Transplantation of Allogeneic PW1^{pos}/Pax7^{neg} Interstitial Cells (PICs) Enhance Endogenous Repair of Injured Porcine Skeletal Muscle

Fiona C. Lewis¹, Beverley J. Henning¹, Victoria Shone¹, Giovanna Marazzi², David Sassoon², Cheyenne C. S. Tseng³, Steven A. J. Chamuleau³, Bernardo Nadal-Ginard¹†, Georgina M. Ellison-Hughes¹*†

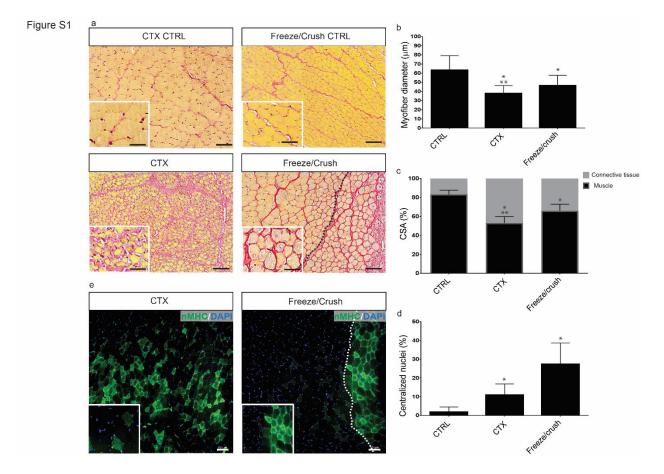


Fig. S1. Comparison of two porcine models of skeletal muscle injury. (a) HVG staining of CTRL, CTX and freeze/crush-injured paraffin-embedded muscle, showing connective tissue (red) and skeletal muscle (yellow), scale bar $100\mu m$. Inset shows 40x magnification of centralized nuclei, scale bar $20\mu m$. Dotted line demarcates the restricted injury area observed in freeze/crush-injured muscle only. (b) Myofiber diameter per 100 myofibers in CTRL, CTX and freeze/crush-injured muscle, n=2 animals per group. Data are mean \pm SD, *P<0.0001 vs. CTRL, **P<0.0001 vs. freeze/crush-injured muscle. (c) Quantification of the ratio of skeletal muscle to connective tissue CSA of CTRL, CTX and freeze/crush-injured muscle, determined from five fields of view per muscle, n=2 animals per group. Data are mean \pm SD, *P<0.0001 vs. CTRL, **P=0.018 vs. freeze/crush-injured muscle determined from five fields of view per muscle, n=2 animals per group. Data are mean \pm SD, *P<0.0001 vs. CTRL (e) Immunohistochemical staining indicates a diffuse pattern of nMHC expression in CTX-injured muscle compared to restricted expression in freeze/crush-injured muscle outlined by the white dotted line, scale bar $50\mu m$.

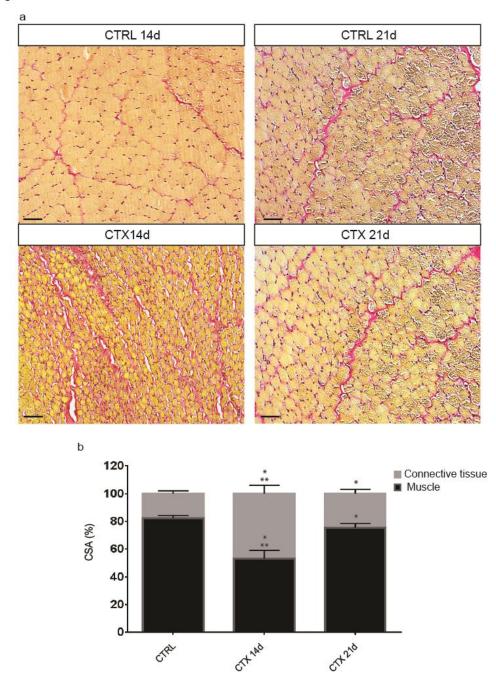


Fig. S2. CTX-injured muscle undergoes significant regeneration 21 days post-injury. (a) Representative image of HVG stained CTX-injured paraffin-embedded muscle 21 days post-injury compared to 14 days post-CTX injury, scale bar $100\mu m$. (b) Quantification of the ratio of skeletal muscle to connective tissue CSA in CTRL, CTX: 14 days and CTX: 21 days post-injury determined from five fields of view per muscle, n=2 animals per group. Data are mean \pm SD, *P<0.01 vs. CTRL, **P<0.0001 vs. CTX: 21 days post-injury, n=2.

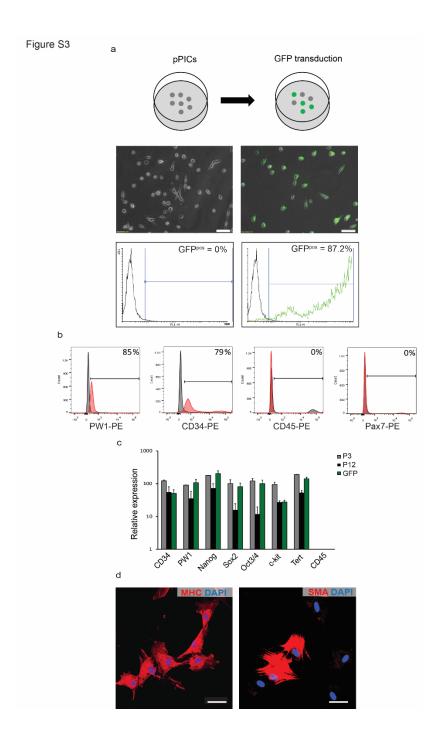


Fig. S3. *GFP*^{pos} *pPICs retain their phenotype and myogenic differentiation potential.*(a) Porcine PICs were transduced with a GFP lentiviral construct at an efficiency of 87% as determined by flow cytometric analysis. (b) Flow cytometry confirmed GFP^{pos} pPICs expressed PW1 and CD34 while being negative for CD45 and Pax7. (c) qRT-PCR profile of GFP^{pos} pPICs compared to unlabelled pPICs confirms maintenance of pPIC phenotype. (d) Porcine PICs were subjected to differentiation media and display bi-potent muscle differentiation potential as demonstrated by expression of MHC and SMA (both red). DAPI stain nuclei in blue. Scale bar 50μm.

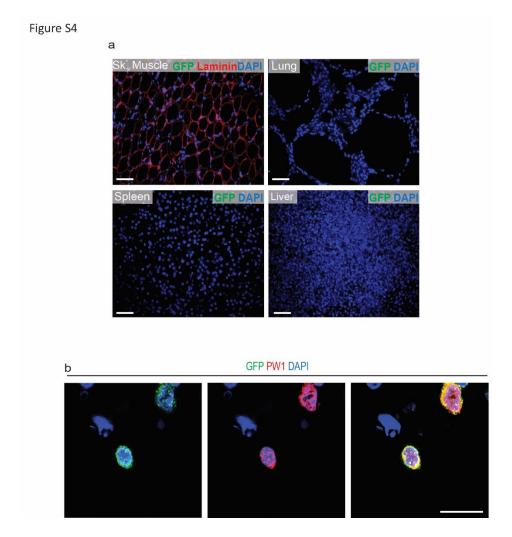


Fig. S4. *Evaluation of GFP*^{pos} *pPIC distribution in host tissues*. (a) No donor GFP^{pos} PICs were identified in PBS-CTRL skeletal muscle, or the lung, spleen or liver examined from animals transplanted with allogeneic GFP^{pos} pPICs 14 days post-transplantation, scale bar 50μm. (b) Coexpression of GFP and PW1 confirmed that the interstitial nuclei were donor GFP^{pos} pPICs, scale bar 10μm. DAPI stain nuclei in blue.

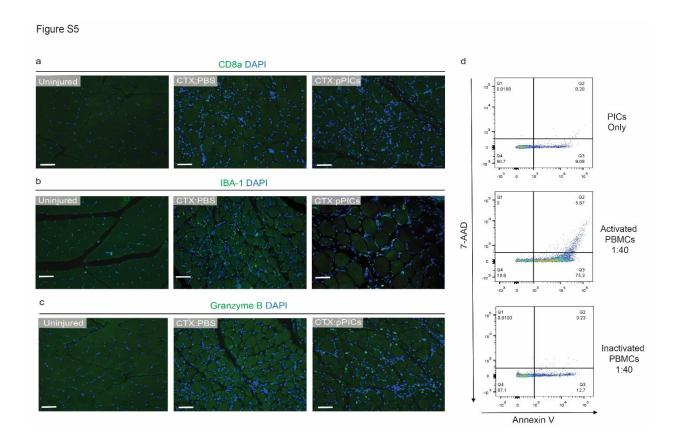


Fig. S5. Allogeneic pPICs are cleared by immune cells (a) Representative micrographs of skeletal muscle sections stained for (a) the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte marker, CD8a, (b) the macrophage marker, IBA-1, (c) the NK cell and lymphocyte marker, Granzyme B at 14 days post-injury, scale bar 50μm. (d) Representative Annexin V/7-AAD flow cytometry dot plots of pPICs only, co-culture of pPICs with activated porcine PBMCs, and co-culture of pPICs with inactivated porcine PBMCs. Apoptosis was measured by 7-AAD and Annexin V.

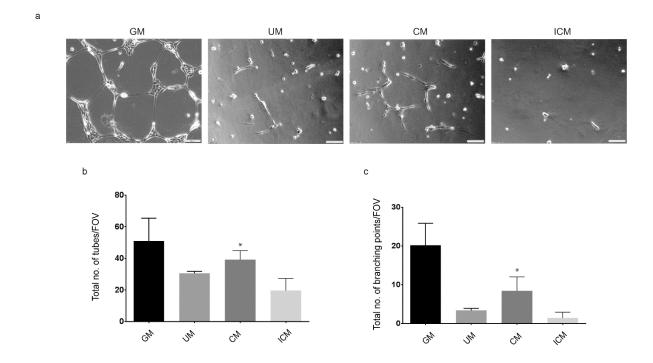


Fig. S6. *pPIC conditioned media promotes in vitro angiogenesis.* (a) Representative micrographs of HUVECs subjected to a 24h angiogenesis assay supplemented with endothelial growth media (GM), unconditioned media (UM), 24h pPIC conditioned media (CM) or heat inactivated conditioned media (ICM), scale bar 100μm. Endothelial network formation was quantified based on parameters including number of capillaries per field of view (b), and total number of branching points per field of view (c), which were found to be significantly increased (p<0.05) where HUVECs were exposed to 24h pPIC conditioned media compared to heat-inactivated conditioned media.

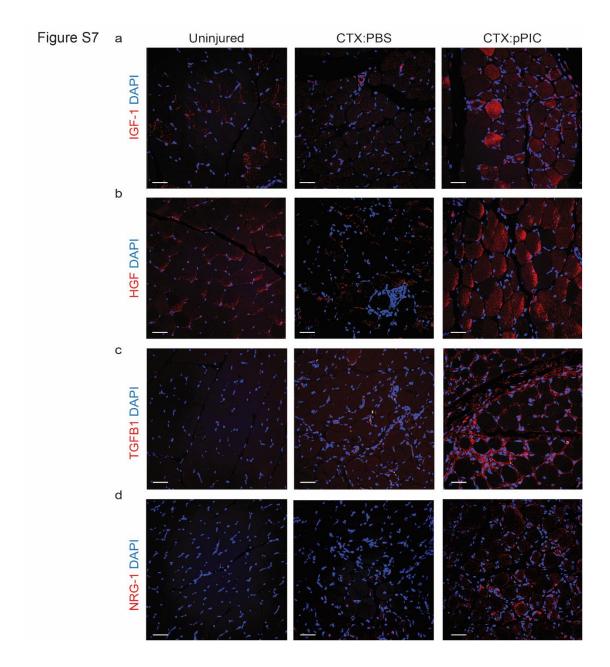


Fig. S7. Evaluation of growth factor expression in pPIC-treated muscle. The growth factors IGF-1, HGF, TGF β 1, NRG-1, were screened in uninjured, CTX:PBS and CTX:pPICs-treated muscle at 14 days post-injury, n=5 animals per group. Scale bar 50 μ m.

Table S1. Volcano plot dataset listing all genes that were significantly upregulated or downregulated by pPICs, which had undergone 24h of myogenic differentiation compared to undifferentiated pPICs.

Genes Upregulated in Differentiated vs. Undifferentiated pPICs		
Gene Symbol	Fold Regulation	p-value
INHBA	22.284	0.000488
SPP1	8.8333	0.0123
IL8	5.3279	0.001386
BMP4	5.2978	0.02984
IGF1	4.9029	0.120844
POSTN	3.8978	0.001753
TGFB2	3.7774	0.007102
BDNF	3.3156	0.007734
CCL2	3.0488	0.081075
FGF9	2.7595	0.092373
VEGFd	2.7526	0.010973
GDF15	2.7265	0.036191
AFGF	2.6136	0.11545
NTF3	2.3613	0.155942
IGF2	2.3254	0.141795
IL1A	2.3105	0.138098
PDGFRc	2.134	0.020948
INHBB	2.0393	0.155071
Neuregulin 1	2.0185	0.045671
Genes Downregulated in Differentiated vs. Undifferentiated pPICs		
Gene Symbol	Fold Regulation	p-value
IL6	-10.5331	0.013034
PGF	-3.9006	0.067643
GPI	-3.45	0.026743
HGF	-3.1783	0.077588
NOGGIN	-3.0586	0.140538
BMP1	-2.7257	0.35925
LIF	-2.2785	0.277737
SCF	-2.0049	0.067705