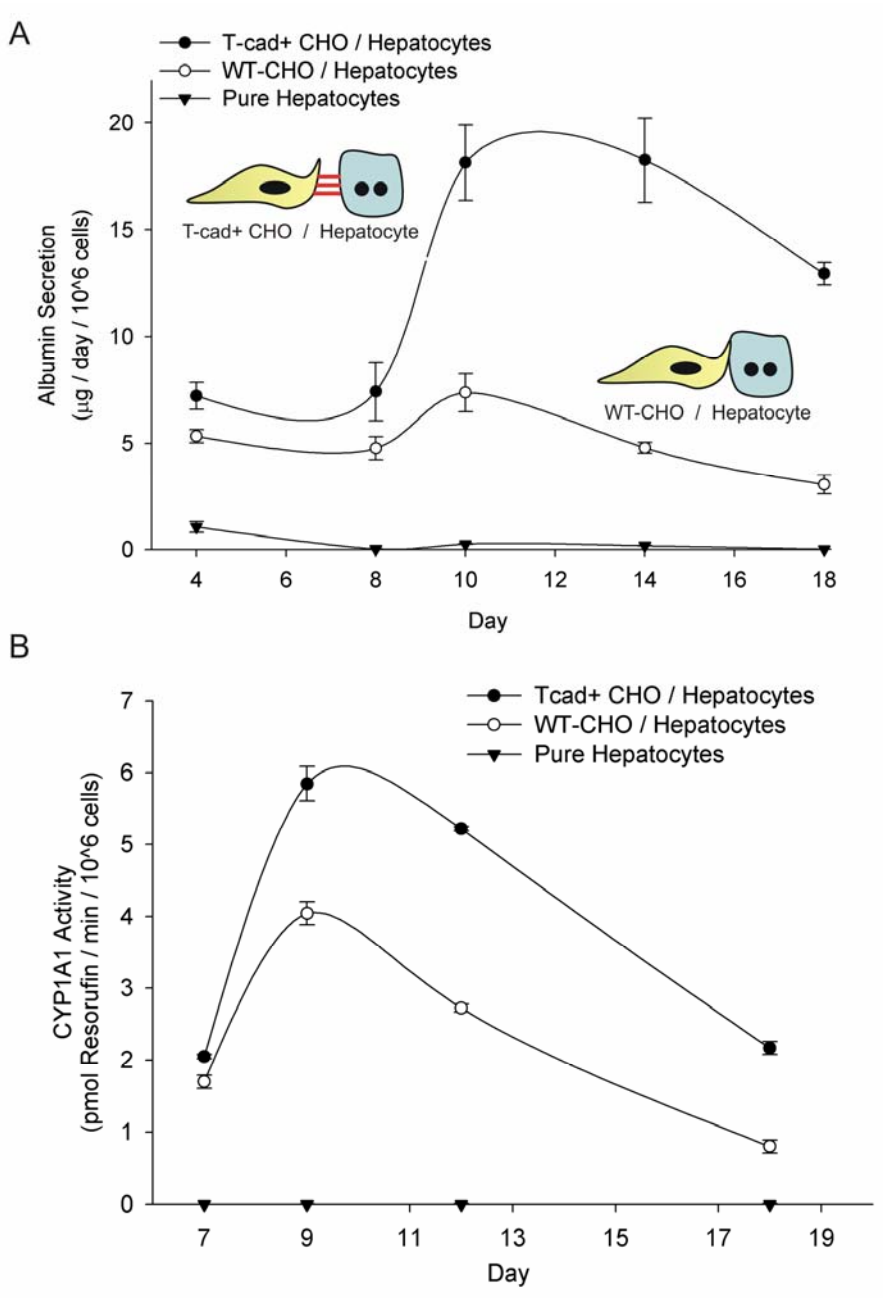
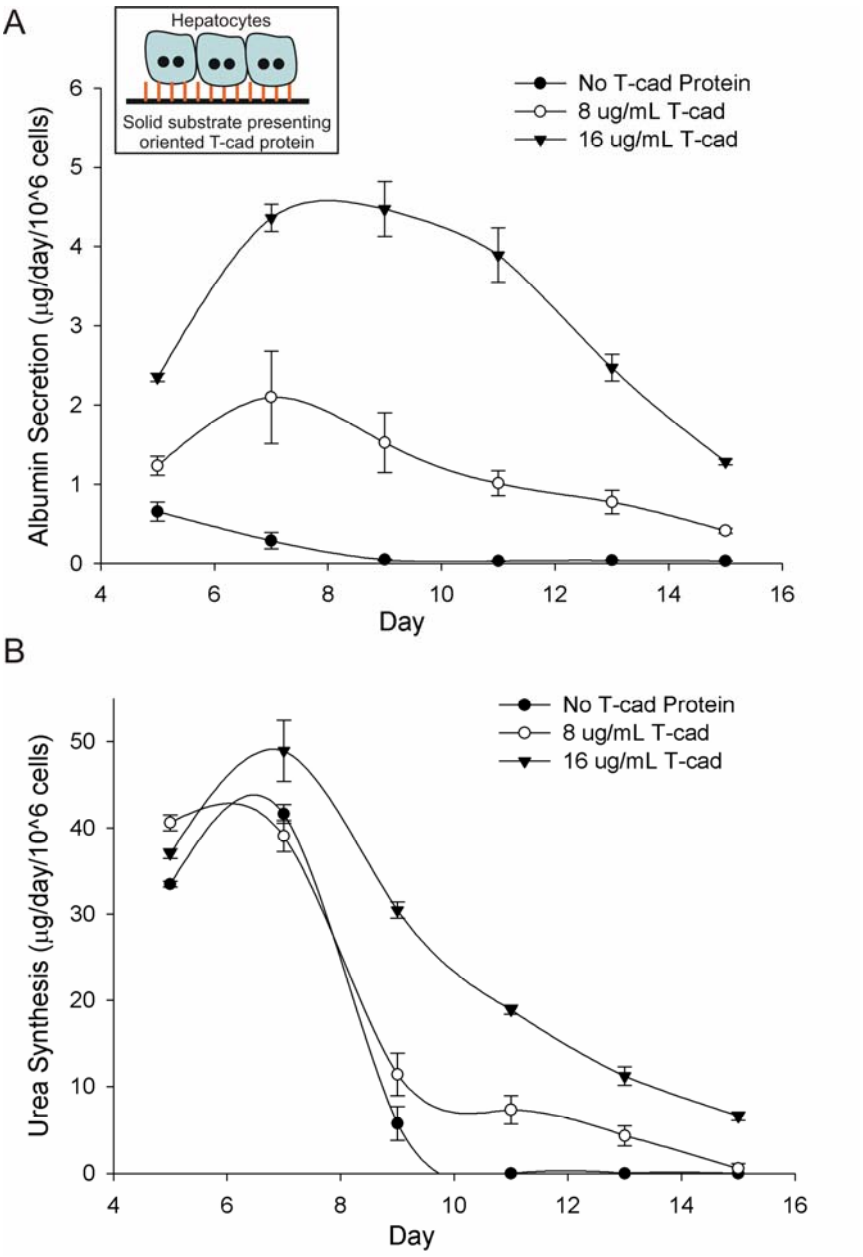
Supplemental Information for "T-cadherin Modulates Hepatocyte Functions In Vitro" by Khetani et al.



Supplemental Figure 1. Long-term induction of hepatocyte functions upon co-cultivation with T-cadherin positive (T-cad+) Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells. A. Secretion of albumin (surrogate marker for liver-specific differentiation and protein synthesis) by primary rat hepatocytes was induced upon co-cultivation with CHO cells as compared to pure hepatocyte

monolayers which showed a monotonic decline in function. CHO cells engineered to express T-cadherin on their surface further induced hepatic albumin secretion over wild-type controls. **B.** Graph as in 'A', except CYP1A1 enzyme activity (surrogate marker for liver-specific detoxification activity) in hepatocytes is shown. Enzyme activity is expressed as picomoles of resorufin formed in 1 million hepatocytes per minute of incubation with CYP1A1 specific substrate, ethoxy-resorufin. Data from one representative experiment is presented, where as similar trends were seen for at least 2 weeks in three independent biological repeat experiments. Error bars represent SEM (n = 3).



Supplemental Figure 2. Long-term induction of hepatocyte functions on substrates presenting recombinant T-cadherin protein. T-cadherin induced secretion of albumin **(A)** and synthesis of urea **(B)** in primary rat hepatocytes in a dose-dependent manner. Data from one representative experiment is presented, whereas similar trends were seen for at least 2 weeks in two independent biological repeat experiments. Error bars represent SEM (n = 3).