Supplementary Data



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S1. Pluripotent and neural marker expression for SY-UBH cells. (A) (i) Representative phase contrast images of undifferentiated colonies; (ii) representative fluorescent images of pluripotent markers: Oct-4 and Nanog. The undifferentiated SY-UBH cells were maintained in mTeSR medium for proliferation. The day 7 samples were harvested and replated on Geltrex-coated plate. After 3 days, cells were stained with Oct-4 and Nanog. Green: Oct-4, red: Nanog, blue: Hoechst 33342. Scale bar: 100 µm. (B) RT-PCR analysis for stem cell markers of Oct-3/4, Sox2, Nanog, and Rex1; RNA was extracted from SY-UBH fibroblast, a human ES cell line (HUES2, Harvard Stem Cell Science) and a commercial iPSC line (ATCC ACS-1019). The expression of the endogenous pluripotent markers Oct-3/4, Sox2, Nanog, and REX1 at the mRNA level increased in SY-UBH iPSC lines compared to fibroblasts when analyzed by RT-PCR, comparable to those from human ES cells and the ATCC iPSC line. (C) Fluorescent images of three-germ layer markers. SY-UBH iPSCs were differentiated *in vitro* into endodermal, mesodermal, and ectodermal cell types, which were confirmed by immunostaining for Sox17 (endoderm marker), Brachyury (mesoderm marker), and Nestin (ectoderm marker), respectively. (D) Representative fluorescent images of neural markers: PAX6, Nestin, and MAP2. For neural differentiation, the SY-UBH cells were maintained in suspension to form cell aggregates. The neural differentiation was first induced by dual SMAD inhibitors (100 nM LDN193189 and 10 µM SB431542) for 8 days and then patterned by the inhibition of sonic hedgehog signaling with cyclopamine for another 7 days. The day 15 samples were collected and replated on Geltrex-coated plate. After 3 days, the samples were stained with neural markers. Scale bar: 100 µm. iPSC, induced pluripotent stem cell; RT-PCR, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction.