Supporting information

An Integrated Miniature Bioprocessing for Personalized Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell Expansion and Differentiation into Neural Stem Cells

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Figure S1. Long term culture of iPSCs (a) and H9s (b) in the 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogels. Phase images showed single cells grew into uniform spheroids in 5 days. After 10 passages, majority of the cells expressed the pluripotency markers, OCT4 and NANOG. The long-term cultured hPSCs could be differentiated into all the three germ layer cells, including NESTIN+ ectodermal, α -SMA+ mesodermal and HNF-3β+ endodermal cells in the EB assay. In NOD-SCID mice, these long-term cultured hPSCs formed teratomas containing all the three germ layers tissues (arrows) and all the three germ layer cells, including NESTIN+ ectodermal, α -SMA+ mesodermal and HNF-3β+ endodermal cells. In general, cells expanded 20-fold per 5 days (c), yielding 2.0x10⁷ cells/ml.



Figure S2. Differentiation of human iPSCs into NSCs in 2D and 3D hydrogels. (a) qPCR showing the expressions of pluripotency and NSC genes along the 7 days differentiation. *** indicates statistical significance at a level of p<0.001. (b) Immunostaining of NSC markers including PAX6, NESTIN, SOX1 and FOXG1 on NSCs generated in the 3D thermoreversible hydrogel.



Figure S3. Differentiation of H9s into NSCs in 2D cultures and 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogels. For differentiation in 2D (a), single H9s were plated on Matrigel-coated plate overnight to reach 90% confluency. For differentiation in 3D (b), single H9s were cultured in the PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogel for 5 days to generate uniform spheroids. Cells were differentiated in neutral induction medium for 7 days. Phase images for cells on day 0 (d0) and 7 (d7), as well as live/dead cell staining for cells on day 7 are shown. (c) 98% of cells expressed the pluripotency markers, OCT4 and NANOG before the differentiation. Less than 2% of cells were OCT4+/NANOG+ after 7 days differentiation in 2D or 3D. Cells were dissociated into single cells and plated for 6 hours before the fixation and staining. (d, e) On day 7, ~95% of cells were positive for the NSC markers, PAX6 and NESTIN. The 3D spheroids were plated on Matrigel-coated plate overnight to form monolayers before the fixation and staining. The triple asterisk (***) indicates statistical significance at a level of p<0.001.



Figure S4. Differentiation of human H9s into NSCs in 2D and 3D hydrogels. (a) qPCR showing the expressions of pluripotency and NSC genes along the 7 days differentiation. *** indicates statistical significance at a level of p<0.001. (b) Immunostaining of NSC markers including PAX6, NESTIN, SOX1 and FOXG1 on NSCs generated in the 3D thermoreversible hydrogel.



Figure S5. Culturing iPSC-derived NSCs in 3D and 2D. NSCs derived from iPSCs in 2D cultures were dissociated and cultured in the 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogel (a) or on Matrigel-coated 6 well plate (b-c). Cells were passaged every 5 days or 3 days for 3D and 2D cultures, respectively. (a) Phase and live/dead staining images of day 5 spheroids at passage 1 (P1) and 4 (P4) in the 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogels. (b) Phase images of NSCs on day 3 of passage 1, 5 and 10 (P1, P5, P10) in 2D cultures. (c) 90-95% of the NSCs at P1 and P10 in 2D cultures were positive for the NSC markers, PAX6 and NESTIN.



Figure S6. Culturing H9-derived NSCs in 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogels and 2D cultures. NSCs derived from H9s in the 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogel were dissociated and cultured in the 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogel (a) or on Matrigel-coated 6 well plate (a-d). Cells were passaged every 5 days or 3 days for 3D and 2D cultures, respectively. (a) Phase and live/dead staining images of day 5 spheroids at passage 1 (P1) and 4 (P4) in the 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogels. (b) Phase images of NSCs on day 3 of passage 1, 5 and 10 (P1, P5, P10) in 2D cultures. (c) 90-95% of the NSCs at P1 and P10 in 2D cultures were positive for the NSC markers, PAX6 and NESTIN. (d) qPCR data on the expressions of pluripotency and NSC markers during P1 to P5 in 2D cultures.



Figure S7. Culturing H9-derived NSCs in 3D and 2D. NSCs derived from H9s in 2D cultures were dissociated and cultured in the 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogel (a) or on Matrigel-coated 6 well plate (b-c). Cells were passaged every 5 days or 3 days for 3D and 2D cultures, respectively. (a) Phase and live/dead staining images of day 5 spheroids at passage 1 (P1) and 4 (P4) in the 3D PNIPAAm-PEG hydrogels. (b) Phase images of NSCs on day 3 of passage 1, 5 and 10 (P1, P5, P10) in 2D cultures. (c) 90-95% of the NSCs at P1 and P10 in 2D cultures were positive for the NSC markers, PAX6 and NESTIN.



Figure S8. Comparison of neural differentiation as 2D adherent cells, non-adherent embryoid bodies (EBs) in suspension and spheroids in 3D hydrogel. (a) Schematic illustration of neural differentiation as non-adherent embryoid bodies (EBs). Briefly, single hPSCs were suspended in the medium in low-attached 6-well plate on day -1 to form EBs. Neural differentiation was started on day 0. The protocols for neural differentiation as 2D adherent cells and spheroids in 3D hydrogel were illustrated in Figure 1 and described in details in the Methods. The medium formulations for all the three differentiations were identical. (b) Live/dead staining revealed large numbers of dead cells in the EBs on day 7. (c) Immunostaining showed more cells in the 2D adherent cells and spheroids in 3D hydrogel than in the EBs expressed NSC marker PAX6. (d, e) While the day 7 spheroids in the 3D hydrogel had uniform size, the day 7 EBs had much broader size distribution. (f) RT-PCR analysis of the expression of hPSC- and NSC-associated genes in 2D adherent cells, non-adherent embryoid bodies (EBs) and spheroids in 3D hydrogel on day 7.