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**Supplemental Information**

**Macroencapsulated Human iPSC-Derived Pancreatic Progenitors Protect against STZ-Induced Hyperglycemia in Mice**

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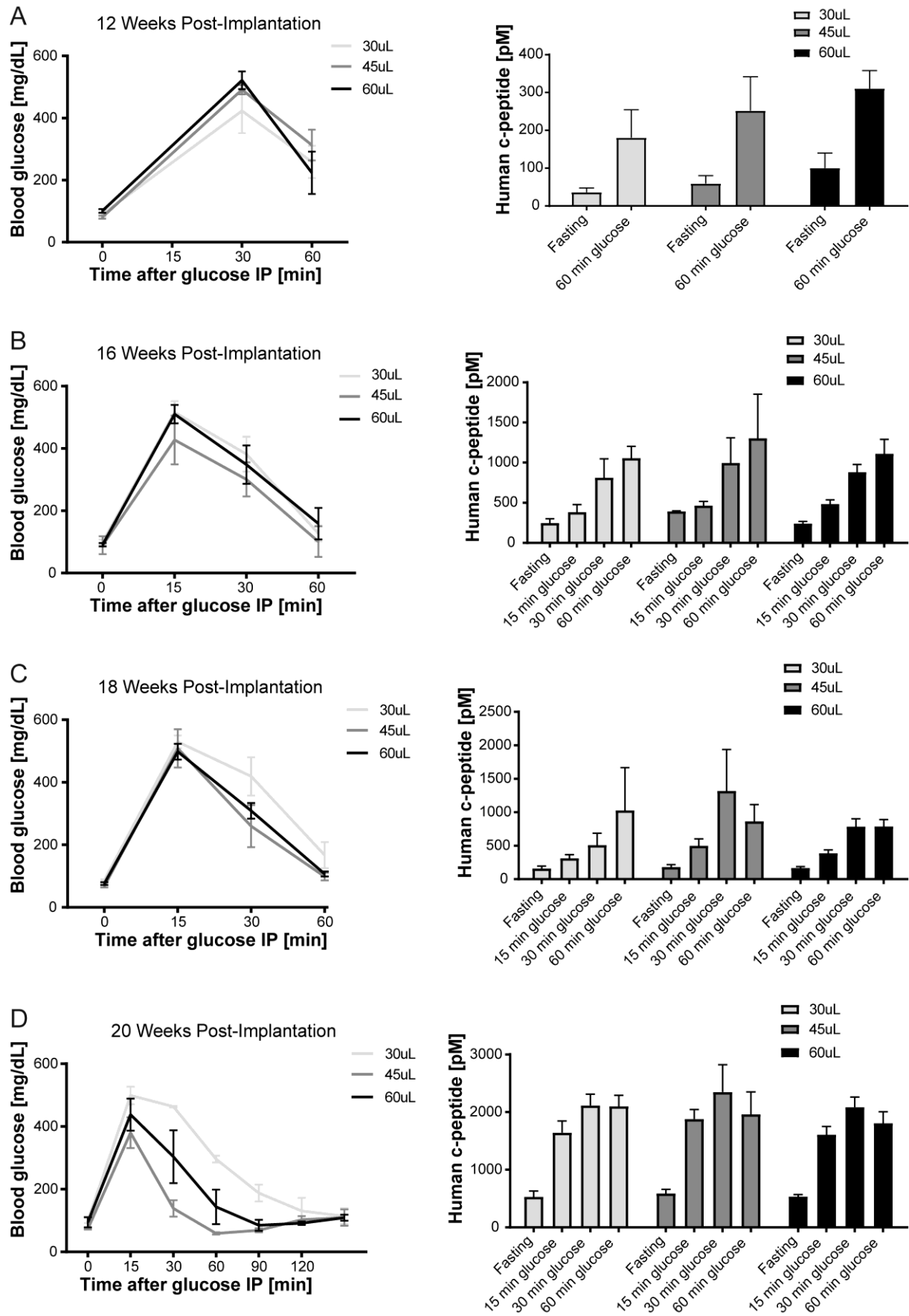
**STEM-CELL-REPORTS-D-18-00175R2**

**Title: Macroencapsulated Human iPSC-derived pancreatic progenitors protect against STZ-induced hyperglycemia in mice.**

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**Supplemental Information**

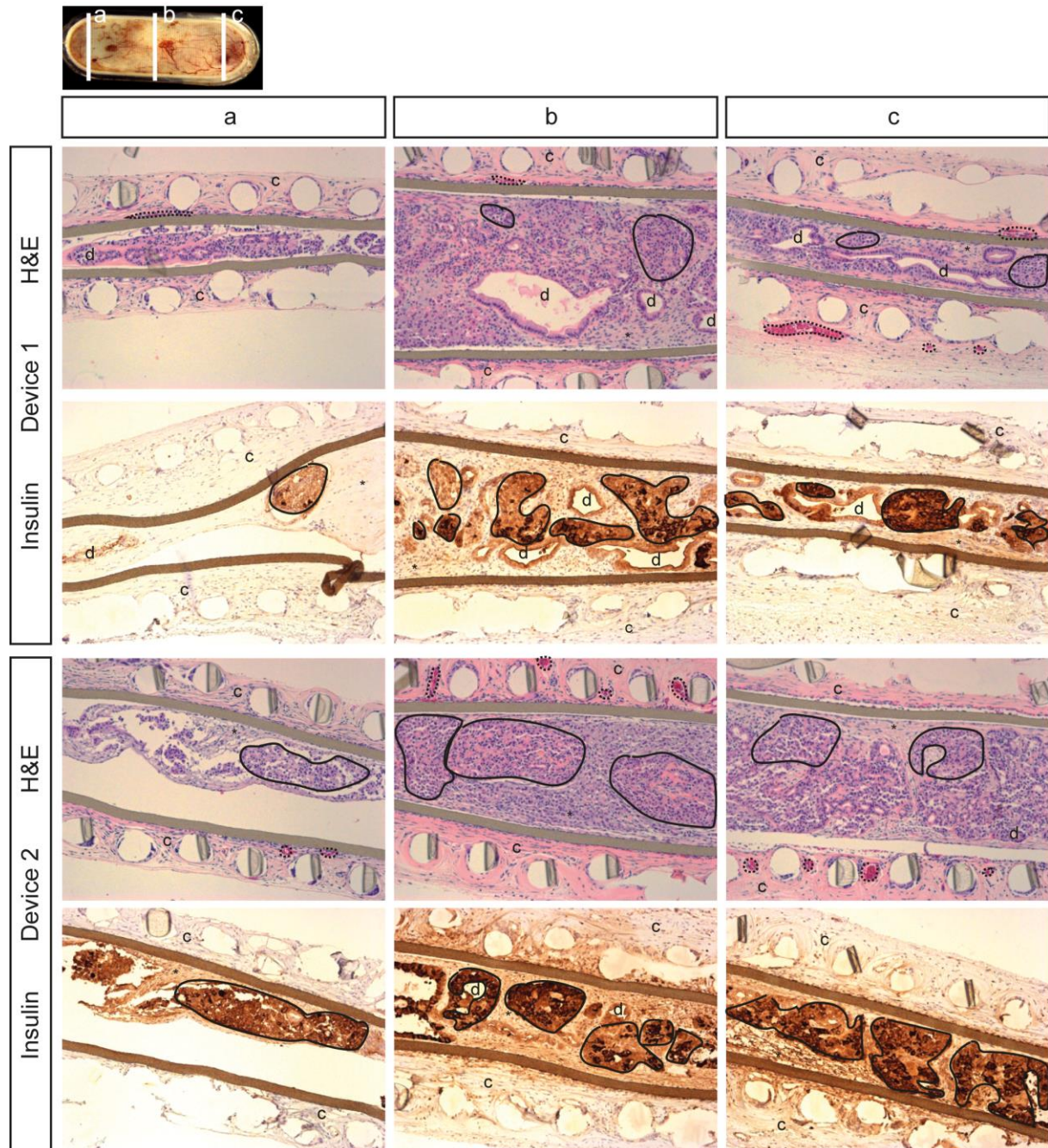
**Figure S1: Analyses of cell density loading effect on maturation of C-peptide producing cells. Related to Figure 3**



Analyses of blood glucose levels and serum levels of human C-peptide in mice implanted with 3 different cell densities (30  $\mu$ l, 45  $\mu$ l, and 60  $\mu$ l) of LHiPEC-1. Typically, three volumes of aggregates: 30  $\mu$ l ( $1-2 \times 10^6$  cells), 45  $\mu$ l ( $3-5 \times 10^6$  cells) and 60  $\mu$ l ( $5-8 \times 10^6$  cells) were loaded in the flat-sheet macro-encapsulation device and implanted

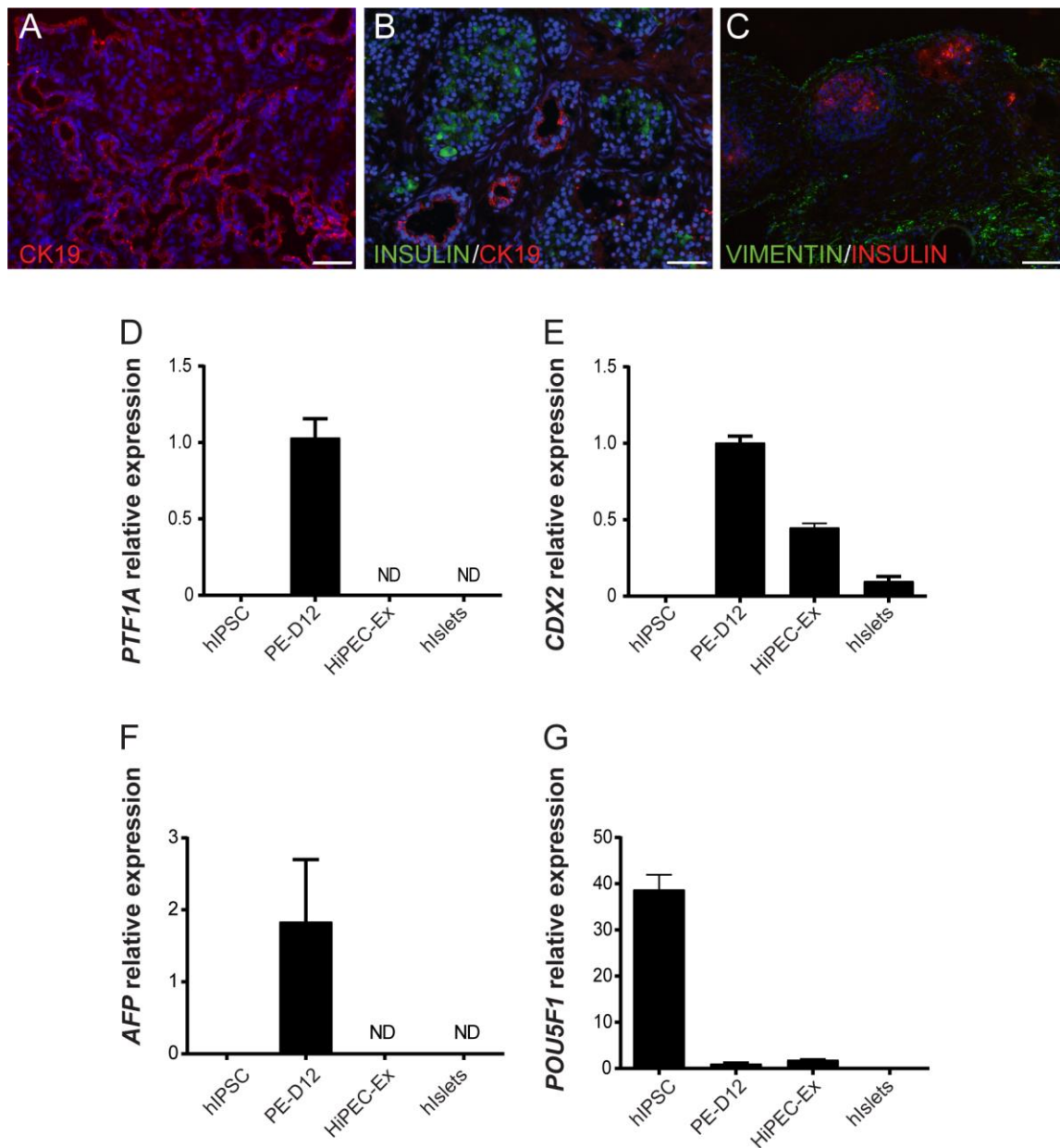
subcutaneously SCID-beige mice. We assessed glucose-stimulated insulin secretion specifically of implanted cells by analyzing human C-peptide levels in sera collected from mice during a glucose challenge performed at 12, 16, 18 and 20 weeks post-implantation. Mice implanted with either 30  $\mu$ l, 45  $\mu$ l, or 60  $\mu$ l LHiPSC-1-derived pancreatic endoderm cells (LHiPEC) were analyzed at 12 weeks (A), 16 weeks (B), 18 weeks (C), and 20 weeks (D) post-engraftment for blood glucose levels and for serum levels of human C-peptide at fasting, 15 min, 30 min, 60 min, 90 min and 120 min after intraperitoneal glucose administration. Average of blood glucose levels in response to intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test are shown for the indicated concentrations (n=3-6 mice per group). Error bars indicate SEM. Although the differences between the 3 concentrations tested were not significant when considering the levels of C-peptide secreted, there was a tendency for better glucose clearance as well as augmented C-peptide levels using a volume of 45  $\mu$ l of aggregates. This concentration of cells was thus used in the following implantation experiments.

**Figure S2: Morphological and immunohistochemistry analyses of post-implantation graft samples. Related to Figure 4A**



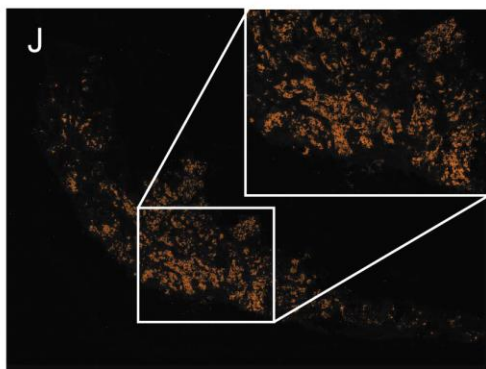
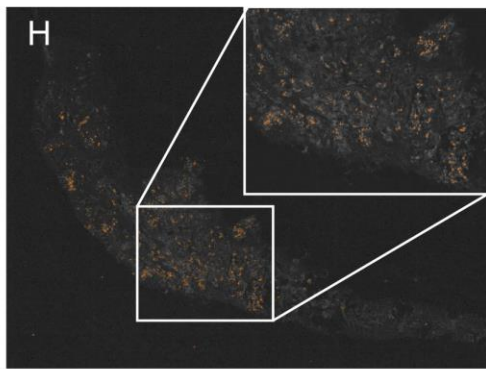
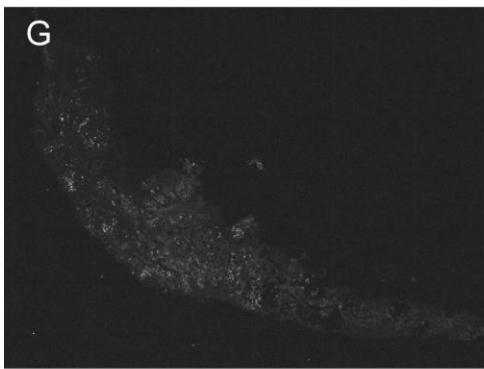
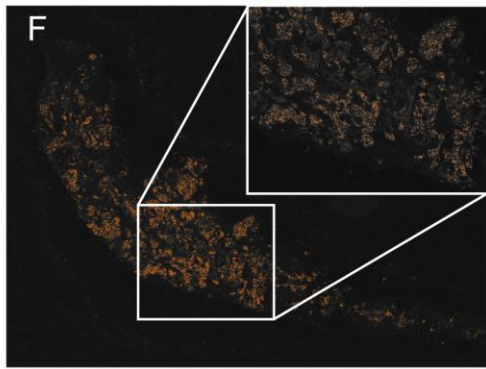
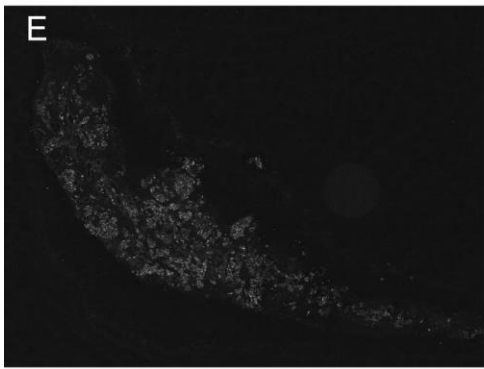
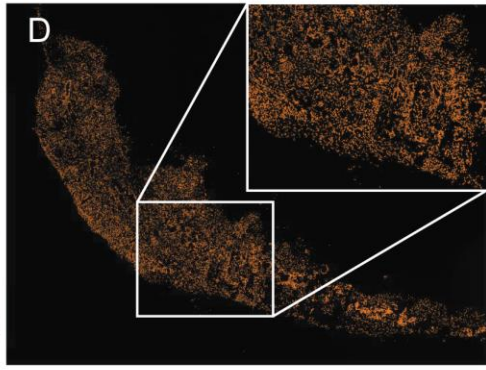
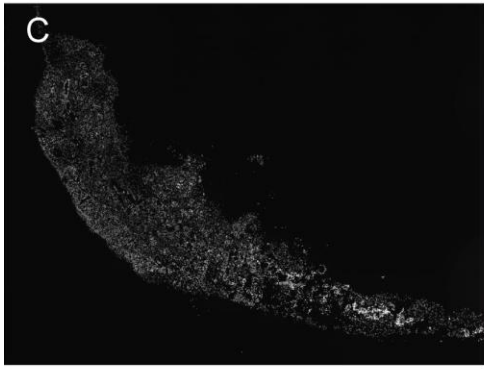
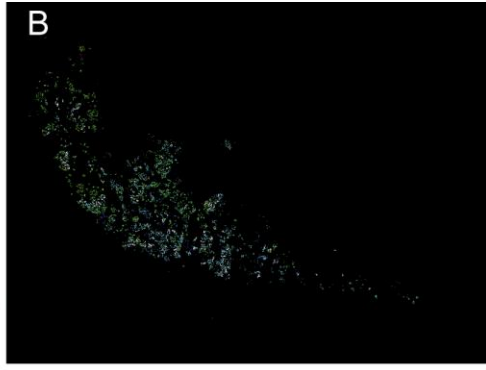
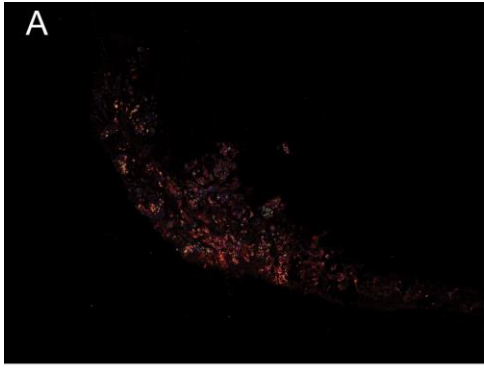
Two HiPEC-1-derived grafts (devices) were explanted at 32 weeks post-implantation and analyzed for Hematoxylin and Eosine (H&E) staining or Insulin staining on serial sections. a, b, c indicate 3 different section angles of the devices (a-c: sides, b: center) to obtain a good morphological representation of the whole tissue.

Figure S3: Characterization of off-target tissues in explanted grafts. Related to Figure 4.



(A-C) Representative images from HiPEC-1-derived grafts after explantation. (A-B) Immunostaining for the ductal marker CK19 (A-B) in red and insulin (B) in green. (C) Immunostaining for the mesenchymal cell marker vimentin (green) and insulin (red). (D-G) RT-qPCR for the following markers: *PTF1A* (acinar, D), *CDX2* (intestinal, E), *AFP* (hepatic, F) and *POU5F1* (pluripotency, G), and on hiPSC (n=2), PE-D12 (n=6), HiPEC-Ex (n=4) and human islets (n=2). Error bars represent SEM.

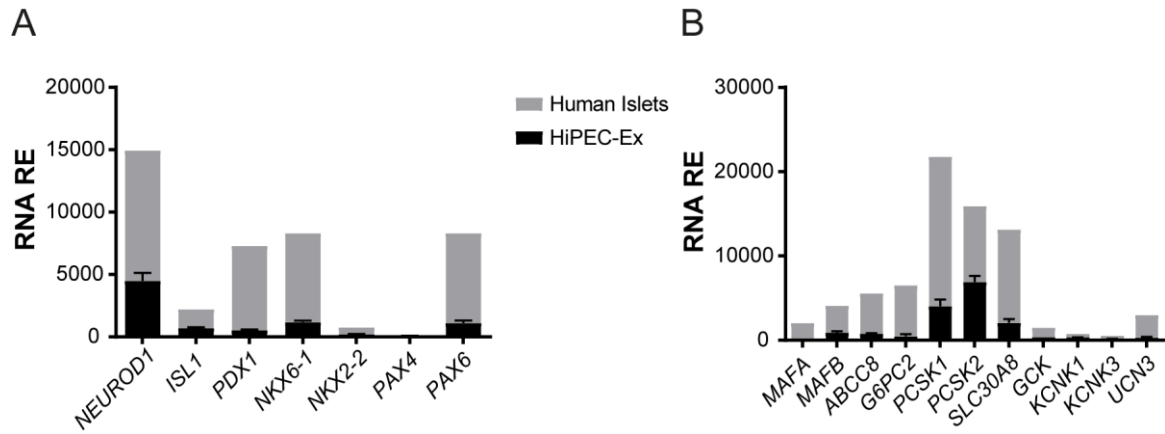
**Figure S4: High content image quantification of cell composition in graft explants. Related to Figures 4E, 5A and Experimental procedures.**





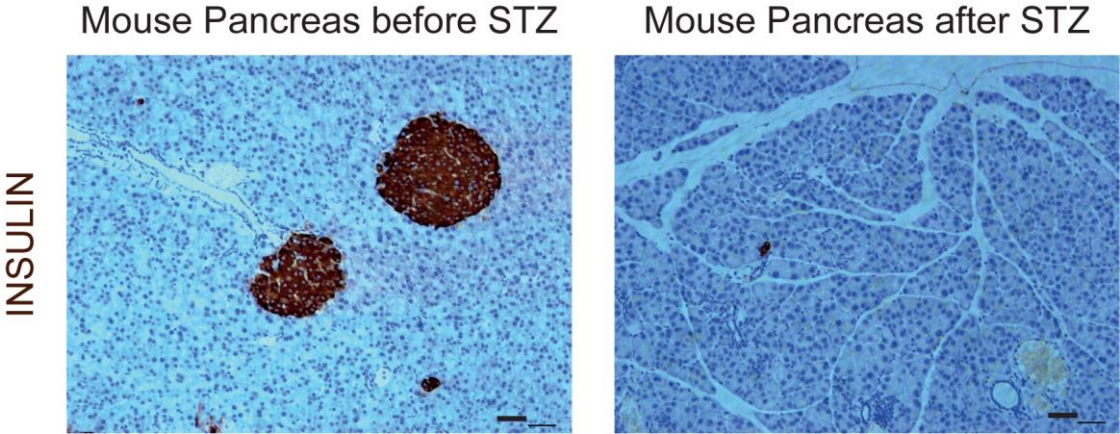
(A) Example of a composite image from the Slide Scanner. Red cytoplasmic staining is INSULIN, blue (nuclear) is MAFA and green (nuclear) is NKX6-1. DAPI is not shown. (B) Composite image after analysis with MetaExpress which represents each cell which was considered as positive for INSULIN and/or MAFA and/or NKX6-1. Red=NKX6-1; Green=MAFA; Blue=INS; Yellow=MAFA/NKX6-1; Cyan=MAFA/INS; Magenta=NKX6-1/INS. (C-J) Separate channel for each marker (C: DAPI; E: MAFA; G: NKX6-1; I: INS) and respective example of positivity thresholding (D, F, H, J).

**Figure S5: Gene expression analyses of HiPEC-derived graft tissues. Related to Figures 4F and 5B.**



(A-B) RNA expression analyses by Nanostring of important indicated markers of beta-cell maturation as compared to human islets controls (n=2). Error bars indicate SD.

**Figure S6: Depletion of mouse beta-cells following STZ treatment. Related to Figure 7.**



Immunohistochemistry for insulin after deletion of mouse beta-cells by STZ in animals implanted with LHiPEC

**Table S1: Nanostring combo6980 code-set with sequences. Related to Experimental procedures and Figures 4E and S5.**



**Table S2: List of antibodies used in this study with references and dilution. Related to Experimental procedures.**

Polyclonal rabbit anti-MAFA (ab26405)	Abcam	1/1000
Rat Mouse IgG1 anti-NKX6-1 (F55A12)	Dev Studies Hyb Bank	1/500
Polyclonal Guinea Pig anti-INSULIN (A0564)	DAKO	1/100
Polyclonal Goat anti-PPY (ABIN769045)	Antibodies-online	1/200
Polyclonal Rabbit anti-SOMATOSTATIN (A0566)	DAKO	1/500
Polyclonal Rabbit IgG anti-human C-PEPTIDE (AB14181)	Abcam	1/1000
Goat anti-GHRELIN (SC-10368)	Santa Cruz	1/50
Polyclonal Rabbit anti-GLUCAGON (SAB4501137)	Sigma	1/100
Monoclonal Mouse Anti-VIMENTIN (ab8978)	Abcam	1/500
Monoclonal Mouse Anti-CYTOKERATIN 19 (M08888)	DAKO	1/200
Donkey anti-rabbit568 (A10042)	Life Technologies	1/1000
Donkey anti-rabbit488 (A21206)	Life Technologies	1/1000
Donkey anti-guinea pig647 (AP193SA6)	Millipore	1/1000
Donkey anti-goat488 (A11055)	Life Technologies	1/1000
Goat anti-guinea pig568 (A11075)	Life Technologies	1/1000
Goat anti-mouse488 (A11001)	Life Technologies	1/1000
Donkey anti-mouse568 (A10037)	Life Technologies	1/1000
Donkey anti-guinea pig Fluorescein (706-545-148)	Jackson	1/800

**Table S3: Differentiation media for PE differentiation. Related to Experimental procedures and Supplemental Experimental procedures.**

Stage	Days	Base Media	Growth Factors	
			Small scale	Large scale
Stage1	Day0	RPMI (Thermofisher, 31870-025), 0.2% FBS (Thermofisher 10270-106), 1x GlutaMAX (Thermofisher, 35050038), 1% v/v pen/strep (PS), 1:5000 Insulin-Transferrin-Selenium (ITS) (Thermofisher, 41400-04550)	100 ng/mL recombinant mouse Wnt3A (Bio-Techne 1324-WN), 100ng/ml Activin and 10 uM Y-27632	50 ng/mL recombinant mouse Wnt3A (Bio-Techne 1324-WN), 100ng/ml Activin and 10 uM Y-27632
	Day1	RPMI, 0.2% FBS, 1x GlutaMAX, 1% v/v PS, 1:5000 ITS	Activin A 100ng/ml, and <b>10 uM Y-27632</b>	Activin A 100ng/ml
Stage2	Day2	RPMI, 0.2% FBS, 1x GlutaMAX, 1% v/v PS, 1:1000 ITS	25 ng/mL recombinant human KGF (Bio-Techne, 251-KG) and 2.5 uM TGF- $\beta$ RI Kinase inhibitor IV (EMD Bioscience, 616454), and <b>10 uM Y-27632</b>	25 ng/mL recombinant human KGF (Bio-Techne, 251-KG) and 2.5 uM TGF- $\beta$ RI Kinase inhibitor IV (EMD Bioscience, 616454)
	Day3	RPMI, 0.2% FBS, 1x GlutaMAX, 1% v/v PS, 1:1000 ITS	25 ng/mL recombinant human KGF and 10 uM Y-27632	25 ng/mL recombinant human KGF and 10 uM Y-27632
	Day4	RPMI, 0.2% FBS, 1x GlutaMAX, 1% v/v PS, 1:1000 ITS	25 ng/mL recombinant human KGF	25 ng/mL recombinant human KGF
Stage3	Day5- Day7	DMEM high glucose GlutaMAX (Thermofisher, 61965026), 1% v/v PS, 0.5x B27 (Thermofisher, 17504-044)	50ng/ml Noggin (Bio-Techne, 3344-NG), 30ng/ml Heregulin (Peprotech, PEPR100-03), 0.25 uM KAAD-Cyclopamine (Toronto Research Chemicals, K171000) and 0.3 nM TTNBP (Sigma, T3757)	50ng/ml Noggin (Bio-Techne, 3344-NG), 30ng/ml Heregulin (Peprotech, PEPR100-03), 0.25 uM KAAD-Cyclopamine (Toronto Research Chemicals, K171000) and 0.3 nM TTNBP (Sigma, T3757)
Stage4	Day8- Day12	DMEM high glucose Glutamax (Thermofisher, 61965026), 1% v/v penicillin/streptomycin, 0.5x B27	50ng/ml Noggin, 30ng/ml Heregulin, 50ng/mL EGF (Bio-Techne, 236-EG) 50ng/mL KGF and <b>10 uM Y-27632</b>	50ng/ml Noggin, 30ng/ml Heregulin, 50ng/mL EGF (Bio-Techne, 236-EG) 50ng/mL KGF

## Supplemental Experimental Procedures. Related to Experimental procedures

### Cell culture and Differentiation:

During expansion, hiPSC were maintained in DMEM/F12/Glutamax medium (Thermofisher, 313331028) supplemented with 20% KnockOut serum replacement (Thermofisher, 10828-028), 1mM nonessential amino acids (Thermofisher 11140-035), penicillin/streptomycin, 10ng/mL recombinant human FGF2 (Bio Techne 233 FB) and 10ng/mL Activin A (Bio Techne, 338-AC). Cells were passaged by dissociation with Accutase (Thermofisher; A1110501) and seeded at 40,000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> for a 4 days passage or 60,000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> for a 3 days passage. On the day of plating, the medium was supplemented with 10 uM Y27632 (Abcam, 120129). A standardized plating volume of 0.2mL/cm<sup>2</sup> was used for different tissue culture T flasks and cell factories (2, 5 and 10 chamber CellSTACK). Medium was replaced daily and the volume of media used was increased for each additional day of feeding. Feeding volumes were adapted to cells confluence: 0.27 ml/cm<sup>2</sup> for the second day, 0.35 ml/cm<sup>2</sup> for the third day and 0.43 ml/cm<sup>2</sup> for the fourth day.

For eggling, hiPSC were aggregated to form spherical clusters at a concentration of 1x10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml in hiPSC media supplemented with 10mM Y27632. For the small-scale setup, 5.5\*10<sup>6</sup> cells were seeded per well of ultra low adherent 6 well plates (Corning, 734-1482) and were incubated on orbital rotators set at 95 rpm (Biolabo). For the large scale, 500x10<sup>6</sup> cells were seeded per 2L Roller Bottles (Corning, 25382-462) and were incubated on FlexiRoll Digigal Cell Roller (Argos, H5300) set at 31 rpm.

Differentiation media for PE were supplemented as described in Table S3.

**HiPEC Freezing protocol:** The program used on the Controlled-Rate Freezer (Planer plc Kryo 560-16) was as follows: Start temp 0°C, , -0.2°C/minutes to -0.9°C, hold 10 minutes, Manual seed, hold 10 minutes, -0.2°C/minutes to -40°C, -25°C /minutes to -150°C. Cryovials were then transferred to liquid N<sub>2</sub>. Large Scaled HiPEC runs were typically giving 80-100 cryovials.

**Encapsulation and Implantation:** Hydrophilized PTFE membranes with 0.4µm nominal pore size (Millipore) were used as porous material. The loading port was cut and the device sealed using ultraviolet curing adhesive (Loctite 3310). The resultant loaded devices were placed in S4 medium and incubated at 37°C and 8% CO<sub>2</sub> until implantation, typically by the next day.

**Gene expression analyses:** Total RNA was isolated from aggregates or from human islets using the Agencourt RNAdvance Tissue Lysis kit (Beckman Coulter, A332646) and RNA was quantified using Quant-iT RiboGreen RNA Assay Kit (ThermoFisher, R11490). RNA integrity was verified on the AATi Fragment Analyzer using the Standard Sensitivity RNA Analysis Kit (Advanced Analytical Technologies, DNF-473). Total RNA from explanted tissue was extracted using DirectZol (Zymoresearch, R2071) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The NanoString nCounter gene expression assay was performed using 100 ng RNA per reaction and the Combo\_6980 Code set according to the manufacturer's instructions (Nanostring; Seattle, WA). The code set included 109 human genes and detail of the sequences are provided in Table S1. The raw count data were normalized to the count data from internal control sequences ("spikes") [1], followed by normalization with four different housekeeping genes (*ACTB*, *POLR2A*, *PP1G*, and *TBP*) applying geometric means of the spike-normalized counts using the nSolver software according to manufacturer's instructions (Nanostring). The average and standard deviations of the fully normalized counts were calculated for 2 biological replicates.

**Ex vivo tissue immunohistochemistry:** Briefly, section were deparaffinized in Toluol for 10min and rehydrated in water. Antigen retrieval was performed in 10mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 for 20min at 95 °C. After 10 min wash in PBS, endogenous peroxidases were quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 3% for 10 min at room temperature and blocking buffer (3% BSA , 5% rabbit serum in PBS) was applied for 1h at RT. Anti-human insulin diluted 1/100 was incubated in blocking buffer overnight at 4 °C. Biotinylated anti-guinea-pig IgG (Vector Laboratories) was applied 1/200 for 1 h at RT for DAB revelation. Counterstain was performed with hematoxylin.

**Human islets preparation:** Culture medium: RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 5.55 mM glucose, 10% (v/v) FCS (Thermofisher 10270-106), 10 mM HEPES pH 7.3, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 50 µM β-mercaptoethanol, 1% v/v penicillin/streptomycin.

**Immunofluorescence and High content image quantification:** For cryosectioning, D12 aggregates or explants were rinsed with PBS followed by overnight fixation in 4% PFA at 4 °C. PFA was then washed with PBS and samples were incubated overnight at 4 °C in 15% sucrose solution. The samples were next overlaid with 7.5% gelatine solution, flash frozen using Isopentane at -70°C and stored at -80 °C. Gelatin blocks were sectioned at -28°C in 4µM thick sections using a microtome. For immunofluorescence, slides with sections were blocked for 1h in 20% donkey serum and then incubated with primary antibodies mix overnight at 4°C. The next day, slides were washed in PBS Triton and incubated for 1-2h with secondary antibodies mix at room temperature. After a DAPI counterstained the sections were mounted using Aqua/Polymount (Polyscience) or 90% glycerol and stored



at 4°C until analyzed. For high content image quantification, the threshold of positive staining was corrected manually for each image. Once all pictures were thresholded, the objects were segmented with an iterative process involving morphological operators, watershed separation of touching objects and filtering. Objects between 20 and 150 micrometer square were considered as nuclei and stored whereas object bigger than 150 micrometer square were fed into the next iteration where the erosion filter size was increase by two pixels. After nuclei segmentation, positive objects in other fluorescent channels were filtered to remove artifacts below 20 micrometer square and co-localized with nuclei objects. Nuclei were considered positive for a specific channel if, at least, one pixel co-localized. This co-localization method, whereas not perfect for cytoplasmic dyes, was sensitive enough to include statistically sufficient number of positive cells. If a nucleus positive for one marker was also positive for another it was then considered a double positive and similarly for the triple positive ones.

**Calcium signaling analyses:** KRBH contains (in mM): 140 NaCl, 3.6 KCl, 0.5 NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5 MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1.5 CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 Hepes, 5 NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, pH 7.4, and 1 mM glucose. Image acquisition: Cells were excited at 430 nm through a BP436/20 filter. The two emission images were acquired with BP480/40 and BP535/30 emission filters. Fluorescence ratios were calculated in MetaFluor 7.0 (Meta Imaging Series) and analyzed in Excel (Microsoft) and GraphPad Prism 5 (GraphPad).

**FACS antibodies:** PDX1-Alexa fluor 488 1/40 (BD Biosciences, 562274), PAX6-PerCP-Cy5.5 1/50 (BD Biosciences, 562388), CHGA-PC7 (polyclonal) 1/20 (Abcam, ab8204), NKX6-1- Alexa fluor 647 1/161 (BD Biosciences, 563338), CDX2: L-L APC-Cy5.5 1/50 (Abcam, ab157524), AFP: L-L PE-TxRed 1/50 (Abcam, ab8202).

**Taqman probes:** *POU5F1* (OCT4) (ABI\_Hs04260367\_gH), *CDX2* (ABI\_Hs01078080\_m1), *AFP* (ABI\_Hs00173490\_m1), *PTF1A* (ABI\_Hs00603586\_g1), *GAPDH* (ABI\_Hs02758991\_g1) and *MAFA* (Roche, UPL probe 39 # 04687973001, UPL MAFA F: agcgagaagtccaactcc, UPL MAFA R:ttgtacaggtcccgtcttt)

#### Supplemental References.

1. Geiss, G.K., et al., *Direct multiplexed measurement of gene expression with color-coded probe pairs*. Nat Biotechnol, 2008. **26**(3): p. 317-25.