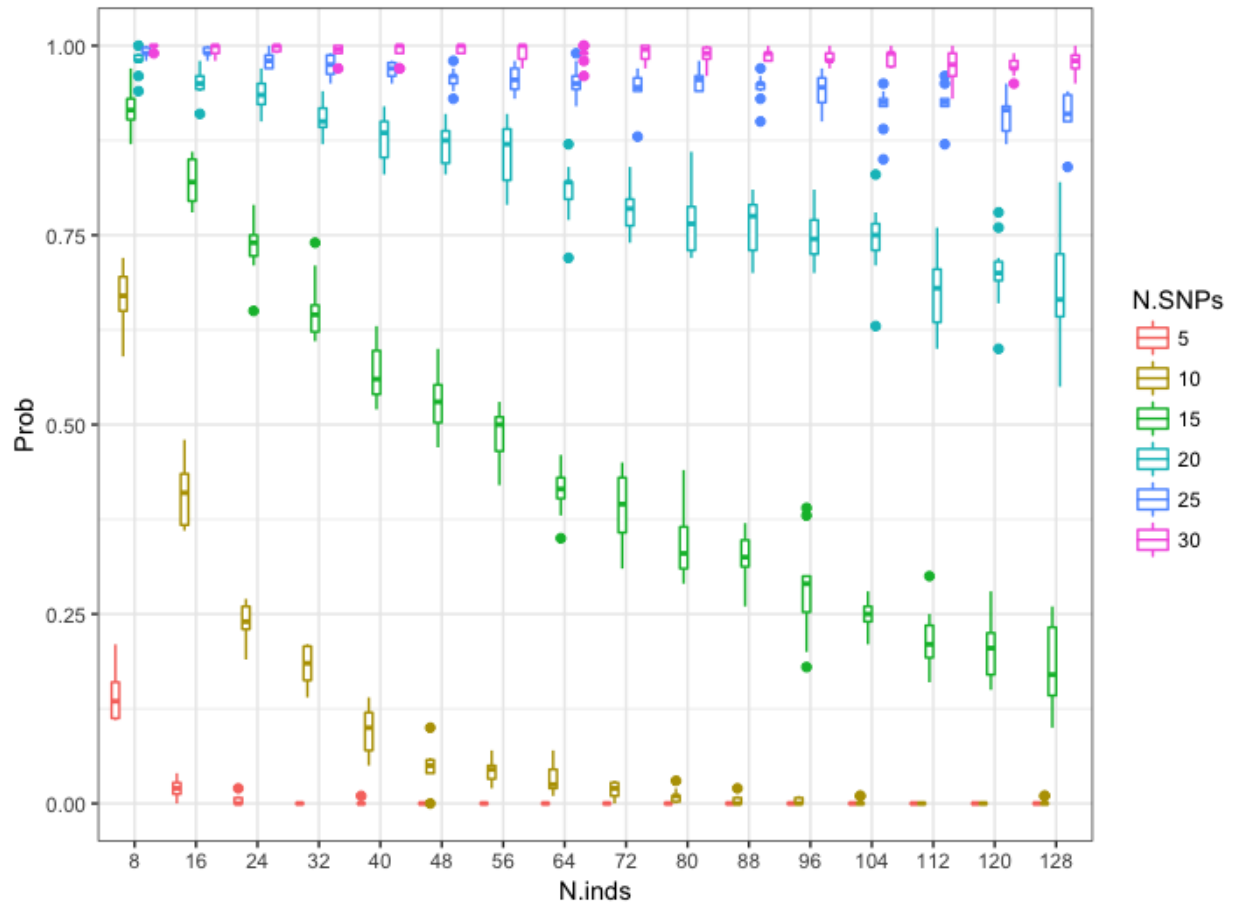


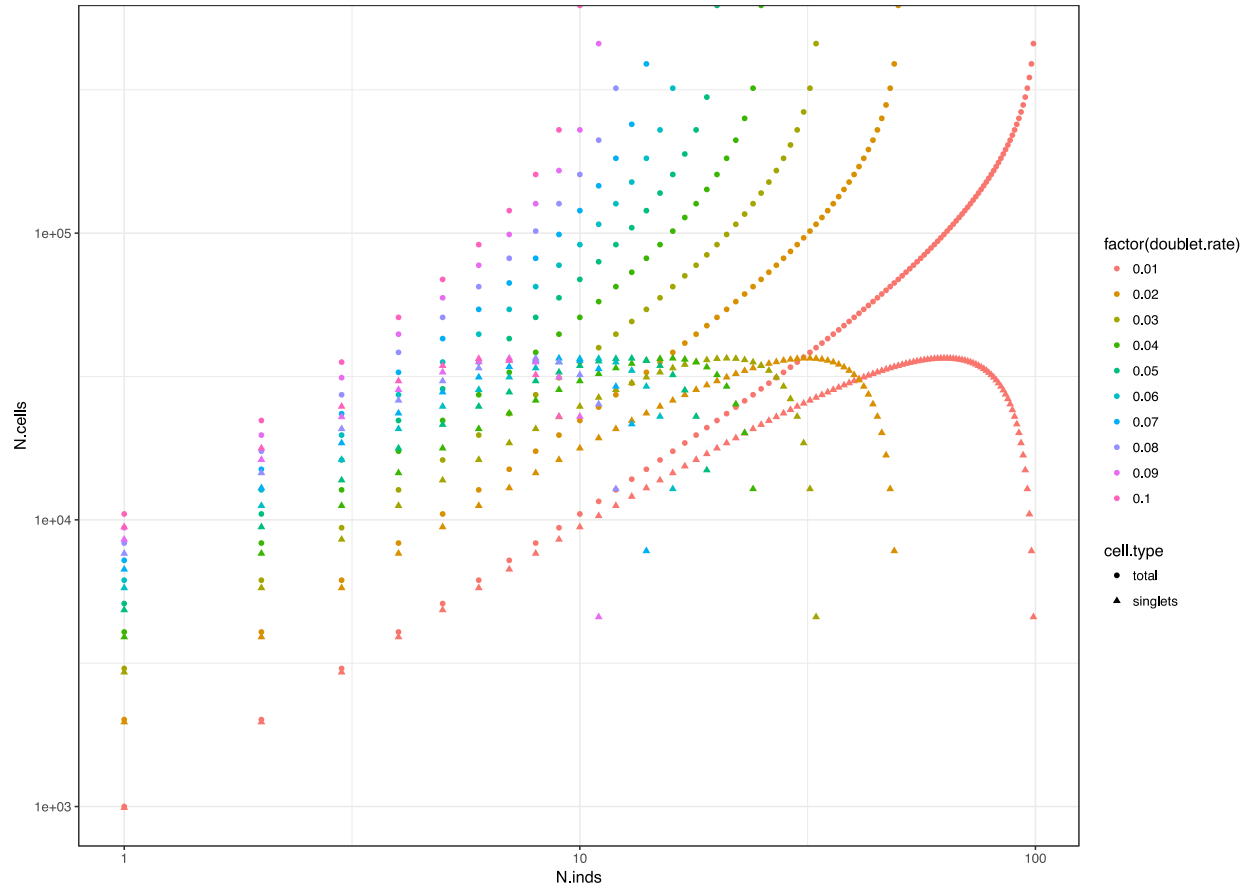
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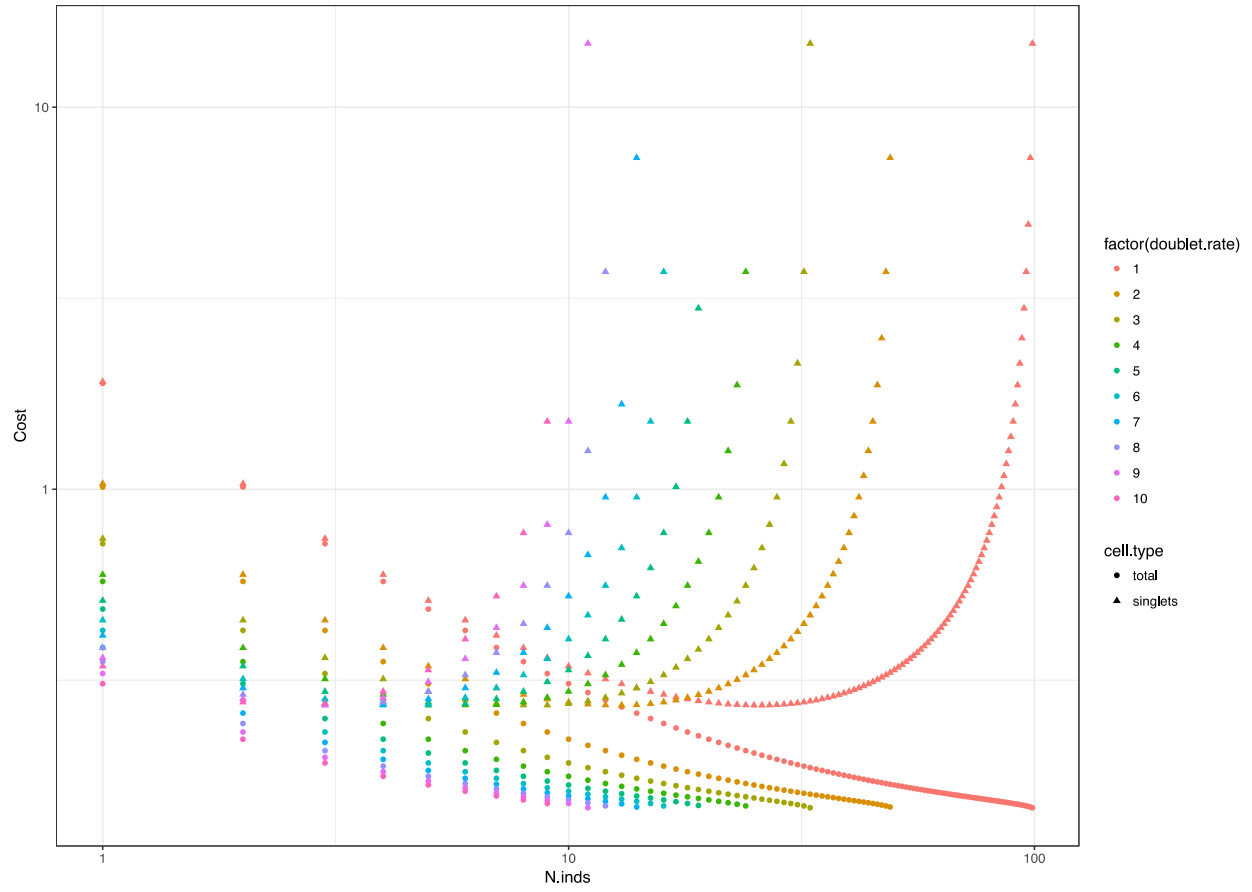
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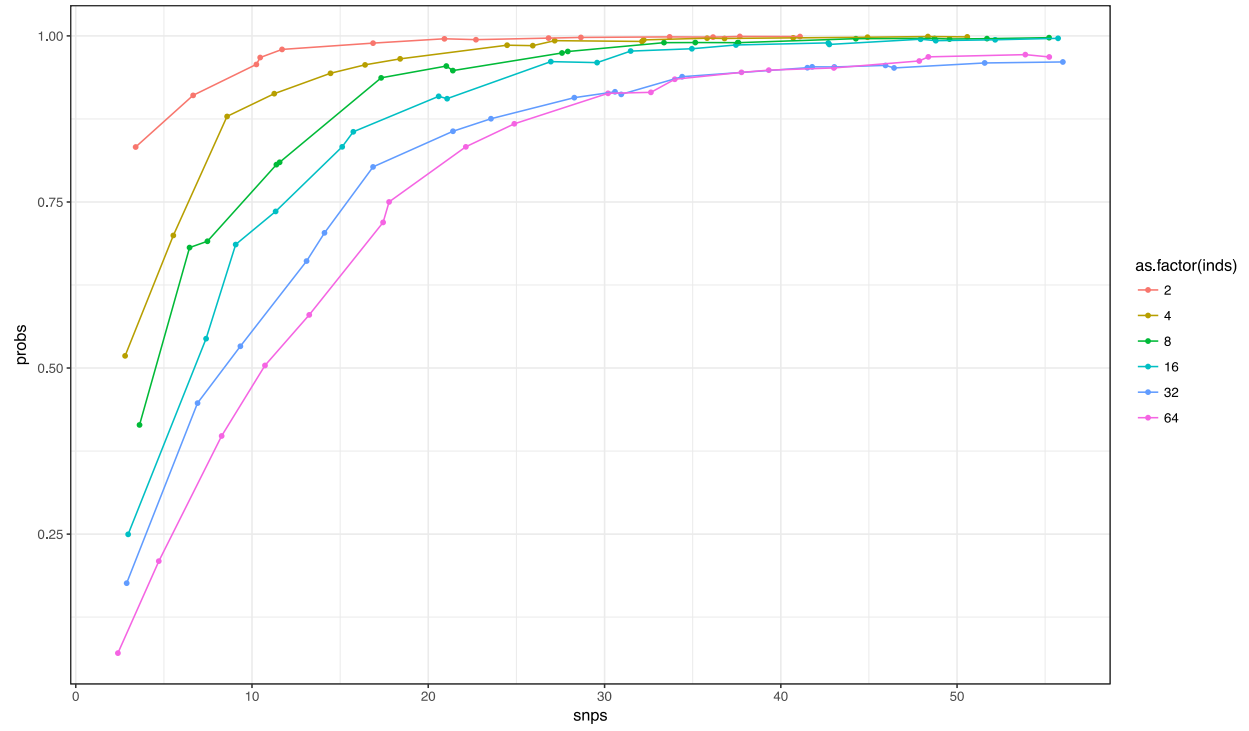
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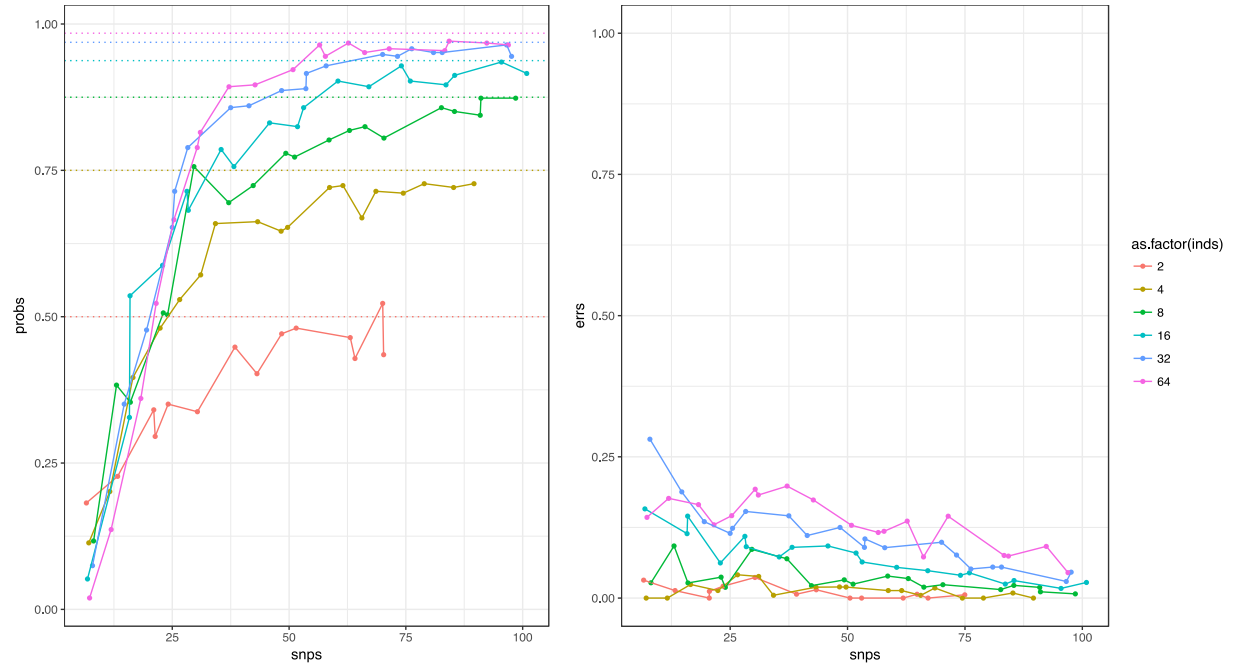
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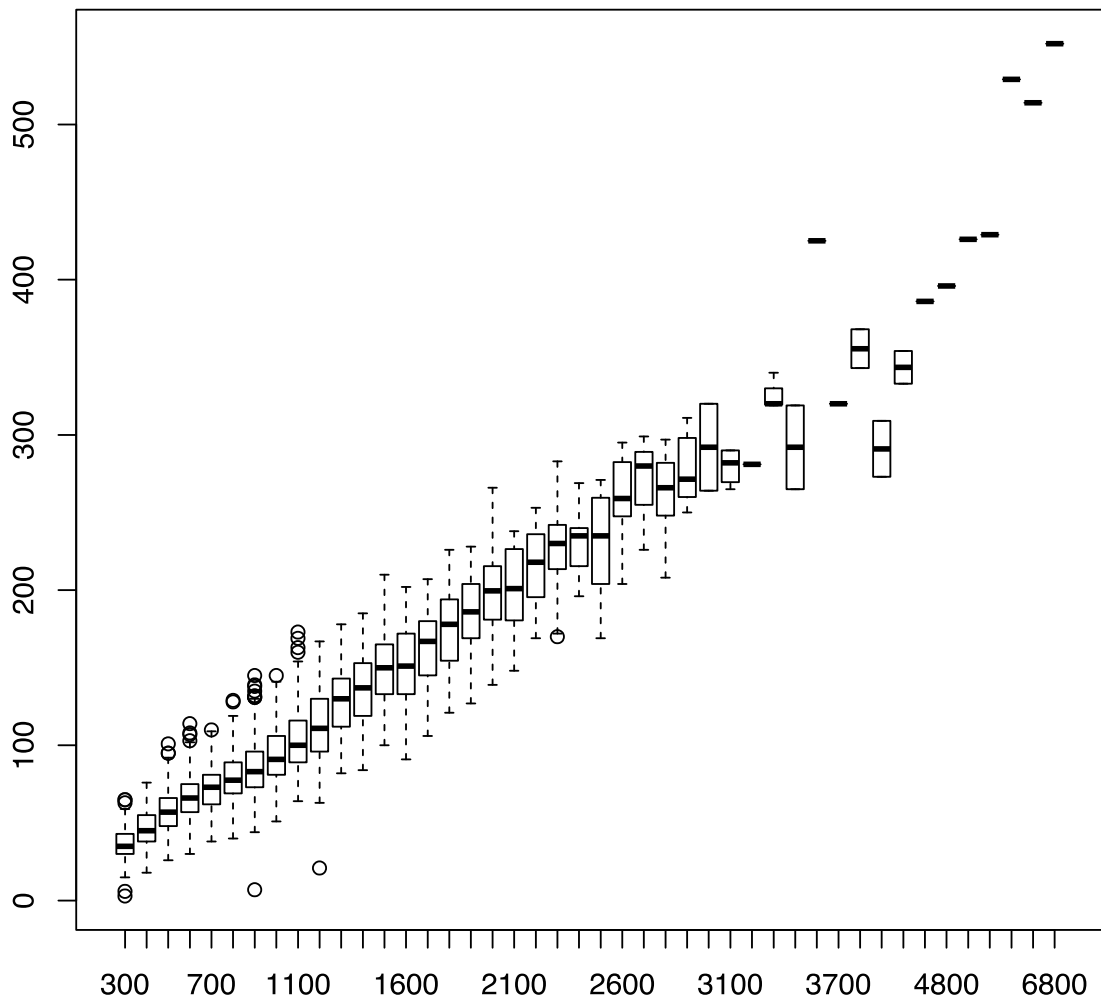
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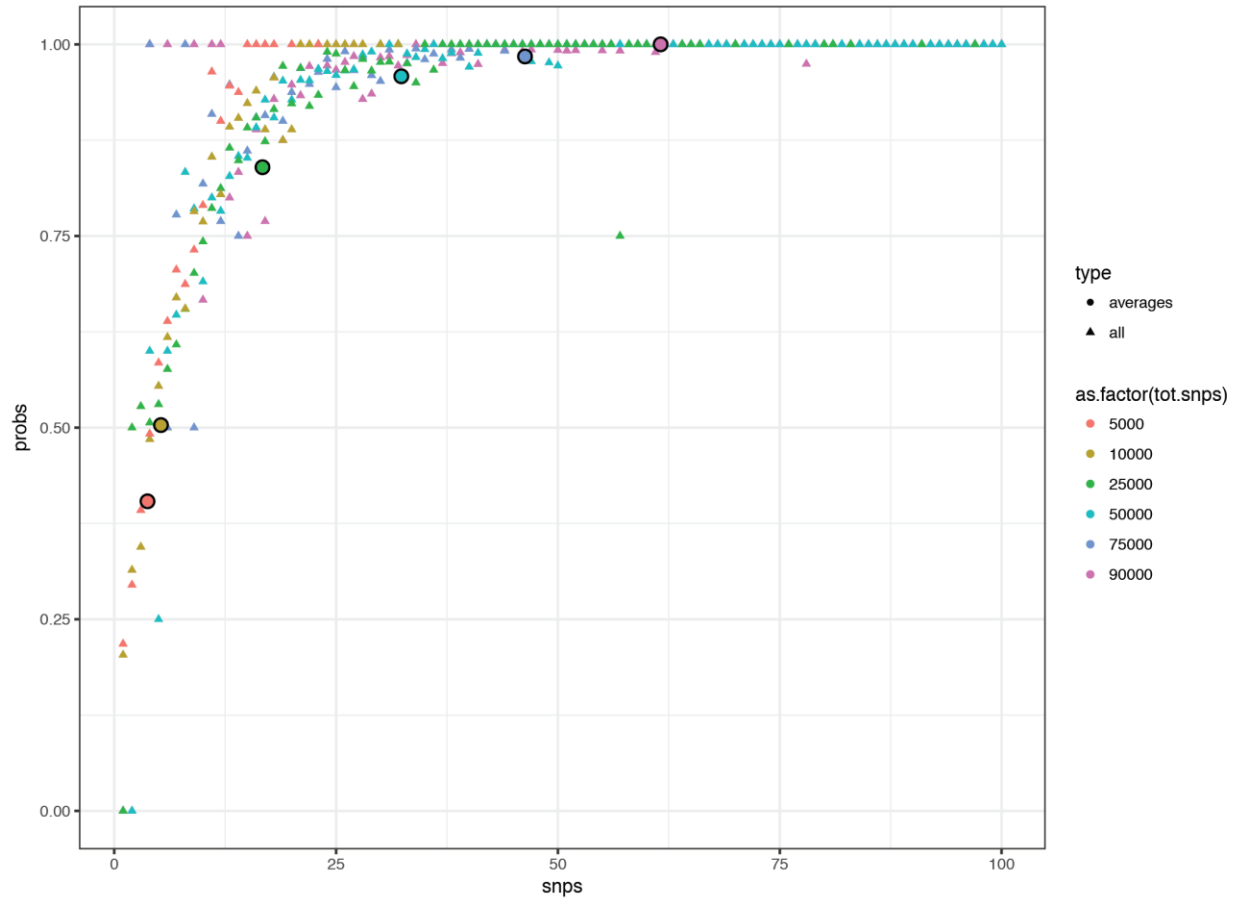


Supplementary Figure 5 – Probability and error rates to detect doublets from up to 64 unrelated individuals versus number of reads overlapping SNPs. Dashed lines designate the theoretical limit for doublet detection ( $1/(1-N)$ ).

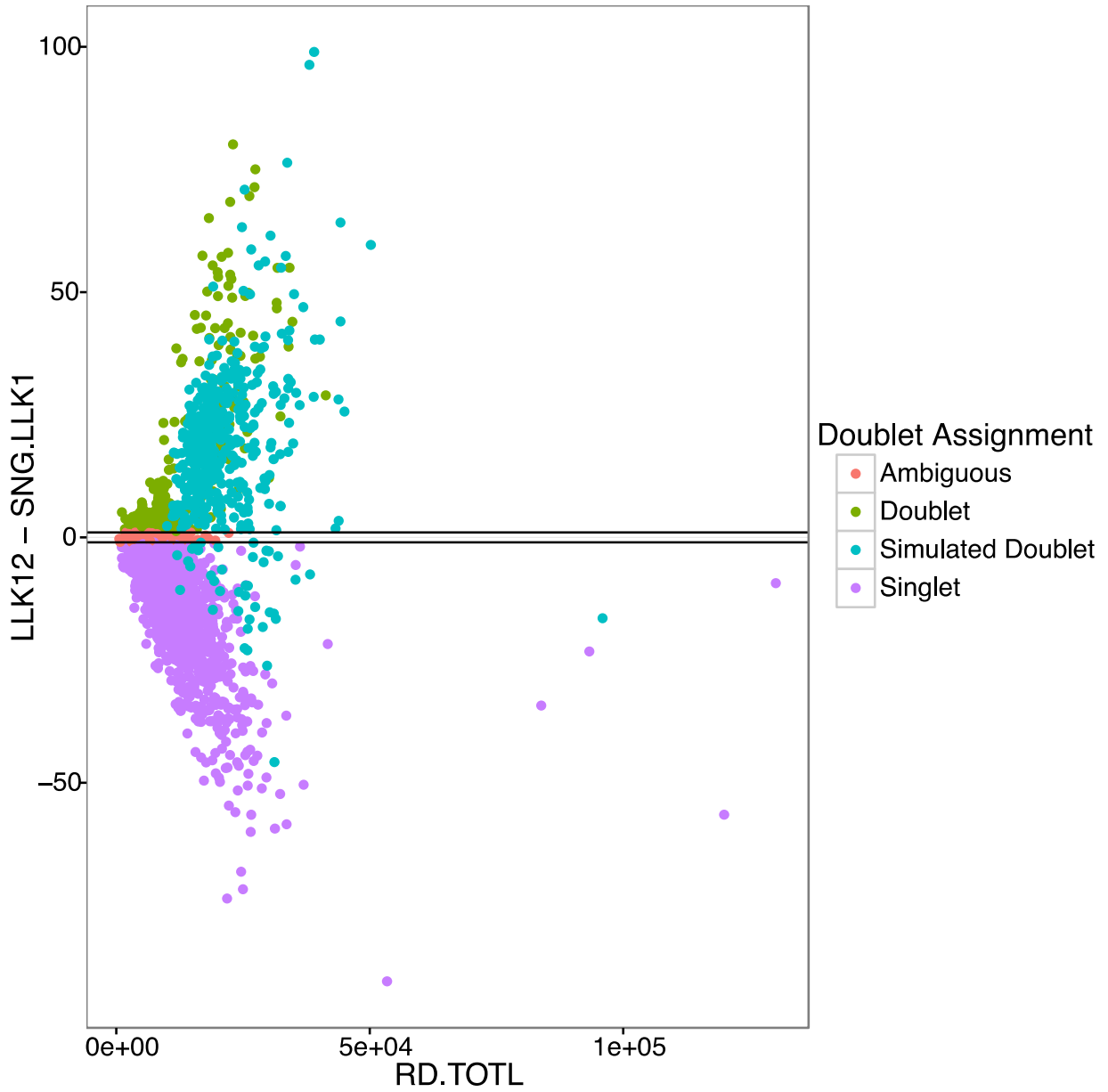


Supplementary Figure 6 –Number of SNPs detected per cell (y-axis) versus number of UMIs (x-axis).



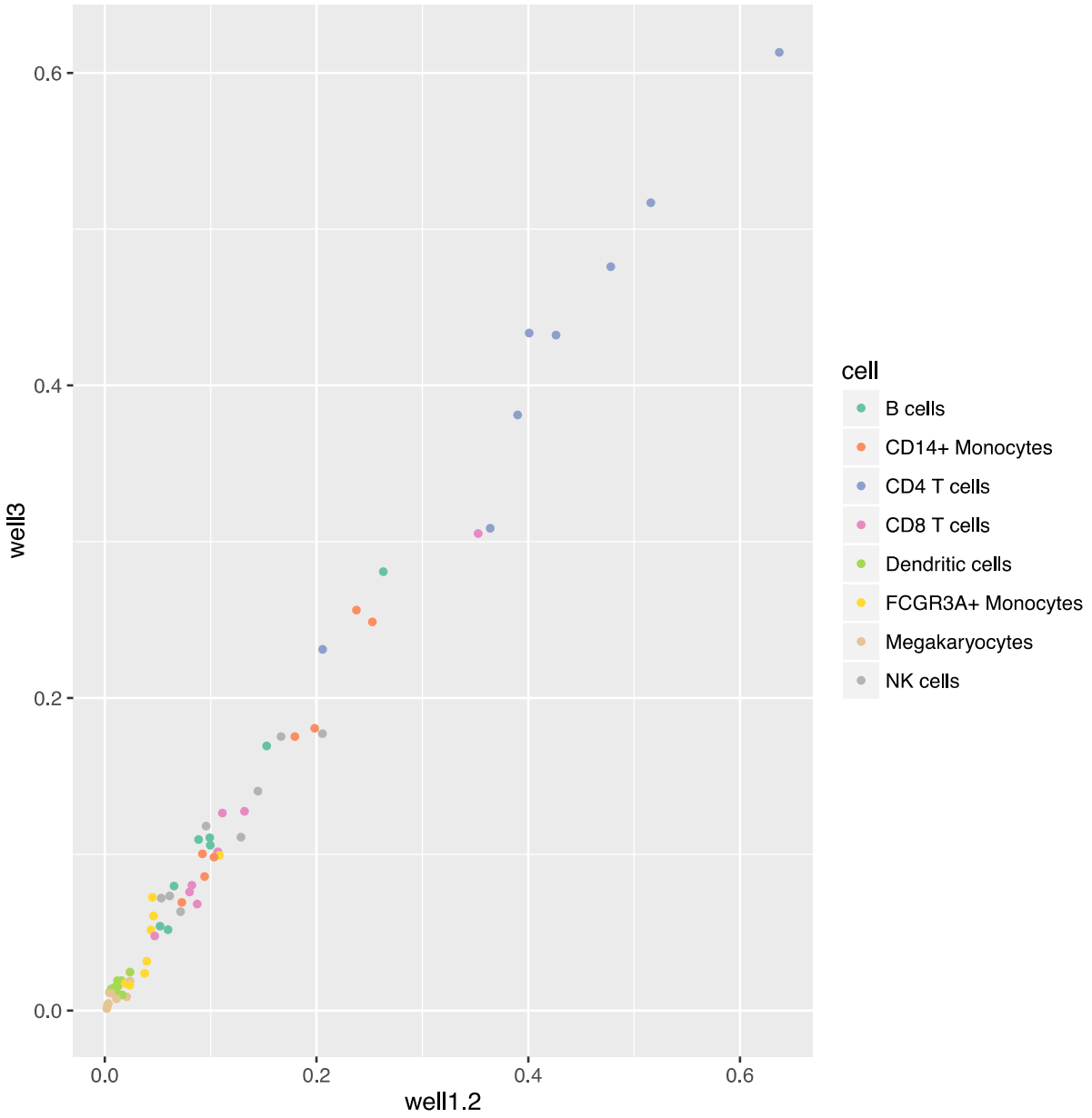


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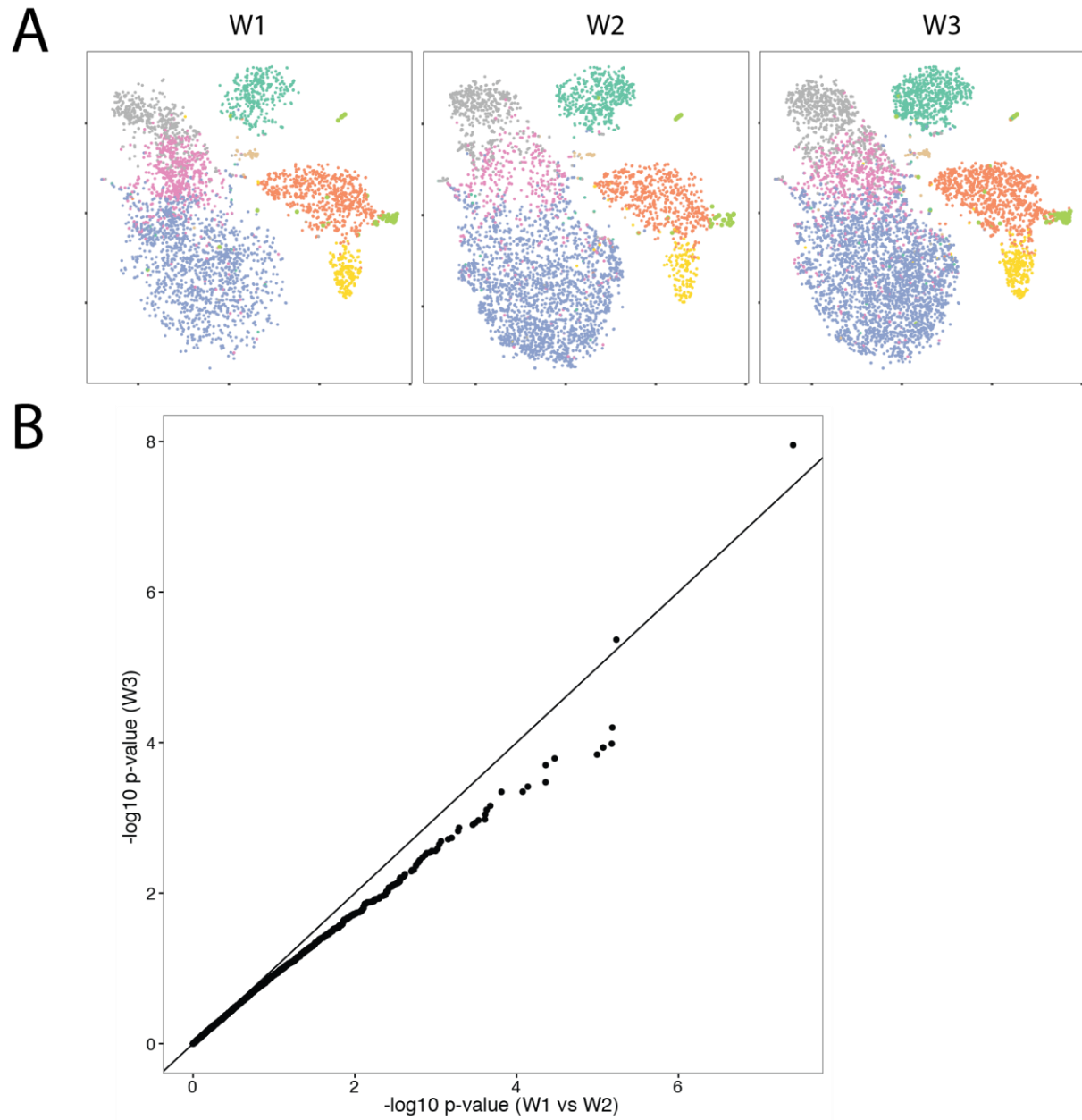


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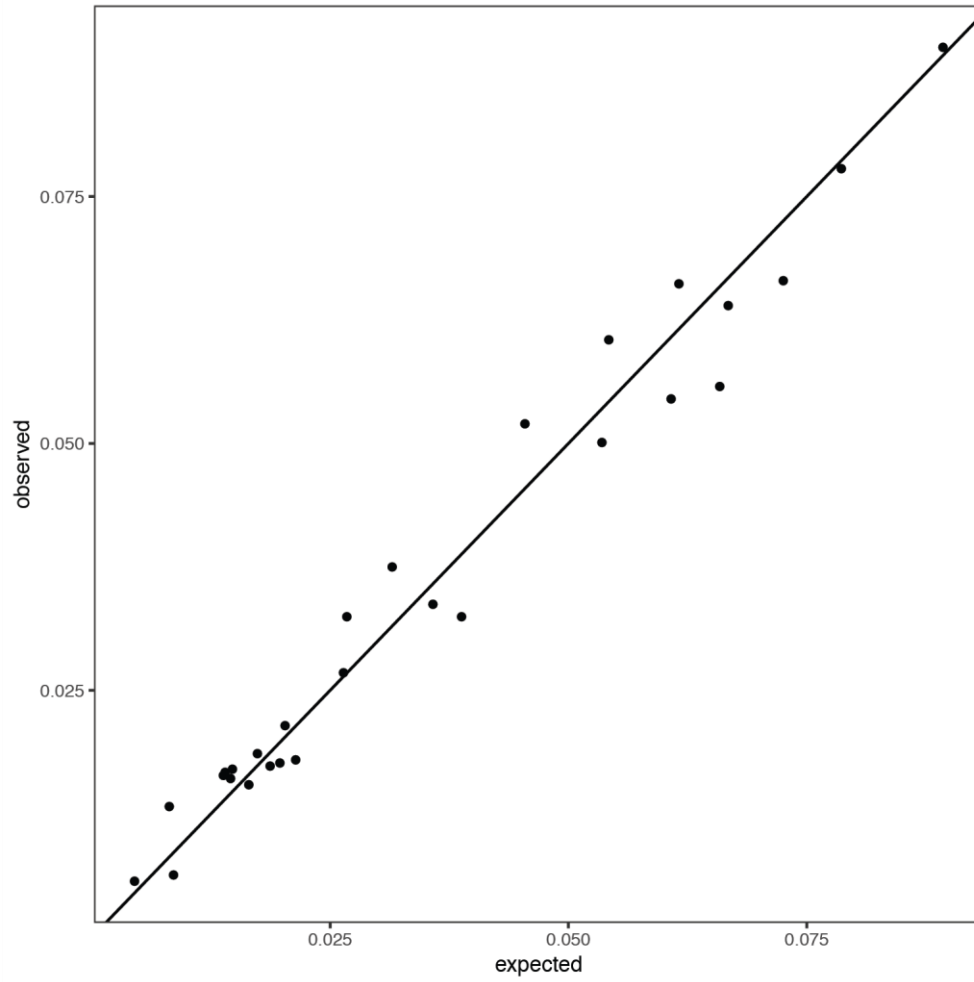




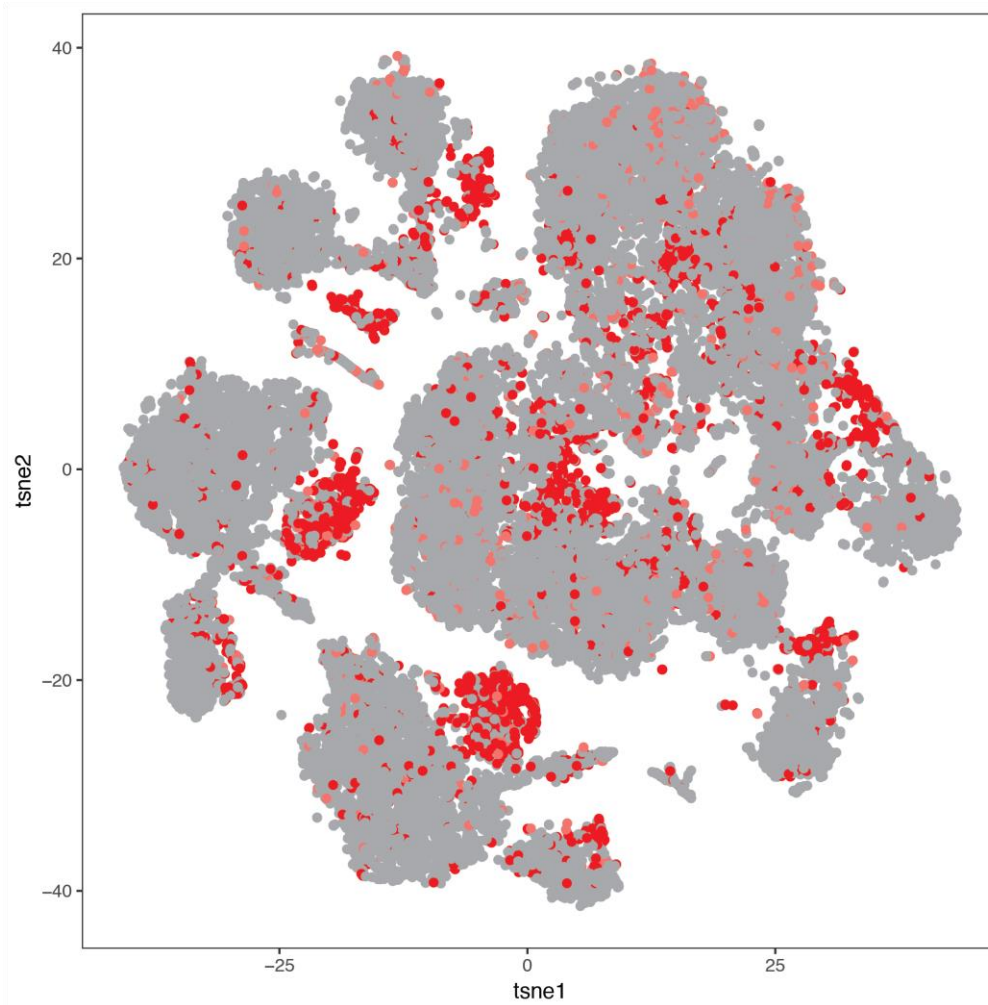
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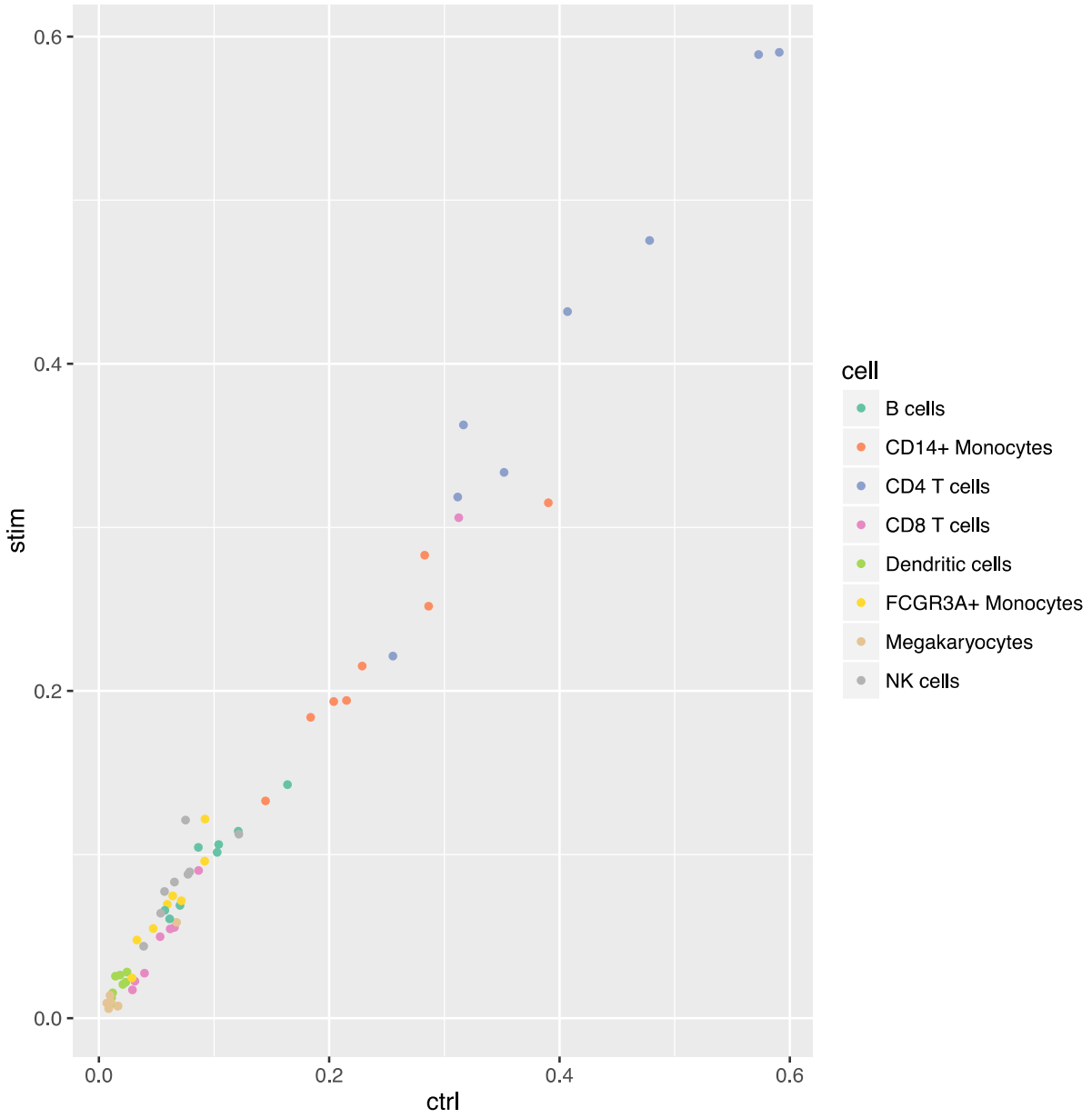
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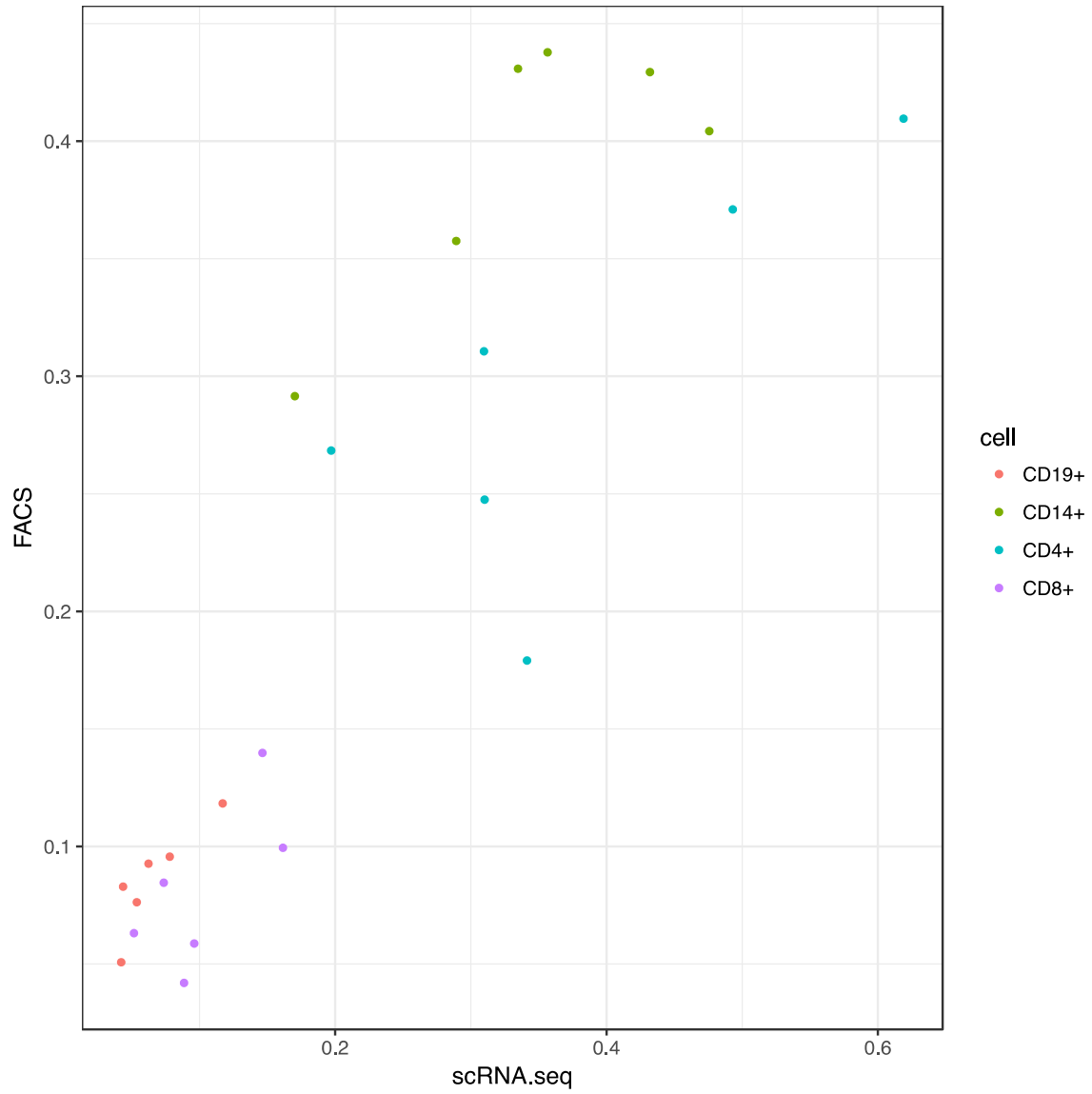


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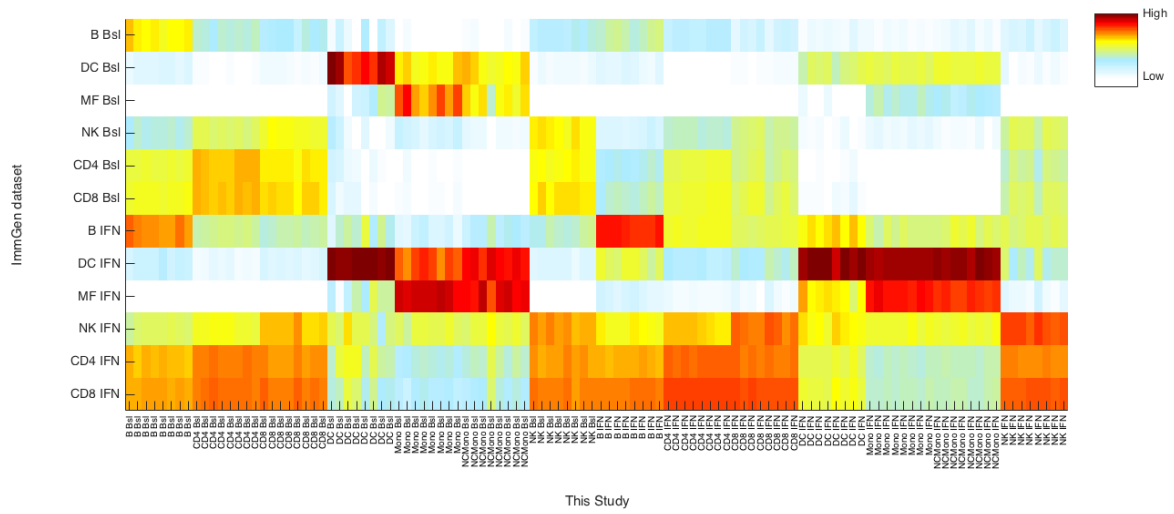


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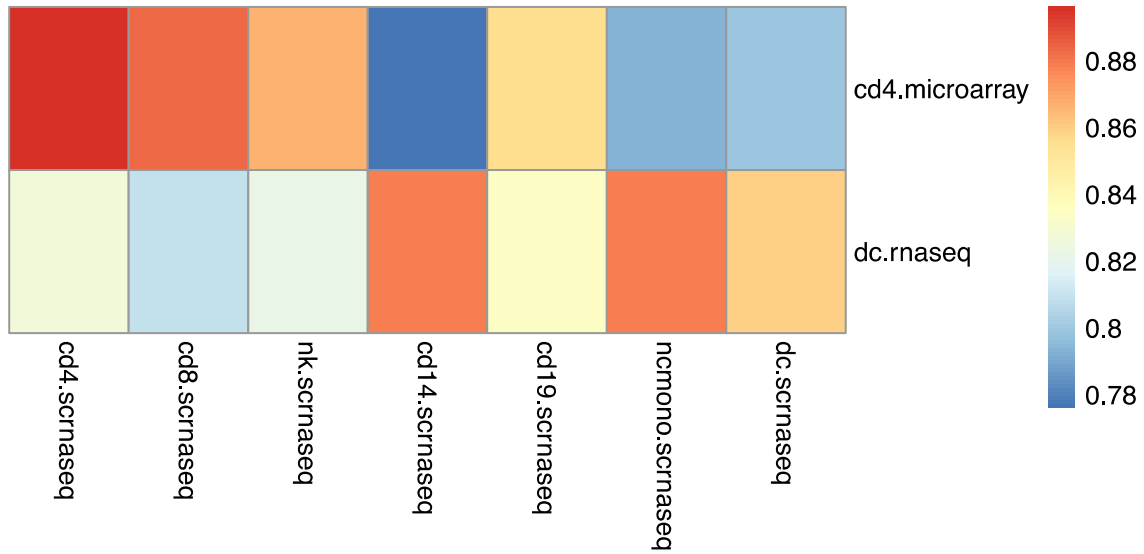


Supplementary Figure 15 – Scatter plot of estimates of cell type proportion from dscRNA-seq (x-axis) and FACS sorting (y-axis) for 6 lupus patients after IFN-beta stimulation.

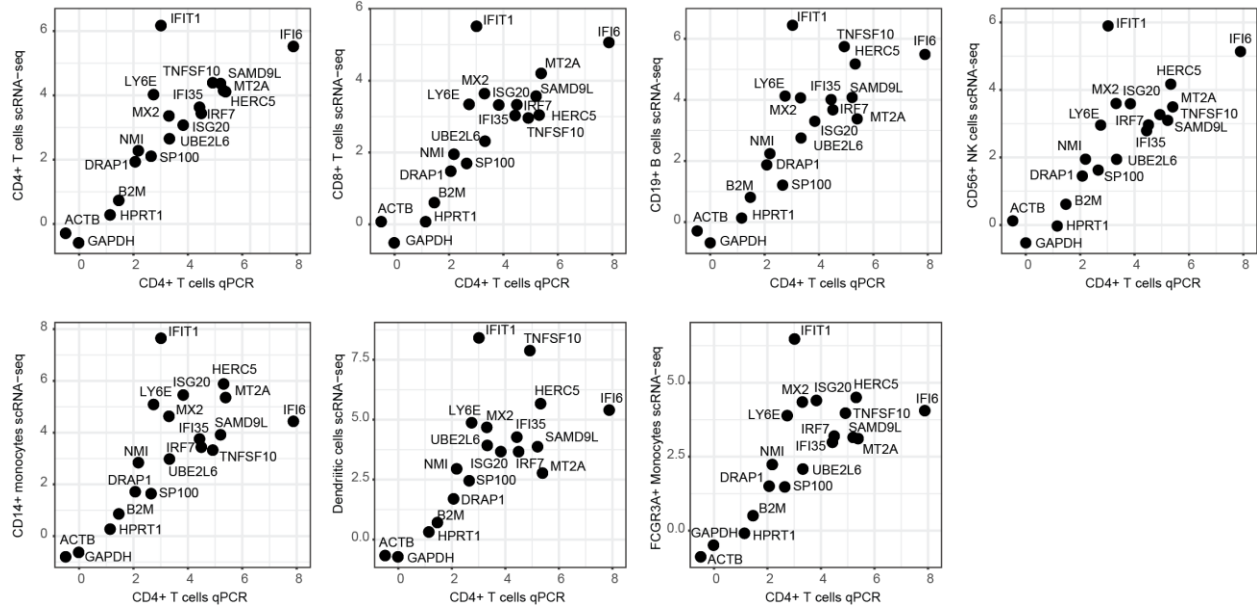


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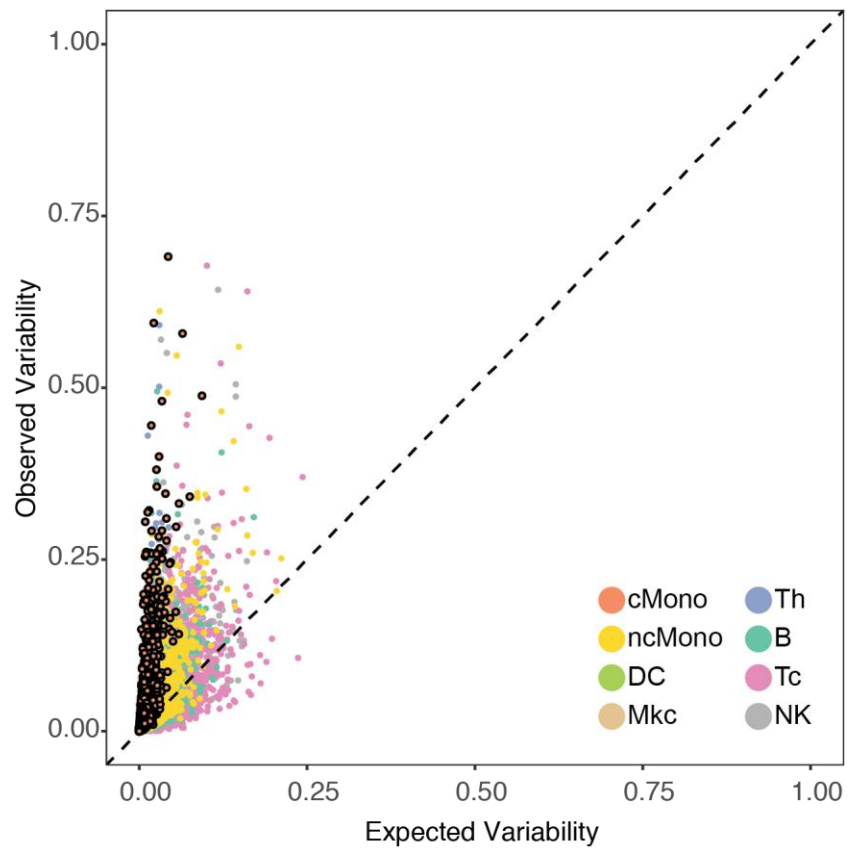
Average abundance is calculated for each cell-type by stimulation. ~2000 homologous genes are used.



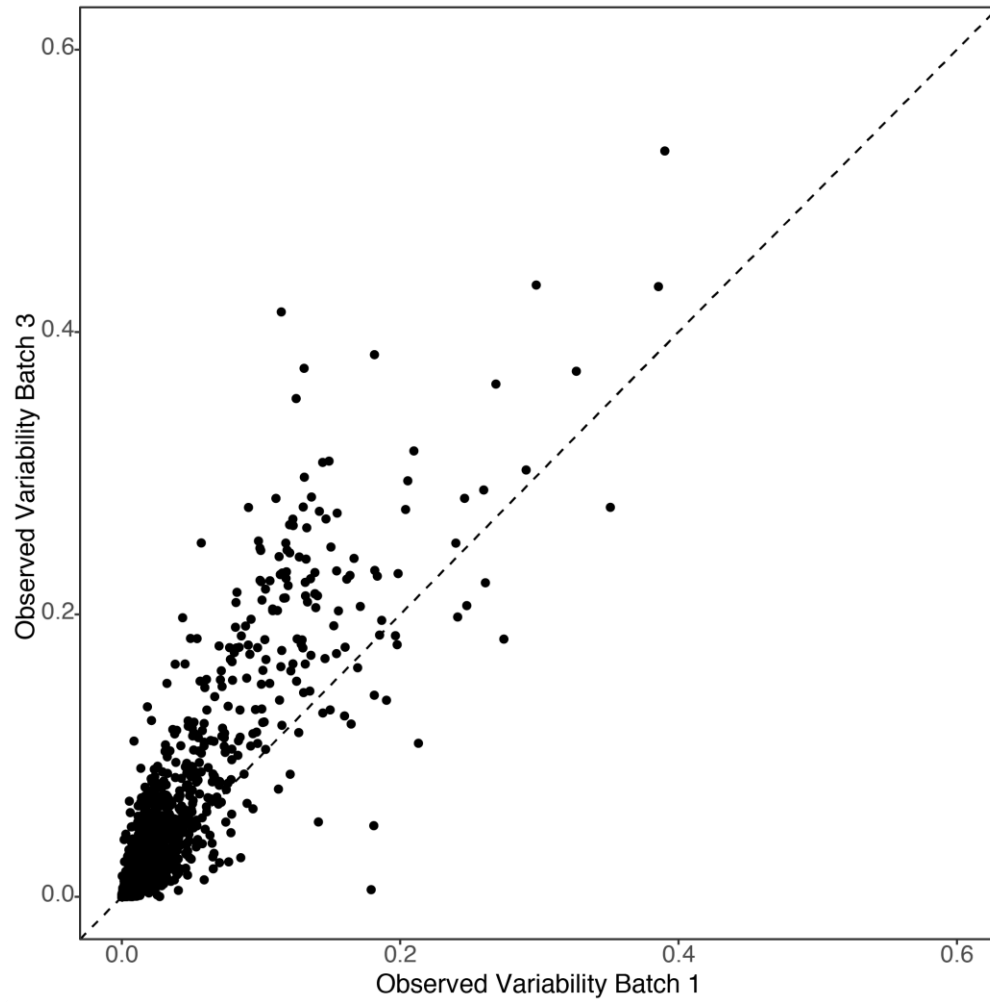
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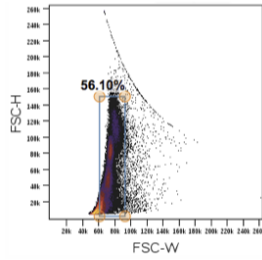
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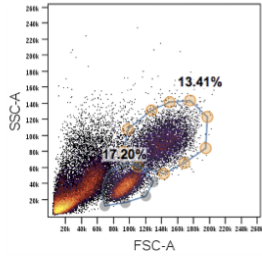
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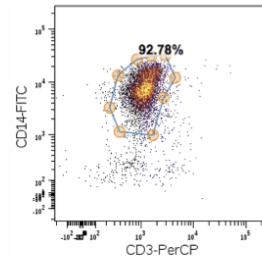
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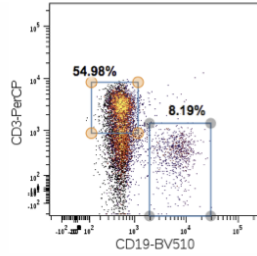
singlet gate  
(parent: live cells)



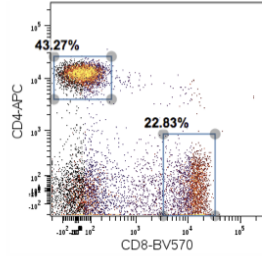
lymphocyte and monocyte  
(parent: singlet)



CD14+ monocyte  
(parent: monocyte)



CD3+ and CD19+ (B cells)  
(parent: lymphocyte)



CD4+ and CD8+ (T cells)  
(parent: CD3+)

Supplementary Figure 21 – Example of flow cytometry gating strategy for quantifying immune cell populations.