

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### Feeder cell-free hESC maintenance followed by serum-free ES-sac generation improved the yields of hematopoietic-like spherical cells as well as $\beta$ -globin-producing erythroid cells

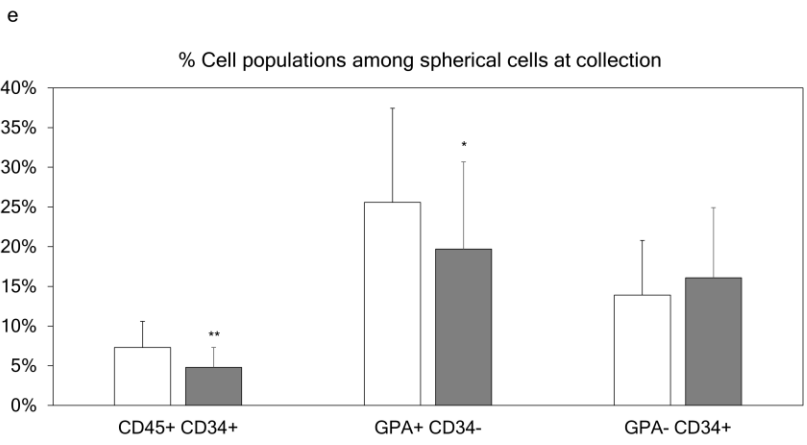
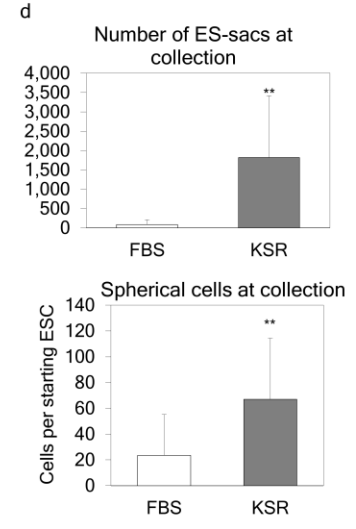
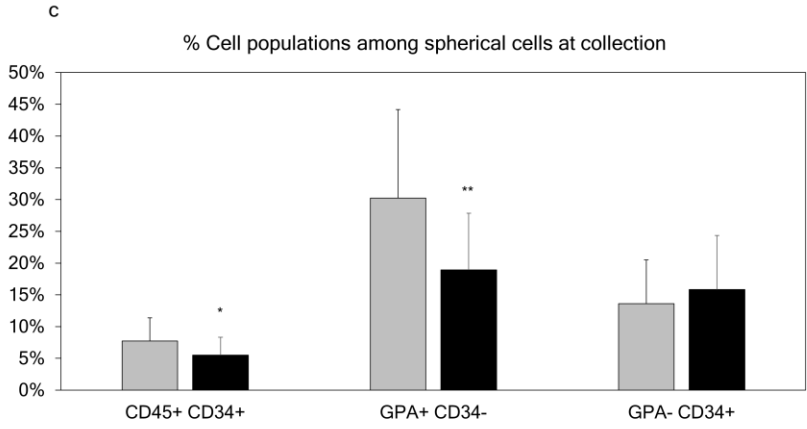
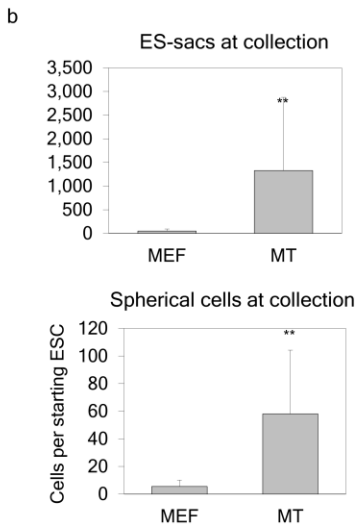
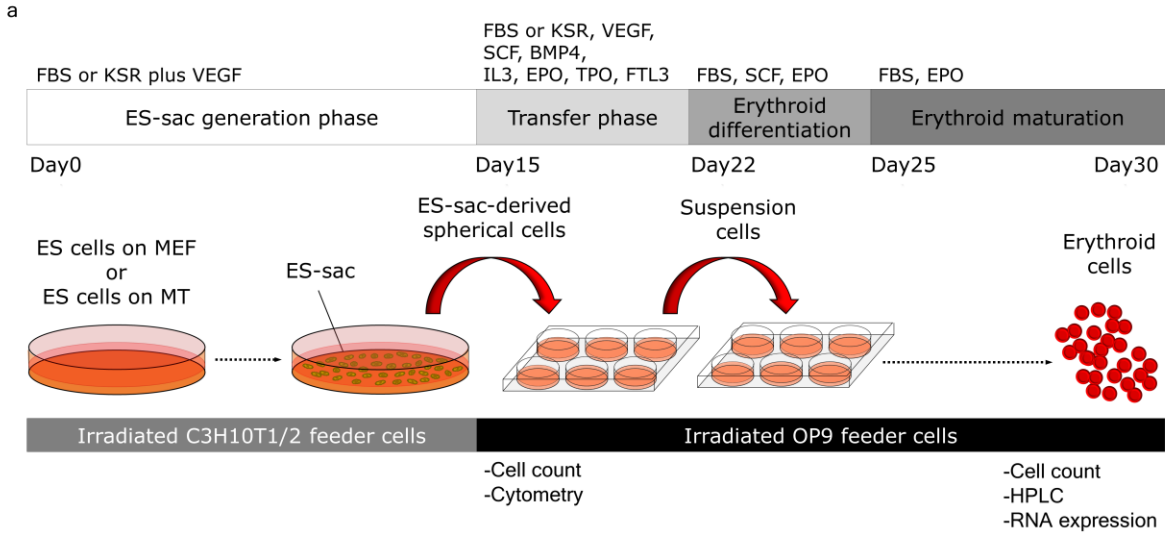
Since feeder cell-free iPSC maintenance is optimal for electroporation-based delivery of gene correction tools, we investigated how feeder cell-free culture for hESC maintenance affects ES-sac generation by using (1) hESCs maintained on mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEF-ES) and (2) hESCs maintained on Matrigel Matrix coating (MT-ES) (Figure S1a). ES-sacs were generated from both MEF-ES and MT-ES using ES-sac media containing VEGF, and 15 days later, MT-ES produced 26-fold greater numbers of ES-sacs ( $p < 0.01$ ) and 11-fold greater amounts of hematopoietic-like spherical cells per hESC ( $p < 0.01$ ) as compared to MEF-ES (Figure S1b). Among ES-sac-derived spherical cells, the percentages of the CD34<sup>+</sup>CD45<sup>+</sup> population were 1.4-fold lower in ES-sacs generated from MT-ES, compared to MEF-ES-derived ES-sacs ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Figure S1c). The CD34-GPA<sup>+</sup>, more primitive population, was 1.6-fold lower in ES-sacs produced from MT-ES, compared to MEF-ES ( $p < 0.01$ ) (Figure S1c). The percentages of CD34-GPA<sup>-</sup>, related to a more definitive cell population, were similar for both groups (ns) (Figure S1c). These data demonstrate that ES-sac generation from MT-ES results in greater amounts of ES-sac-derived spherical cells and different cell populations produced by those cells as compared to MEF-ES, even though it has been demonstrated that MEF-ES and MT-ES behave similarly for pluripotency [1].

We then developed an ES-sac generation protocol in serum-free media by replacing FBS with KSR. ES-sac generation in ES-KSR resulted in a 21-fold increase of ES-sac numbers and 2.8-fold greater amounts of spherical cells as compared to ES-sac generation with FBS-containing

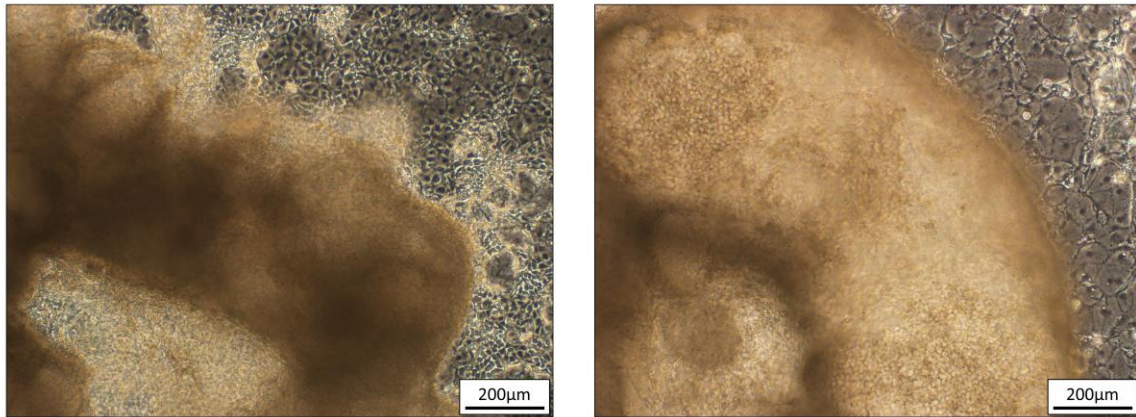
media (ES-FBS) ( $p < 0.01$ ) (Figure S1d). 1.5-fold lower percentages of the CD34+CD45+ HSPC population ( $p < 0.01$ ), 1.3-fold lower percentages of the CD34-GPA+ primitive cell population ( $p < 0.05$ ), and similar percentages of the CD34+GPA- definitive cell population (ns) were observed as compared to ES-FBS (Figure S1e). These data demonstrate that KSR-based ES-sac generation (ES-KSR) increased efficiency of ES-sac generation and hematopoietic-like spherical cell production.

### SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

**Figure S1.** (a) ES-sac generation from hESCs maintained on MEF feeder cells (MEF-ES) or Matrigel coating (MT-ES). (b) Upper panel: yield of ES-sacs per culture dish after 15-day culture. Lower panel: yield of ES-sac-derived spherical cells per hESC at day of collection (day 15). (c) Percentages of different cell populations in ES-sac-derived spherical cells determined by cell cytometry in MT-ES compared to MEF-ES. (d) Upper panel: yield of ES-sacs per culture dish after 15-day culture. Lower panel: yields of ES-sac-derived spherical cells per hESC at collection day (day 15). (e) Percentages of different cell populations in ES-sac-derived spherical cells determined by cell cytometry in FBS-ES compared to KSR-ES. Data reported as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. Statistical analysis was performed by two-tailed t-test ( $*p < 0.05$  and  $**p < 0.01$ ). MEF-ES  $n=6$ ; MT-ES  $n=26$  and ES-FBS  $n=14$ ; KSR  $n=18$ . The  $n$  indicates number of experiments, performed in triplicates.

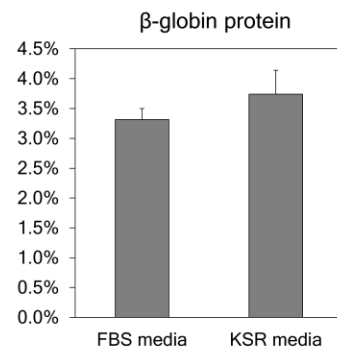
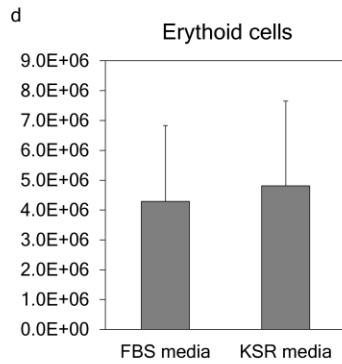
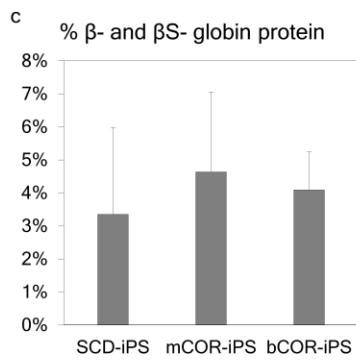
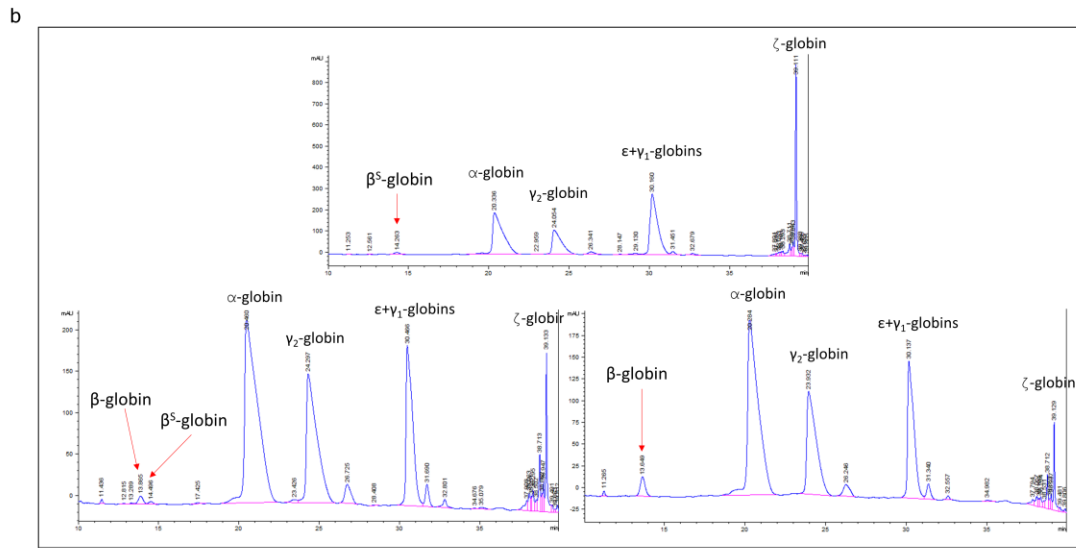
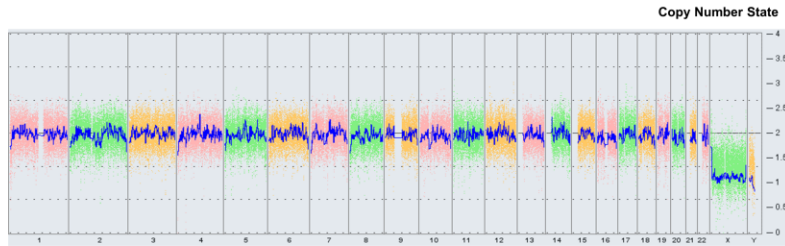


**Figure S2.** (a) ES-sac maintained for 15 days (100X magnification). (b) ES-sac maintained for 20 days (100X magnification).

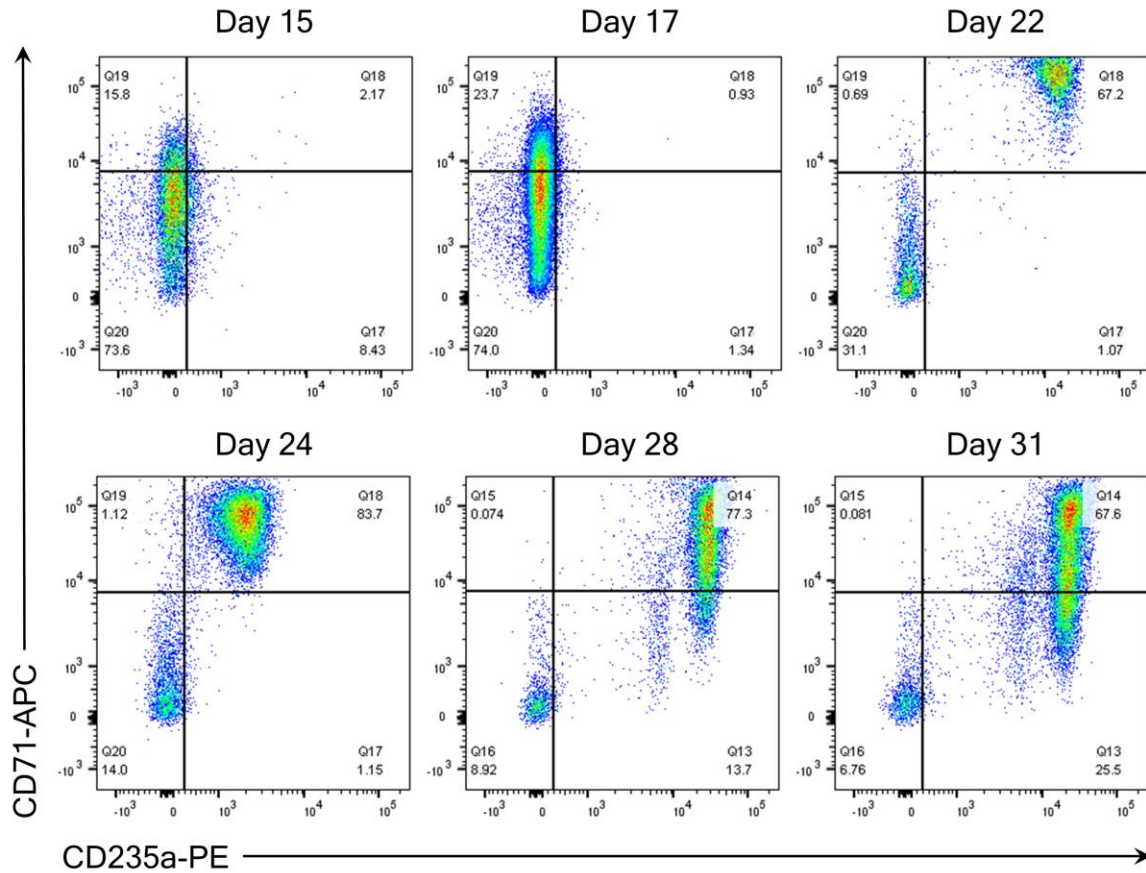


**Figure S3.** (a) Karyostat results showing copy number vs chromosome number. Peaks represent regions of amplification compared to reference genome. (b) HPLC histograms represent globin peaks with specific retention times used to determine amounts of  $\beta$ - and  $\beta^S$ -globin protein in iPSC-derived erythroid cells from SCD-iPSCs (upper graph), mCOR-iPSCs (lower left graph), and bCOR-iPSCs (lower right graph). (c) Total amounts of  $\beta$ - and  $\beta^S$ -globin protein in iPSC-derived erythroid cells. (d) Left: number of erythroid cells produced from hESCs using serum-free ES-sac media and either FBS- or KSR-based erythroid differentiation media during erythroid differentiation protocol; Right: amounts of  $\beta$ -globin protein determined by RP-HPLC contained by erythroid cells after differentiation protocol using either FBS- or KSR-differentiation media. Data reported as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. Statistical analysis was performed by Tukey's honestly significant difference test (\* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$ ). SCD-iPS  $n=4$ ; mCOR-iPS  $n=4$ ; bCOR-iPS  $n=3$ . The  $n$  indicates number of experiments, performed in triplicates.

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1. KaryoStat™ analysis of CUB12096-7 revealed the sample originated from a male individual.
  2. No chromosomal aberrations were found when comparing against the reference dataset



**Figure S4.** Evolution of GPA and CD71 cell surface markers during serum-free erythroid differentiation protocol of MT-KSR ES-sac-derived cells.



## REFERENCES

1. Ghasemi-Dehkordi, P., et al., *Comparison between the cultures of human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs) on feeder- and serum-free system (Matrigel matrix), MEF and HDF feeder cell lines.* J Cell Commun Signal, 2015. **9**(3): p. 233-46.