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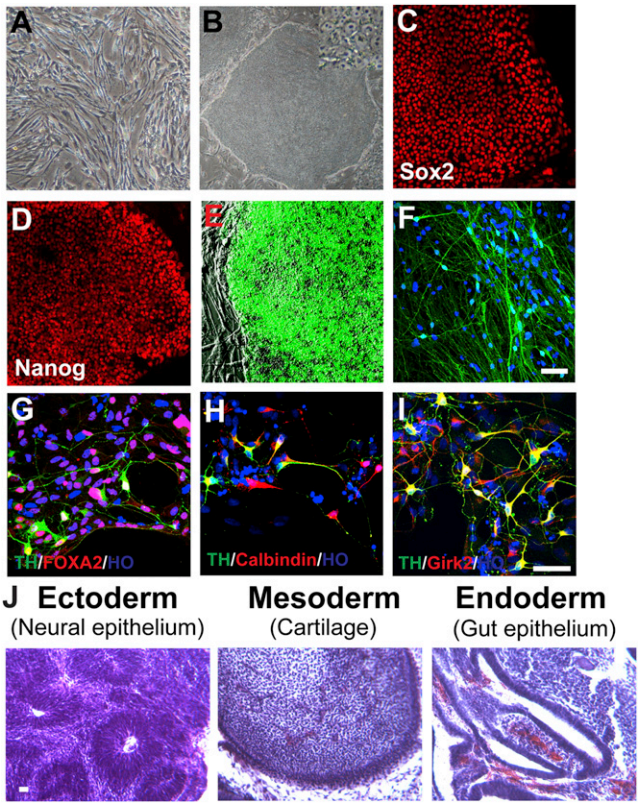

Figure S1. Generation, Genetic Labeling, and Teratoma Formation of Rhesus iPSCs, Related to Figure 1

(A) Rhesus fibroblasts.

(B) An iPSC colony derived from rhesus fibroblasts. Inset shows the typical stem cell morphology.

(C and D) rhesus iPSCs are positive for Sox2 (C) and Nanog (D).

(E) A rhesus iPSC colony exhibit green GFP after infection with lentiviral PGK-GFP.

(F) The majority of neurons are positive for GFP.

(G) TH^+ neurons co-express floor plate marker FOXA2.

(H) TH^+ neurons co-express A10 marker Calbindin.

(I) TH^+ neurons express A9 marker Girk2.

(J) All iPSCs from the three rhesus monkeys produce teratoma tissues that represent three germ layers, including neuroectoderm, mesoderm (cartilage), and endoderm (gut epithelia), 2-3 months following injection into the SCID mice. Bar = 50 μm.

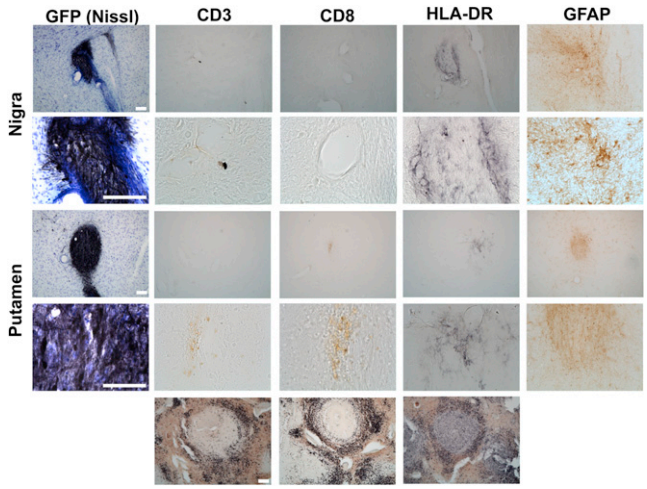

Figure S2. Host Response to Grafts, Related to Figure 2

Representative grafts in the putamen and nigra are labeled with a GFP antibody and counter stained with Nissl. The host response is revealed by staining for GFAP, CD68, CD3, CD8, HLA-DR without Nissl. Staining on spleen tissues is used as a positive control. Bar = 100 μm.