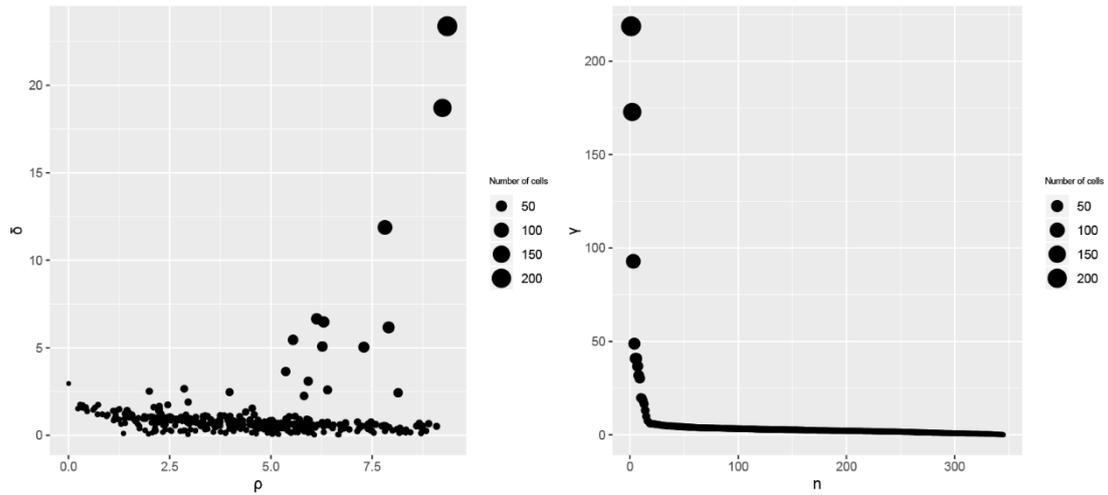
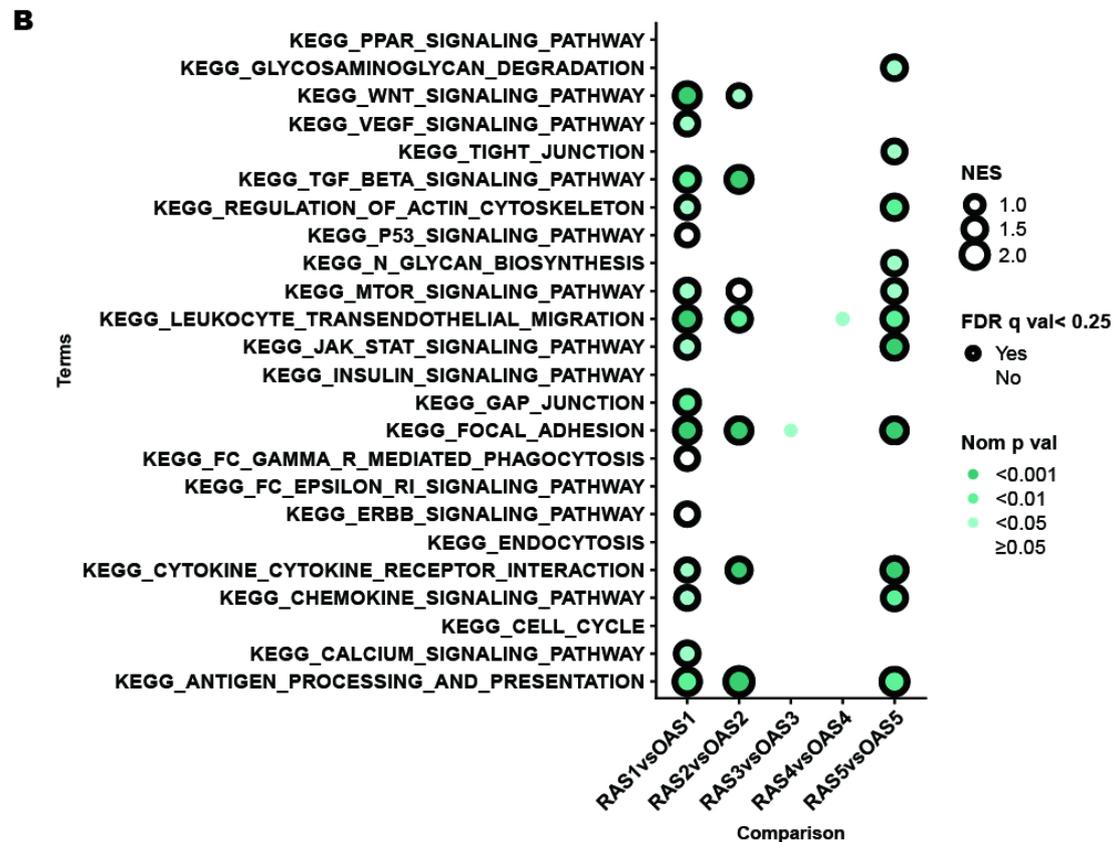
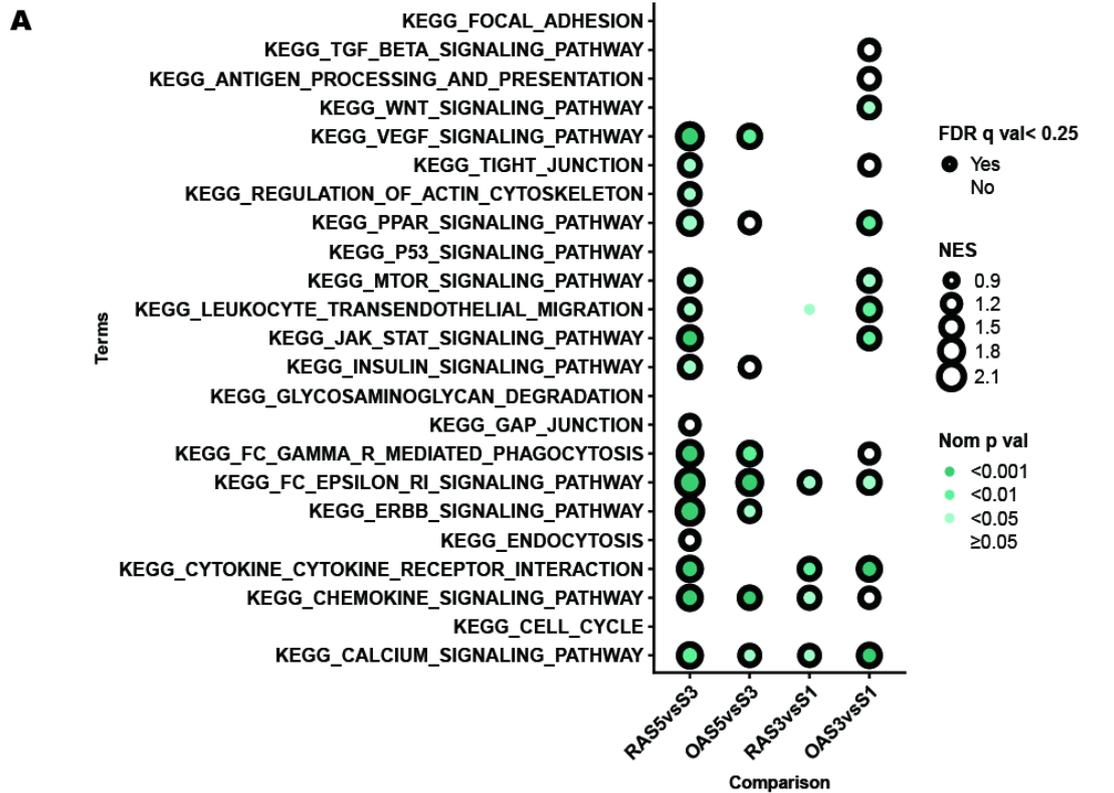


Supplementary Figure 1 Assessing quality of single-cell RNA-seq data. Numbers of expressed gene (with at least 1 read count) were calculated for all 384 SFs. 39 low-quality cells were discarded for their number of expressed genes were smaller than the threshold (dash line, medians of all cells minus $3 \times$ median absolute deviation), and 345 cells remained. Color of plot represented its corresponding origin documented by GSE109449.



Supplementary Figure 2 Unsupervised clustering showed potential different cell clusters. According to the study from Rodriguez, A. and A. Laio (Rodriguez, A. and A. Laio, *Machine learning. Clustering by fast search and find of density peaks*. Science, 2014. **344**(6191): p. 1492-6). On the left panel, for each data point, ρ represents local density and δ represents its distance from points of higher density. On the right panel, γ value ($\gamma=\rho\delta$) of each points on the left panel were plotted in decreasing order.



Supplementary Figure 4 GSEA analysis among state 1, 3, 5 (A) and between RA and OA SFs across state 1 to 5 (B). (A) Similar enrichment patterns in state 5 were observed in both RA and OA SFs. VEGF signaling pathway, Fcγ and FcεRI signaling pathway, ERBB signaling pathway,

calcium signaling pathway, chemokine signaling pathway and cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction were enriched in state 5 in both RA and OA. In OA, terms related to proinflammatory and invasive capacity were enriched in SFs in state 3, while in RA, only genes related to FcεRI signaling pathway, calcium signaling pathway, chemokine signaling pathway and cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction were enriched in state 3. JAK-STAT signaling pathway was enriched in state 5 in RA and in state 3 in OA when compared with state 3 and state 2 respectively. (B) Except that no terms were enriched in RA SFs in state 3 and state 4, the enrichment pattern in RA SFs reflected high grade inflammation status in RA synovium.