

Supplementary Figure 1: Overview of the characterisation of iPSC derived BLCs. A. iPSC were derived following the 25-day differentiation protocol. **B.** RT-qPCR data shows variability in the expressions of differentiation markers (left, $n_{cl}=8$, $n_{mono}=4$), pancreatic hormones (centre, $n_{cl}=8$, $n_{mono}=4-5$), and K_{ATP} channels subunits (right, $n_{cl}=9$, $n_{mono}=4$). C. Clusters (n=5) and monolayer (n=1) preparations were stained for pancreatic hormones: Insulin (green), Glucagon (red), and somatostatin (white). Polyhormonal cells are circled (dash circled) on the merge panel. Scale bar 50µm. **D-G**, ultrastructure of BLCs. **D.** Immunogold labelling of cells expressing either insulin (10nm gold particles, white arrowhead, BLC) or either glucagon (15nm gold particles, black arrowheads, α-like cell). PM, Plasma Membrane (dash line). E. Electron micrograph of a polyhormonal cell presenting heterogeneous vesicular structures, some typical of glucagon containing vesicles (black arrow heads) or of insulin containing vesicles (white arrowheads). F. Immunogold labelling of a polyhormonal cell positive for insulin (10nm gold particles) and somatostatin (SST, 15nm). The hormones could be detected in independent and within the same vesicles (white stars). G. Representative electron micrographs of cells containing structurally matured insulin vesicles (white arrows). Scale bar 1 μ m. H. Vesicle size distribution in clusters and monolayers (n_{mono}=713 and n_{cl}=6532 vesicles). I. BLCs express components of the trafficking pathway CHGA (left), component of insulin maturation *PCSK1*(right) (n_{cl}=6, n_{mono}=3).