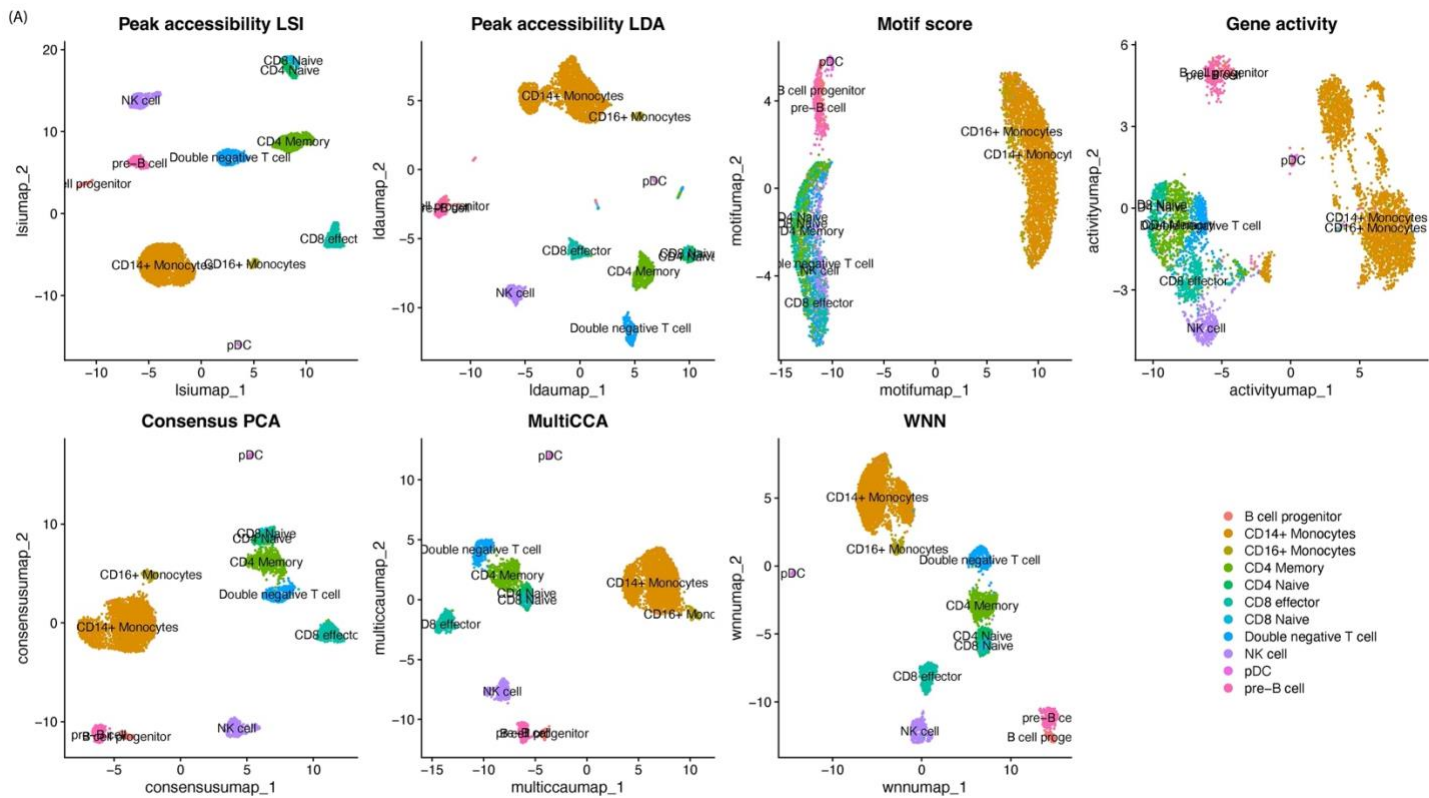
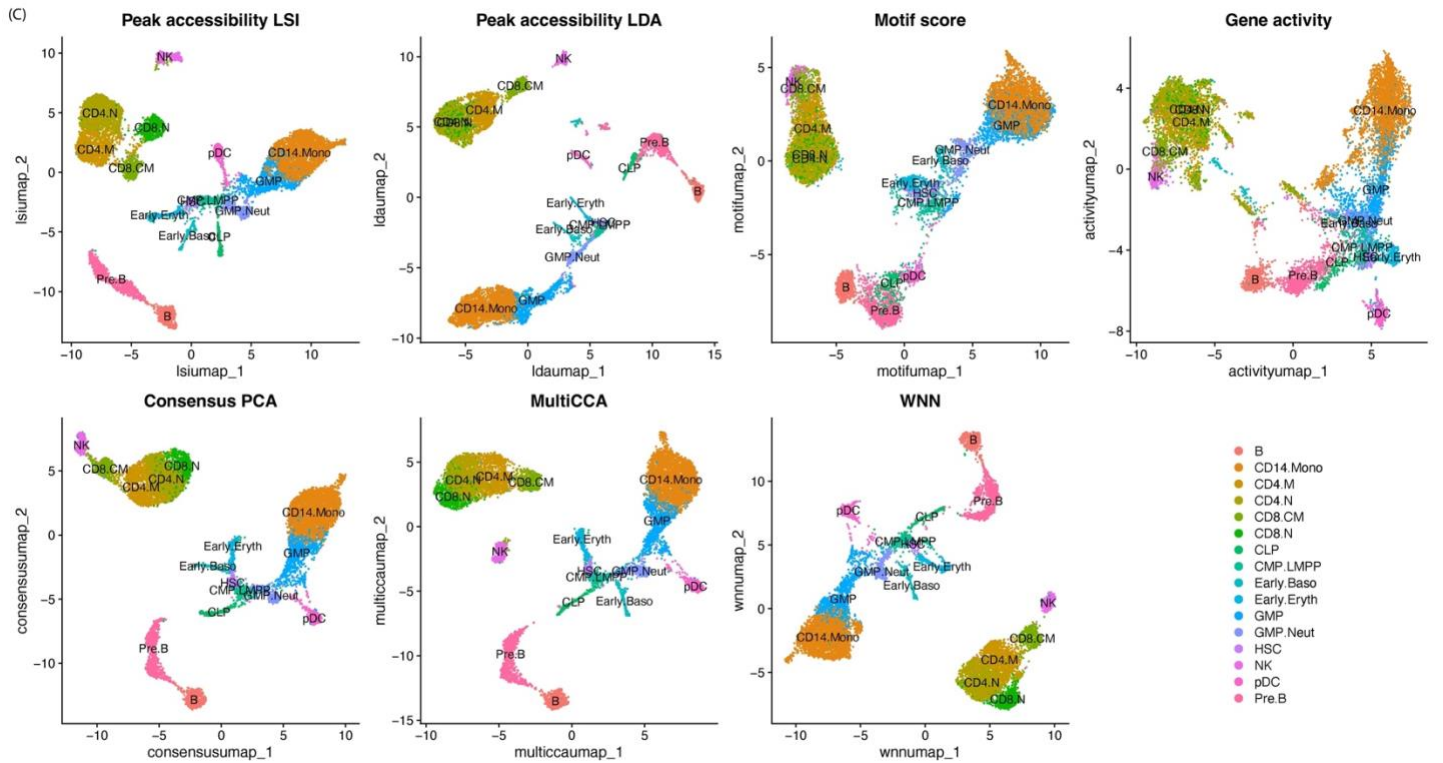
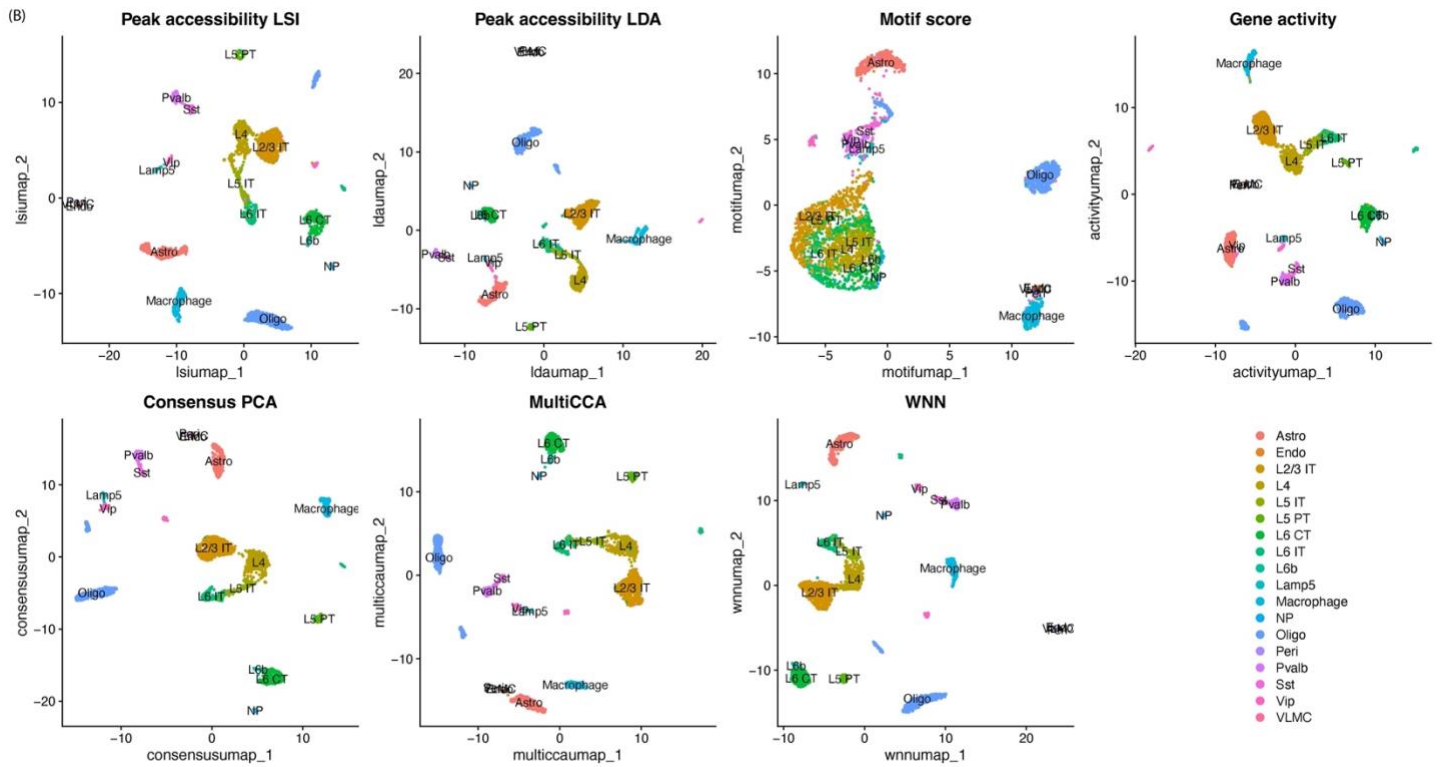
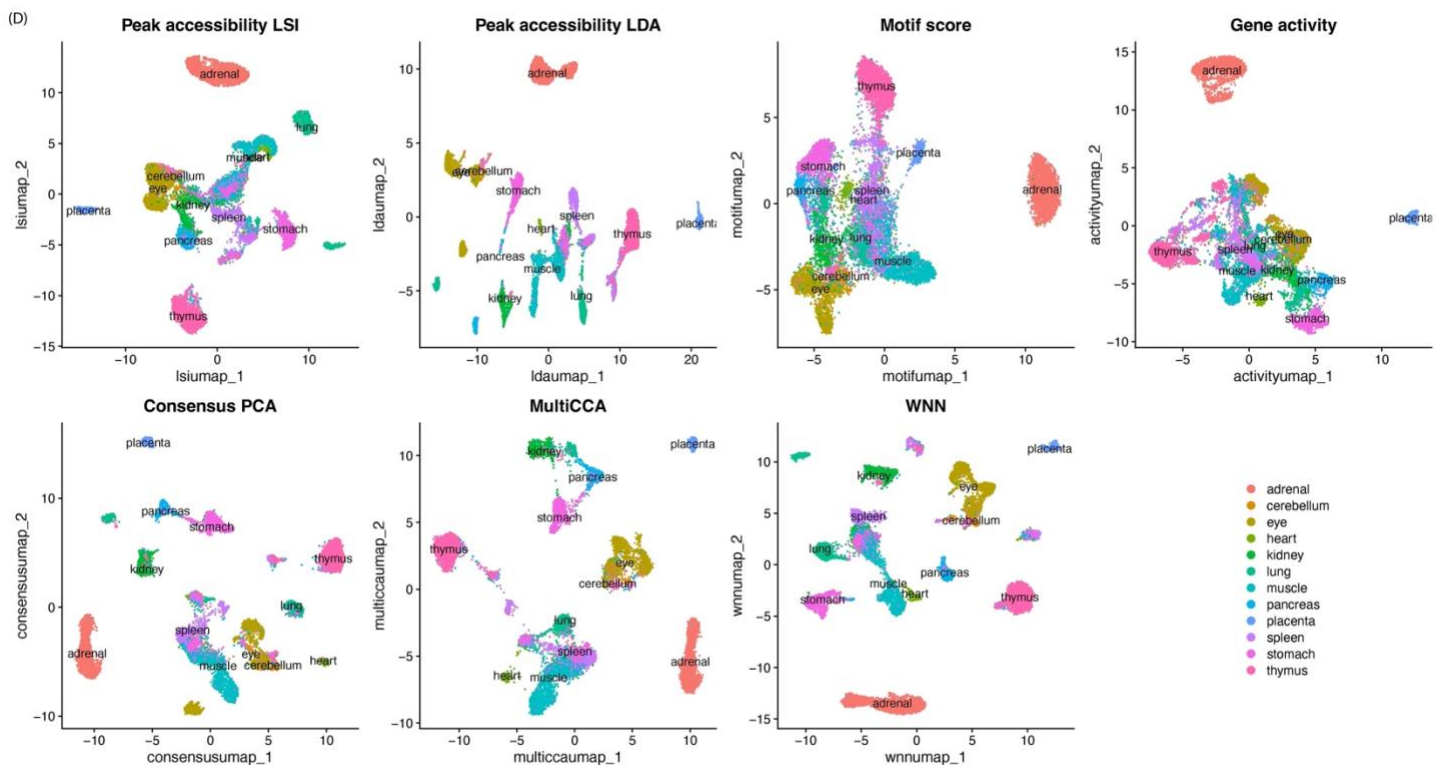


Supplementary Material

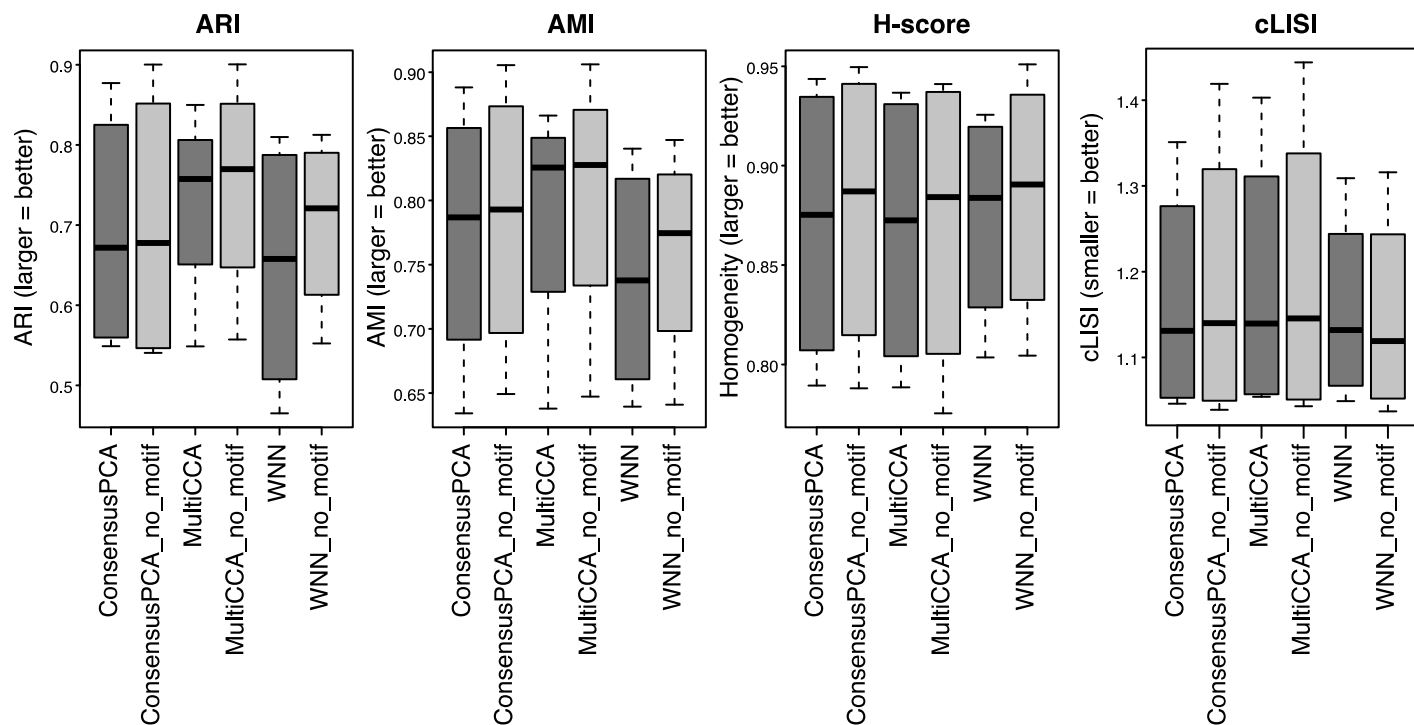
Supplementary Figure 1. UMAP visualization from unimodal analysis methods and Destin2’s cross-modality analysis. Results are shown for the (A) PBMC, (B) adult mouse brain, (C) BMMC, and (D) human fetal tissue data.



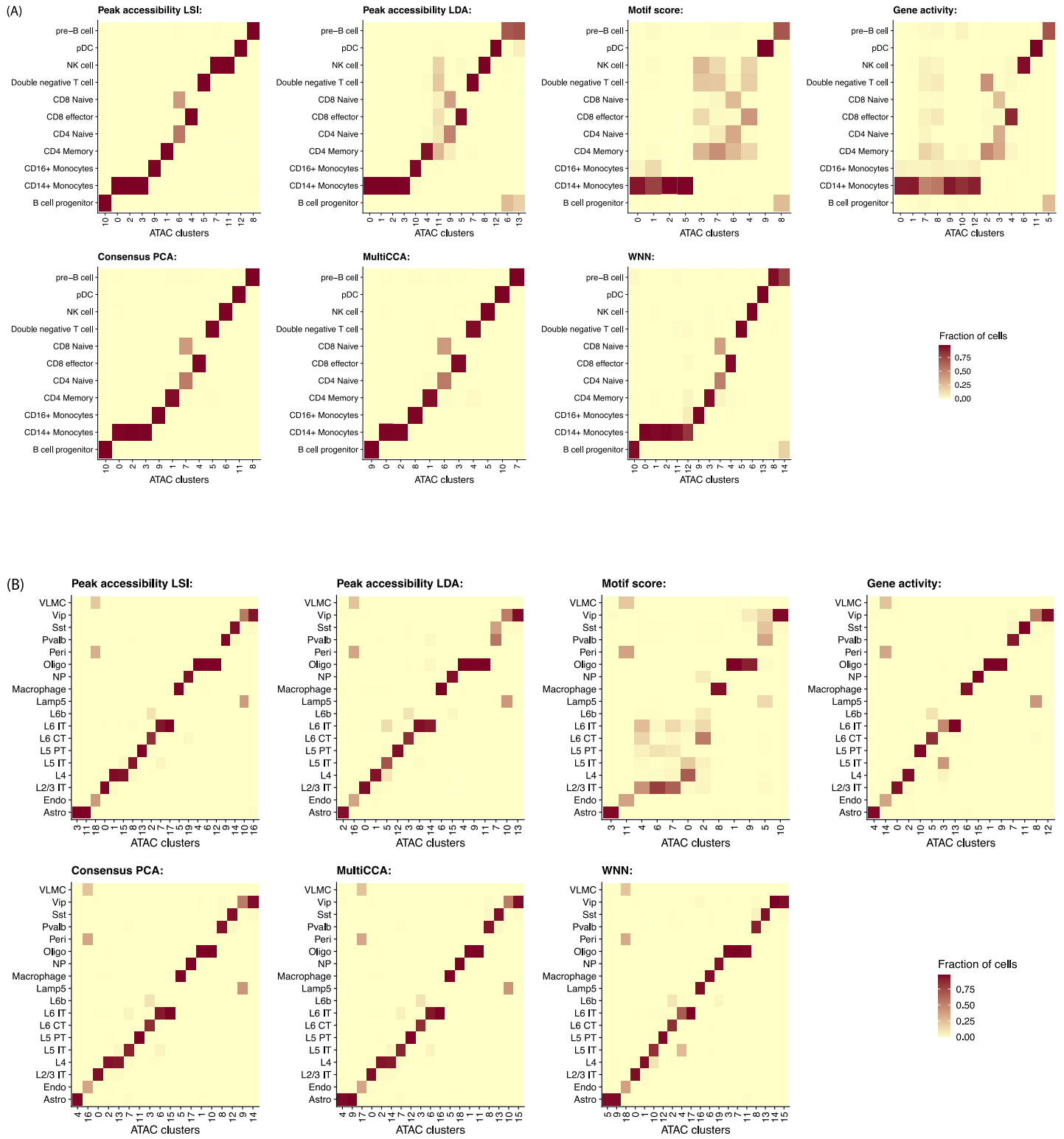


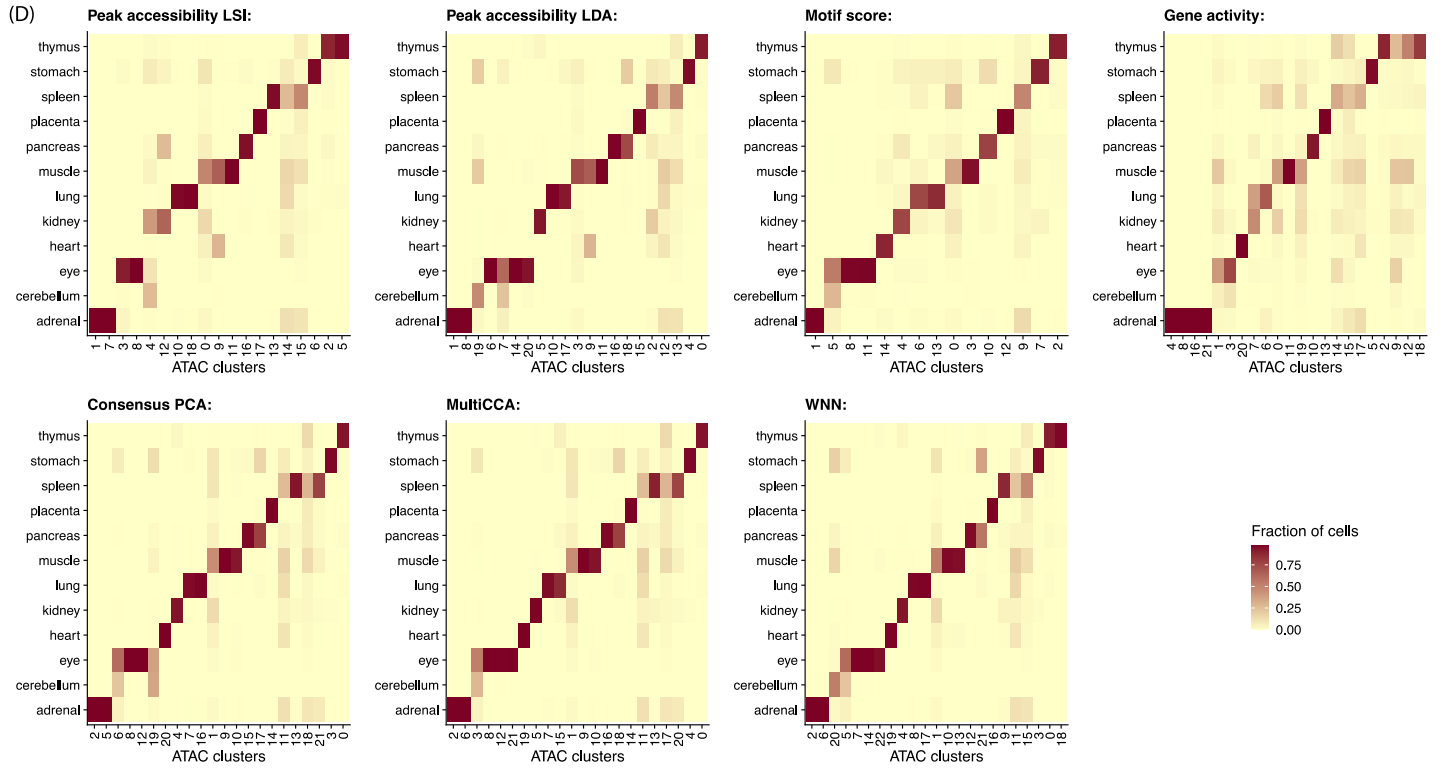
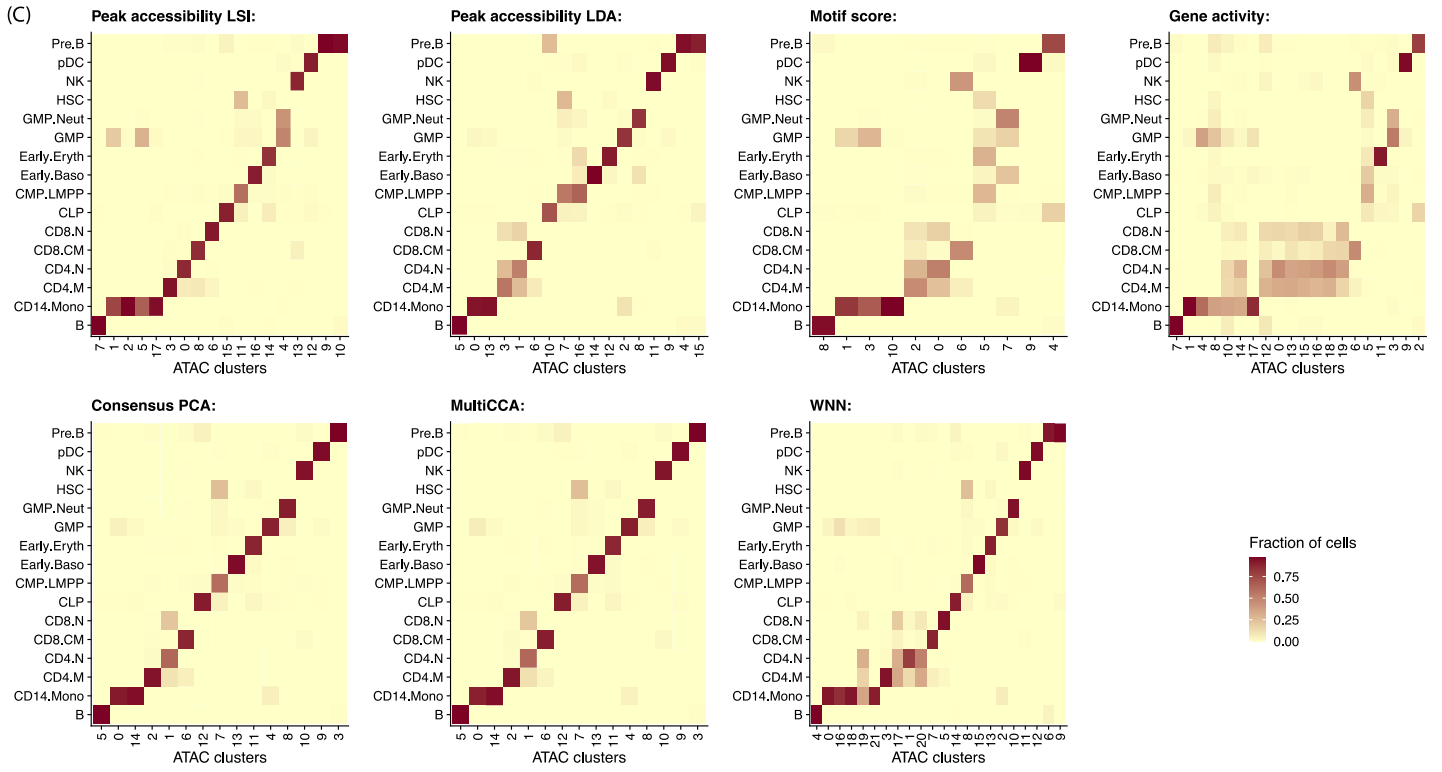


Supplementary Figure 2. Results with and without integrating the motif modality. Destin2 is robust to including a modality that does not contain as much information to separate the different cell types/states apart.

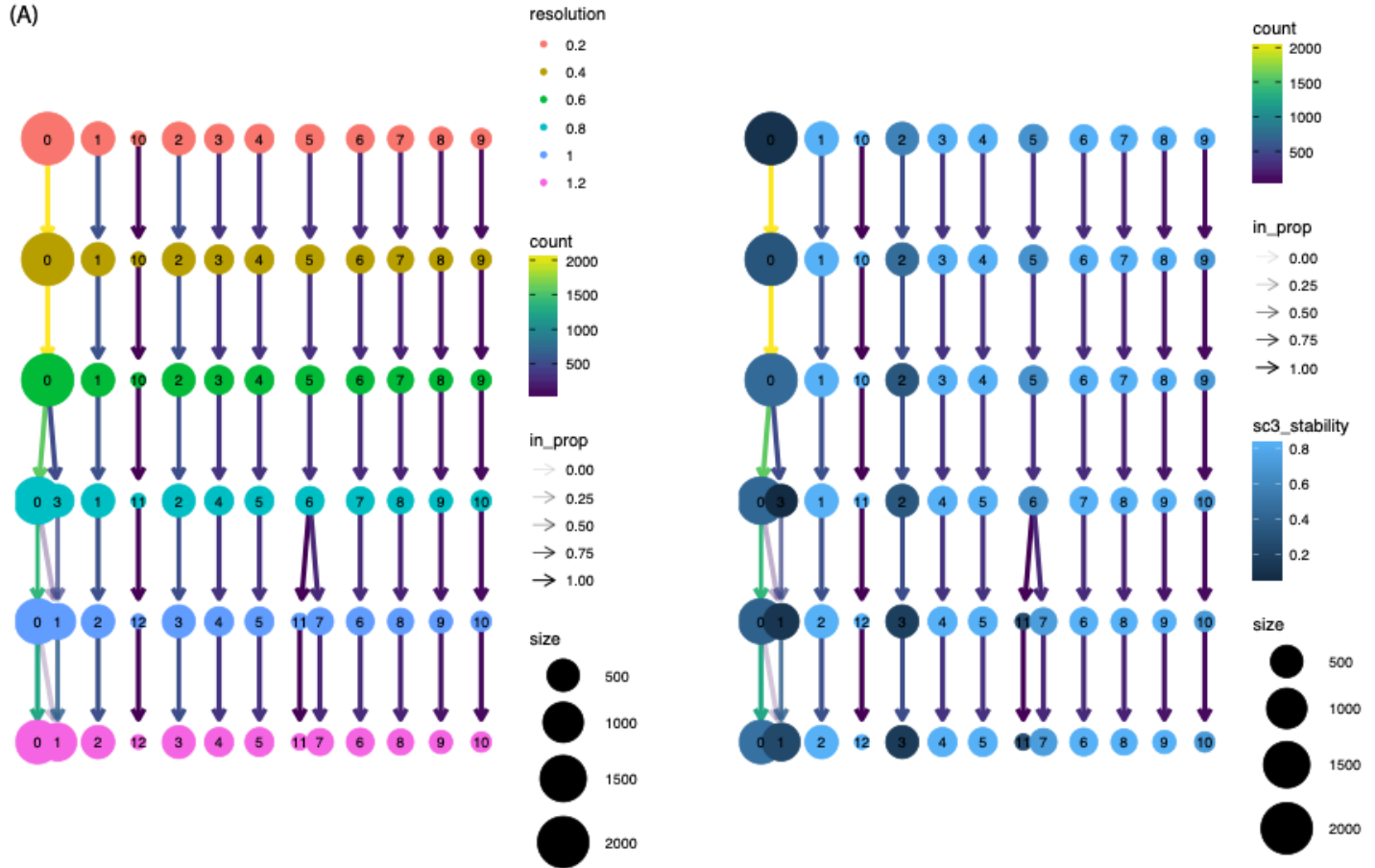


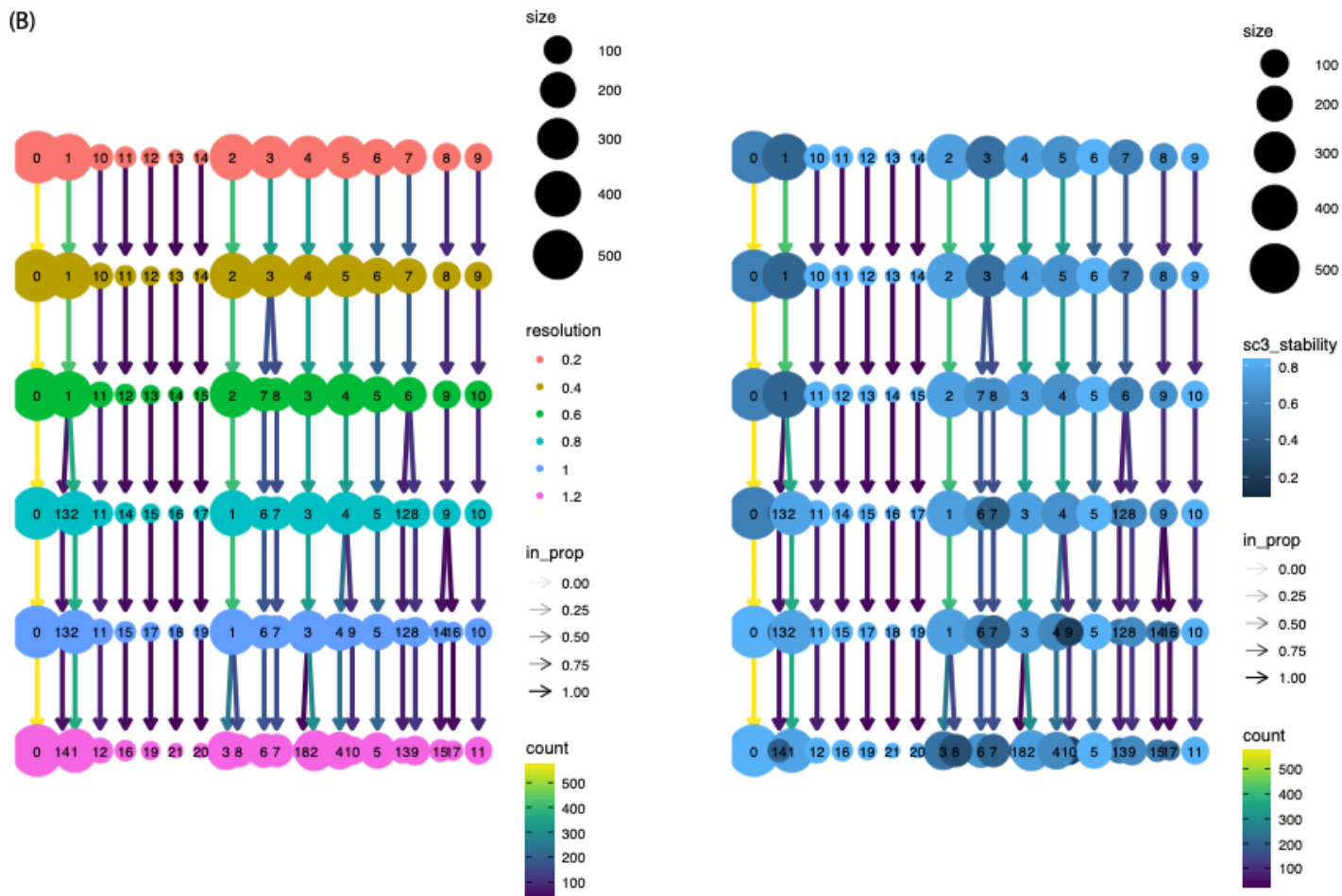
Supplementary Figure 3. Heatmap of confusion matrix. Cell types are transferred from single-cell RNA sequencing data; only cells with maximum prediction scores greater than 0.5 are kept in the analysis. Results are shown for the (A) PBMC, (B) adult mouse brain, (C) BMMC, and (D) human fetal tissue data.



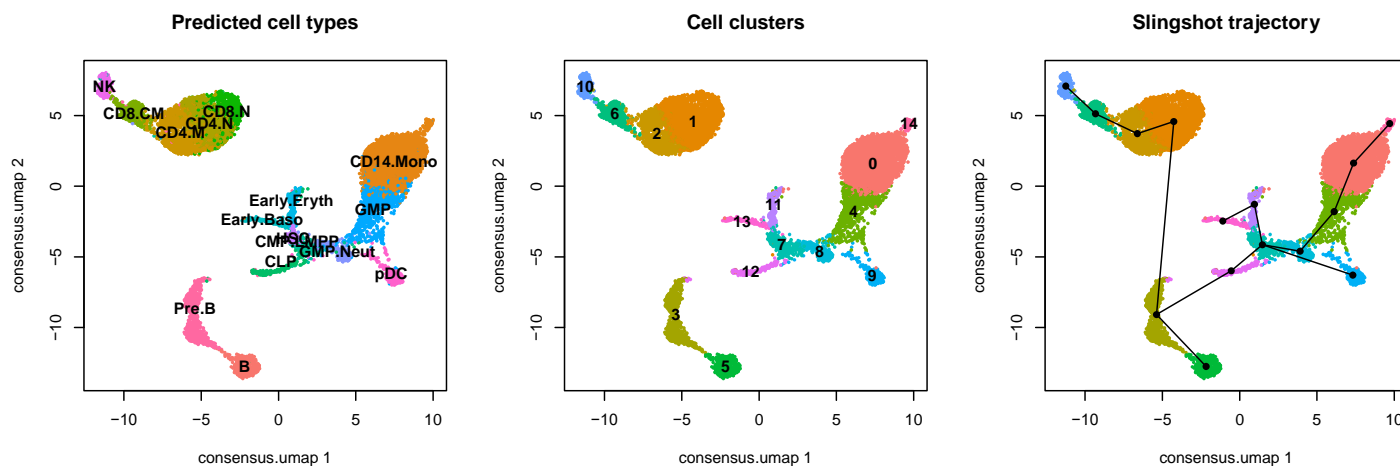


Supplementary Figure 4. Clustree output to determine the number of clusters. Results are shown for the (A) PBMC and (B) adult mouse brain data. The left and right panels show clustering trees with varying clustering resolutions and SC3 stability measures, respectively. New clusters form from existing clusters, and the overlap in cells between clusters at adjacent resolutions is computed and used to calculate the in-proportion for each edge. Unstable clusters result in cells switching between branches of the trees, with low in-proportion edges; one can thus infer which areas of the tree are likely to be the result of true clusters and which are caused by over-clustering.





Supplementary Figure 5. Slingshot to reconstruct cell trajectory using Destin2's joint dimension reduction. Results are shown for the BMMC data of human hematopoietic differentiation.



Supplementary Table 1. Data source and summary. Total number of cells and peaks, median number of ATAC reads per cell, median fraction of cells with detectable reads per peak, and number of annotated/transferred cell types are summarized post quality controls.

Technology	Dataset	Source	# cells	# peaks	Median # reads per cell	Median frac cells per peak	# cell types / tissues
scATAC-seq	Human PBMC	10x Genomics	11017	80443	9333	0.041	16
	Adult mouse cortex	10x Genomics	4972	87561	14600	0.023	11
	Human BMMC	GSE139369	3196	154639	30121	0.044	18
	Human fetal tissue	GSE149683	14275	1032191	3381	0.002	12
scATAC+RNA multiomics	Human PBMC	10x Genomics	11331	108344	7306	0.021	-
	Mouse embryonic brain	10x Genomics	4483	172150	8339	0.023	-
	Mouse hair follicle	GSE140203	29308	343783	3364	0.005	-

Supplementary Table 2. Real data benchmarking results. Four different metrics – ARI, AMI, H-score, and cLISI – were used for performance assessment. We carried out Louvain/Leiden clustering with 20 random seeds and computed 90% confidence intervals for the benchmarking metrics. Across the three scATAC-seq datasets and the four metrics, there is not a universally best method from the conventional unimodal analyses. On the other hand, Destin2’s multimodal analyses achieve the best performance for ARI and AMI. For H-score and cLISI, since the LSI dimension reduction is used as weights in transferring the labels, it is not surprising that the peak LSI unimodal analysis achieves the best or near best performance. When all metrics are considered, Destin2 is the top rank method, as demonstrated in Figure 2.

(A)

Data/Metric Method		PBMC			
		ARI	AMI	H-score	cLISI
Uni-modal	Peak (LSI)	0.620; [0.617, 0.620]	0.770; [0.769, 0.770]	0.972; [0.972, 0.972]	1.006; [1.006, 1.006]
	Peak (LDA)	0.377; [0.376, 0.483]	0.632; [0.632, 0.680]	0.896; [0.895, 0.896]	1.105; [1.105, 1.105]
	Motif	0.281; [0.281, 0.283]	0.465; [0.464, 0.466]	0.590; [0.589, 0.592]	1.645; [1.645, 1.645]
	Gene Activity	0.473; [0.473, 0.473]	0.567; [0.567, 0.568]	0.684; [0.684, 0.684]	1.325; [1.325, 1.325]
Multi-modal	CPCA	0.563; [0.563, 0.570]	0.745; [0.745, 0.748]	0.944; [0.944, 0.944]	1.047; [1.047, 1.047]
	MultiCCA	0.559; [0.551, 0.751]	0.739; [0.738, 0.830]	0.937; [0.937, 0.939]	1.055; [1.055, 1.055]
	WNN	0.470; [0.465, 0.478]	0.681; [0.680, 0.683]	0.926; [0.926, 0.926]	1.049; [1.049, 1.049]

(B)

Data/Metric Method		Mouse Brain			
		ARI	AMI	H-score	cLISI
Uni-modal	Peak (LSI)	0.813; [0.793, 0.813]	0.850; [0.843, 0.850]	0.944; [0.921, 0.944]	1.055; [1.055, 1.055]
	Peak (LDA)	0.825; [0.820, 0.828]	0.855; [0.852, 0.856]	0.893; [0.886, 0.893]	1.116; [1.116, 1.116]
	Motif	0.579; [0.559, 0.582]	0.666; [0.658, 0.670]	0.669; [0.663, 0.674]	1.709; [1.709, 1.709]
	Gene Activity	0.860; [0.860, 0.860]	0.889; [0.889, 0.889]	0.891; [0.891, 0.891]	1.091; [1.091, 1.091]
Multi-modal	CPCA	0.877; [0.877, 0.877]	0.886; [0.886, 0.886]	0.926; [0.926, 0.926]	1.059; [1.059, 1.059]
	MultiCCA	0.850; [0.850, 0.850]	0.864; [0.864, 0.864]	0.925; [0.925, 0.925]	1.061; [1.061, 1.061]
	WNN	0.810; [0.810, 0.810]	0.837; [0.837, 0.837]	0.914; [0.914, 0.914]	1.084; [1.084, 1.084]

(C)

Data/Metric Method		BMMC			
		ARI	AMI	H-score	cLISI
Uni-modal	Peak (LSI)	0.618; [0.611, 0.665]	0.760; [0.754, 0.788]	0.841; [0.837, 0.853]	1.161; [1.161, 1.161]
	Peak (LDA)	0.683; [0.606, 0.704]	0.789; [0.779, 0.798]	0.792; [0.787, 0.798]	1.246; [1.246, 1.246]
	Motif	0.469; [0.466, 0.470]	0.632; [0.631, 0.632]	0.633; [0.632, 0.633]	1.629; [1.629, 1.629]
	Gene Activity	0.503; [0.500, 0.504]	0.618; [0.618, 0.620]	0.621; [0.620, 0.622]	1.830; [1.830, 1.830]
Multi-modal	CPCA	0.772; [0.764, 0.773]	0.824; [0.808, 0.825]	0.825; [0.808, 0.825]	1.201; [1.201, 1.201]
	MultiCCA	0.762; [0.760, 0.766]	0.819; [0.818, 0.821]	0.820; [0.819, 0.822]	1.215; [1.215, 1.215]
	WNN	0.764; [0.761, 0.766]	0.791; [0.790, 0.792]	0.853; [0.852, 0.854]	1.183; [1.183, 1.183]

(D)

Data/Metric Method		Human fetal tissue			
		ARI	AMI	H-score	cLISI
Uni-modal	Peak (LSI)	0.488; [0.487, 0.490]	0.617; [0.616, 0.618]	0.760; [0.760, 0.763]	1.430; [1.430, 1.430]
	Peak (LDA)	0.572; [0.572, 0.573]	0.638; [0.638, 0.638]	0.789; [0.789, 0.789]	1.288; [1.288, 1.288]
	Motif	0.516; [0.509, 0.588]	0.623; [0.615, 0.648]	0.695; [0.686, 0.697]	1.729; [1.729, 1.729]
	Gene Activity	0.358; [0.357, 0.359]	0.476; [0.475, 0.477]	0.591; [0.589, 0.591]	1.691; [1.691, 1.691]
Multi-modal	CPCA	0.548; [0.547, 0.555]	0.633; [0.633, 0.640]	0.789; [0.788, 0.805]	1.351; [1.351, 1.351]
	MultiCCA	0.549; [0.548, 0.550]	0.632; [0.632, 0.637]	0.788; [0.787, 0.789]	1.395; [1.395, 1.395]
	WNN	0.550; [0.550, 0.550]	0.638; [0.638, 0.638]	0.803; [0.803, 0.804]	1.317; [1.317, 1.317]

Supplementary Table 3. Running time assessment across four scATAC-seq datasets. Unimodal and Destin2's multimodal analyses were carried out on a local computer with 64GB of RAM, with running time measured in minutes.

Method \ Data		PBMC	Mouse Brain	BMMC	Human fetal tissue
Uni-modal	Peak (LSI)	0.72	0.65	1.25	1.97
	Peak (LDA)	14.01	16.61	25.81	29.76
	Motif	6.70	8.69	7.58	38.28
	Gene Activity	4.03	2.21	5.33	28.67
Multi-modal	CPCA	0.26	0.19	0.32	0.55
	MultiCCA	1.16	0.56	4.71	7.94
	WNN	0.52	0.33	0.99	1.62