Supplementary information for

CD151 expression marks atrial- and ventricular- differentiation from human induced pluripotent stem cells

Supplementary Figures

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Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1

Supplementary Table 2

Supplementary Table 3

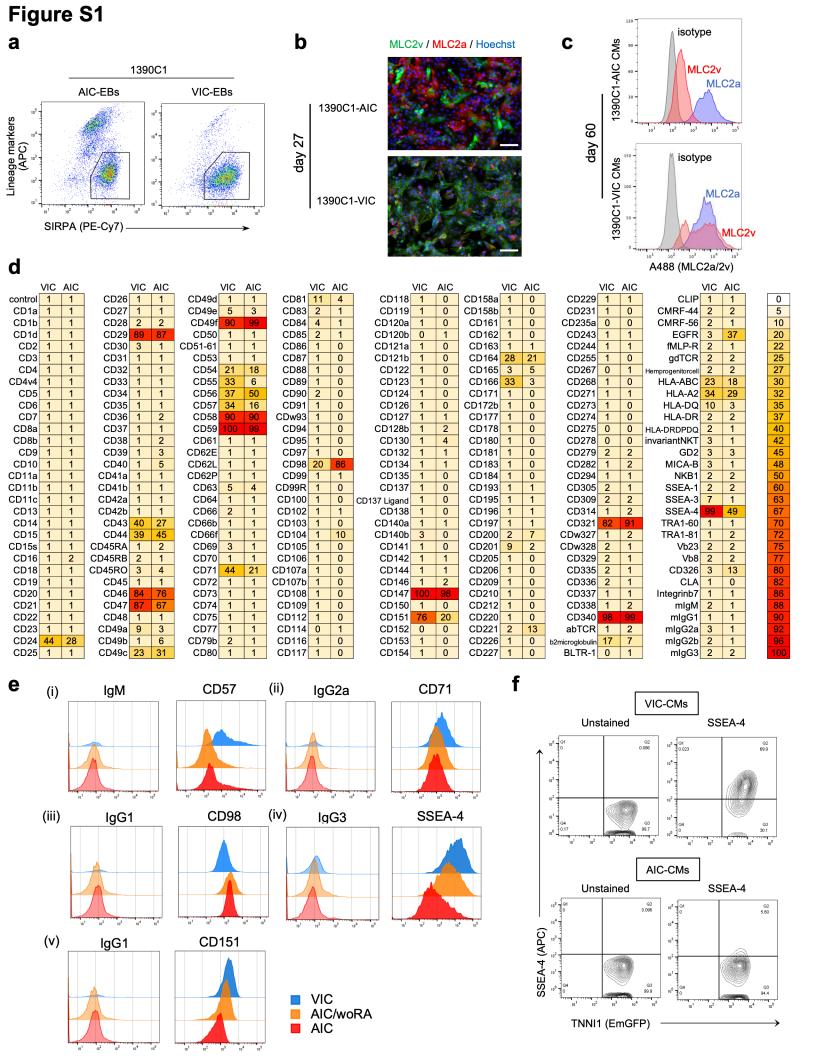


Figure S1. Cardiac differentiation in an independent hiPSC line and cell surface marker screening, related to Figure 1.

(a) Representative flow cytometry images of day 20 AIC- and VIC-EBs stained with SIRPA and other lineage markers (CD31, CD49a, CD90, and CD140b) in the 1390C1 hiPSC line. The SIRPA⁺/CD31⁻/CD49a⁻/CD90⁻/CD140b⁻ population was gated as CMs. (b) Immunofluorescence analysis of MLC2v (green), MLC2a (red), and Hoechst (blue) in day-27 AIC- and VIC-CMs derived from the 1390C1 hiPSC line. Scale bars = 100 μm. (c) Histogram showing expression of MLC2a and 2v in AIC- and VIC-CMs on day 60. (d) Expression frequencies of all markers in TNNI1⁺ CMs, analyzed using the Lyoplate Human Cell Surface Marker Screening Panel. (e) Flow cytometry histograms of CD57 (i), CD71 (ii), CD98 (iii), SSEA-4 (iv), and CD151 (v) with isotype control expressions in AIC-, AIC/woRA-, and VIC-CMs. (f) Representative flow cytometry images of day-20 AIC- and VIC-CMs stained with SSEA-4 in the TNNI1-EmGFP reporter hiPSC line.

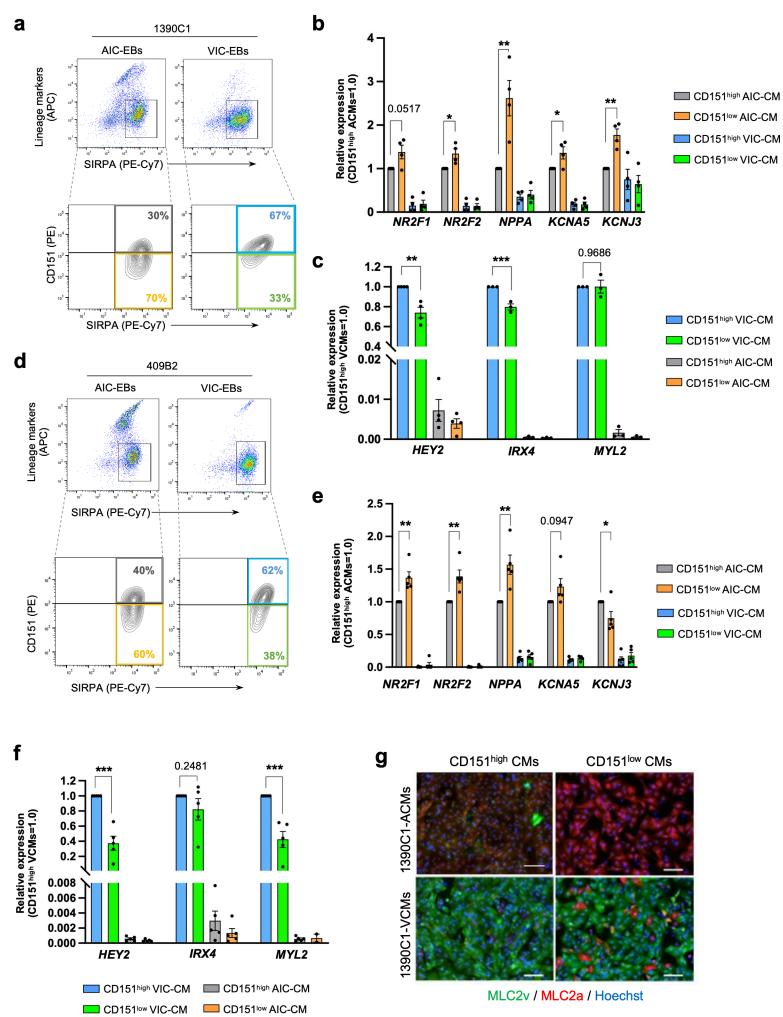


Figure S2. Atrial- and ventricular-related gene expression in CMs derived from the 1390C1 and 409B2 hiPSC lines, related to Figure 1.

(a) Representative flow cytometry images of day 20 AIC- and VIC-EBs derived from the 1390C1 hiPSC line and stained with SIRPA, CD31, CD49a, CD90, CD140b, and CD151. The SIRPA+/ CD31-/CD49a-/CD90-/CD140bpopulation was gated as CMs (top), following which CD151 expression was analyzed in SIRPA+/ CD31-/CD49a-/CD90⁻/CD140b⁻ cells (bottom). (b) Relative expression of atrial-related genes in CD151^{low} AIC-CMs and CD151high/low VIC-CMs compared to those in CD151high AIC-CMs derived from the 1390C1 hiPSC line. n=4 independent differentiation experiments per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted between CD151high AIC-CM and CD151low AIC-CM using the unpaired two-tailed t-test. * p < 0.05 and ** p < 0.01. (c) Relative expression of ventricular-related genes in CD151low VIC-CMs and CD151ligh/low AIC-CMs compared to those in CD151high VIC-CMs derived from the 1390C1 hiPSC line. n=3-4 independent differentiation experiments per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted between CD151^{high} VIC-CM and CD151 low VIC-CM using the unpaired two-tailed t-test. ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001. (d) Representative flow cytometry images of day-29 AIC- and VIC-EBs derived from the 409B2 hiPSC line and stained with SIRPA, CD31, CD49a, CD90, CD140b, and CD151. The SIRPA⁺ population negative for the lineage markers (CD31, CD49a, CD90, and CD140b) was gated as CMs (top) and analyzed for CD151 expression (bottom). (e) Relative expression of atrial-related genes in CD151^{low} AIC-CMs and CD151^{high/low} VIC-CMs compared to those in CD151^{high} AIC-CMs derived from the 409B2 hiPSC line. n=5 independent differentiation experiments per group. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted CD151^{high} AIC-CM and CD151^{low} AIC-CM using the unpaired twotailed t-test. * p < 0.05 and ** p < 0.01. (f) Relative expression of ventricular-related genes in CD151 low VIC-CMs and CD151high/low AIC-CMs compared to that in CD151high VIC-CMs derived from the 409B2 hiPSC line. n=5 independent differentiation experiments per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted CD151^{high} VIC-CM and CD151^{low} VIC-CM using the unpaired two-tailed t-test. *** p < 0.001. (g) Representative immunofluorescence images of MLC2v (green), MLC2a (red), and Hoechst (blue) in CD151high/low AIC-CMs and in CD151^{high/low} VIC-CMs on day 27. Scale bars = $100 \mu m$.

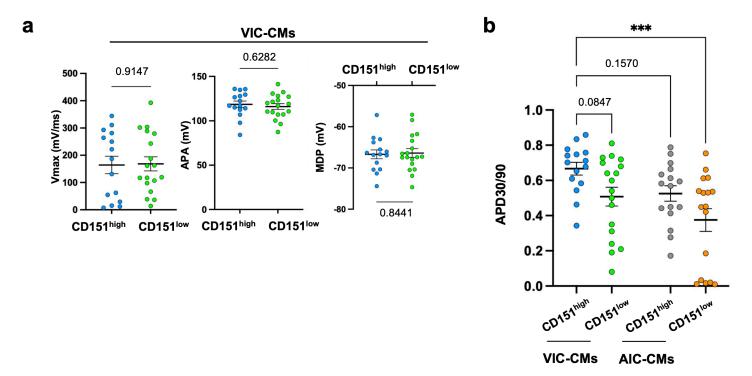
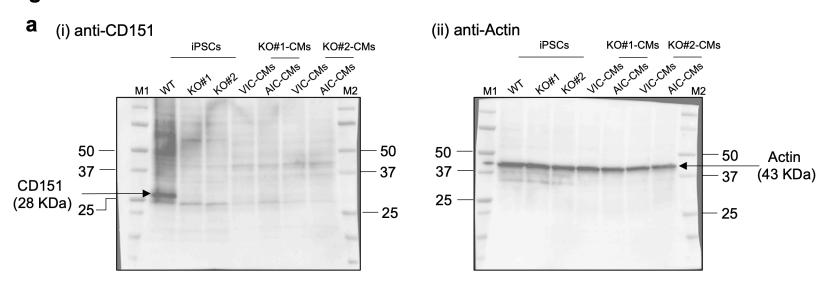
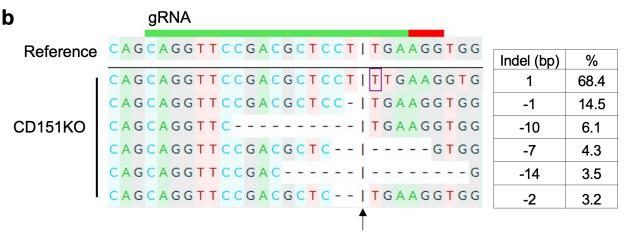


Figure S3. Electrophysiological properties in CD151high/low AIC-CMs and ViC-CMs, related to Figure 2. (a) Electrophysiology measurements of Vmax (mV/ms), APA, and MDP in CD151high VCMs (n=15) and CD151low VCMs (n=18) from three independent differentiation experiments. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted using an unpaired two-tailed t-test. (b) APD30/90 of CD151high VCMs (n=15), CD151low VCMs (n=18), CD151high ACMs (n=16), and CD151low ACMs (n=17). Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. *** p < 0.001.





The sites of double-strand breaks

C (i) FDXR

WT: GTAACTGAATCATCTCCCGAAGCTCCTTGAAGGTGGGAGC

CD151KO: GTAACTGAATCATCTCCCGAAGCTCCTTGAAGGTGGGAGC

(ii) MBTD1

WT: ATAATTTCCTTCAAGGAGCGTCTGATCAGGAAAGCAATGG CD151KO: ATAATTTCCTTCAAGGAGCGTCTGATCAGGAAAGCAATGG

(iv) SPINT2

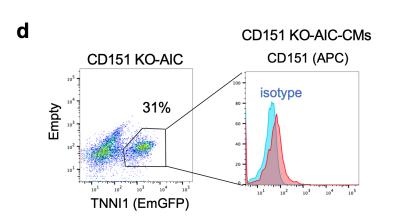
WT: GCCTCGCGTTCAGGTGCCGACGCTCCGGGAGGGTCCGCCA CD151KO: GCCTCGCGTTCAGGTGCCGACGCTCCGGGAGGGTCCGCCA

(v) C14orf166

WT: TCGAGAGCCGTCAACTTGCGTCGGAACATGGTCCCCGCTT CD151KO: TCGAGAGCCGTCAACTTGCGTCGGAACATGGTCCCCGCTT

(iii) LYST

WT: TCTTAGAGCCTTCAGGGAGAGTTGGAACCAGCATCATTTTCC CD151KO: TCTTAGAGCCTTCAGGGAGAGTTGGAACCAGCATCATTTTCC



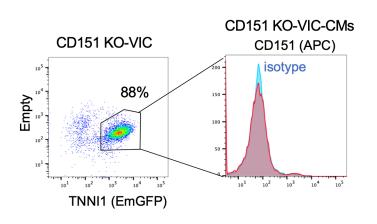


Figure S4. CD151 KO hiPSCs differentiation, related to Figure 3.

(a) Western blots image of CD151 expression (i) and Actin (ii) in WT-hiPSCs, CD151 KO hiPSCs, VIC-, and AIC-CMs. KO#1 hiPSCs were generated by different gRNA (5'-AACGAGAAGAAGACAACATG-3') than the one mentioned in the manuscript. Fig. 3b showed the result of KO#2 hiPSCs, and they were used for further experiments. M1 and M2 indicate different markers. (b) Sanger sequencing of a target site in the *CD151* gene. The gRNA and PAM sequences are indicated in green and red above the reference sequence, respectively. The right table shows the indel size (bp) and the population (%) of each indel observed in CD151KO hiPSCs. (c) DNA sequences of five predicted off-target genes. The black boxes indicate the off-target sequences of WT cells (TNNI1-EmGFP hiPSCs). (d) Representative flow cytometry images of day-20 AIC- (left) and VIC-EBs (right) derived from CD151 KO hiPSCs. The gating populations were TNNI1+ CMs. Histogram comparing the isotype control (blue) and CD151 staining (red) are shown for each differentiation.

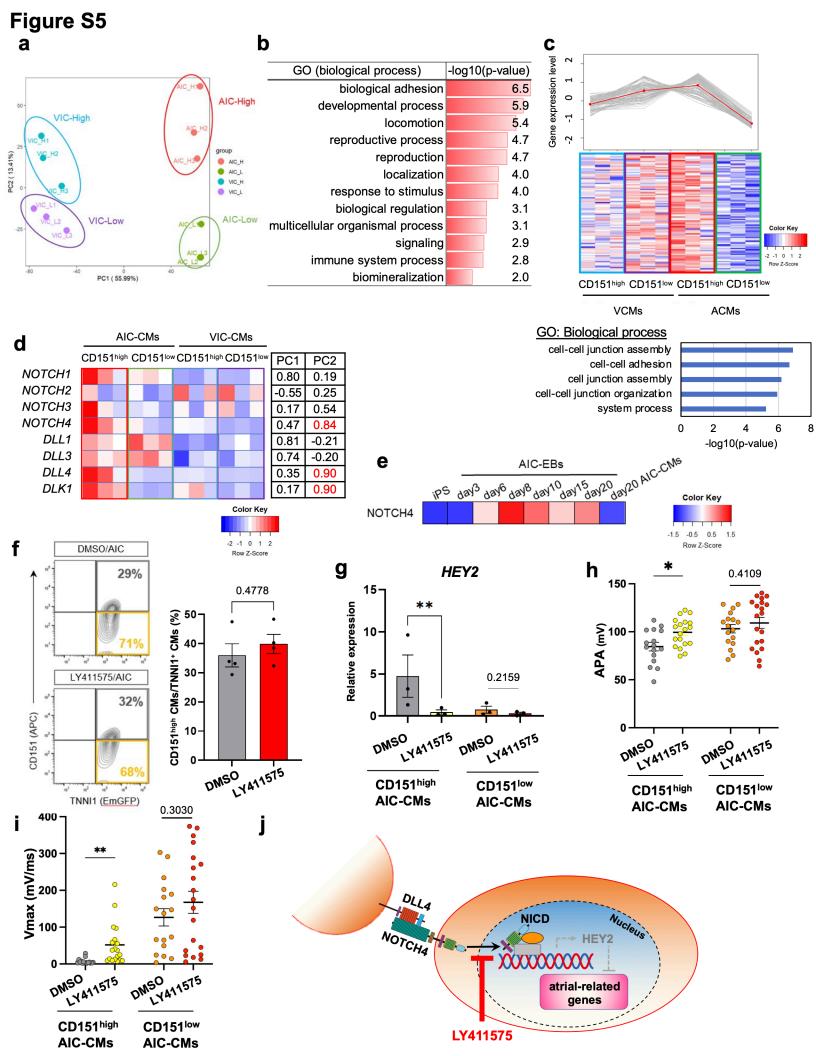


Figure S5. Transcriptome analysis of CD151^{high/low} CMs and Notch signaling inhibition in AIC differentiation, related to Figure 4.

(a) PCA showing the correlation between CD151 expression and differentiation conditions. n=3 independent experiments per group. (b) GO enrichment analysis of 186 DEGs with factor loadings of PC2 < -0.8 or > 0.8 in AIC-CMs. Twelve biological processes are shown with a significance level of p < 0.05. (c) This group consisted of 88 clustered genes that showed a lower expression in CD151^{low} AIC-CMs via hierarchical clustering of CD151^{high/low} VIC-CMs and CD151high/low AIC-CMs. Expression patterns of each gene (grey) and the average of all 88 genes are shown above. GO enrichment (biological process) is shown below. (d) Heatmap of the expression changes of Notchrelated genes in CD151high/low AIC- and VIC-CMs. The PC1 and PC2 factor loadings for each gene are shown in the table (right), (e) Heatmap of the NOTCH4 mRNA time-course expression during AIC differentiation, (f) Representative flow cytometry images of TNNI1+ CMs differentiated with DMSO (top) or LY411575 (bottom) and stained with CD151 antibody. The percentages represent gated populations. The bar graph indicates the percentage of CD151^{high} AIC-CMs gated from TNNI1⁺ CMs differentiated with DMSO or LY411575. n=4 independent differentiation experiments per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis compared the two groups using an unpaired two-tailed t-test. (g) Relative expression of HEY2 in CD151high/low AIC-CMs differentiated with LY411575 or DMSO as vehicle control. n=3 independent differentiation experiments per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted using the paired two-tailed t-test. ** p < 0.01. (h) Electrophysiological measurements of APA in CD151high/low AIC-CMs differentiated with vehicle treatment (DMSO) or LY411575. CD151high AIC-CMs, DMSO (n=16) and LY411575 treatment (n=19); CD151how AIC-CMs, vehicle (DMSO) (n=17) and LY411575 treatment (n=20). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was performed using the unpaired two-tailed t-test. * p < 0.05. (i) Electrophysiological measurements of Vmax (mV/ms) in CD151high/low AIC-CMs differentiated with vehicle treatment (DMSO) or LY411575. CD151high AIC-CMs, DMSO (n=16) and LY411575 treatment (n=19); CD151low AIC-CMs, vehicle (DMSO) (n=17) and LY411575 treatment (n=20). Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired two-tailed t-test ** p < 0.01. (i) A schematic diagram of the putative atrial gene upregulation mechanism induced by Notch inhibition (LY411575). Notch signaling inhibits atrial-related gene expression by inducing HEY2 transcription as a result of Notch intercellular domain (NICD) binding to the transcriptional activation complex in the *HEY2* promoter region. LY411575 inhibits Notch cleavage and NICD generation, thus derepressing the inhibition of atrial-related genes to induce atrial differentiation.

a

GO (biological process)	-log10(p value)
reproductive process		5.4
reproduction		5.3
locomotion		3.3
developmental process		3.2
biological adhesion		2.7
biological regulation		2.5
rhythmic process		2.5
response to stimulus		2.1
cellular process		2.0
growth		1.9
multicellular organismal process		1.7
multi-organism process		1.6

b

Reactome pathway	-log10(p value)
Cell Cycle	10.3
Mitotic G1 phase and G1/S transition	9.8
Cell Cycle, Mitotic	9.6
DNA Repair	6.2
S Phase	5.1
Cell Cycle Checkpoints	3.0
Homology Directed Repair	2.9
Transcriptional regulation by the AP-2 (TFAP2) family of transcription factors	2.9
DNA Double-Strand Break Repair	2.9
Binding and Uptake of Ligands by Scavenger Receptors	2.5
Synthesis of DNA	2.5
Signaling by NOTCH	2.2
Meiotic recombination	2.2
Mitotic G2-G2/M phases	2.1
HDR through Homologous Recombination (HRR) or Single Strand Annealing (SSA)	2.1
Fanconi Anemia Pathway	2.0

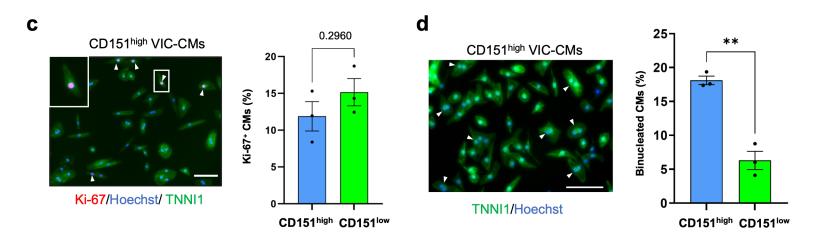


Figure S6. Transcriptome analysis of CD151 high/low VIC-CM, related to Figure 5.

(a) GO enrichment analysis of DEGs between CD151high and CD151how VIC-CMs. Twelve biological processes are shown with a significance level of p < 0.05. (b) Reactome pathway analysis of DEGs between CD151high/low VIC-CMs. Sixteen biological processes are shown with a significance level of p < 0.05. (c) Representative immunofluorescence images of Ki-67 (red), Hoechst (blue), and TNNI1 (green) in CD151high VIC-CMs derived from the TNNI1-EmGFP reporter hiPSC line. Ki-67+ CMs are indicated by the arrowheads. The inset is a high magnification image of the boxed area and shows Ki-67+ CMs. Scale bar = 100 μ m. Bar graph shows percentage of Ki-67+ CMs in CD151high VIC-CMs (n=1,461) and CD151how VIC-CMs (n=1,077) derived from the TNNI1-EmGFP reporter hiPSC line. n=30 images from three independent differentiation experiments. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM of three experiments. Statistical analysis was conducted using an unpaired two-tailed t-test. (d) Representative immunofluorescence images of TNNI1 (green) and Hoechst (blue) in CD151high VIC-CMs derived from the TNNI1-EmGFP reporter hiPSC line. Binuclear CMs are indicated by the arrowheads. Scale bar = 100 μ m. Bar graph shows percentage of binuclear CMs in CD151high VIC-CMs (n=1,236) and CD151how VIC-CMs (n=720) derived from the TNNI1-EmGFP reporter hiPSC line. n=15 images from three independent differentiation experiments. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM of three experiments. Statistical analysis was conducted using an unpaired two-tailed t-test. ** p < 0.01.

Figure S7 b a Anti-CD151 ab unstained Relative expression (CD151high ACMs=1.0) Relative expression (CD151high VCMs=1.0) CD151 (APC) AIC-CMs monolayer differentiation CD151lor 36.2 0.0612 NR2F1 NR2F2 NPPA KCNA5 KCN13 CD151 (APC) HEY2 IRX4 MYL2 VIC-CMs CD151high AIC-CM CD151high VIC-CM CD151low AIC-CM CD151low VIC-CM CD151lo 18.8 C 0.3887 CD151 Relative expression 0.4331 TNNI1 (EmGFP) 0.3 VIC-CMs 0.2 AIC-CMs 0.8177 AIC-CMs VIC-CMs d 150 -150 CD151high ☐ CD151low day 15 day 20 day 27 day 34 Fraction (%) 100 100 e = **Human heart** Mouse heart Ι E10.5 E18 P5 7w 13w 20w 50 50 p<0.0001 p=0.091 p=0.046 p=0.047 p=0.069 CD151 expression 0 d40 d60 d40 d20 d20 d60 f Day 60 AIC-CMs Day 60 VIC-CMs LA LV LA LV LV LA LV LA LV LA LV LA CD151high AIC-CM CD151high VIC-CM Relative expression (CD151 high VCMs (CD151) Relative expression (CD151high ACMs=1.0) g 15000 Normalized read counts 0.9954 **** ITGA6 10000 NPPA NR2F2 HEY2 IRX4 MYL2 5000 NR2F1 h lgG2a CD49f CD151high CD151high CD151low CD151low 89.6 VIC-CMs AIC-CMs VIC-CMs TBX3 SHOX2 ISL1 HCN4 0.0631 0.1834 0.9746 10000 8000 15000 0.6922 500 Normalized read counts 8000 400 6000 99.7 10000 6000 300 4000 AIC-CMs CD49f (APC) 4000 200 5000 2000 2000 100

CD151high

TNNI1 (EmGFP)

CD151low

CD151high CD151low CD151high CD151low CD151high CD151low

Figure S7. CD151 selection in monolayer culture, CD151 expression over time in vitro culture and in vivo heart tissues, *ITGA6* and CD49f expression in VIC- and AIC-CMs, and sinoatrial marker genes expression in AIC-CMs.

(a) Representative flow cytometry images of day-20 AIC- and VIC-CMs with monolayer differentiation stained with the CD151 antibody. (b) Relative expression of atrial-related genes in CD151 low ACMs and CD151 high/low VCMs compared to those in CD151high ACMs derived from the TNNI1-EmGFP hiPSC line with monolayer differentiation (top). Relative expression of ventricular-related genes in CD151^{low} VCMs and CD151^{high/low} ACMs compared to those in CD151high VCMs derived from the TNNI1-EmGFP hiPSC line with monolayer differentiation (bottom). n=3 independent experiments per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted using the unpaired two-tailed t-test. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001, and **** p < 0.0001. (c) Time-course of relative CD151 expression. n=3 independent differentiation experiments per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was conducted using a paired two-tailed t-test. * p < 0.05. (d) The fraction of CD151high and CD151low population at day 20, day 40, and day 60 after differentiation. Data are shown as median with 95% CI. (e) CD151 expression in the left atrium (LA) and ventricle (LV) of mouse and human across various stages derived from single-cell RNA sequence data. (f) Atrial marker genes expression (top) and ventricular genes expression (bottom) on day-60 CD151high/low ACMs and VCMs sorted on day 20. n=3 independent differentiation experiments per group. Statistical analysis was conducted using an unpaired two-tailed t-test. *** p < 0.001. (g) ITGA6 gene expression in CD151high VCMs and CD151high/low ACMs. Statistical analysis was conducted using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's HSD test. *** p < 0.001 and **** p < 0.0001. (h) Flow cytometry images of VIC- and AIC-CMs stained with isotype control (left) and CD49f antibodies. The percentage of positive cells of CD49f in TNNI1⁺ CMs represents the gated populations. (i) Sinoatrial marker gene expressions in CD151high/low ACMs. n=3 independent differentiation experiments per group. Statistical analysis was conducted using an unpaired two-tailed t-test.

ACTN2 (A488)

ACTN2 (A488)

Ki-67 (APC)

FSC-A

Figure S8. Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis.

(a) Gating strategy for CD151^{high/low} CMs derived from TNNI1-EmGFP hiPSCs. TNNI1-positive cells were gated as cardiomyocytes and separated by CD151 expression levels. CD151 low expressed population was determined by Negative control (NC). (b) CD151KO hiPSCs were generated by sorting the CD151-negative population as determined with the isotype control sample population. (c) 1390C1-derived CMs were gated as an ACTN2-positive population. Those CMs were categorized based on CD151 expression, and Ki-67 expressing population was analyzed in each CD151^{high} and CD151^{low} CMs.

Supplementary Table 1. APD30/90 in CD151high/low AIC-CMs and VIC-CMs.

	AIC-CMs (APD30/90)		
	CD151high		CD151low
1	0.44	1	0.53
2	0.28	2	0.75
3	0.45	3	0.61
4	0.66	4	0.45
5	0.45	5	0.66
6	0.17	6	0.54
7	0.41	7	0.19*
8	0.31	8	0.62
9	0.58	9	0.42
10	0.59	10	0.02*
11	0.79	11	0.54
12	0.57	12	0.45
13	0.75	13	0.01*
14	0.70	14	0.02*
15	0.63	15	0.01*
16	0.61	16	0.53
		17	0.03*

	VIC-CMs (APD30/90)		
no.	CD151high	no.	CD151low
1	0.78	1	0.08*
2	0.86	2	0.64
3	0.76	3	0.81
4	0.61	4	0.54
5	0.65	5	0.73
6	0.58	6	0.19*
7	0.71	7	0.6
8	0.54	8	0.46
9	0.68	9	0.68
10	0.74	10	0.74
11	0.34	11	0.72
12	0.75	12	0.31
13	0.83	13	0.21*
14	0.7	14	0.5
15	0.46	15	0.64
		16	0.7
		17	0.24*
		18	0.35

^{*}APD30/90 < 0.3 and Vmax > 10 indicates atrial properties of APs.

Supplementary Table 2. List of Taqman probes used in this study.

Target gene	Assay ID
NR2F1	Hs00818842_m1
NR2F2	Hs00819630_m1
NPPA	Hs00383230_g1
KCNA5	Hs00969279_s1
KCNJ3	Hs00158421_m1
HEY1	Hs01114113_m1
HEY2	Hs01012057_m1
IRX4	Hs00212560_m1
MYL2	Hs00166405_m1
NOTCH4	Hs00965889_m1
DLL4	Hs00184092_m1
TBX5	Hs00361155_m1
MYL7	Hs01085598_g1
GAPDH	Hs99999905_m1

Supplementary Table 3. List of primers used for Sanger sequencing.

Target	Sequences (5' to 3')
CD151_F	ACCCTCCCTGAAGCTTTCTT
CD151_R	CAGATGCGATGACCTTTGTG
FDXR_F	GATGGAAGAAGGGGAGCAGT
FDXR_R	GGACCTCTGTCAGCAACGTA
MBTD1_F	TGTAAAGCTGACGGAACACG
MBTD1_R	CCCACCTGAAAAATCTGGAA
LYST_F	TTTGAGGTGTTTTGCATTGG
LYST_R	GTGGCCCATGAGCACTTAAA
SPINT2_F	CGTGGATGCTGCGTTCTC
SPINT2_R	GGGAGCCGCTTCCAATAG
C14orf166_F	GCTTTAAAGGCGGGAAGG
C14orf166_R	ACCGCTTTTAAGCCACGATT