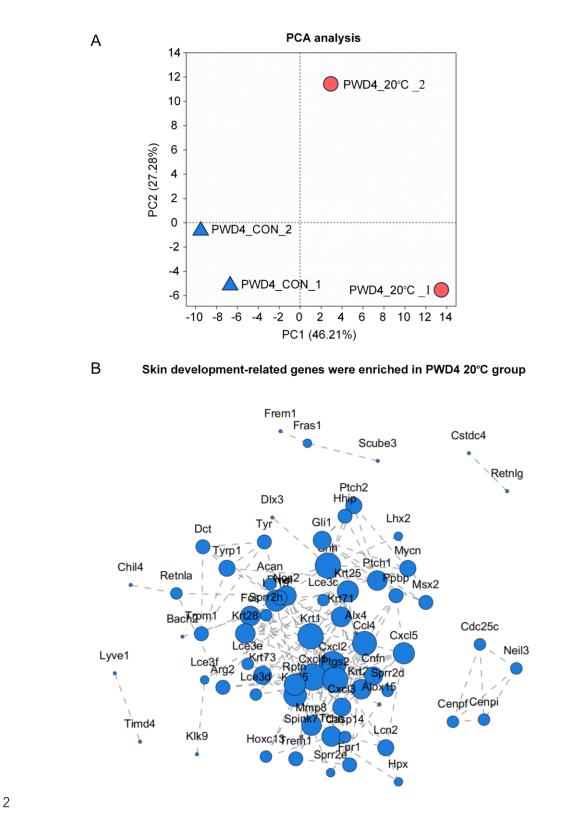
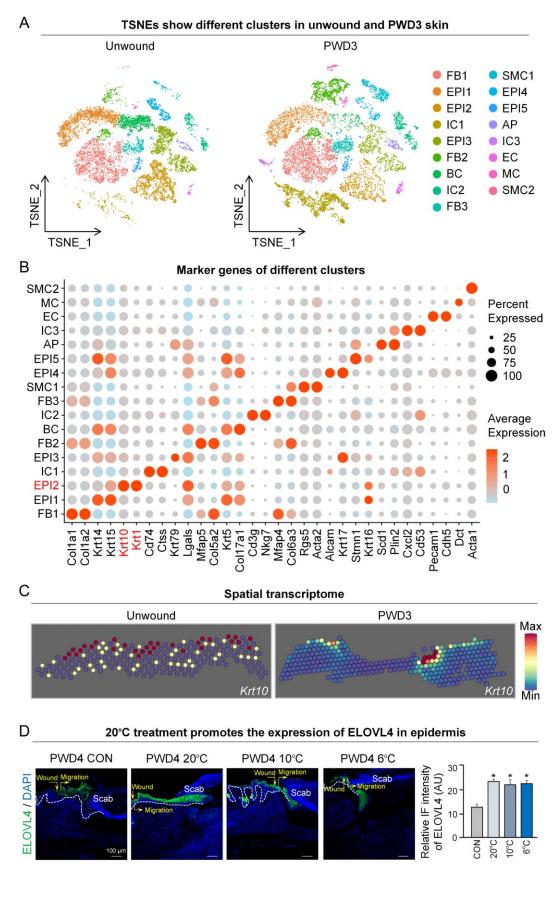
1 Supplementary materials



3 Figure S1. 20°C treatment promotes wound healing.

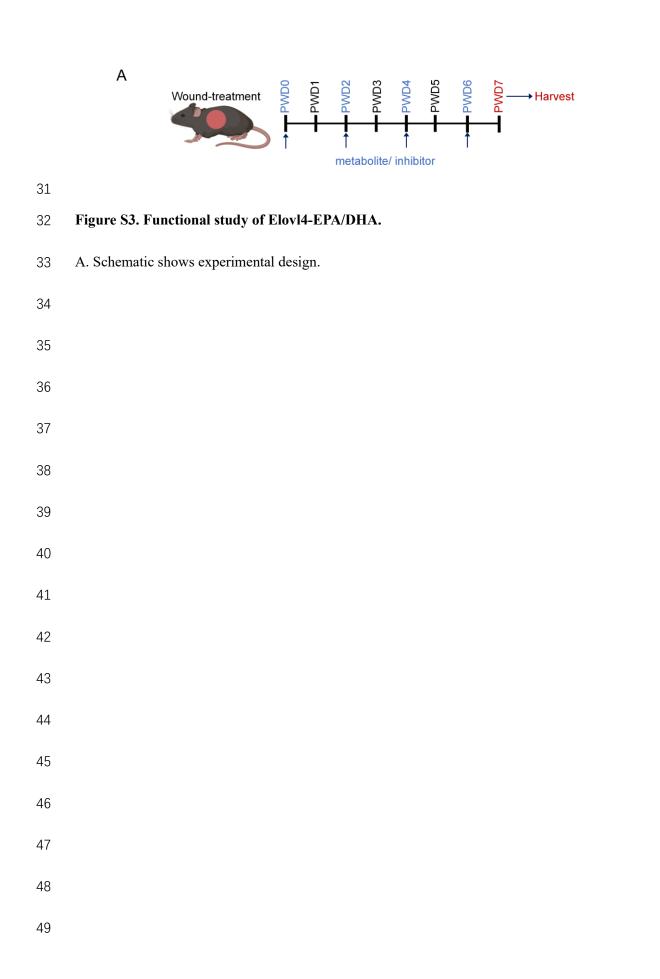
4 A. PCA reveals the differences between the PWD4 CON and PWD4 20°C treatment samples.

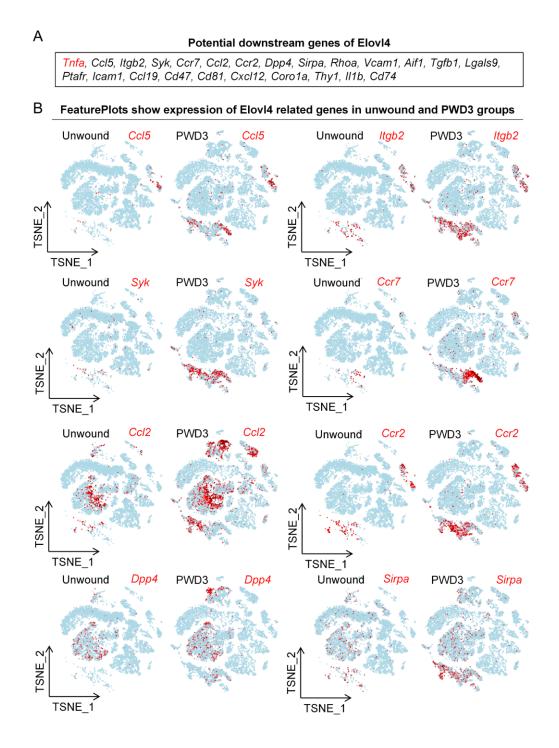
- 5 B. String analysis shows skin development-related genes were enriched in the 20°C-treatment
- 6 group on PWD4.



8 Figure S2. Single cell RNA-sequencing analysis of skin wound.

- A. TSNEs show different clusters in the unwound and PWD3 groups.
- B. DotPlot shows marker genes of different clusters.
- C. ST-seq shows marker genes of the epidermis.
- D. Immunostaining shows ELOVL4 expression in the Control, 20°C-treatment, 10°C-
- treatment, and 6°C-treatment group. Statistics of average FI of ELOVL4. Scale bars, 100µm.
- $N \ge 5, *p < 0.05.$





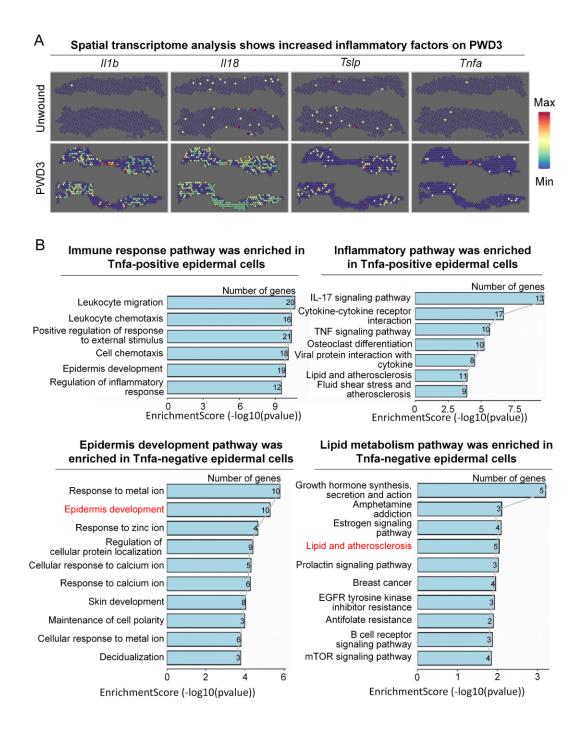
50

51 Figure S4. Downstream analysis of Elovl4.

52 A. A list of the top 5 ranked genes according to their P-values.

53 B. FeaturePlots show expression of Elovl4-related genes in unwound and PWD3 groups.

54

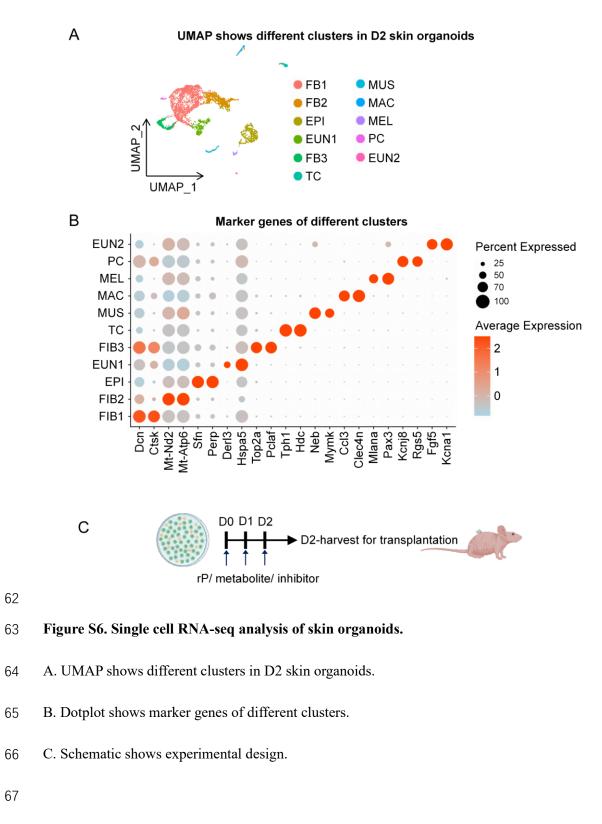


57 Figure S5. Identification of inflammatory factors.

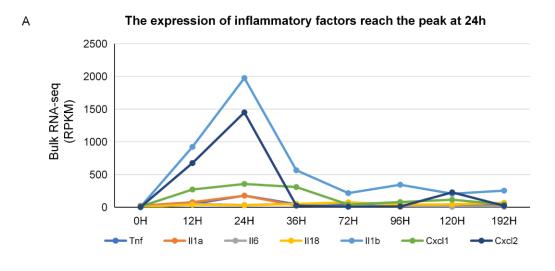
58 A. ST-seq shows expression of inflammatory factors in unwound and PWD3 groups.

59 B. GO and KEGG analysis shows enriched immune response pathways in TNF α positive 60 epidermal cells. Epidermis development and lipid metabolism are enriched in the TNF α -

61 negative cells.



71 Figure S7. Bulk RNA-seq analysis of skin wound.



72

73 A. Line chart shows expressions of different inflammatory factors in PWD0-PWD8.