Single-Cell Profiling of AKI in a Murine Model Reveals Novel Transcriptional Signatures, Profibrotic Phenotype, and Epithelial-to-Stromal Crosstalk

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ABSTRACT

Background Current management of AKI, a potentially fatal disorder that can also initiate or exacerbate CKD, is merely supportive. Therefore, deeper understanding of the molecular pathways perturbed in AKI is needed to identify targets with potential to lead to improved treatment.

Methods We performed single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNA-seq) with the clinically relevant unilateral ischemia-reperfusion murine model of AKI at days 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, and 14 after AKI onset. Using real-time quantitative PCR, immunofluorescence, Western blotting, and both chromogenic and single-molecule in situ hybridizations, we validated AKI signatures in multiple experiments.

Results Our findings show the time course of changing gene expression patterns for multiple AKI stages and all renal cell types. We observed elevated expression of crucial injury response factors—including kidney injury molecule-1 (Kim1), lipocalin 2 (Lcn2), and keratin 8 (Krt8)—and of several novel genes (Ahnak, Sh3bg1r3, and Col18a1) not previously examined in kidney pathologies. AKI induced proximal tubule dedifferentiation, with a pronounced nephrogenic signature represented by Sox4 and Cd24a. Moreover, AKI caused the formation of “mixed-identity cells” (expressing markers of different renal cell types) that are normally seen only during early kidney development. The injured tubules acquired a proinflammatory and profibrotic phenotype; moreover, AKI dramatically modified ligand-receptor crosstalk, with potential pathologic epithelial-to-stromal interactions. Advancing age in AKI onset was associated with maladaptive response and kidney fibrosis.

Conclusions The scRNA-seq, comprehensive, cell-specific profiles provide a valuable resource for examining molecular pathways that are perturbed in AKI. The results fully define AKI-associated dedifferentiation programs, potential pathologic ligand-receptor crosstalk, novel genes, and the improved injury response in younger mice, and highlight potential targets of kidney injury.

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AKI is a group of syndromes characterized by abrupt renal-function decline associated with pronounced mortality, comorbidities in other organs, and increasing hospitalization trends.1–4 Moreover, AKI episodes can initiate or exacerbate CKD, a debilitating condition with limited therapeutic options, which could progress to ESKD.5–7 Thus, examining the molecular targets underlying early AKI response is paramount for treatment development.

Single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNA-seq) represents a powerful, unbiased approach to dissect cell-specific transcriptome changes in the developing and adult kidney, both human and murine.8–17

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A recent scRNA-seq report delineated the transcriptional signatures of resident renal macrophages in multiple species. Several studies revealed the cell-specific gene expression changes defining renal pathologies, including diabetic kidney disease and allograft rejection. Bulk RNA-seq examined AKI progression and renal fibrosis; however, scRNA-seq might help identify cell-specific molecular targets of AKI.

This study aimed to create a comprehensive atlas of single-cell transcriptional changes of AKI response in the clinically relevant unilateral ischemia/reperfusion (UIR) model, inducing severe renal injury without significant mortality. The observed transcriptional changes were reproduced using specific gene and protein expression analyses. We report potential novel AKI markers, mixed identities, and a profibrotic phenotype in the injured tubules. Consistent with a recent report, we observed a widespread proinflammatory phenotype in multiple injured tubular segments. Moreover, we revealed potential AKI-induced, epithelial-to-stromal crosstalk, which supports the role of proximal tubules in orchestrating fibrosis. We also examined the age effect on AKI response, finding that younger mice recover whereas the older mice develop fibrosis after identical UIR.

**METHODS**

**Animals**

The Institutional Care and Use Committee of Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center reviewed and approved all animal procedures used in this study. UIR was induced via atraumatic left renal pedicle clamping for 30 minutes at 37°C in 4-week-old, male, Swiss-Webster (CFW) mice, and the kidneys were harvested at day 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, and 14 after the UIR (n=1 per day 1, 2, and 4; n=2 per day 7, 11, and 14) for scRNA-seq and histologic verification. As we and others observed, the contralateral kidney, although not injured directly, undergoes the compensatory changes, including proteo-metabolomic compensation for the injured kidney. Thus, kidneys harvested from the naive mice of the same strain and age were used as controls. Validations were performed on an additional set of animals treated with the identical UIR procedure (n=3–6 per group). For examining the effects of age on the AKI outcome, the equivalent UIR was induced in the 10-week-old, male, Swiss-Webster mice, and the kidneys were harvested at UIR day 1, 7, and 14 (n=4 per group).

**Single-Cell Suspension Preparation and scRNA-seq Procedure**

The 4-week-old, male, CFW mice treated with the UIR procedure were intraperitoneally injected with 100 μl heparin (100 U/ml), anesthetized in an isoflurane chamber, and euthanized via exsanguination followed by cervical dislocation at day 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, and 14 after the UIR (n=1–2 per group). The kidneys were perfused with ice-cold Dulbecco PBS (DPBS) via the aorta before harvesting to remove red blood cells (RBCs), and the left (injured) and the right (contralateral) kidneys were suspended by centrifugation at 350 g for 5 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant was discarded, and the pellets were resuspended in 100 μl PBS/BSA. The cells were visualized if >30% were RBC, the RBC lysis step was performed: 1 ml of RBC lysis buffer (R7757; Sigma) was added, the cells were triturated 20X with a 1-ml pipet, and the cells were then incubated for 2 minutes on ice. Ice-cold PBS/BSA (12 ml) was then added to dilute the RBC lysis buffer. If no RBC lysis was necessary, cells were pelleted by centrifugation at 350 x g for 5 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant was then discarded, and the cells were resuspended in 2 ml PBS/BSA. Cells were analyzed with a hemocytometer using trypan blue and the concentration was adjusted to 100,000 cells/ml for the droplet-based scRNA-seq procedure (DropSeq) based on a protocol from Macosko et al.

The remaining tissue slices from each kidney were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in PBS overnight (O/N) at 4°C.
**Figure 1.** scRNA-seq reveals proximal tubule dedifferentiation and mixed-identity cells in the ischemia reperfusion–induced AKI. (A) UIR procedure scheme 1. (B) The experimental timeline. (C) UMAP plots show the renal cell populations in the control and UIR day 1. UIR resulted in substantial reduction of mature proximal tubule population. (D) CISH validates the AKI-induced proximal tubule dedifferentiation. The differentiated proximal tubule marker Slc34a1 is abundantly expressed in the control kidney and dramatically
4°C, paraffin embedded for histologic assessment, and snap frozen in liquid nitrogen for the molecular analysis. The validation animals (n=3–4 per group) treated with the identical UIR protocol were harvested at the same time points (day 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, and 14), the kidney tissue was fixed in 4% PFA O/N at 4°C, and then snap frozen in liquid nitrogen for the further analysis.

**scRNA-seq Data Analysis**

The generated cDNA libraries were quantified using an hsDNA chip and were sequenced on one flow cell (about 300 million reads) per sample. The raw fastqs were processed by aligning read2 to the mm10 genome using bowtie2-2.2.7 using the -k 1 option. The aligned reads were tagged with their corresponding unique molecular identifier and barcode from read1. Each aligned read was tagged with its gene name. An expression matrix was generated by counting the number of unique molecular identifiers per gene per cell. The total number of 54,730 cells was analyzed (control, 6736; day 1, 3574; day 2, 4110; day 4, 6415; day 7, 8772, day 11, 10,713; day 14, 14,410).

Cell-type clusters and markers genes were identified using the R version 3.6.1 library Seurat version 3.1.0. All clustering was unsupervised, without driver genes. The influence of the number of unique molecular identifiers was minimized by regression within the ScaleData function. Initial cell filtering selected cells that expressed >500 genes. Genes included in the analysis were expressed in a minimum of three cells. Only one read per cell was needed for a gene to be counted as expressed per cell. The resulting gene expression matrix was normalized to 10,000 molecules per cell and log transformed. Cells containing high percentages of mitochondrial, >30%, and hemoglobin genes, >0.025%, were filtered out. Genes with the highest variability among cells were used for principal component analysis. Cell clusters were determined by the Louvain algorithm by calculating k-nearest neighbors and constructing a shared nearest neighbor graph, with the most common resolution set at 0.7. Dimension reduction was performed using the Python implementation of Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP), using significant principal components determined by JackStraw plot. Marker genes were determined for each cluster using the Wilcoxon rank sum test within the FindAllMarkers function, using genes expressed in a minimum of 10% of cells and a fold-change threshold of 1.3. Over/under clustering was verified via gene expression heatmaps. For the highly variable genes, the mean.var.plot selection method was used within the FindVariableFeature function, with the cutoffs for the mean at (0.0125,3) and dispersion (0.5,Inf), which resulted in approximately 2000 variable features.

The integrative, all-time-point analysis of renal cell populations was deposited to the interactive website (https://research.cchmc.org/PotterLab/scIRI/). The trajectory analysis was performed on the control and UIR day 1, 4, 7, and 14 single-cell suspensions using Monocle2. Heatmaps characterizing the mixed-identity-cells cluster were generated by comparing relative gene expression between the UIR day 1 renal cell populations (Figure 1F). To address the potential influence of multicell droplets within the dataset, the DoubleDecon algorithm was used to filter out doublets. The original Seurat object from the day 1 UIR dataset was converted to the DoubleDecon format and processed using the mouse species, rhop set to 1.2, the number of synthetic doublets made set at 200, and only 50 set to false. This found 697 cells, called doublets. These doublets were removed from the dataset and the filtered cells were reprocessed as previously described. Even after doublet removal, the multilineage population remained. To address the potential ambient RNA influence, single-molecule fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH; also known as RNAscope) was counterstained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) staining of DNA and nuclei content, which helped to identify the single cells exhibiting mixed transcriptional identities.

Heatmaps characterizing the global injury–induced gene expression changes were generated by comparing genes elevated in the UIR day 1 and 4 “proximal tubules,” “injured proximal tubules” (“injured prox”), and “mixed-identity cells” to the normal proximal tubules. The separate heatmap was generated to demonstrate the injury-induced transcription factors, particularly renal developmental genes.

Putative signaling interactions between proximal tubules, injured proximal tubules, stromal cells, and mixed-identity cells were assessed. Potential receptor-ligand interactions were found by pairing a cell type expressing a ligand with a cell type expressing its receptor pair. A receptor or ligand was considered expressed in a cell type if it had an average normalized expression of >0.25. Receptor-ligand pairs were determined using the curated receptor-ligand database by the
Figure 2. AKI induces reactivation of the renal developmental program in the adult kidney. (A) Representative images of Umod (red), Slc34a1 (purple), and DAPI (blue) RNAscope. Note the ectopic expression of the loop of Henle marker gene Umod in the Slc34a1-positive tubules shown with the yellow pointers. Original magnification, ×60, 0.03 μm Nyquist zoom, scale 10 μm, maximal intensity projection from approximately 6-μm Z-stacks. (B and C) Imaris quantification of Umod and Aqp2 transcripts in the Slc34a1-positive UIR
RIKEN FANTOM5 project. Receptor-ligand pairings for each cell type were visualized by a chord diagram using the R package circlize.

Differential gene expression between control proximal tubules, injured proximal tubules, and mixed-identity cells was determined by Wilcoxon rank sum test within the Seurat FindMarkers function, using a log fold-change threshold of 0.5 and an adjusted P value cutoff of 0.01. Venn diagrams were prepared with the R package VennDiagram.

Real-Time Quantitative PCR
Gene expression changes identified by scRNA-seq were validated using real-time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR). Three to six mice from the original scRNA-seq cohort and the additional validation cohort were used per each group. Total RNA was isolated from the homogenized whole-kidney lysates with RNA Stat-60 extraction reagent (CS-111; Amsbio) and purified using the GeneJET RNA purification kit (KO732; Thermo Fisher Scientific). The cDNA was synthesized with the iScript Reverse Transcription Supermix (1708841; Bio-Rad). qPCR was performed with TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix (4304437; Thermo Fisher Scientific) on the Applied Biosystems QuantStudio 3 Real-Time PCR system. The details of the TaqMan primers are presented in Supplemental Table 1. The reported Ct values are the mean of two replicates of the same cDNA sample. The target-gene Ct values were normalized to the eukaryotic 18S ribosomal RNA endogenous control and presented as the fold change.

Western Blotting
We validated the RNA expression changes detected by the scRNA-seq with Western blots. Three to six mice from the original scRNA-seq cohort and the additional validation cohort were used per each group. Total protein was extracted from the homogenized whole-kidney lysates using the M-PER Mammalian Protein Extraction Reagent (78501; Thermo Fisher Scientific) supplemented with protease (78430; Thermo Fisher Scientific) and phosphatase (10 mM sodium orthovanadate) inhibitors. Protein (10 μg) was separated on 4%–12% SDS-PAGE, transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membrane, blocked with the Odyssey Blocking Buffer (927–40000; LI-COR), and incubated with the target-recognizing primary antibodies (AF1817, 0.25 μg/ml, kidney injury molecule-1 [KIM1], goat; R&D Systems; JM-3819-100, 0.5 μg/ml, lipocalin 2 [Lcn2], rabbit; MBL; AF114, 0.1 μg/ml, Cd45, goat; R&D Systems) O/N at 4°C. On the next day, the membranes were washed with Tris-buffered saline with 0.02% Tween 20 and incubated with the secondary fluorescent antibodies for 1 hour at room temperature (RT) in the darkness. The target protein levels were normalized to the endogenous control (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, mouse, MAB374, 1:500; Millipore Sigma). The membranes were scanned on the LI-COR Odyssey CLx imaging system.

Chromogenic In Situ Hybridization
Chromogenic in situ hybridization (CISH) riboprobes were generated from the genomic DNA or cDNA with PCR and labeled with digoxigenin (DIG) using the DIG RNA Labeling Mix (11277073910; Roche) by in vitro transcription, and the primer sequences are listed in Supplemental Table 1. Primer specificity was checked with Basic Local Alignment Search Tool analysis. PFA-fixed, paraffin-embedded, 6-μm kidney sections were subjected to the CISH protocol as previously described. On day 1, deparaffinated and dehydrated sections were incubated with Proteinase K (1 μg/ml) for 30 minutes at 37°C, fixed in 4% PFA for 30 minutes at RT, acetylated in 0.25% acetic anhydride, and hybridized for 14–16 hours at 70°C with the antisense riboprobes. Sense riboprobes were used for the negative controls. All day-1 procedures were performed in ribonuclease-free conditions. On the second day, sections underwent a series of saline sodium citrate buffer washes and were incubated with the anti-DIG-AP Fab fragments (11093274910, 1:1000; Roche) O/N at 4°C, followed by a series of posthybridization washes and color development with BM Purple (11442074001; Roche). Color-development time varied from several hours to 3–4 days, depending on the target gene expression levels. For the immunofluorescence (IF) colabeling, the protocol was modified by adding the primary antibody recognizing the target (EP1628Y, 1:100, keratin 8 [Krt8], rabbit; Abcam; sc-25,287, 1:50, Aqp1, mouse; Santa Cruz) to the anti-DIG-AP antibody mixture and incubating O/N at 4°C. The next day, the sections were incubated with the fluorescent secondary antibodies for 1 hour at RT in darkness, followed by the posthybridization washes and color development, according to the CISH protocol. DAPI (62248, 1:1000; Thermo Fisher Scientific) treatment for nuclei labeling was performed after the color development; the sections were mounted with Vectashield Antifade Mounting Medium (H-1000; Vector Laboratories). For the double CISH/IF staining, treatment with the antisense riboprobe and secondary antibodies only was used as the negative control. For the immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining, the sections were subjected to the endogenous peroxidase quenching, blocking, and primary antibody incubation (ab64064, 1:100, Cd24a, day 1 versus control tubules, 12 Z-stacks (50–70 tubules) per group, t test. ****P<0.0001. Data are presented as the transcript number normalized to the tubule volume. For Umod analysis, three control kidneys (12 Z-stacks per animal) and four UIR day 1 kidneys (12 Z-stacks per animal) from two independent batches were analyzed. (D and E) Feature plots show the elevated Cd24a and Sox4 expression in UIR day 1. (F) CISH shows the elevated Cd24a expression in the UIR day 1 renal tubules. Cortex, purple frames (left); medulla, black frames (right). Related to Supplemental Figures 2–4 and Supplemental Tables 2 and 3. Original magnification, ×40. Scale, 100 μm.
Figure 3. scRNA-seq reveals the transcriptional landscapes of AKI recovery. (A) UMAPs show renal cell populations in the UIR day 2, 4, 7, and 14. Day 11 is shown in Supplemental Figure 3, because it was very similar to day 14. (B) Slc34a1 CISH, UIR day 2, 4, 7, and 14. Slc34a1, a marker of differentiated proximal tubules, showed continued, severely reduced, expression at day 2, which steadily recovered by day 14. Original magnification, ×4; zoom into the cortex, ×40. (C) Kim1 (green), Aqp2 (red), Slc34a1 (purple), DAPI (blue)
rat; Abcam) O/N at 4°C, followed by signal detection with the ImmPRESS reagent kit with DAB substrate. CISH and IHC images were obtained on the Nikon Ti2 wide-field microscope. RGB images of CISH/IHC were taken with an Andor Zyla 4.2 plus camera and a Lumencor LIDA RGB transmitted light source.

Single-Molecule Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (using RNAscope)

RNAscope probes were purchased from Advanced Cell Diagnostics, Inc. and are summarized in Supplemental Table 1. RNAscope was performed with the Multiplex Fluorescent V2 Assay (323100; Advanced Cell Diagnostics, Inc.) on freshly sectioned, PFA-fixed, paraffin-embedded, 6-μm kidney sections according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Briefly, the deparaffinized and dehydrated kidney sections underwent the endogenous peroxidase quenching, heat-induced target retrieval, and protease digestion, followed by incubation with up to three target riboprobes for 2 hours at 40°C. All the aforementioned steps were performed in ribonuclease-free conditions. Next, tyramide signal amplification was performed, according to the manufacturer’s protocol, and conjugated to an Opal dye (PerkinElmer). The sections were treated with DAPI (62248, 1:1000; Thermo Fisher Scientific) and mounted with Vectashield Antifade Mounting Medium (H-1000). The negative controls were treated with the signal amplification reagents, but no target riboprobes, and processed alongside the experimental sections.

Fluorescent Microscopy and Quantitative Image Analysis

The double CISH/IF imaging was performed on a Nikon A1R HD confocal Ti-E microscope using the galvanometric scanner. The CISH signal was captured both using a transmitted light detector, to detect absorption of photons by the chromogenic substrate, and as near-infrared fluorescence of the BM Purple, using a 647-nm laser for excitation and capturing fluorescence data >740 nm with a 740-nm, long-pass filter. Transmitted images of chromogenic substrate are shown in grayscale images and fluorescence of the color development reagent (BM Purple) is shown as color (cyan or magenta).

For the RNAscope, single-transcript quantification, Z-stacks of approximately 6 μm from multiple (nine to 12 per sample) focal planes were obtained on a 60× water immersion objective at Nyquist resolution on the Nikon Ti-E A1R HD confocal with the resonant scanner. The images were processed with NIS-Elements AR 5.2.00 artificial intelligence denoise algorithm (https://www.microscope.healthcare.nikon.com/products/confocal-microscopes/a1hd25-a1rhd25/nis-elements-ai) and stitched into the single image with the NIS-Elements AR stitching tool. All images within an experimental group were obtained with the same optical configuration. We first identified individual renal tubules based on the marker gene expression using the “manual surfaces” algorithm in Bitplane Imaris 9.3.1.4 We then identified the transcripts using the “spots” algorithm, with identical spot diameter and quality used for the experimental groups and the controls. To quantify the transcript number per tubule, we used the Matlab XT function “split spots into surfaces.” We normalized the obtained transcript number to the tubule volume and presented the average of all renal tubules (approximately 50–70 tubules) captured in the image.

Statistical Analyses and Reproducibility

The gene expression changes identified by scRNA-seq were reproduced in a separate cohort of experimental mice of the same strain, age, and sex, treated with the identical UIR procedure. Three to six mice per group were used for the qPCR and Western blot analysis. Data were presented as mean±SEM. To determine the statistical significance, P values were generated using one-way ANOVA with the Bonferroni and Holm test with P<0.05 representing a statistically significant difference. The significance is shown compared with the control group. For the original RNAscope experiments, nine to 12 Z-stack images per animal were analyzed (n=1 animal per time point). For the additional RNAscope mixed-identity-cell validation, 12 Z-stacks per animal (n=3 controls, n=4 UIR day 1, n=2 UIR day 4, n=2 UIR day 14) were used to quantify Slc34a1; Uromodulin (Umod)–positive tubules. Transcript numbers were quantified using Bitplane Imaris 9.3.1, as described above; data were analyzed with t test or one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni and Holm test when comparing the two or multiple conditions, respectively; P<0.05 represented a statistically significant difference. For the correlation analysis, R² was obtained and analyzed with Pearson correlation test; P<0.05 represented a statistical significance. The Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of biologic processes was performed in the ToppGene Suite, with a P-value cutoff of 0.05. The gene clusters enriched in renal cell populations were generated with ToppCluster with Bonferroni correction and a P-value cutoff of 0.05. The ToppCluster analysis graph was generated with the Fruchterman–Reingold graph layout algorithm, showing

RNAscope, UIR day 2, 4, 7, and 14. The injury marker Kim1 showed strong expression at day 2, less expression at day 4, and very little expression at day 7, which returned to normal levels by day 14. Original magnification, ×4, zoom into the cortex, ×60. (D) UMAP shows the integrated, all-time-point analysis of change in renal cell populations over the AKI course. Note the colocalization of renal cell populations from UIR day 1 and 2, outlining the most prominent injury, and UIR day 11 and 14, which reflect AKI recovery and also colocalize with the control. Renal cell populations from the intermediate stages (UIR day 4 and 7) are localized between the “injured” and “recovered” groups. (E) Trajectory analysis of the control, UIR day 1, 4, 7, and 14 renal cell populations shows the transition from injured to recovered renal tubules. Numbers 1 and 2 represent the significant branch points of differentiation. Scale, ×4, 2500 μm; ×40, 100 μm; ×60, 25 μm. Related to Supplemental Figures 5–8 and Supplemental Tables 4 and 5.
Figure 4. **Sox4** and **Cd24a** label the proximal and distal tubule injury. (A) Venn diagram shows the genes elevated in the injured prox at UIR day 1, 2, 4, and 7. Injured proximal tubule gene expression patterns were compared with control proximal tubule. Note 183 overlapping genes highlighted by the red box. (B) Venn diagram shows the genes elevated in the mixed-identity cells at UIR day 1, 2, and 4. Mixed-identity cell gene expression patterns were compared with control proximal tubule. A total of 99 genes overlapping...
individual genes associated with biologic processes enriched in the renal cell population of interest.

RESULTS

scRNA-seq Reveals Proximal Tubule Dedifferentiation and Mixed-Identity Cells in the Ischemia Reperfusion–Induced AKI

scRNA-seq was carried out with the clinically relevant UIR model in Swiss-Webster, 4-week-old male mice at multiple AKI stages (Figure 1, A and B).\(^8,12,16\) Renal cell populations were identified using unsupervised clustering. UMAP plots\(^16\) demonstrated resulting cell clusters, including podocytes, proximal and distal tubules, loop of Henle, intercalated and principal collecting duct compartments, endothelial cells, pericytes, macrophages, T cells, and stromal/pericytes cells (Figure 1C, Supplemental Figure 1A).

AKI caused reduced expression of the mature proximal tubule marker Slc34a1, consistent with dedifferentiation\(^47–49\) and significant elevation of two clinically recognized tubular injury markers, Kim1 (also known as Haver1)\(^50\) and Lcn2\(^51–54\) (Figure 1C, Supplemental Figure 1, A and B). As we and others\(^55–57\) show, Kim1 is predominantly expressed in the injured prox, whereas Lcn2 labels the loop of Henle, distal tubule, and collecting ducts of UIR day 1. These findings were reproduced with CISH and FISH (RNAscope) on an independent validation cohort of 4-week-old UIR mice (Figure 1, D and E, Supplemental Figure 1C).

AKI also elicited the “cell cycle prox” cluster, upregulating cell cycle markers, such as Mki67 (Supplemental Figure 1B). Hematoxylin and eosin staining confirmed the pronounced AKI-induced tubular injury (Supplemental Figure 1D). Thus, we showed that the UIR model comprises all classic AKI features.\(^58,59\)

Functional enrichment GO analysis\(^45\) of proximal tubules in UIR day 1 versus control showed the crucial downregulation of the proximal tubule homeostasis pathways, including transmembrane transport (Slc34a1, Aqp1, Lrp2, Slc7a13, Slc22a6), oxidation-reduction (Slc37a4, Slc25a2, Aco1, Aco2, Gyp2e1, Miox), and fatty acid catabolism (Acdl, Acadm, Cd36, Cpt1a, Crot, Slc27a2) (Supplemental Figure 1E, Supplemental Table 2).\(^60,61\) Conversely, AKI induced apoptotic processes (Acin1, Tnfrsf12a, Clusterin [Clu], Nfkbia, Lgal1, Ctsd), cell cycle regulation (Cond1, Cenl1, Ctnnb1, Pena), granulocyte activation and cytokine response (C3, S100a11, Lcn2, Cstb, Anxa2), and cellular response to oxygen (Mgst1, Gpx3, Aoc1) in the injured prox.

We noticed that AKI caused an elevated level of ectopic gene expression compared with the control, as shown by the heatmaps that demonstrate the relative marker gene expression in the UIR day 1 and normal renal cell populations (Figure 1F, Supplemental Figure 2A). Particularly, UIR day 1 exhibited a unique cluster located between proximal tubules, loop of Henle, distal tubule, and collecting duct on the UMAP, characterized by unexpected overlapping expression of the collecting duct marker Aquaporin 2 (Aqp2)\(^62\) and the loop of Henle marker Umod,\(^63\) along with both proximal (Kim1) and distal (Lcn2) nephron tubule segment injury markers (Supplemental Figure 2, B and C). These mixed-identity cells showed particularly elevated stochastic expression of many differentiated kidney cell type markers, including renal tubule segments (Aqp2, Slc12a3, Slc12a1), activated fibroblasts (Ctgf, Col1a2, Cald1),\(^64–66\) and immune cells (Cd5, Lyz2) (Figure 1F). Doublet removal did not affect the presence and gene expression signature of this cluster, verifying the mixed transcriptional identity (Supplemental Figure 3, Supplemental Table 3). Moreover, this scRNA-seq finding was reproduced in two independent UIR animal cohorts using single-molecule-resolution FISH. RNAscope data revealed UIR induced increase of Umod, Aqp2, Slc12a3, and Slc12a1 transcripts in the Slc34a1-positive tubules, which was verified by Imaris quantification (Figure 2, A–C, Supplemental Figure 4A). Importantly, nuclear DAPI staining verified the presence of multiple renal tubule segment markers within the same cell (Figure 2A, yellow arrows). Quantitative analysis also revealed the significantly declined Slc34a1 expression in the UIR day 1; the experiment specificity was confirmed with the negative control between the time points are highlighted by the red box. (C) qPCR shows Sox4 and Cd24a expression over the AKI course. These nephrogenic genes showed significant elevation at days 1, 2, and 4. n=4–6 animals per group, analyzed with one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni correction. **P<0.01 compared with control. Scale, ×4, 2500 μm; ×40, 100 μm; ×60, 25 μm. (D) Feature plots show cells expressing Slc34a1 (green), Sox4 (red), and both (blue) in UIR day 4 versus control. In the control, very few proximal tubule cells expressed Sox4 (many with Slc34a1, blue dots). In UIR day 4, Sox4 was predominately expressed by injured proximal tubules, showing an inverse relationship with Slc34a1. (E) RNAscope with Slc34a1 (pink), Sox4 (green), and Kim1 (white) probes, and DAPI (blue) in the UIR day 4. In the cortical region of the UIR day 4 kidney, the dedifferentiated proximal tubules, with reduced Slc34a1 expression, showed robust expression of Kim1 and Sox4. Original magnification, ×60, 0.14 μm/px Nyquist zoom, maximal intensity projection from Z-stack; scale, 50 μm. (F) Feature plots show Lcn2 (green), Cd24a (red), and Double (blue) positive cells in UIR day 1 versus control. Whereas Lcn2 and Cd24a showed very weak expression in the control kidney, UIR day 1 showed striking colocalization between Lcn2 and Cd24a in the distal tubule, loop of Henle, and collecting duct. Cd24a was also elevated in the injured proximal tubules and mixed-identity cells. The feature plots show gene expression without color gradient outlining the expression level. (G) RNAscope images show Lcn2 (green) and Cd24a (pink) colocalization at UIR day 1, white pointers. Cd24a is also elevated in Slc34a1-positive (cyan) proximal tubules. DAPI, blue. Original magnification, ×60, 0.21 μm/px Nyquist zoom, maximal intensity projection (MaxIP) from Z-stack; scale, 50 μm. Related to Supplemental Figures 9–12 and Supplemental Table 6.
Figure 5. AKI causes extensive Osteopontin and Keratin signaling in the injured kidney. (A) Feature plots show Spp1 expression in control and UIR day 1 cell populations. Color gradient outlines the expression intensity. (B) Spp1 CISH, control versus UIR day 1. Original magnification, ×4; zoom into the cortex, ×40. Scale, 100 μm. (C) Feature plots show Krt8 expression in control and UIR day 1 cell populations. Color gradient outlines the expression intensity. (D) Combined Spp1 CISH (cyan) and Krt8 Immunofluorescence (red) shows the injury-induced Spp1 and Krt8 elevation in UIR day 1 and 4, resolving by UIR day 14. scRNA-seq-predicted Krt8 elevation is reproduced on the protein level. DAPI (blue), UIR day 1. Original magnification, ×20. Scale, 200 μm. TD, transmitted detector shows the chromogenic Spp1 CISH signal. Related to Supplemental Figure 13.
Figure 6. scRNA-seq reveals novel gene expression signatures of AKI. (A) Feature plots show Sh3bgrl3 and Ahnak expression in UIR day 1 versus control. Note that although both genes are nearly absent in the control proximal tubules and moderately expressed in the control collecting duct, AKI induces their robust elevation in multiple tubular segments. (B) Sh3bgrl3 and Ahnak CISH, UIR day 1 versus control. Note that Ahnak, which is normally expressed mostly in the glomeruli and stroma, is substantially elevated in the injured renal...
AKI Induces Reactivation of the Renal Developmental Program in the Adult Kidney

In addition to the mixed identities, scRNA-seq identified elevated nephrogenic genes in the adult injured kidney. Particularly, AKI caused upregulation of Transcription Factor SRY-related HMG Box-4 (Sox4) (Figure 2D), which is strongly expressed in the developing kidney.69 However, Sox4 had not been previously reported in adult AKI. UIR-treated kidney also elevated Cd24a (Figure 2E), encoding a cell-surface sialylglycoprotein expressed in the uninduced metanephric mesenchyme during nephrogenesis.70 Human CD24 is also implicated in kidney development and tubular epithelial differentiation.71 We validated Cd24a elevation in both cortical and medullary tubules (Figure 2F). Notably, scRNA-seq showed that Sox4 and Cd24a were elevated in multiple tubular compartments, which recapitulates their developing kidney spatial-expression patterns.69,72,73

UIR day 2 showed persistent injury, with continued proximal tubule dedifferentiation, presence of mixed-identity cells, immune infiltration (Figure 3, A–C) and exacerbated tubular damage (Supplemental Figure 5A). Renal tubular injury persisted through UIR day 4 and 7; however, we observed signs of recovery, including increased Slc34a1 and reduced Kim1 levels (Figure 3, A–C). Consistent with the previous work,74 we observed that both time points exhibited a large immune infiltration, represented by macrophages and T cells (Figure 3A). The mixed-identity cells were no longer present at day 7; however, we identified the "dedifferentiated-prox" cluster, marked by the proximal tubular genes (Aqp1, Slc7a12, Cdhn2)75–78 and a strong renal developmental signature, including crucial kidney induction regulators (Sprouty1, Nephronectin, Foxc1, Osr2, Notch2, Jag1) (Supplemental Table 4).72,73,79–83

Both scRNA-seq and RNAscope showed further recovery at UIR day 11 and 14, defined by restored Slc34a1 expression, absent Kim1-positive injured proximal tubules, and decreased immune infiltration (Figure 3, A–C, Supplemental Figure 5, B–D). Injury resolution was confirmed with hematoxylin and eosin staining and analysis of Slc34a1, Kim1, Lcn2, and immune cell marker Cd45 expression over the AKI course (Supplemental Figure 5, A and E–H). Consistent with the scRNA-seq findings, quantitative Imaris analysis showed the significant elevation of double Slc34a1; Umod-positive tubules at day 1 and 4, which resolved at day 14 (Supplemental Figure 6A). Although a small dedifferentiated-prox cluster was still present at UIR day 11, the kidney developmental signature was markedly weaker at this point (Supplemental Table 4); these cells were absent at UIR day 14. Similar to the control, UIR day 14 proximal tubules were enriched with transmembrane transport and metabolic pathways (Supplemental Figure 6B).

The integrative, all-time-point analysis revealed that UIR day 11 and 14 renal cell populations colocalize with the control, outlining the AKI recovery; whereas UIR day 4 and 7 are positioned between the recovered and the most injured (day 1 and 2) time points, highlighting the intermediate stages of AKI response (Figure 3D). The trajectory analysis showed the transition from injured to recovered stages over the AKI course (Figure 3E). Notably, integrated analysis demonstrated enrichment of renal developmental genes—including Cd24a, Sox4, Lhx1, Hes1, Pou3f3, and Hex genes—among the genes exhibiting significant expression level changes over the AKI course (Supplemental Figures 6C and 7A).84–88 Analysis of the UIR day 1 and 4 proximal-tubule and mixed-identity clusters, compared with the normal adult proximal tubules, identified injury-induced gene expression signature, enriched with the apoptotic (Acm1, Clu, Lgals1), proinflammatory (Kim1, Lcn2, S100a9, S100a8), profibrotic (Vimentin [Vim], Cllb2a1, Ezh2), and developmental (Npnt, Sox4, Ch24a, Aqp2) genes (Supplemental Figure 8, Supplemental Table 5). The comprehensive atlas of AKI-induced gene expression changes (shared at https://research.chccmc.org/PorterLab/scIRI/) allows for searching of the target gene spatiotemporal pattern and expression level, which might provide a valuable resource for the community.

Sox4 and Cd24a Label the Proximal and Distal Tubule Injury

Next, we examined the gene expression signature marking the proximal tubule injury over the AKI course. We performed differential analysis of genes elevated in the injured prox compared with control proximal tubules at UIR days 1, 2, 4, and 7, and identified 183 overlapping genes, including Cd24a and Sox4 (Figure 4A, Supplemental Table 6). The shared genes were also enriched with proinflammatory pathways, such as leukocyte activation and degranulation (Lcn2, Lgals1, Anxa2, S100a11, Cstb) and viral processes (Kim1, Ifi27, Cd74, Anxa2).
Figure 7. scRNA-seq identifies novel epithelial-to-stromal interactions in adult AKI. (A) Circos plot of ligand-receptor interactions between the proximal (brown) and distal (blue) tubules, the stromal cells (green), and the stromal/pericyte cells (purple) in the normal kidney. The populations producing the putative ligand are labeled; directions of predicted ligand-receptor interactions are shown with the sharp ends of the arrows. The names of all putative ligands and receptors with respect to the cell populations are available in...
Importantly, AKI elicited a persistent IFN-response signature (Ifi27, Ifi12, Ifi3, Ifitm3, Ifi44), not only in the injured proximal tubules, but also in the collecting ducts and distal tubules (Supplemental Table 2). Differential analysis of the genes elevated in the mixed-identity cells over the control proximal tubules at UIR days 1, 2, and 4 identified 99 common genes, including Umod (loop of Henle) and Aqp2 (collecting duct) (Figure 4B, Supplemental Table 6). GO analysis revealed elevation of cytokine response (Ifi27, Ifitm3, Anxa2, Lcn2), vesicle fusion (Sparc, Tubb5, Tagln2, Lgals3), and regulation of programed cell death (Clu, Nfkbia, Ubb, Pea15a, Lgals1, Cisd) (Supplemental Figure 9A). Importantly, AKI elicited abundant Clu upregulation in many injured kidney compartments (Supplemental Table 2), which might play a protective role. Previously reported urinary Clu as a kidney injury marker, along with cystatin C and β2-microglobulin, two other AKI-induced genes identified by scRNA-seq (Supplemental Tables 2 and 6). Notably, ToppCluster analysis of the genes shared by the mixed-identity cells at UIR day 1, 2, and 4 identified both Cld24a and Sox4 (Supplemental Figure 9B). pPCR performed on an independent animal cohort validated the injury-induced elevation of Cld24a and Sox4 shown by scRNA-seq, which reversed by UIR day 14 (Figure 4C).

We further examined the developmental gene expression in the adult injured kidney and found that Sox4 displayed a strong inverse relationship with Slc34a1 starting at UIR day 4, when the injury resolution begins (Figure 4D). Quantitative RNAscope analysis revealed Sox4 was abundantly enriched in the proximal tubules at UIR days 1 and 2; however, it was predominantly confined to the remaining Kim1-positive injured proximal tubules at UIR days 4 and 7, with a substantial difference between Sox4 transcript number in the Kim1- versus Slc34a1- enriched proximal tubules (Figure 4E, Supplemental Figure 9, C and D), demonstrating Sox4 labels proximal tubule dedifferentiation.

Next, we noticed the striking overlap between Cld24a and Lcn2 in the loop of Henle, distal tubule, and collecting duct of the UIR-treated kidney, with significant correlation between Cld24a and Lcn2 transcript numbers (Figure 4, F and G, Supplemental Figure 10, A and B). Previous work and we demonstrated the injured proximal tubules also upregulated Cld24a, which was validated with RNAscope (Supplemental Figure 10C). However, quantitative analysis revealed Cld24a is substantially more enriched in the Lcn2-positive tubules than in the Slc34a1-positive proximal tubules throughout the AKI response (Supplemental Figure 10D), demonstrating that Cld24a primarily marks distal nephron tubule injury in the adult kidney. Importantly, the injury-induced RNA expression changes predicted by scRNA-seq were reproduced on the protein level, as shown by Cld24a IHC (Supplemental Figure 11). Moreover, Western blotting demonstrated significant elevation of CD24 (human Cd24a homolog) in the human kidney biopsy specimens obtained from patients supported by dialysis, compared with those not on dialysis, highlighting the potential significance of reactivation of the injury-induced developmental program (Supplemental Figure 12).

**Novel Gene Expression Signatures of AKI**

scRNA-seq revealed AKI induces striking, widespread upregulation of several genes, including Clu and IFN response genes. Also, AKI caused extensive Spp1 (also known as Osteopontin) upregulation in tubular, stromal, and immune cells, which was validated with CISH (Figure 5, A and B). Consistent with previous work, we observed some normal Spp1 expression, mostly in the distal nephron tubule segment; however, UIR caused widespread Spp1 elevation in both medulla and cortex. Spp1 encodes a secreted phosphoprotein 1 (also known as Osteopontin) essential for bone metabolism and immune system activation, which is implicated in multiple renal pathologies, including diabetic nephropathy, allograft rejection, and renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

Moreover, the pronounced elevation of AKI-induced tubular cytokeratin (Krt7, Krt8, Krt18; Figure 5C, Supplemental Table 2), which is a known marker of epithelial cell stress and tumor progression. Particularly, Krt8 was shown to play a crucial role in RCC. Combined CISH and immunofluorescence revealed that Krt8 transcript elevation was accompanied by increased protein; moreover, some of the tubules exhibited expression of both injury markers (Supplemental Figure 13A). Both Krt8 and Spp1 remained upregulated at UIR day 4 and lowered to the normal levels by day 14 (Figure 5D).

Our dataset identified additional novel genes not previously implicated in kidney pathologies. Sh3bg13 encodes a SH3 domain-binding protein 1, associated with guanosine 5’-triphosphatase, oxidoreductase, and antiapoptotic activity.
Figure 8. Increasing onset age exacerbates AKI outcome. (A) Experimental outline. (B) qPCR shows the fibrosis markers Vim, Col1a1, and Fn1 expression over the AKI course, n=4–6 per group, t test, 4 weeks day 7 versus 10 weeks day 7, 4 weeks day 14 versus 10 weeks day 14. *P<0.05, **P<0.01. (C) Masson trichrome staining shows fibrotic remodeling in the 10-week-old mice at UIR day 14. Note the abundant fibrotic remodeling (blue color on the Masson trichrome staining, yellow pointers) in the UIR day 14 of older mice, while UIR day 14 younger mice exhibit normal kidney histology. Original magnification, ×40. Scale, 100 μm. (D–F) qPCR shows Slc34a1, Sox4,
The control kidney exhibited very low levels of Sh3bgrl3, whereas it was highly enriched in all tubular segments in UIR day 1 (Figure 6, A and B). Ahnak encodes the neuroblast differentiation-associated protein AHNAK, involved in pathogenesis of Miyoshi muscular dystrophy and tumor metastasis via TGF-β-induced, epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. Both scRNA-seq and CISH showed that Ahnak is present in the control podocytes, endothelium, and stroma with minor collecting duct expression, whereas UIR caused marked Ahnak elevation in multiple tubular and stromal compartments (Figure 6, A and B, Supplemental Figure 13B).

AKI also caused elevation of Myh9, encoding a nonmuscle myosin involved in cell motility, shape maintenance, and cytotkinesis (Figure 5C). As we and others show, normal adult kidney moderately expresses Myh9 in the glomeruli, endothelium, and stroma; Myh9 is essentially absent in normal proximal tubules (Figure 5D). However, AKI caused striking Myh9 elevation in all renal tubules and glomeruli at UIR days 1 and 2 (Figure 6, C and D). Combined CISH/immunofluorescence validated AKI-induced Myh9 elevation within Aqp1-positive proximal tubules, not detectable in the control (Figure 6E).

qPCR on the validation cohort reproduced scRNA-seq-predicted Sh3bgrl3, Ahnak, and Myh9 upregulation, revealing the significant injury-induced elevation at UIR days 1, 2, and 4, which reversed by day 14 (Figure 6F).

scRNA-seq Identified AKI-Induced Fibrotic Proximal Tubule Phenotype and Novel Epithelial-to-Stromal Interactions

Next, we examined how AKI affects cell-to-cell communication in the kidney. We paired the cells enriched with ligand to the cells enriched for the corresponding receptor. We found the control proximal and distal tubules and the stromal cells might interact via calmodulin (Calm1, Calm2, Calm3), growth factor (Egf, Fgf1, Hbegf, Vegfα, Mdk, Lgfbp4), and lipid metabolism (Lpl, Lrtp1, Psp) signaling (Figure 7A, Supplemental Table 7). We also found the stromal cells might influence proximal tubules via collagen signaling, because the stromal cells were enriched with Col1a1/1a2, Col3a1, Col4a1/4a5, and Col18a1, while the proximal tubules expressed their receptors. Our data also highlights potential pericyte-to-proximal tubule interactions via collagen, nidogen (Nid1, Nid2), matrix metalloproteinase (Timp2), and calmodulin signaling.

We then examined UIR day 4 as an intermediate injury response time point. Ligand-receptor analysis revealed a dramatic increase in the interactions between renal cell populations, particularly extracellular matrix signaling by the injured epithelial cells (Figure 7B, Supplemental Table 7). We observed that injured proximal tubules and mixed-identity cells elevated Vim, an activated fibroblast marker associated with epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and kidney fibrosis (Supplemental Figure 13C). Moreover, we found the Vim receptor encoding gene Cd44 was expressed in the stromal cells, suggesting pathologic tubular-to-stromal crosstalk (Figure 7B, Supplemental Table 7). Cd44 was also enriched in the injured proximal tubules and mixed-identity populations, suggesting injured renal epithelial cells not only interact with stromal cells, but crosstalk with each other.

Interestingly, we observed that AKI induced increase of Col18a1, encoding an extracellular, nonfibrillar basement membrane collagen. We and others show that Col18a1 is normally present mostly in the glomerulus, with some weak expression in the collecting duct (Supplemental Figure 13C). We found remarkable Col18a1 elevation in the injured proximal and distal tubules and the mixed-identity cells; moreover, the Col18a1 receptor encoding genes Gpc4 and Itgb1 were enriched in stromal cells, highlighting another potential epithelial-to-stromal interaction pathway (Figure 7B). These observations were validated by the qPCR and RNAscope, which revealed marked Vim and Col18a1 upregulation within the Scl34a1-positive proximal tubules at UIR day 1, 2, and 4, which later returned to the normal interstitial and periglomerular expression pattern (Figure 7, C and D, Supplemental Figure 13, D–F, Supplemental Videos 1 and 2). Other factors involved in injury-induced epithelial-to-stromal crosstalk included collagens (Col4a1, Col4a3, Col4a4), Lcn2, Ifitm2, Lgals3bp, and Spp1. The complete lists of epithelial-to-stromal interactions are available in the Supplemental Figures 14 and 15 and Supplemental Table 7. The negative controls for used RNAscope probes are provided in Supplemental Figure 16.

Increased Onset Age Exacerbates AKI Outcome

Next, we tested the effects of AKI onset age on the injury outcome. We induced identical UIR in 10-week-old, male, Swiss-Webster mice and revealed that, unlike the younger mice, they develop maladaptive AKI response, outlined by persistent proximal tubule dedifferentiation and unresolved Skhouse, fibrosis marker gene (Col1a1, Vim, Fn1) elevation, and extracellular matrix deposition by UIR day 14 (Figure 8, A–D). Notably, we observed that both Sox4 and Cd24a remained significantly elevated at UIR day 7 and 14 in the older animals compared with the younger ones (Figure 8, E and F). Moreover, Cd24a protein marked the injured renal tubules of the older mice throughout the AKI course, whereas it resolved in the younger animals by UIR day 14 (Figure 8G). Thus, we prove that AKI onset age defines whether the kidney undergoes repair or maladaptive remodeling, and that Sox4 and Cd24a expression over the AKI course, n=4–6 per group, t test, day 7, 4 weeks versus 10 weeks; day 14, 4 weeks versus 10 weeks. *P<0.05, **P<0.01. (G) Cd24a IHC. Note persistent intratubular expression in the UIR 10-week-old mice, resolved in the UIR 4-week-old mice. Original magnification, zoom into the cortex, 40×. Scale, 100 μm. (A) The kidney image is reprinted from ref. 120, with permission from Elsevier.
and $Cd24a$ levels might have a predictive value in determining the AKI outcome.

**DISCUSSION**

In this study, we used scRNA-seq to comprehensively characterize the changing gene expression patterns of all renal cell types after AKI, thereby providing a rich resource for further studies. Examining early AKI stages offers the benefit of detecting potentially reversible changes in the injured cells. Injured tubules showed dramatic dedifferentiation, including the elevation of renal developmental genes $Sox4$ and $Cd24a$. Of interest, $Six2Cre;Sox4$ mutants develop reduced nephron number and early ESKD. Further, $Sox4$ is implicated in numerous human malignancies, including RCC. $Sox4$ also drives the expression of embryonic genes in an epidermis wound model, suggesting similar function in AKI proximal tubule dedifferentiation. Whereas $Sox4$ expression marked the proximal tubule, the expression of the embryonic gene $Cd24a$–$marked$ distal nephron tubule segments. Importantly, $Cd24a$ elevation was detected in patients with CKD who were maintained on dialysis.

The scRNA-seq and RNAscope also identified the mixed-identity cells at multiple stages of AKI response. Cellular plasticity in the adult renal cells, particularly expression of the collecting duct marker $Aqp2$ in the $Skl34a1$-positive tubules, might indicate the significant AKI-induced dedifferentiation in the injured kidney, because normally it is only observed in early kidney development. To minimize the potential influence of doublets, the presence of mixed-identity cells was verified with the doublet removal analysis which did not affect the presence of this cluster. Moreover, the nuclear DAPI stain was used to identify the ectopic transcript expression within the single cells on the RNAscope data, thus minimizing the influence of ambient RNA on the analysis of injury-induced mixed identity.

scRNA-seq identified several genes previously not recognized in AKI, including a marked intratubular elevation of $Ahnak$, which is a downstream target of the $uPA$-nAChR$\alpha1$ pathway associated with renal fibrosis. Intratubular elevation of $Ahnak$ and other stromal genes—including $Vim$, $Myh9$, and $Col18a1$—showed the mesenchymal phenotype acquired by the injured epithelial cells. Moreover, the scRNA-seq showed a dramatic shift in ligand-receptor crosstalk in the UIR kidney, including potential pathologic epithelial-to-stromal interactions that could contribute to fibrosis.

To ensure data reproducibility, we validated the scRNA-seq-identified transcriptional changes in multiple experiments, including single-molecule-sensitive FISH. The detected transcriptomic changes were also reproduced with protein expression analyses, proving the accompanying translational changes. Importantly, our dataset revealed elevation of several genes, including $Cstb$ and $S100a10$, which were recently reported in the injured proximal tubules using translational profiling, thus crossvalidating the kidney injury signatures.

Increased AKI incidence and worsened outcomes are observed in older patients. In this study, we show that, whereas younger mice recover 2 weeks after UIR, the older mice develop maladaptive fibrotic remodeling, marked by persistent $Sox4$ and $Cd24a$ elevation. Further study of the mechanisms behind the age-related differences in kidney injury recovery, and examining the AKI response in significantly advanced age, could lead to improved therapies that result in a youthful outcome in older patients.

Overall, this study reveals cell-specific transcriptional landscapes of AKI response, strengthening our understanding of AKI molecular genetics and highlighting potential cellular and molecular targets of kidney injury.

**DISCLOSURES**

P. Devarajan has the patent “NGAL as a biomarker of kidney injury” licensed. All remaining authors have nothing to disclose.

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Dr. Valeria Rudman-Melnick, Mr. Mike Adam, and Dr. S. Steven Potter prepared the manuscript; Dr. Valeria Rudman-Melnick assembled figures; Mr. Andrew Potter did kidney dissociation and scRNA-seq; Mr. Mike Adam analyzed the scRNA-seq data; Dr. Qing Ma and Dr. Valeria Rudman-Melnick induced UIR; Dr. Valeria Rudman-Melnick, Mr. Mike Adam, Dr. Prasad Devarajan, and Dr. S. Steven Potter developed experimental strategy and analyzed results; Dr. Valeria Rudman-Melnick, Mr. Saagar M. Chokshi, and Dr. Qing Ma did validation experiments; Dr. Meredith P. Schuh and Dr. J. Matthew Kofron provided guidance for imaging and RNAscope data analysis; and Dr. Keri A. Drake helped to cover the sequencing costs.

**DATA SHARING STATEMENT**

The scRNA-seq data were deposited at the Gene Expression Omnibus under accession number GSE139506. The integrative all-time-point analysis was deposited to https://research.cchmc.org/PotterLab/scIRI/. Further information and requests for resources and reagents should be directed to and will be fulfilled by the lead contact, Dr. S. Steven Potter (Steve.Potter@cchmc.org).

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

This article contains the following supplemental material online at http://jasn.asnjournals.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1681/ASN.2020010052/-/DS Supplemental.
Supplemental Figure 1. UIR induced proximal tubule dedifferentiation, tubular damage and gene expression changes.
Supplemental Figure 2. AKI results in formation of the mixed identity cells in the adult kidney.
Supplemental Figure 3. Doublet removal does not affect the mixed identity cells presence.
Supplemental Figure 4. UIR induces quantitative changes in mixed identity and proximal tubular dedifferentiation.
Supplemental Figure 5. AKI persists through UIR day 4 and 7 and resolves by UIR day 14.
Supplemental Figure 6. AKI induced unique gene expression signatures in the injured proximal tubules and mixed identity cells.
Supplemental Figure 7. The integrated analysis reveals changes in transcription factor expression over AKI response.
Supplemental Figure 8. Injury induced gene expression analysis reveals enrichment of apoptotic, pro-fibrotic and developmental factors in the UIR induced proximal tubules and mixed identity cells.
Supplemental Figure 9. Sox4 labels proximal tubules dedifferentiation throughout the AKI course.
Supplemental Figure 10. Cldn4 marks distal nephron tubule segment injury and correlates with Lcn2.
Supplemental Figure 11. UIR day 1 exhibits marked Cldn4 protein elevation in the cortical and medullary tubules.
Supplemental Figure 12. Validation of AKI induced genes in the human kidney samples.
Supplemental Figure 13. Pro-fibrotic signaling in the injured kidney.
Supplemental Figure 14. Epithelial-to-stromal crosstalk in the normal kidney.
Supplemental Figure 15. Epithelial-to-stromal crosstalk in the UIR day 4.
Supplemental Figure 16. Negative controls for Sox4, Cldn4a, Lcn2, Klim1, Slc34a1, Vim, Col18a1 RNAseq probes.
Supplemental Table 1. qPCR primers, riboprobes, CISH probe primer sequences.
Supplemental Table 2. UIR day 1 versus control gene expression analysis.
Supplemental Table 3. UIR day 1 marker gene after doublet removal.
Supplemental Table 4. The "dedifferentiated prox" UIR day 7 and 11 marker gene.
Supplemental Table 5. Analysis of AKI induced gene expression changes in the injured proximal tubules and mixed identity cells.
Supplemental Table 6. Differential analysis of genes elevated in the "injured prox" and "mixed identity cells" compared with the control over the AKI course.
Supplemental Table 7. Receptor-ligand interactions in control and UIR day 4 kidney.
Supplemental Table 8. RNAseq control proximal tubule, Vim (green), Col18a1 (red), Slc34a1 (purple), 60x Nyquist zoom 0.07 μm/pix, scale 20 μm. Related to Figure 7.
Supplemental Table 9. RNAseq UIR day 1 proximal tubule, Vim (green), Col18a1 (red), Slc34a1 (purple), 60x Nyquist zoom 0.07 μm/pix, scale 20 μm. Related to Figure 7. Note elevated Vim and Col18a1 in the Slc34a1 positive tubule.

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Supplemental Information

Single Cell Profiling of Acute Kidney Injury Reveals Novel Transcriptional Signatures, Pro-Fibrotic Phenotype and Epithelial-to-Stromal Crosstalk

Valeria Rudman-Melnick, Mike Adam, Andrew Potter, Saagar M. Chokshi, Qing Ma, Keri A. Drake, Meredith P. Schuh, J. Matthew Kofron, Prasad Devarajan and S. Steven Potter
Supplemental Figures

**Supplemental Figure 1.** UIR induced proximal tubule dedifferentiation, tubular damage and gene expression changes.

**Supplemental Figure 2.** AKI results in formation of the Mixed Identity Cells in the adult kidney.

**Supplemental Figure 3.** Doublet removal does not affect the Mixed Identity Cells presence.

**Supplemental Figure 4.** UIR induces quantitative changes in mixed identity and proximal tubular dedifferentiation.

**Supplemental Figure 5.** AKI persists through UIR Day 4 and 7 and resolves by UIR Day 14.

**Supplemental Figure 6.** AKI induced unique gene expression signatures in the Injured Proximal tubules and Mixed Identity Cells.

**Supplemental Figure 7.** The integrated analysis reveals changes in transcription factor expression over AKI response.

**Supplemental Figure 8.** Injury induced gene expression analysis reveals enrichment of apoptotic, pro-fibrotic and developmental factors in the UIR induced proximal tubules and mixed identity cells.

**Supplemental Figure 9.** *Sox4* labels proximal tubules dedifferentiation throughout the AKI course.

**Supplemental Figure 10.** *Cd24a* marks distal nephron tubule segment injury and correlates with *Lcn2*.

**Supplemental Figure 11.** UIR Day 1 exhibits marked *Cd24a* protein elevation in the cortical and medullary tubules.

**Supplemental Figure 12.** Validation of AKI induced genes in the human kidney samples.

**Supplemental Figure 13.** Pro-fibrotic signaling in the injured kidney.

**Supplemental Figure 14.** Epithelial-to-Stromal crosstalk in the normal kidney.

**Supplemental Figure 15.** Epithelial-to-Stromal crosstalk in the UIR Day 4.
Supplemental Figure 16. Negative controls for Sox4, Cd24a, Lcn2, Kim1, Slc34a1, Vim, Col18a1 RNAscope probes.

Supplemental Figure 1. UIR induced proximal tubule dedifferentiation, tubular damage and gene expression changes. Related to Figure 1.

(A) Feature Plots for renal cell populations identified in the Control kidney by the scRNA-seq. Podocytes (Nphs2), proximal tubules (Slc34a1), loop of Henle (Slc12a1), distal tubules (Slc12a3), collecting duct principal (Aqp2) and intercalated (Foxi1) cells, endothelial (Pecam1), macrophages (Cd68), T cells (Cd3g), stromal/pericyte (Pdgfrb). Both injury markers Havcr1 and Lcn2 are nearly absent.

(B) Feature Plots identify UIR Day 1 cell populations, including sub-clusters of injured (high Kim1, a.k.a. Havcr1, and low Slc34a1) and cycling (Mki67 positive) proximal tubules, the injured Lcn2-positive distal tubule, loop of Henle and collecting duct. The “Mixed Identity Cells” are positioned between the proximal tubules, distal tubules, loop of Henle and collecting duct.

(C) RNAscope showing Lcn2 elevation in the distal nephron tubule and collecting duct of UIR Day 1. Lcn2 (green), Slc34a1 (purple), 4x (2500µm scale) and 10x (500µm scale).

(D) H&E staining reveals AKI induced tubular dilation (blue pointers) and cast formation (yellow pointers) not detectable in the Control. 40x, 100µm scale.

(E) GO Biological Process of “Injured Prox” UIR Day 1 vs Control, −log2(pValue).
**Supplemental Figure 2.** AKI results in formation of the Mixed Identity Cells in the adult kidney. Related to Figures 1 and 2.

(A) Heatmap shows the relative marker gene expression in the Control renal cell populations. The “Mixed Identity Cells” with ectopic expression of multiple compartments markers are not identified.

(B) Feature plots show the expression of the loop of Henle marker \textit{Umod} and the collecting duct marker \textit{Aqp2} in the UIR Day 1. The intermediately located “Mixed Identity Cells” pointed with the arrow show overlapping expression of both markers.

(C) Combined feature plot shows the overlapping expression of the proximal and distal nephron tubule injury markers \textit{Kim1} and \textit{Lcn2} in the UIR Day 1 “Mixed Identity Cells” (shown with the arrow).
Proximal Tubule

Loop of Henle

Collecting Duct

Endothelial

Percyte

Podocyte

T cell

Stromal/Macrophage

Control

Kap, Lrp2, Slc27a2, Slc34a1

Fxyd4, Hsd11b2, Aqp2, Aqp3, Atpv1g3

Slc12as1, Umod

Emcn, End3, Kdr

Cald1, Itga8, Ctgf

Slc12a3

Nphs1, Nphs2, Podxl

Trbc2, Iglc2, Iglv1

Acta2, Myh11, Tagln

Ccl4, Ctls, C1qb

Lcn2 vs Havcr1

UIR Day 1

UMAP_2

UMAP_1

Control

Kim1

Lcn2

Both
**Supplemental Figure 3.** Doublet removal does not affect the Mixed Identity Cells presence. Related to Figures 1 and 2.

(A) Heatmap shows the relative marker gene expression in UIR Day 1 renal cell types after doublet removal using Doublet Decon. The Mixed Identity cluster remains present and shows stochastic expression of markers of many different cell types. Please note that the heatmap shows genes elevated in renal cell populations relative to each other, based on the z-score. The yellow is above the mean, black is the mean, and purple/blue is below the mean, which represents the lowest expression levels. While other injured renal cell types exhibit some minor degree of “inappropriate” gene expression, the Mixed Identity Cells cluster is defined by remarkably elevated levels of many renal cell types markers. Endoth, Endothelial; Prox, Proximal Tubules; Distal Tub, Distal Tubule.

(B) UMAP shows UIR Day 1 renal cell populations after the doublet removal. The figure shows that presence of Mixed Identity cells (Cluster 1) is not affected by the doublet removal.
A  UIR Day 1 after Doublet Removal

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B  UIR Day 1 after Doublet Removal

- 0  Injured Prox
- 1  Mixed Identity Cells
- 2  Loop of Henle / Distal Tub
- 3  Collecting Duct
- 4  Macrophage / T cells
- 5  Activated Fibroblasts
- 6  Stromal
- 7  Cycling Prox
- 8  Endothelial
- 9  Podocytes
**Supplemental Figure 4.** UIR induces quantitative changes in mixed identity and proximal tubular dedifferentiation. Related to Figures 1 and 2.

(A) IMARIS quantification of *Slc12a1* and *Slc12a3* transcripts in the *Slc34a1*-positive UIR Day 1 vs Control tubules, 12 Z-stacks (50-70 tubules) per group, Student’s *t* test, **** *p*<0.0001. Data is presented as the transcript number normalized to the tubule volume.

(B) RNAscope with *Slc34a1* (purple), *Umod* (red) and *Slc12a3* (green) probes, DAPI (blue), Control and UIR Day 1. 60x 2x Nyquist zoom, 0.10 µm/px, Maximal Intensity Projection (MaxIP) from ~6µm Z-stack, 12 stitched images, scale 50 µm. Tubules with reduced *Slc34a1* expression are shown with the yellow pointers.

(C) IMARIS quantification of *Slc34a1* in the UIR Day 1 vs Control *Slc34a1*, n=12 Z-stacks (50-70 tubules) per group, Student’s *t* test, **** *p*<0.0001. Data is shown as *Slc34a1* transcript number normalized to the tubule volume.

(D) Negative control for RNAscope with *Slc34a1* (purple), *Umod* (red) and *Slc12a3* (green) probes, DAPI (blue). 60x 2x Nyquist zoom, 0.10 µm/px, Maximal Intensity Projection (MaxIP) from ~6µm Z-stack, 12 stitched images, scale 50 µm. Negative control was processed in the same batch with the experimental samples. Higher magnification from panel E is highlighted with the white frame.

(E) Negative control for RNAscope with *Slc34a1* (purple), *Umod* (red) and *Slc12a3* (green) probes, DAPI (blue). 60x 6x Nyquist zoom, 0.03 µm/px, Maximal Intensity Projection (MaxIP) from ~6µm Z-stack, scale 10 µm. Negative control was processed in the same batch with the experimental samples.
Supplemental Figure 5. AKI persists through UIR Day 4 and 7 and resolves by UIR Day 14. Related to Figure 3.

(A) H&E shows the pronounced renal tubular injury at Day 2, which starts resolving at Day 4 and 7. UIR Day 11 and 14 exhibit normal renal histology. 40x. Tubular dilation (blue pointers), cast formation (yellow pointers).

(B) UMAP shows renal cell populations in the UIR Day 11.

(C) Slc34a1 CISH, UIR Day 11, 4x, 40x.

(D) Kim1 (green), Aqp2 (red), Slc34a1 (purple), DAPI (blue) RNAscope, UIR Day 11, 4x, 60x.

(E) qPCR shows Kim1 and Lcn2 expression over the AKI course, one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni and Holm, n=3-6 per group, ** pValue<0.01 compared to Control.

(F) Western blots image and quantification show Kim1 and Lcn2 expression over the AKI course, one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni and Holm, n=3-4 per group, ** pValue<0.01 compared to Control.

(G) qPCR shows Slc34a1 expression over the AKI course, Student’s t test, n=3-6 per group, ** pValue=0.0040 compared to Control.

(H) Western blot image and quantification shows Cd45 expression over the AKI course, one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni and Holm, n=3-4 per group, ** pValue<0.01 compared to Control.

Scale 4x, 2500µm, 40x, 100µm, 60x, 25µm.
Supplemental Figure 6. AKI induced unique gene expression signatures in the Injured Proximal tubules and Mixed Identity Cells. Related to Figure 3.

(A) IMARIS quantification of *Umod* transcripts in the UIR Day 1 (n=4 animals), 4 (n=2 animals) and 14 (n=2 animals) vs Control (n=3 animals) tubules, 12 ~6 μm Z-stack images per group, one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni and Holm, ** pValue<0.01 compared to Control. Data is presented as the transcript number normalized to the tubule volume.

(B) GO Biological Process analysis of the UIR Day 14 marker genes, -log(2) pValue.

(C) Trajectory analysis of the UIR Day 1, 4, 7, 14 and the Control demonstrates the changes of kidney injury marker (*Kim1*), proximal tubular (*Slc34a1*) and loop of Henle (*Umod*) markers and renal developmental genes (*Cd24a, Sox4*) in the renal cell populations over the Pseudo – Time.
Supplemental Figure 7. The trajectory analysis reveals changes in transcription factor expression over AKI response. Related to Figure 3.

(A) The linear heatmap shows transcription factors expression changes in the Control, UIR Day 1, 4, 7 and 14 renal tubular cell clusters (proximal tubules, injured proximal tubules, cell cycle proximal tubules, mixed identity cells, distal tubules, loop of Henle, collecting duct) over a Pseudo – Time. The cells are clustered based upon similarity of transcription factors expression. Note the significant presence of renal developmental genes, including Sox4 and Hox genes.
**Supplemental Figure 8.** Injury induced gene expression analysis reveals enrichment of apoptotic, pro-fibrotic and developmental factors in the UIR induced proximal tubules and mixed identity cells. Related to Figure 3.

(A) Heatmap shows the relative gene expression in the UIR Day 1 and 4 renal clusters (proximal tubules, injured proximal tubules, mixed identity cells) compared to adult normal murine proximal tubules. Please note that the heatmap shows genes elevated in renal cell populations relative to each other, based on the z-score. The yellow is above the mean, black is the mean, and purple/blue is below the mean, which represents the lowest expression levels. Highlighted genes are labeled on the left side of the heatmap; the complete list of genes elevated in the UIR Day 1 and 4 compared to the normal is shown in the Supplemental Table 4.

(B) Heatmap shows the relative transcription factor expression in the UIR Day 1 and 4 renal clusters (proximal tubules, injured proximal tubules, mixed identity cells) compared to adult normal murine proximal tubules. Individual transcription factors elevated in the UIR Day 1 and 4 clusters compared to the normal are labeled on the left side of the heatmap.
**Supplemental Figure 9.** Sox4 labels proximal tubules dedifferentiation throughout the AKI course.

Related to Figure 4.

(A) GO Biological processes of genes overlapping in the “Mixed Identity Cells” at Day 1, 2 and 4, \(-\log(2)\) pValue. Renal developmental pathways highlighted in salmon color.

(B) ToppCluster analysis of the 99 genes overlapping between the UIR Day 1, 2 and 4 in the “Mixed Identity Cells” shows the enrichment of kidney (green) and epithelium development (yellow) biological processes. Genes involved in both processes are labeled with blue polygons. Sox4 and Cd24a are highlighted in red. The analysis is done with 0.05 pValue cutoff and Bonferroni correction, the graph was made using the Fruchterman-Reingold algorithm.

(C) RNAscope with Slc34a1 (pink), Sox4 (green) and Kim1 (white) probes, DAPI (blue), Control and UIR Day 1, 2, 7. 60x Nyquist zoom, 0.14 µm/px, Maximal Intensity Projection (MaxIP) from ~6 µm Z-stack, scale 25 µm.

(D) IMARIS quantification of Sox4 in the UIR Day 1, 2, 4 and 7 vs Control Slc34a1 vs Kim1-positive renal tubules, n=12 Z-stacks (50-70 tubules) per group, Student’s t test, **** p<0.0001, n.s. – not significant. Data is shown as Sox4 transcript number normalized to the tubule volume.
**A**

GO “Mixed Identity Cells” vs Control Day 1, 2 and 4 Overlapping Genes

**B**

- ANXA2
- MSN
- TSD
- CTS
- CTSL
- TAGLN2
- TGF2
- CTS8
- COL182A1
- LCALS3
- SOX4
- CD24
- EPCAM
- TFAP2B
- CA2
- ID3
- TACSTD2
- KRT7
- KRT8
- KRT18
- EGFR
- AQP2
- SLC34A1

**C**

- Sox4
- Slc34a1
- Kim1
- DAPI

**D**

- Sox4 transcript number / Tubule Volume

- Krmt1-positive tubules

- Slc34a1-positive tubules

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Supplemental Figure 10. \textit{Cd24a} marks distal nephron tubule segment injury and correlates with \textit{Lcn2}. Related to Figure 4.

(A) 60x RNAscope images show \textit{Lcn2} (green) and \textit{Cd24a} (pink) colocalization at UIR Day 2, 4 and 7 highlighted with pointers, 60x Nyquist zoom, 0.21 µm/px, Maximal Intensity Projection (MaxIP) from Z-stack, scale 50µm.

(B) Pearson’s correlation analysis of \textit{Cd24a} and \textit{Lcn2} transcript numbers in UIR Day 1, n=9 Z-stacks (~60 tubules).

(C) IMARIS quantification of \textit{Cd24a} in the UIR Day 1, 2, 4 and 7 and Control \textit{Slc34a1}-positive renal tubules, n=9 Z-stacks (~60 tubules) per group, analyzed with one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni and Holm, ** p<0.01 compared to the Control.

(D) IMARIS quantification of \textit{Cd24a} in the \textit{Lcn2} vs \textit{Slc34a1}-positive renal tubules at UIR Day 1, 2, 4 and 7, n=9 Z-stacks (~60 tubules) per group, Student’s \textit{t} test, **** p<0.0001.
Supplemental Figure 11. UIR Day 1 exhibits marked Cd24a elevation in the cortical and medullary tubules. Related to Figure 4.

(A) Cd24a immunohistochemistry at UIR Day 1 vs Control. Black boxed show the 10x zoom into the cortex. 4x, 1000µm, 10x, 500µm, 40x, 100µm scale.
Supplemental Figure 12. Validation of AKI induced genes in the human kidney samples. Related to Figure 4.

(A) Western blot showing CD24 expression in human kidney biopsies from non-dialysis and dialysis patients, n=9-10 per group, Student’s t test, * pValue<0.05, Fold Change 1.753 compared to Control.
Supplemental Figure 13. Pro-fibrotic signaling in the injured kidney. Related to Figures 5, 6 and 7.

(A) *Spp1* CISH (cyan), Krt8 IF (red), DAPI (blue), UIR Day 1, 60x 0.09 px/µm Nyquist zoom, scale 25 µm. Pointers show *Spp1* and Krt8 overlap. The combined scRNA-seq and CISH results define the precise cell types with elevated *Spp1* and *Krt8* elevated expression following UIR. TD, transmitted detector, showing the chromogenic *Spp1* CISH signal.

(B) *Ahnak* CISH shows perivascular (black stars) and glomerular (red stars) expression in the Control and UIR Day 1. 40x, 100µm scale.

(C) Feature Plots show *Vim* and *Col18a1* in the UIR Day 4 vs Control renal cell populations. Prox, proximal tubules, Podo, podocytes, Strom, stromal, Endoth, endothelial, Inj Prox, Injured Proximal tubules, Mixed Id, mixed identity cells, Dist, distal tubules, ColDuct, collecting duct.

(D and E) qPCR shows *Vim* and *Col18a1* gene expression changes over the AKI course, analyzed with one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni and Holm, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01 compared to the Control.

(F) RNAscope images show strong *Slc34a1* (purple) proximal tubule marker and low *Vim* (green) and *Col18a1* (red) expression in the interstitial and periglomerular spaces of the Control kidney. UIR causes significant *Slc34a1* decline and *Vim* and *Col18a1* elevation in the proximal tubules and in the stroma, which resolves at Day 11 and 14, with some remaining expression around the glomeruli. 10x, 500 µm scale.
Supplemental Figure 14. Epithelial-to-Stromal crosstalk in the normal kidney. Related to Figure 7.

(A) Circos Plot of predicted ligand-receptor interactions between the proximal (brown) and distal (blue) tubules, the stromal cells (teal), and the stromal/pericyte cells (purple) in the normal kidney.

Control
Supplemental Figure 15. Epithelial-to-Stromal crosstalk in the UIR Day 4.

(A) Circos Plot of ligand-receptor interactions between the proximal tubules (brown), injured proximal tubules (red), mixed identity cells (green), distal tubules (blue) and the stromal cells (teal) in the normal kidney. Black arrows show Vim-Cd44, Col18a1-Gpc4 and Col18a1-Itgb1 Ligand-Receptor pairs.
Supplemental Figure 16. Negative controls for Sox4, Cd24a, Lcn2, Kim1, Slc34a1, Vim, Col18a1 RNAscope probes.

(A) Negative control for Slc34a1 (pink), Sox4 (green) and Kim1 (white) RNAscope probes, DAPI (blue), 0.14 µm/px, Maximal Intensity Projection (MaxIP) from Z-stack, scale 50 µm.

(B) Negative control for Cd24a (pink), Lcn2 (green) and Slc34a1 (cyan) RNAscope probes, DAPI (blue), 60x Nyquist zoom, 0.21 µm/px, MaxIP from Z-stack, scale 50 µm.

(C) Negative control for Col18a1 (red), Vim (green) and Slc34a1 (purple) RNAscope probes, DAPI (blue), 60x Nyquist zoom, 0.21 µm/px, MaxIP from Z-stack, scale 50 µm.