## **Supplementary Materials**

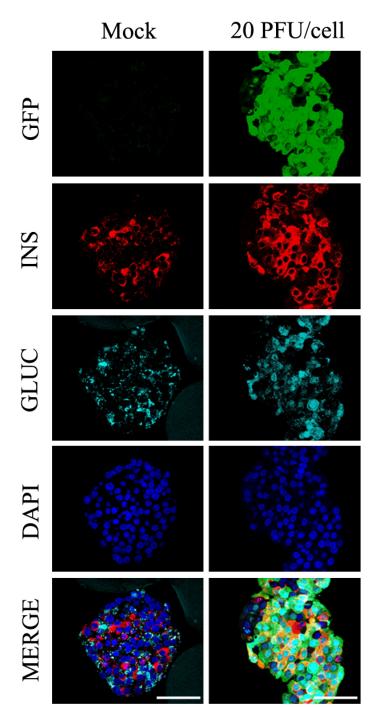
## A Simple High Efficiency Intra-Islet Transduction Protocol Using Lentiviral Vectors

Carmen María Jiménez-Moreno<sup>1</sup>, Irene de Gracia Herrera-Gomez<sup>1</sup>, Livia López-Noriega<sup>1</sup>, Petra Isabel Lorenzo<sup>1</sup>, Nadia Cobo-Vuilleumier<sup>1</sup>, Esther Fuente-Martín<sup>1</sup>, José Manuel Mellado-Gil<sup>1</sup>, Géraldine Parnaud<sup>2</sup>, Domenico Bosco<sup>2</sup>, Benoit Raymond Gauthier<sup>1</sup> and Alejandro Martín-Montalvo<sup>1</sup>

Table S1. Characteristics of human islet preparation used in this study.

Donor	Islet Viability	Islet Purity	Islet Size	Average Islet Size
Number #1	80 %	80 %	50-400 μm	100-200 μm
Number #2	80 %	80 %	50-400 μm	100-200 μm
Number #3	88 %	88 %	50-400 μm	100-200 μm
Number #4	90 %	70 %	50-400 μm	100-200 μm
Number #5	95 %	90 %	50-400 μm	100-200 μm
Number #6	95 %	90 %	50-400 μm	100-200 μm

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Pancreatic Islet Development and Regeneration Unit, Department of Stem Cells, CABIMER-Andalusian Center for Molecular Biology and Regenerative Medicine, Avenida Américo Vespucio, Parque Científico y Tecnológico Cartuja 93, 41092 Sevilla, Spain; <sup>2</sup>Cell Isolation and Transplantation Center, Department of Surgery, Geneva University Hospitals and University of Geneva Rue Michel-Servet 1, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland



Supplemental Fig. (1). Homogeneous GFP expression through human islets subsequent to transduction using the optimized protocol. Co-immunostaining of GFP (green), insulin (red) and glucagon (cyan) was performed on sections from Affi-Gel bead-embedded human pancreatic islets subsequent to treatment. Nuclei were stained with DAPI. Images were captured in samples fixed at 4 days post-infection using confocal microscopy. Scale-bars  $50\mu m$ . n=3 per condition.