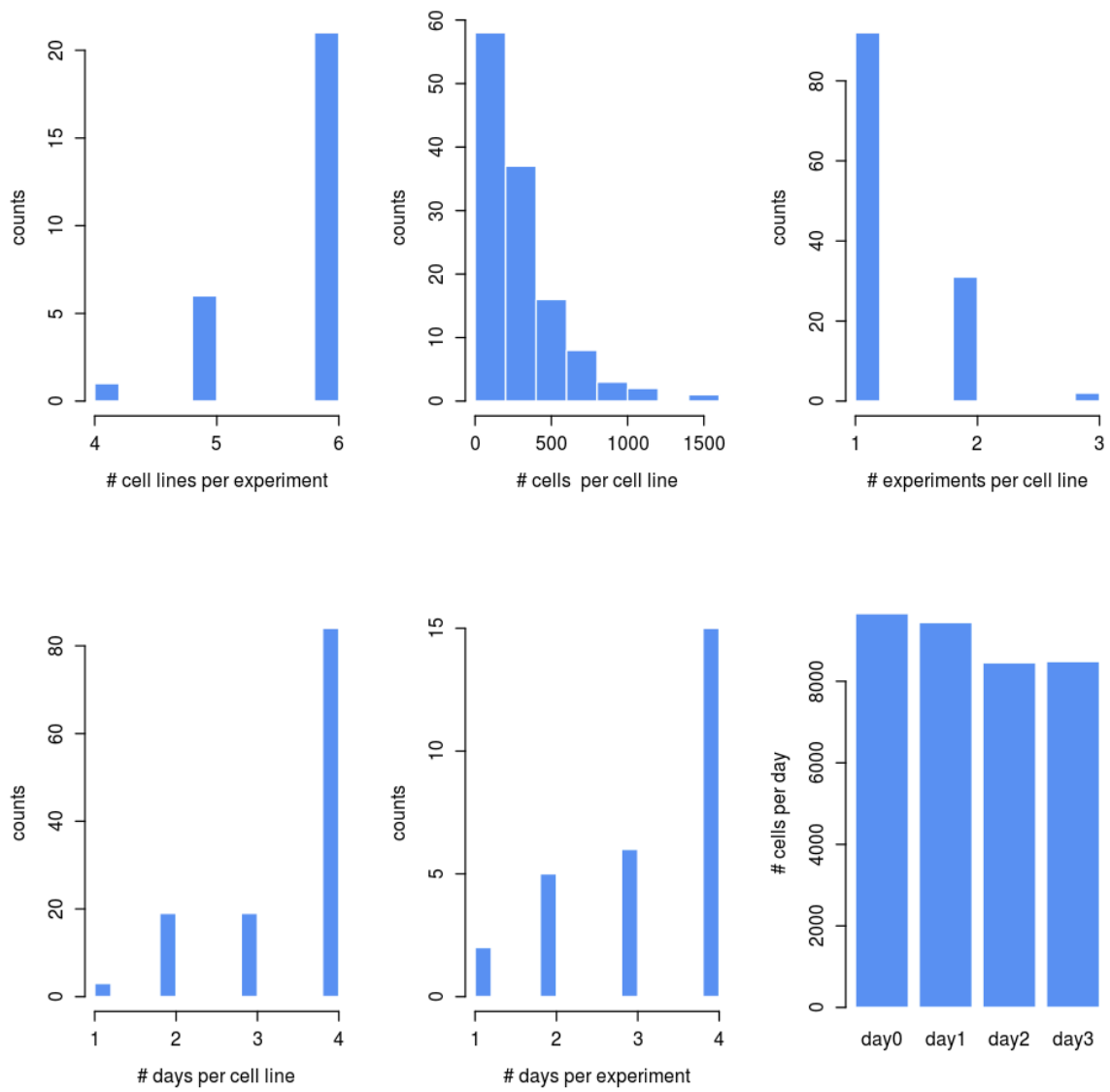


Figure S2 | Overview of experimental metrics. Statistics for number of cells, donors, experiments, days, and combinations. Cell counts are shown after quality control.

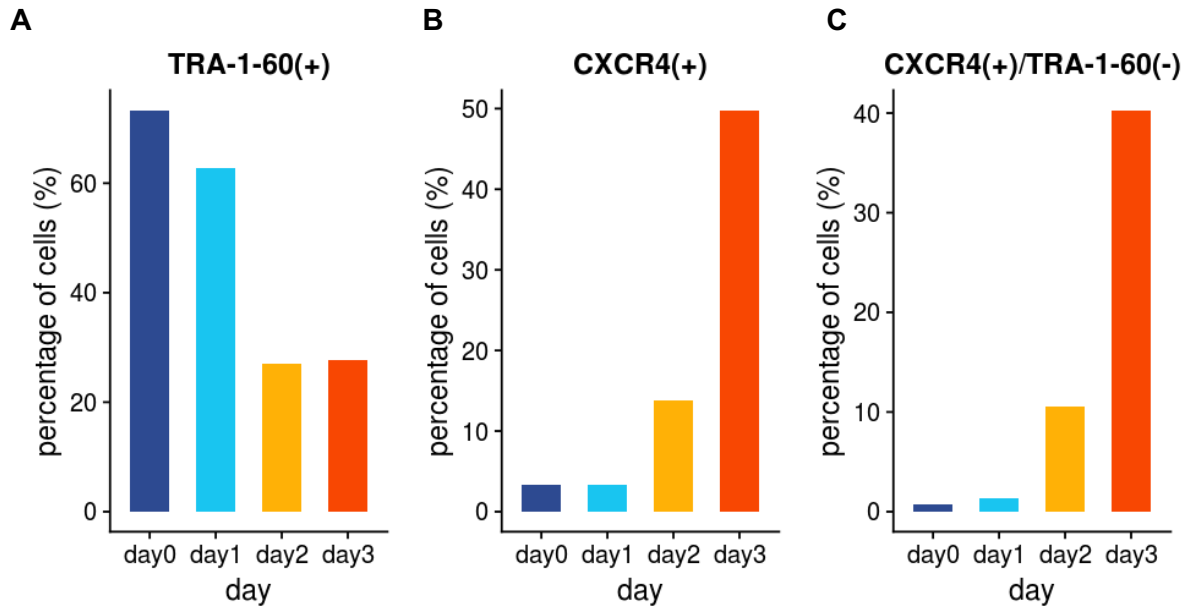


Figure S3 | Cell surface marker expression across differentiation. Shown are the percentages of cells that are **(A)** positive for TRA-1-60, a pluripotency marker, **(B)** positive for CXCR4, a definitive endoderm marker, and **(C)** positive for CXCR4 and negative for TRA-1-60, across all cell lines and all experiments.

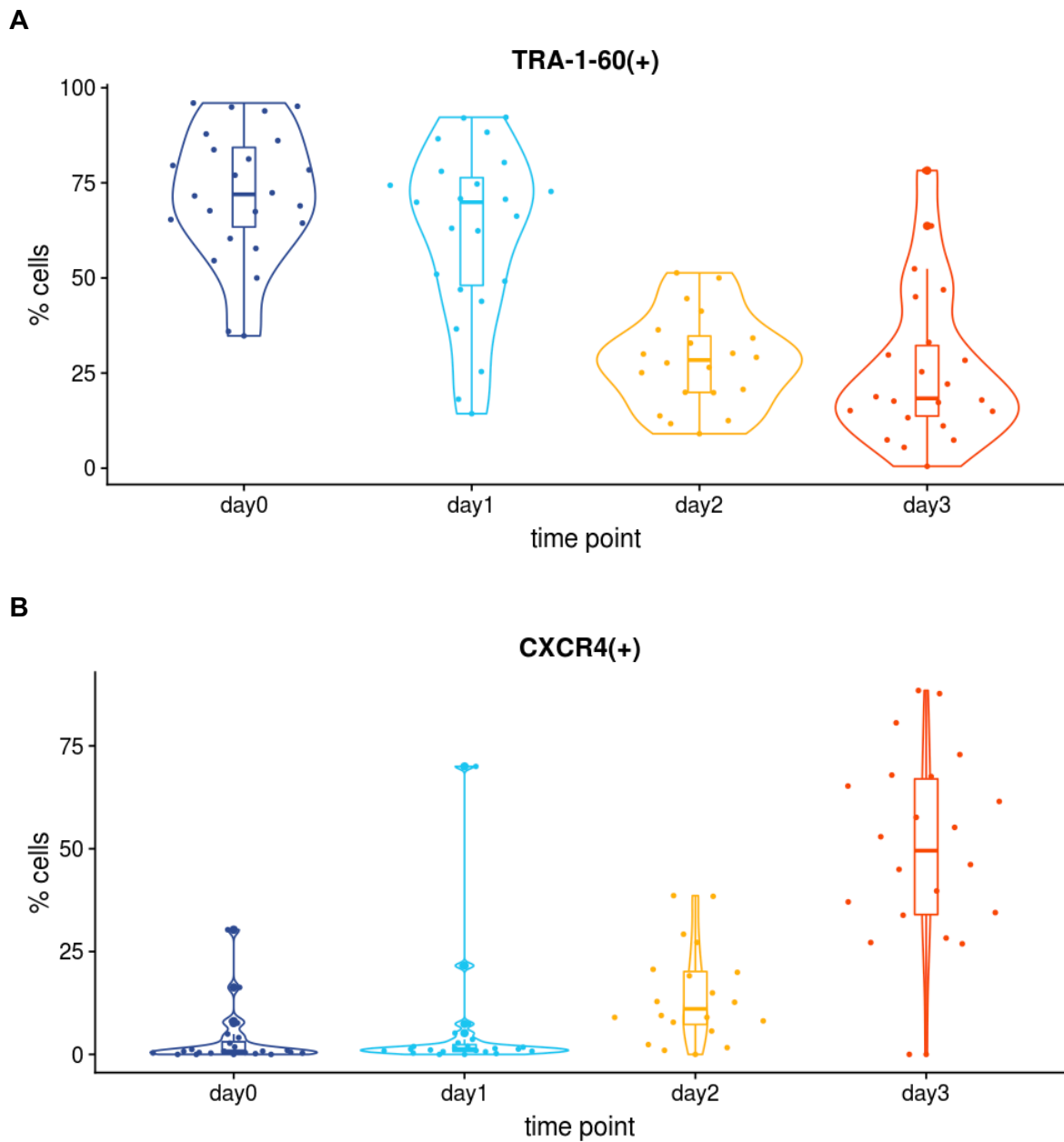


Figure S4 | Distribution of cell surface marker expression across differentiation experiments. Shown are the percentages of cells that are (A) positive for TRA-1-60, a pluripotency marker, (B) positive for CXCR4, a definitive endoderm marker, for each experiment, by day.

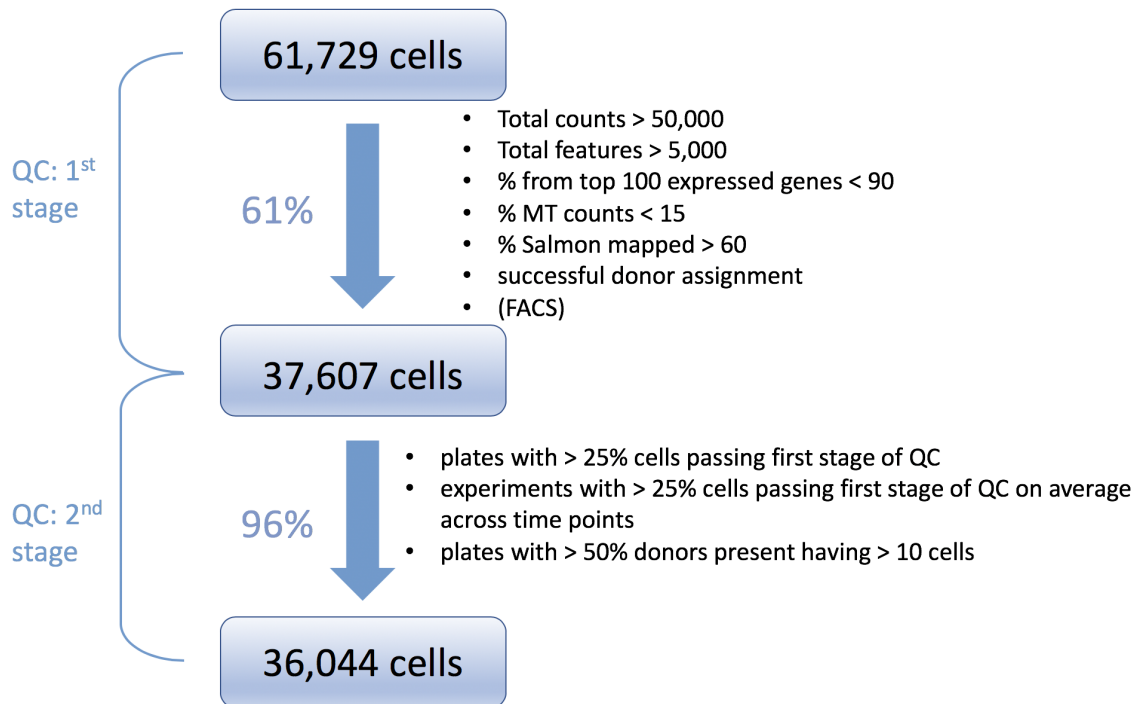


Figure S5 | Workflow of scRNA-seq quality control. Quality control (QC) was carried out in two stages. First, QC was applied on the level of individual cells using conventional quality metrics. Second, QC was applied on the level of scRNA-seq processing plates and experimental batches, using aggregate quality metrics to retain cells from high-quality plates and experiments. Total numbers of cells before and after each QC step are shown, along with the percentage of cells retained in each QC step.

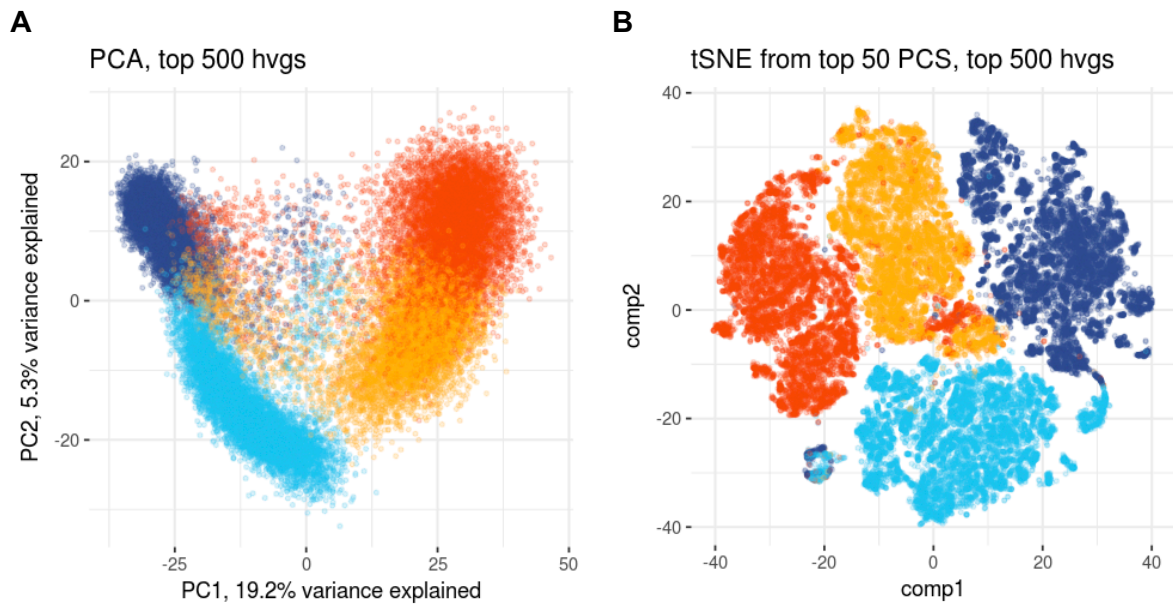


Figure S6 | Overview of PCA and t-SNE representations of the full scRNA-seq dataset. (A) First two principal components (PC1 and PC2) computed on top 500 highly variable genes (**Methods**). Axes labels show the percentage of variance explained. (B) t-SNE plot, computed from the first 50 PCs, on the top 500 highly variable genes.

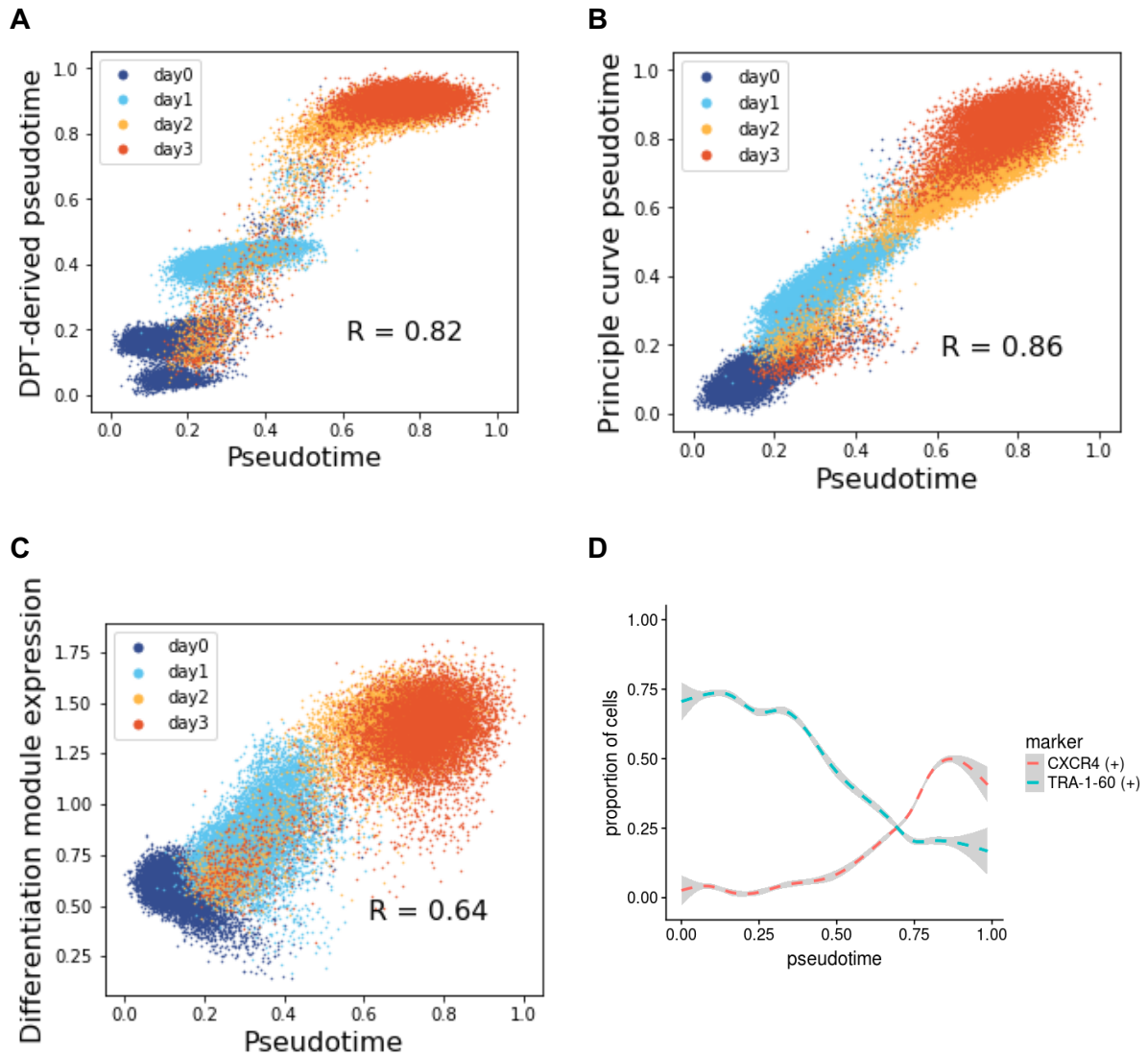


Figure S7 | Evaluation of pseudotime definition. (A) Comparison of the pseudotime defined based on principal component analysis with diffusion pseudotime (DPT) (Haghverdi et al. 2016). The underlying diffusion map was generated using 15 nearest neighbours and with gene expression represented by the first 20 PCs across the top 500 most highly variable genes (**Methods**). (B) Comparison of PCA-based pseudotime with an alternative pseudotime based on projection of each cell on to a principle curve in the first two principal components of the top 500 most highly variable genes (**Methods**). (C) Comparison of pseudotime to the mean expression of a set of 124 co-expressed genes that are associated with cell differentiation (**Methods**). (D) Scatter plot of FACS markers as a function of the PCA-based pseudotime, showing expected trends.

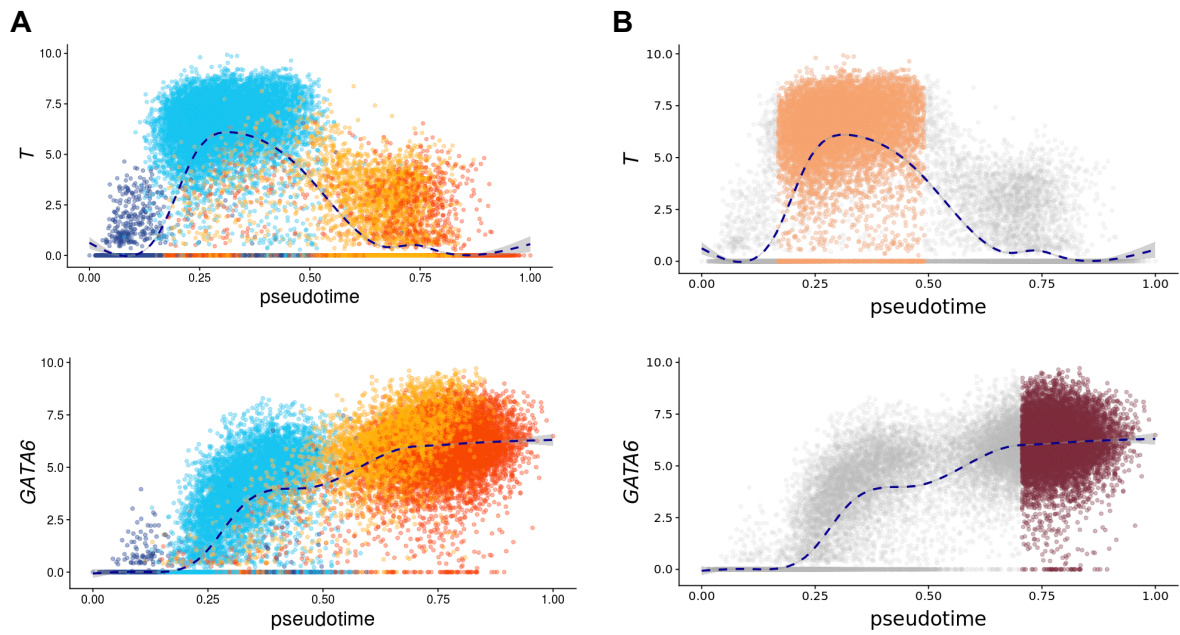


Figure S8 | Definition of pseudotime-based developmental states. (A) Expression of exemplar canonical markers for mesendoderm (*T*) and definitive endoderm (*GATA6*) along pseudotime. Cells are coloured by the time point of collection, as in **Fig. 1D** (B) On the same plots as in **A**, cells assigned to mesendo and defendo, respectively, are highlighted (**Methods**).

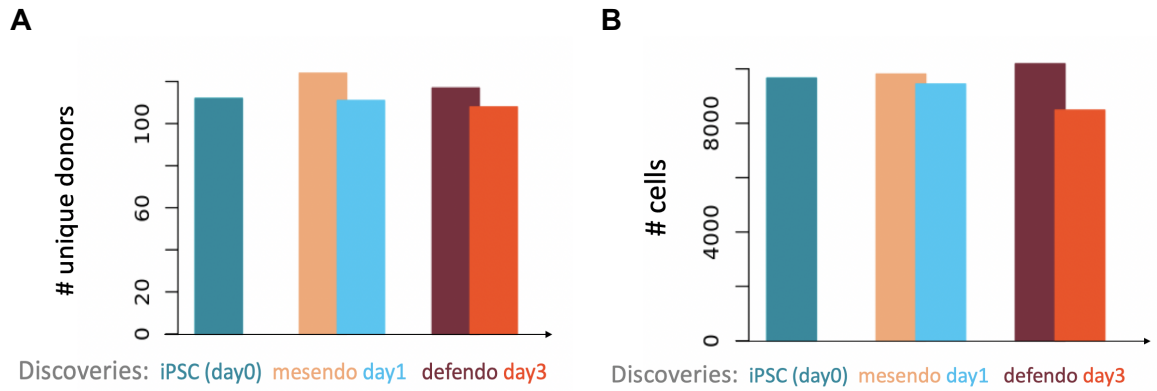


Figure S9 | Comparison of numbers of donors and cells at each time point and each differentiation stage. Related to Fig. 2B. **(A)** The number of donors for which gene expression data were assayed at day0, day1, and day3, compared to the number of donors in the pseudotime-inferred mesendo and defendo stages. **(B)** As for **A**, with the number of cells.

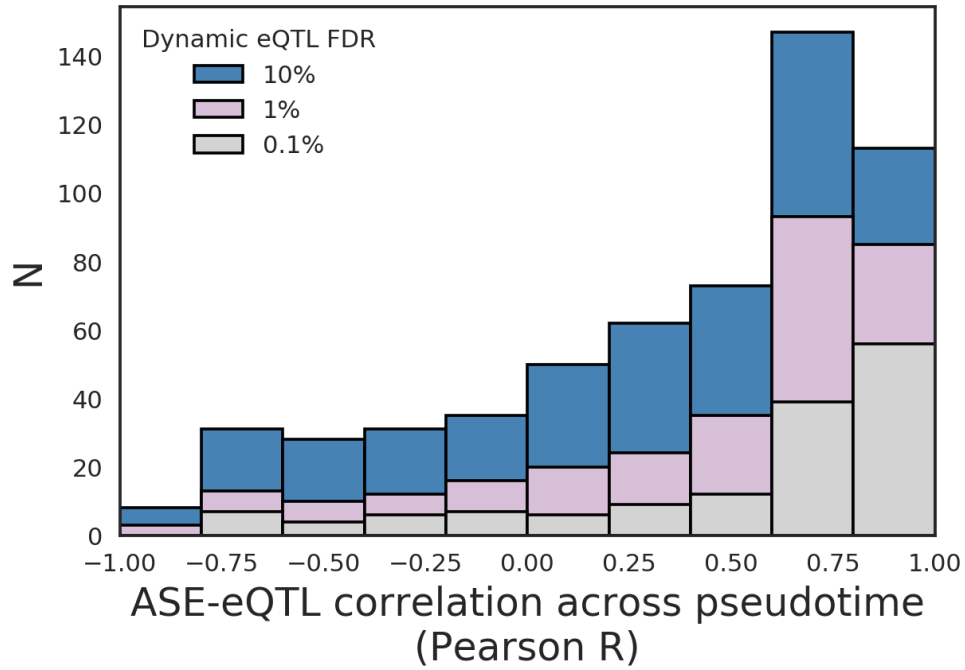


Figure S10 | Comparison of eQTL effect and ASE dynamics across pseudotime. The correlation between eQTL effect (i.e. $-\log_{10}(p)$ x direction of effect) and ASE across pseudotime, at different FDR thresholds, with 1% FDR corresponding to the set of eQTL plotted in **Fig 4A**.

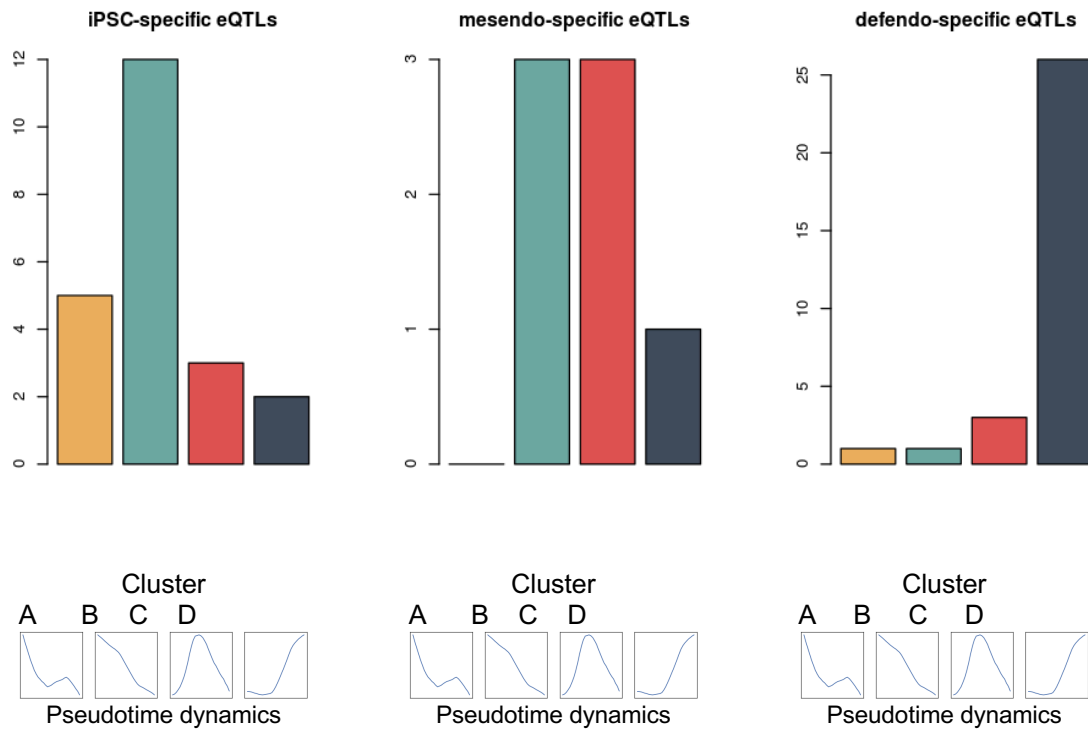


Figure S11 | Assignment of stage-specific eQTL to dynamic eQTL clusters. The numbers of each of the 3 classes of stage-specific eQTL (i.e. iPSC-, mesendo-, and defendo-specific eQTL) that are assigned to each of the 4 dynamic eQTL clusters.

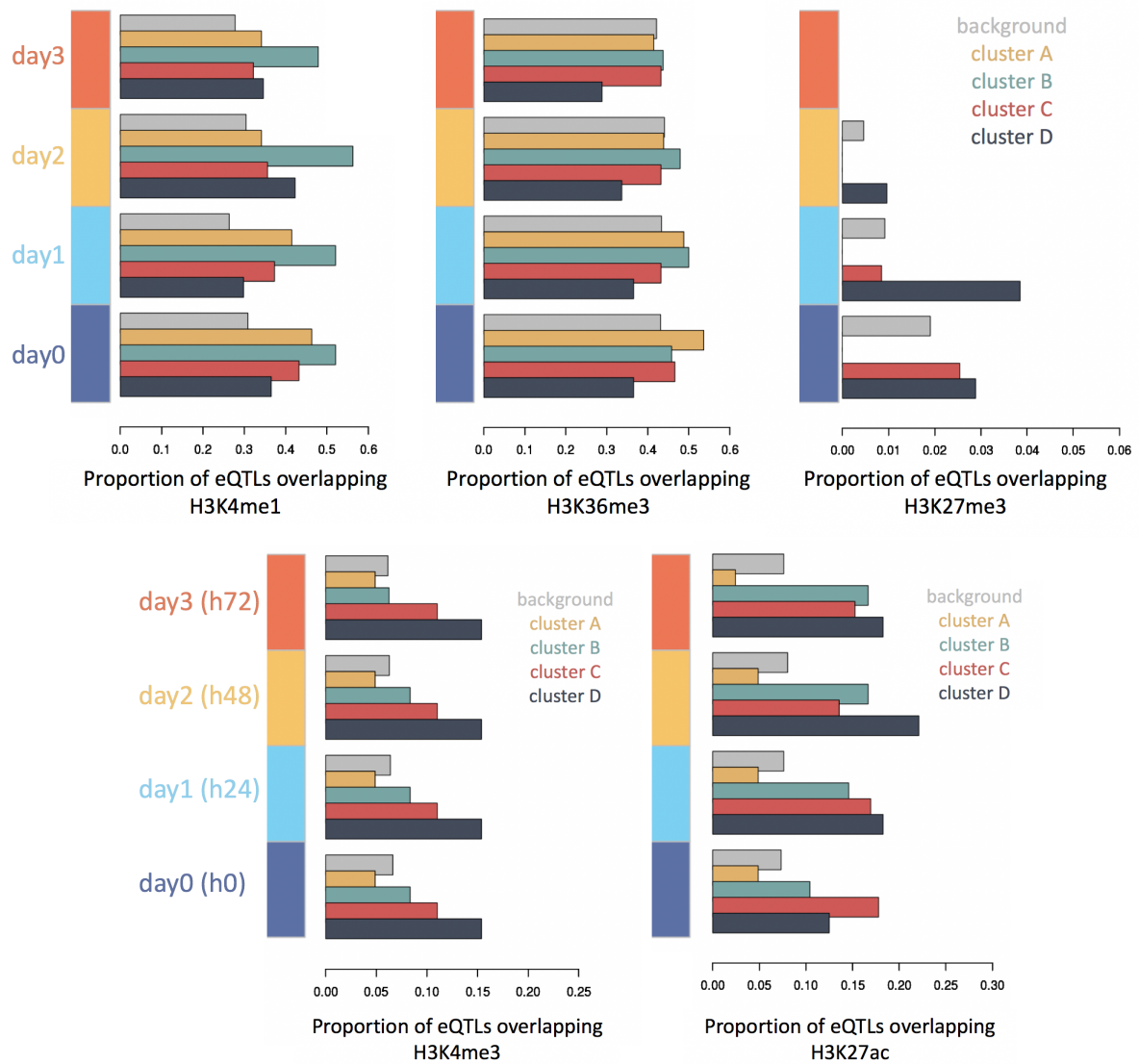


Figure S12 | Epigenetic marks of dynamically regulated eQTL SNPs across pseudotime dynamics clusters, and time points. Related to Fig 4E. Proportions of dynamic eQTL in each category overlapping each epigenetic mark at each time point are shown. Proportions of overlap with 'background' eQTL (i.e. those without an interaction with pseudotime at FDR 1%) are shown in grey for comparison.

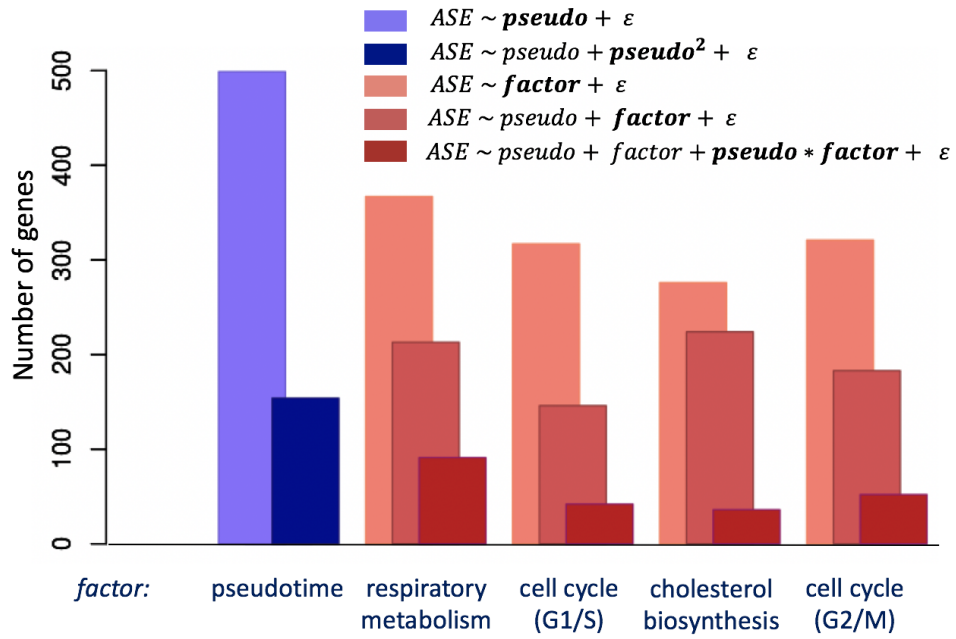
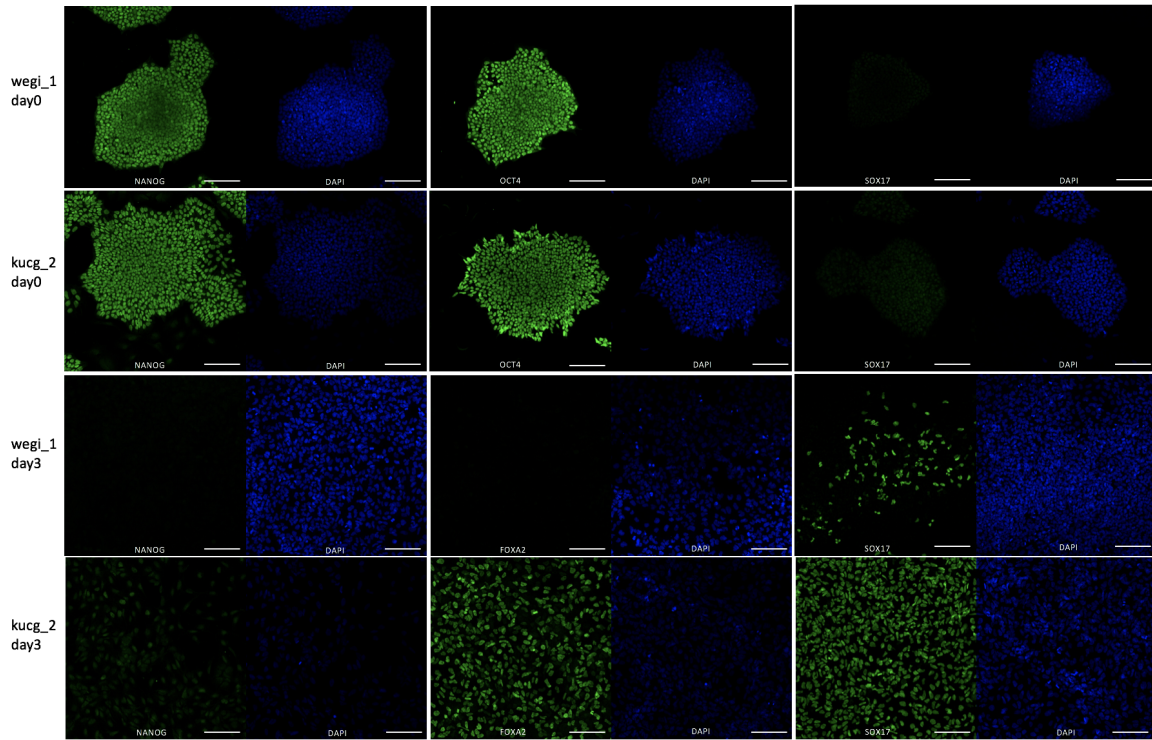
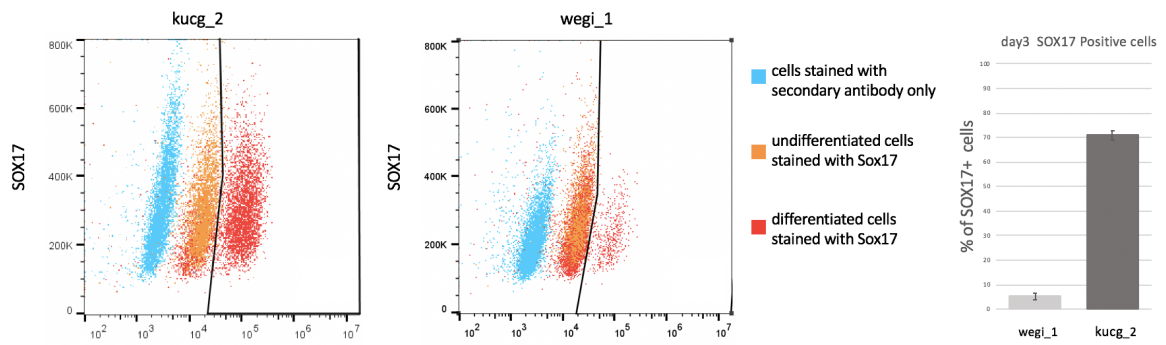


Figure S13 | Summary of allele-specific expression interaction test results for each tested cellular state. Results from **Tables S13**. The number of significant interactions in each category are provided. Bars represent the number of genes with at least one eQTL that is significant for each test described in the inset (**Methods**), FDR < 10%.

A



B



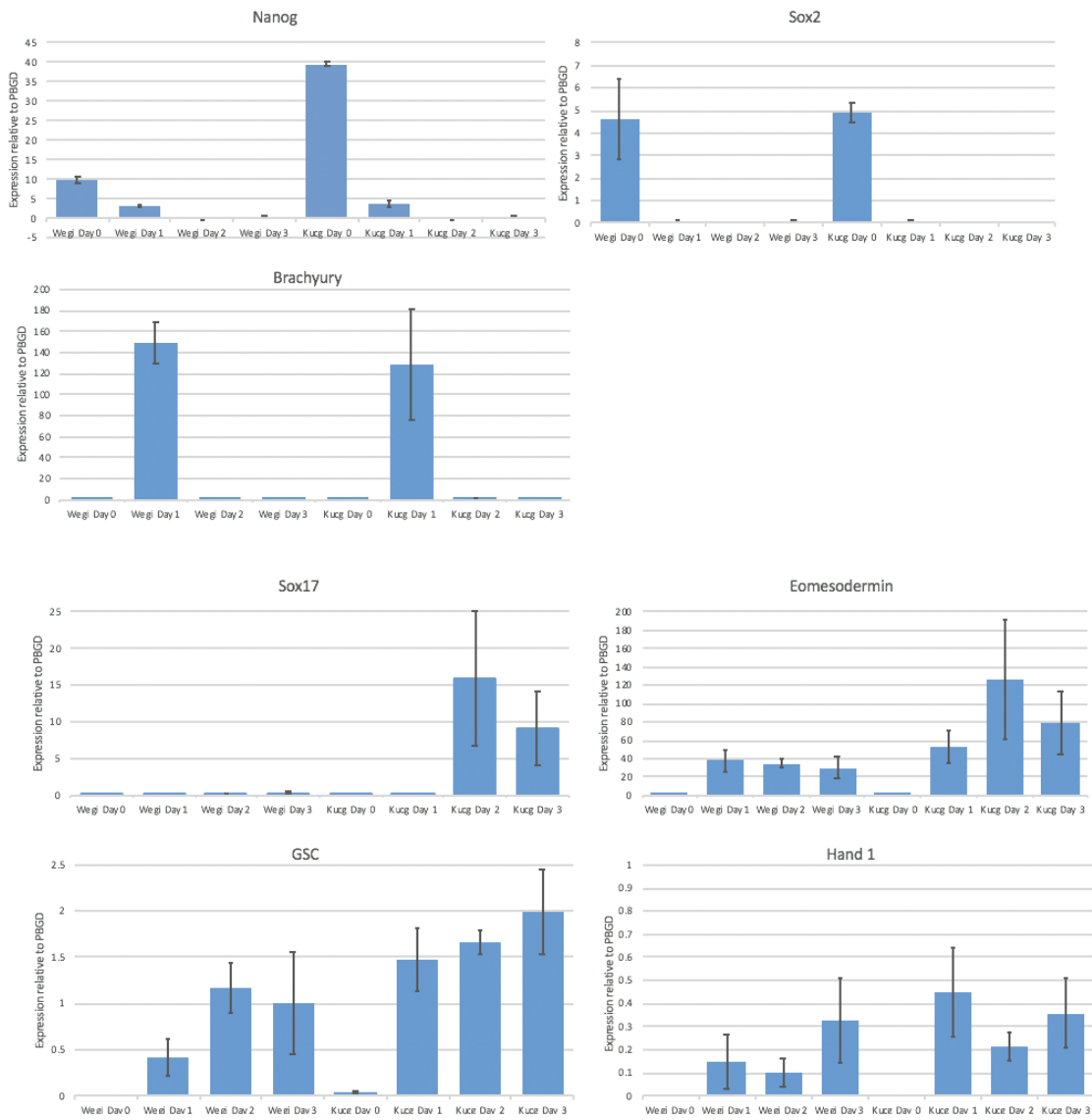
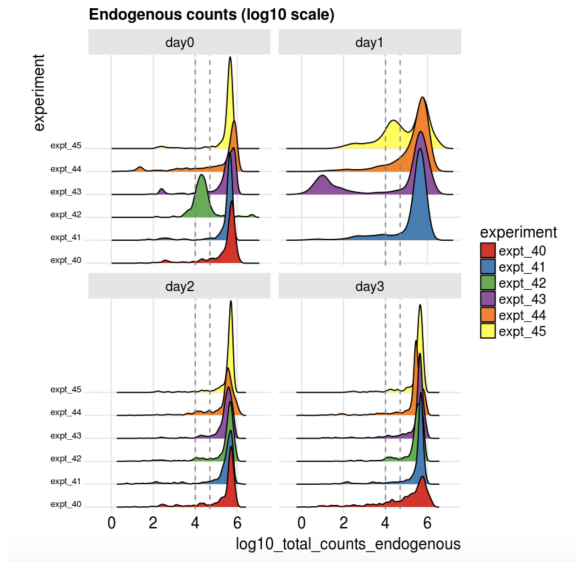
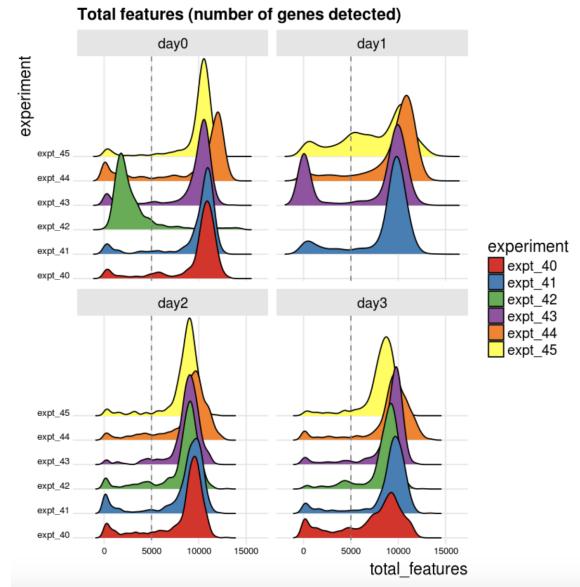
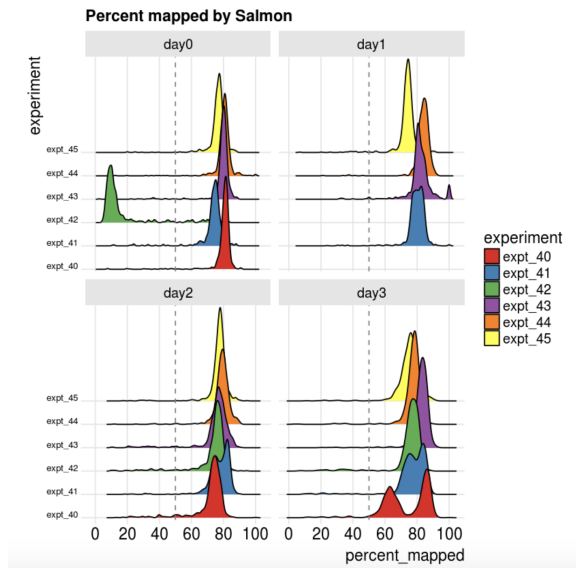
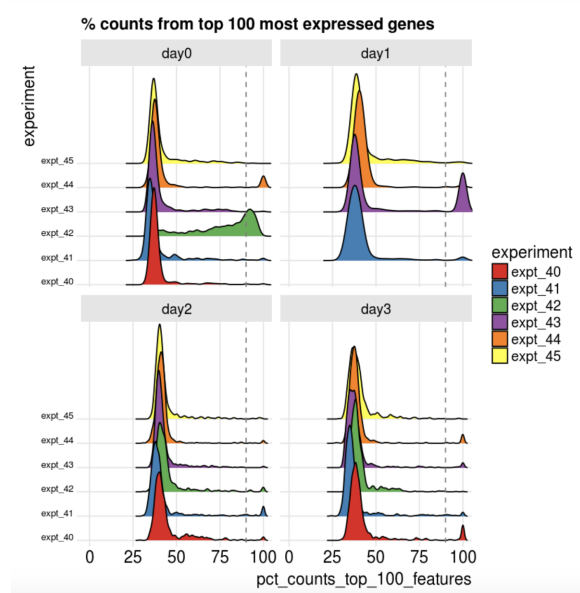
C

Figure S14 | Validation of the definitive endoderm differentiation protocol. Wegi_1 and kucg_2 were identified as poor and highly efficient lines, respectively, for definitive endoderm differentiation. Shown is the expression of various markers in the iPSC and differentiated state as assessed by immunofluorescence (A), FACS (B), and qPCR (C).

A**B****C****D**

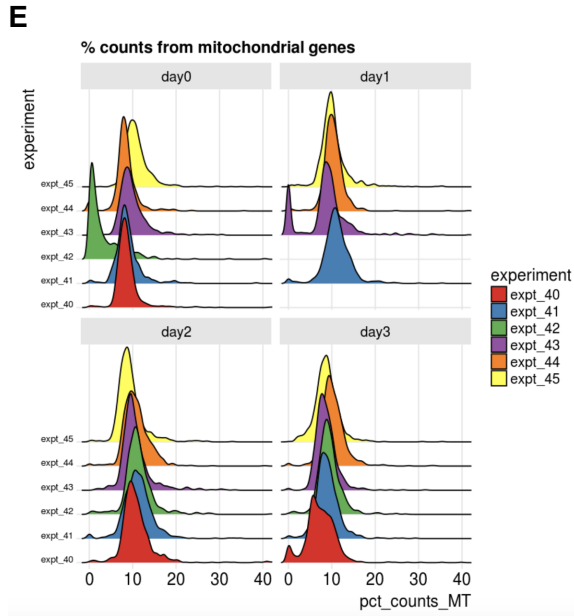


Figure S15 | Distributions of quality control metrics across all days in an illustrative subset of 6 differentiation experiments. (A) Number of counts for endogenous genes per cell. **(B)** Total number of features (i.e. genes) detected per cell. **(C)** Salmon mapping rate i.e. the percentage of reads successfully mapped to the transcriptome by Salmon. **(D)** Percentages of counts coming from the top 100 most highly expressed genes for each cell. **(E)** Percentage of counts from mitochondrial genes for each cell. In all plots, vertical dashed lines indicate the threshold applied to define the low-quality cells that are excluded from further analysis (**Methods**).

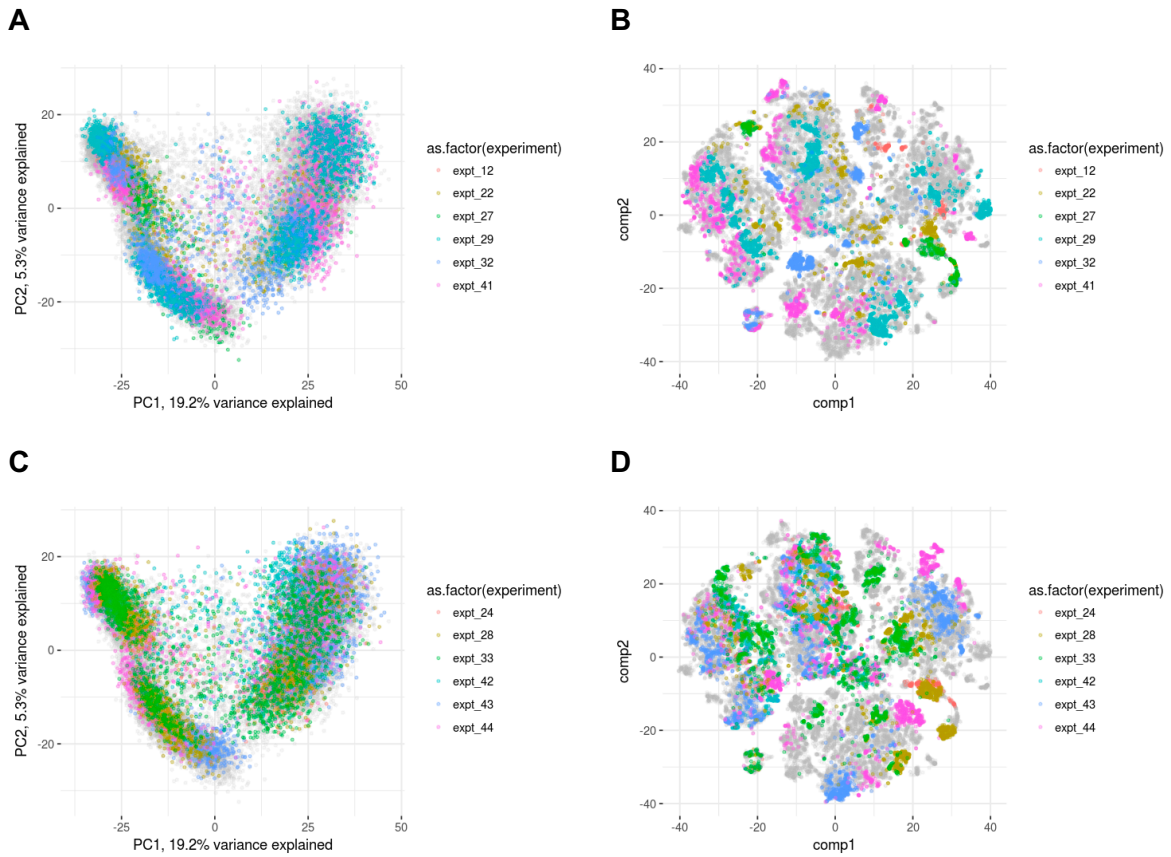


Figure S16 | Comparisons of gene expression across experiments. PCA and t-SNE representations of two randomly selected sets of 6 experiments for which data were available across all days. **(A)** PCA plot for the first subset of 6 experiments (colours), against the background of all cells (grey). **(B)** t-SNE plot of the same cells as in **A**. **(C, D)** As for **A, B**, for a different subset of cell differentiation experiments.

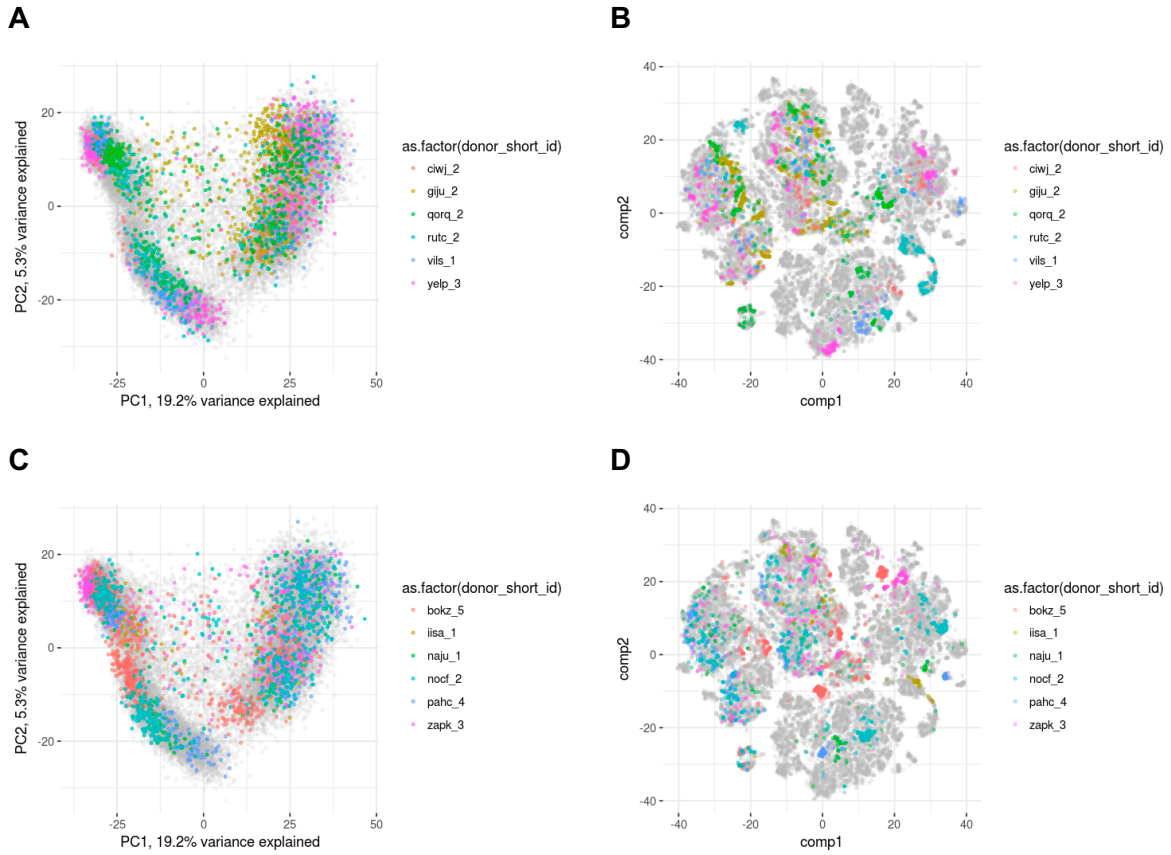


Figure S17 | Comparison of expression patterns across cell lines. PCA and t-SNE representations of cells from two randomly selected sets of 6 cell lines. (A) PCA plot for the first subset of 6 cell lines (colours), against the background of all cells (grey). (B) t-SNE plot of the same cells as in A. (C, D) As for A, B, for a different subset of cell lines.

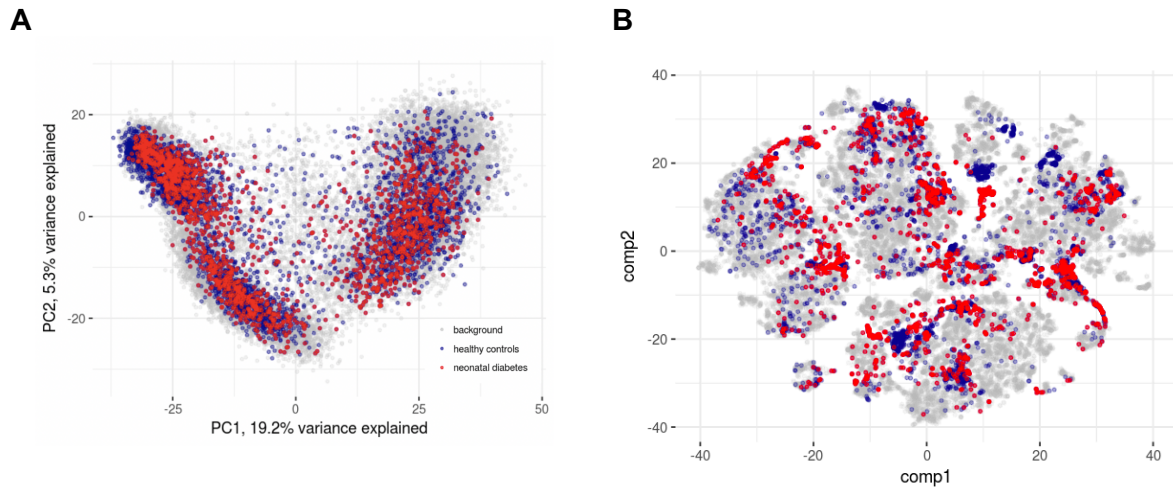


Figure S18 | Comparison of expression patterns between healthy and diseased cell lines. PCA and t-SNE representations of cells from neonatal diabetes lines, compared to healthy lines from the same experiments. **(A)** PCA plot for cells from the neonatal diabetes cell lines (red), cells from healthy lines from the same seven experiments (dark blue), against the background of all cells (grey). **(B)** t-SNE plot of the same cells as in **A**.



SNP information

SNP	REF	ALT
SNP_1	T	A
SNP_2	G	T
SNP_3	A	C

Genotype information

Donor	SNP_1	SNP_2	SNP_3
Example	1 0	1 0	0 1

1) Count allele-specific reads from RNA-seq

SNP	REF	ALT
SNP_2	11	19
SNP_3	24	16

2) Convert to ChrA/ChrB read counts

SNP	ChrA	ChrB
SNP_2	19	11
SNP_3	24	16

3) Sum counts to gene level

Gene	ChrA	ChrB
Example gene	43	27

4) Define chromosomes relative to alleles of the eQTL SNP

Gene	Chr with the REF eQTL allele	Chr with the ALT eQTL allele
Example gene	27	43

5) Convert to allelic fraction

Gene	Fraction of reads from Chr with the ALT eQTL allele
Example gene	0.61

Figure S19 | Worked example of the ASE quantification procedure. A toy example is shown, to illustrate the steps involved in quantifying ASE for an eQTL. ASE is first quantified for SNPs, then combined at gene level, then re-defined relative to the genotype and phase of the eQTL variant. **SNP information:** the REF and ALT alleles. **Genotype information:** the genotype of each individual, including phasing information, in “chrA|chrB” format, where 0 is REF and 1 is ALT (e.g. “0|1” indicates chrA is the REF allele and chrB is the ALT allele).

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table S1. Differentiation experiment metadata. This table is supplied as an external data file.

Supplementary Table S2. Cell line and donor metadata. This table is supplied as an external data file.

Supplementary Table S3. Summary of single-cell eQTL results, at all stages. All lead eQTL SNP-gene pairs are provided. This table is supplied as an external data file with fields defined below.

Table field	Description
ensembl_gene_id	Ensembl ID (Ensembl version 75)
snp_id	Lead variant, SNP ID in the format [chromosome]_[position]_[reference]_[alternative allele]
p_value	Nominal P-value
empirical_feature_p_value	Gene-level corrected P-value using 1,000 permutations
global_corr_p_value	Q-value, globally corrected P-value using Storey procedure
beta	Effect size of the eQTL
beta_se	Standard error of the effect size
gene_name	HGNC symbol
snp_chromosome	Variant chromosome
snp_position	Variant position
ref_allele	Variant reference allele
alt_allele	Variant alternative allele
stage	Stage at which the eQTL was discovered
stage_specific	Whether the eQTL is specific to the stage in which it was discovered (True/False)
interaction_qtl	Whether the eQTL is found to be sensitive to any of the measured cell states, including pseudotime (True/False)
dynamic_qtl	Whether the eQTL is found to be sensitive to pseudotime (True/False)
in_HipSci	Whether the eQTL is tagging an iPSC eQTL from (Mirauta et al., 2018)

n_gtex_tissues	How many GTEx tissues is the eQTL tagging (0-49)
GWAS_tagging	Whether the eQTL is tagging a GWAS variant

Supplementary Table S4. Summary of bulk iPS eQTL results. The list of genes with a significant (FDR < 10%) eQTL. This table is supplied as an external data file with fields defined below.

Table field	Description
ensembl_gene_id	Ensembl ID (Ensembl version 75)
snp_id	Lead variant, SNP ID in the format [chromosome]_[position]_[reference]_[alternative allele]
p_value	Nominal P-value
empirical_feature_p_value	Gene-level corrected P-value using 1,000 permutations
global_corr_p_value	Q-value, globally corrected P-value using Storey procedure
beta	Effect size of the eQTL
beta_se	Standard error of the effect size
gene_name	HGNC symbol
snp_chromosome	Variant chromosome
snp_position	Variant position
ref_allele	Variant reference allele
alt_allele	Variant alternative allele

Supplementary Table S5. Summary of the type and number of eQTL. Including all eQTL discovered based on single cell (at iPS, mesendo, defendo stage, and day0, day1, day3 time point) and bulk (only iPS) RNA traits. Shown are the number of genes that were considered for QTL mapping, as well as the number of genes for which a QTL was detected.

	Number of genes with an eQTL (FDR < 0.1)	Number of genes tested	Number of cells in pool	Sample size (number of donors)	Number of (donor, day, experiment) combinations
bulk iPS	2,908	10,736	-	108	-
sc iPS (day0)	1,833	10,840	9,661	111	136
sc mesendo	1,702	10,924	9,809	123	224
sc defendo	1,342	10,901	10,187	116	238
sc day1	1,181	10,787	9,443	111	138
sc day3	631	10,765	8,485	108	127

Supplementary Table S6. Associations between eQTL variants and differentiation progress. Related to Fig. 3B. Results of association tests between identified eQTL (iPSC, mesendo,defendo) with differentiation progress. Coefficients and p-values of the tests are provided. This table is supplied as an external data file.

Supplementary Table S7. Associations between discovered marker genes and differentiation progress. Related to Fig. 3C. Results of association tests between the 38 significantly associated genes (FDR < 10%) (“candidate_marker_gene”) and differentiation progress. Coefficients and nominal p-values for all tests are provided. The column heading suffix (“_all_lines”, “_female_lines”, “_male_lines”) indicates the set of cell lines in which the association test was performed. The chromosome on which each gene is located is also provided. This table is supplied as an external data file.

Supplementary Table S8. Coexpression clusters. List of genes (HGNC symbols) and their corresponding coexpression cluster. This table is supplied as external data file.

Supplementary Table S9. Gene ontology (GO) enrichments for all clusters (Fisher’s exact test). Column key: ‘cluster_label’: cluster label, ‘GO’: GO term ID number, ‘NS’: GO term category, ‘enrichment’: whether it is an enrichment (e) or depletion (p), ‘name’: full name of the GO term, ‘ratio_in_study’: ratio of proteins in the cluster that are annotated with this GO term, ‘ratio_in_pop’: ratio of all proteins that are annotated with this GO term, ‘p_uncorrected’: raw p-value from Fisher’s exact test, ‘depth’: depth of GO term in the GO tree, ‘study_count’: number of proteins in the cluster annotated with this GO term, ‘p_fdr_bh’: p-value after correction for multiple testing by Benjamini-Hochberg. This table is supplied as an external data file.

Supplementary Table S10. Enrichments of transcription factor binding in coexpression clusters. The ChEA 2016 database (Lachmann et al. 2010) was used to identify transcription factor target genes.

Supplementary Table S11. Functional annotation of clusters. See Tables S9,S10 for supporting GO and ChIP-seq enrichment data.

Cluster label	Functional annotation
0	Respiration
10	G1/S transition
28	Sterol biosynthesis
30	G2/M transition

Supplementary Table S12. GWAS tagging results. For the joint set of eQTL identified at iPSC, mesendo, defendo ($r^2 > 0.8$). This table is supplied as external data file.

Supplementary Table S13. GxE results by ASE analysis.

S13a. Results from linear test as described in (1,3) from **Methods**, *ASE association tests with cellular factors*.

S13b. For pseudotime only, including quadratic pseudotime (2).

S13c. For all factors, including pseudotime as a covariate (4).

S13d. Non linear interactions, including pseudotime and another factor (5). These tables are supplied as external data files with fields defined below.

Table field	Description
ensembl_gene_id	Ensembl ID (Ensembl version 75)
snp_id	Lead variant, SNP ID in the format [chromosome]_[position]_[reference]_[alternative allele]
pval	Nominal P-value
coef	Interaction effect size
ncells	Number of cells considered for ASE
index	Unique eQTL (SNP-gene pair) identifier in the format ([ensembl_gene_id], [snp_id])
mean_ase	Average ASE
factor (a,b,c) or factor1 & factor2 (d)	Factor tested (those can be pseudotime, G2_M_transition, sterol_biosynthesis, respiration, G1_S_transition)

Supplementary Table S14. Variance component results. Related to **Fig. 1B**. The variance components of cell line, experiment, and time point are provided.

Supplementary Table S15. Antibodies used for CHIP-seq experiments.

Antibody raised against	Catalogue number	Company
Histone H3	ab1791	Abcam
Histone H3 (tri methyl K4)	ab8580	Abcam
Histone H3 (tri methyl K27)	C15200181 (MAb-181-050)	Diagenode
Histone H3 (mono methyl K4)	ab8895	Abcam
Histone H3 (acetyl K27)	ab4729	Abcam
Histone H3 (tri methyl K36)	ab9050	Abcam

Supplemental References

- Haghverdi, Laleh, Maren Büttner, F. Alexander Wolf, Florian Buettner, and Fabian J. Theis. 2016. "Diffusion Pseudotime Robustly Reconstructs Lineage Branching." *Nature Methods* 13 (10): 845–48.
- Lachmann, Alexander, Huilei Xu, Jayanth Krishnan, Seth I. Berger, Amin R. Mazloom, and Avi Ma'ayan. 2010. "ChEA: Transcription Factor Regulation Inferred from Integrating Genome-Wide ChIP-X Experiments." *Bioinformatics* 26 (19): 2438–44.
- Touboul, Thomas, Nicholas R. F. Hannan, Sébastien Corbineau, Amélie Martinez, Clémence Martinet, Sophie Branchereau, Sylvie Mainot, et al. 2010. "Generation of Functional Hepatocytes from Human Embryonic Stem Cells under Chemically Defined Conditions That Recapitulate Liver Development." *Hepatology* 51 (5): 1754–65.