

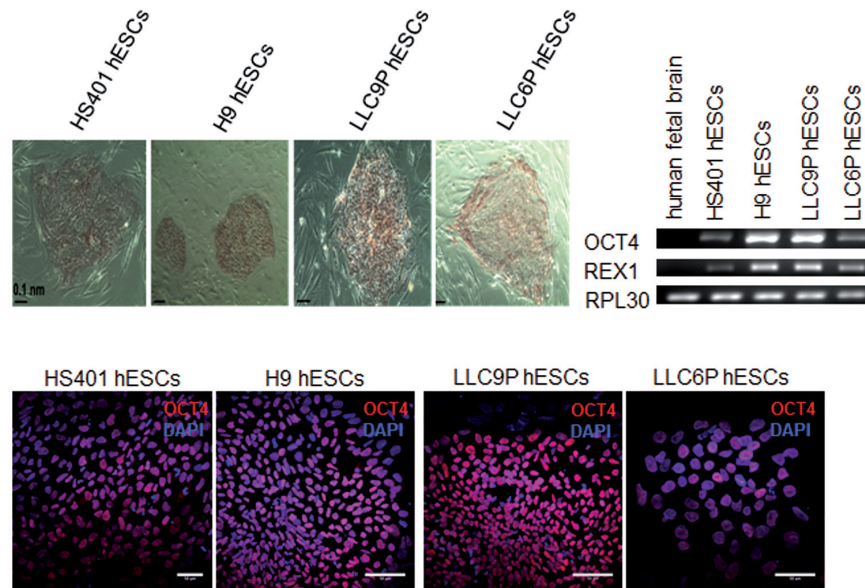
Supplemental Data

Human Parthenogenetic Embryonic Stem Cell-Derived Neural Stem Cells Express HLA-G and Show Unique Resistance to NK Cell-Mediated Killing

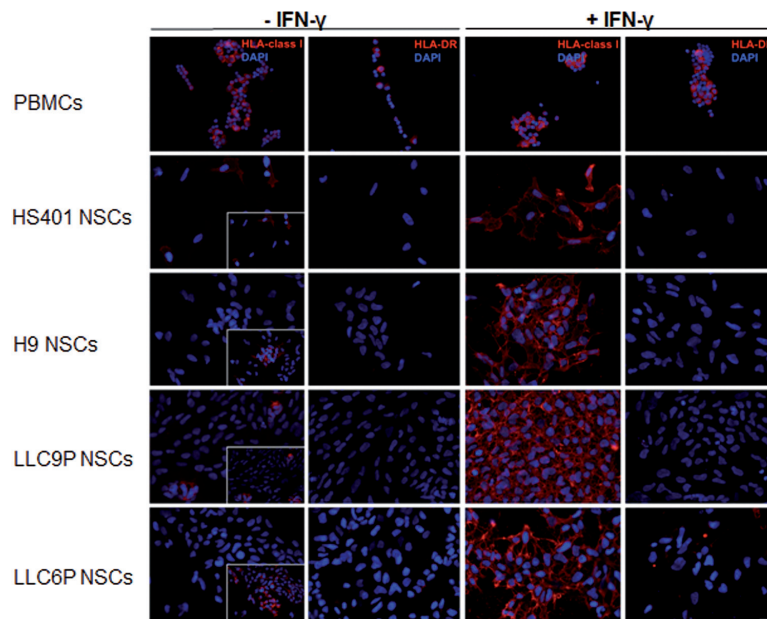
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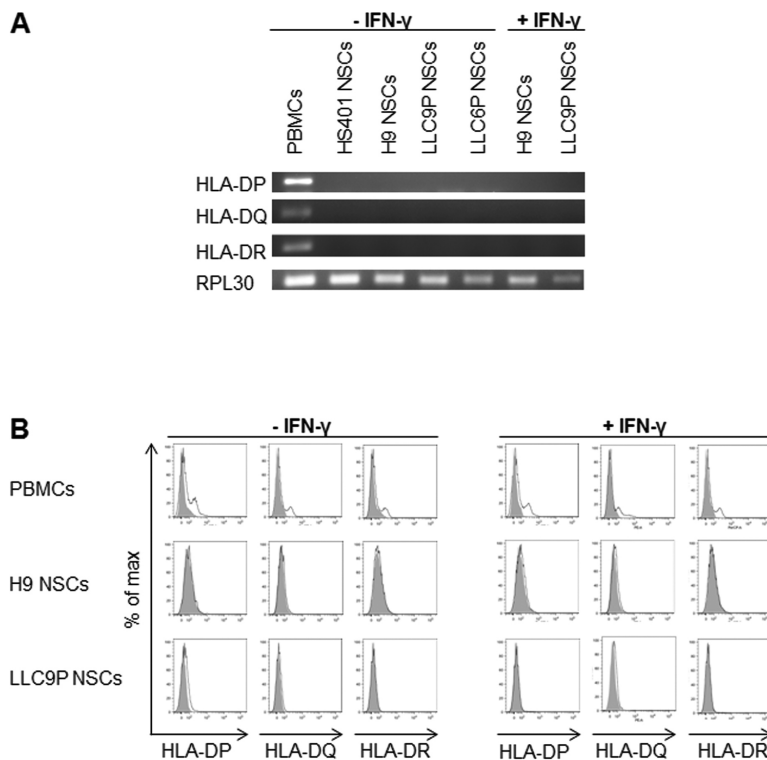
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Supplementary Figure S1. Characterization of PG hESCs. Phase contrast images of alkaline phosphatase stainings of PG and N hESCs. Scale bar: 0.1 nm (left panel). RT-PCR analysis of transcripts of the pluripotency marker genes *OCT4* and *REX1* in PG and N hESCs. Human fetal brain cDNA was a negative control for pluripotency (right panel). Confocal images of PG and N hESC cultures immunostained with pluripotency-specific marker *OCT4* (red) and DAPI (blue) are shown. Scale bar: 50 μm.



Supplementary Figure S2. HLA-class I and HLA-DR expression following IFN- γ treatment. Immunostainings of untreated or IFN- γ (25 ng/ml) treated PG and N NSCs for HLA-class I and -DR. Frames show fluorescent images with extended exposure time (300 ms). Scale bar: 20 μ m. PBMCs were used as positive control.



Supplementary Figure S3. HLA-class II expression following IFN- γ treatment. (A) RT-PCR analysis for expression of *HLA-DP*, *HLA-DQ* and *HLA-DR* transcripts in untreated PG and N NSCs and in IFN- γ (25 ng/ml) treated NSCs. PBMCs were shown as controls and *RPL30*-specific RT-PCR for normalization. (B) Flow cytometry of untreated (left) or 48 h IFN- γ -treated (25 ng/ml) (right) NSC cultures. Cells were stained with monoclonal antibodies specific for HLA-DP, -DQ or -DR. Histograms show specific fluorescence signal for HLA-DP, -DQ or -DR (black lines) compared to isotype control (filled grey).