

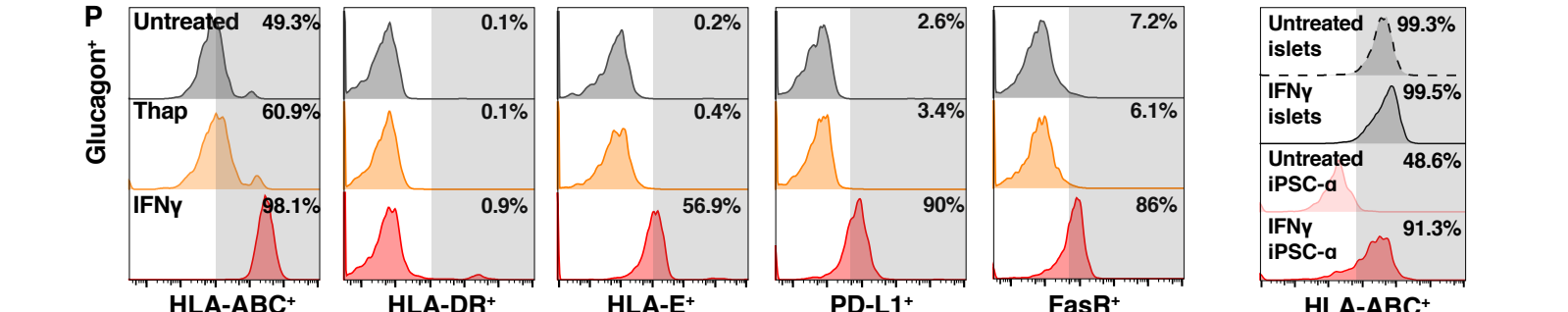
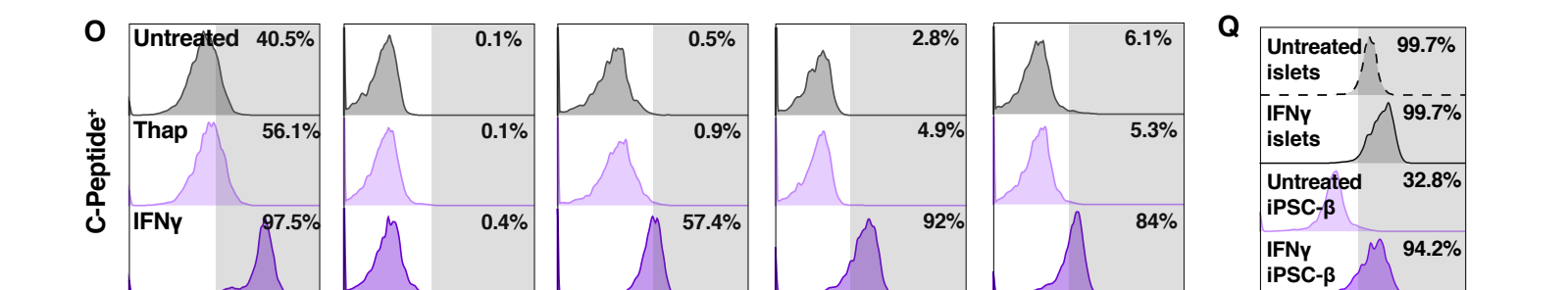
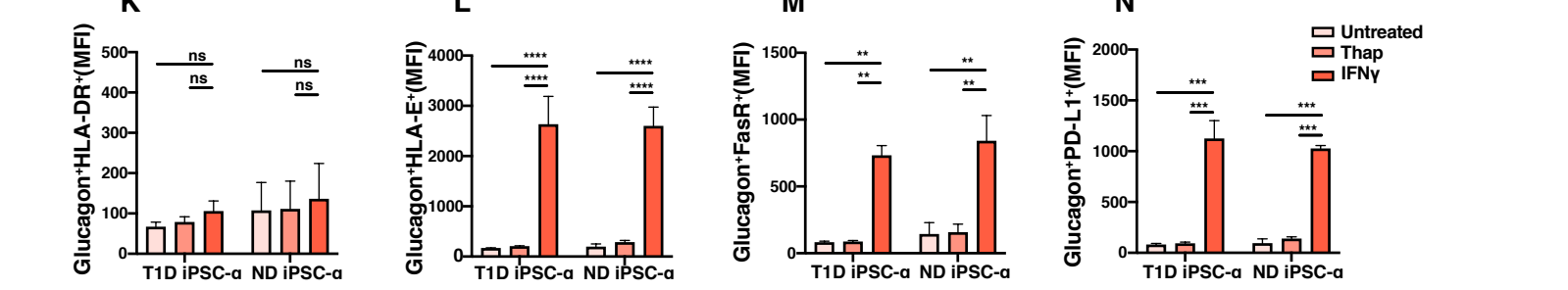
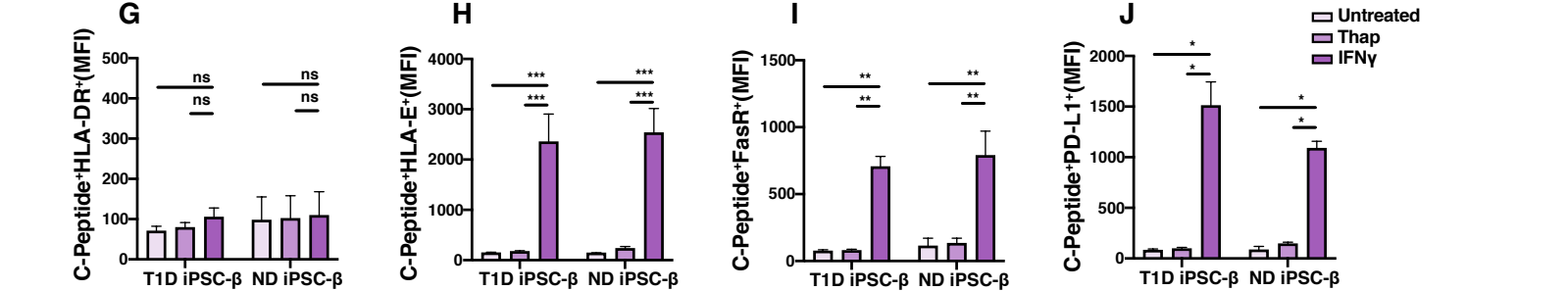
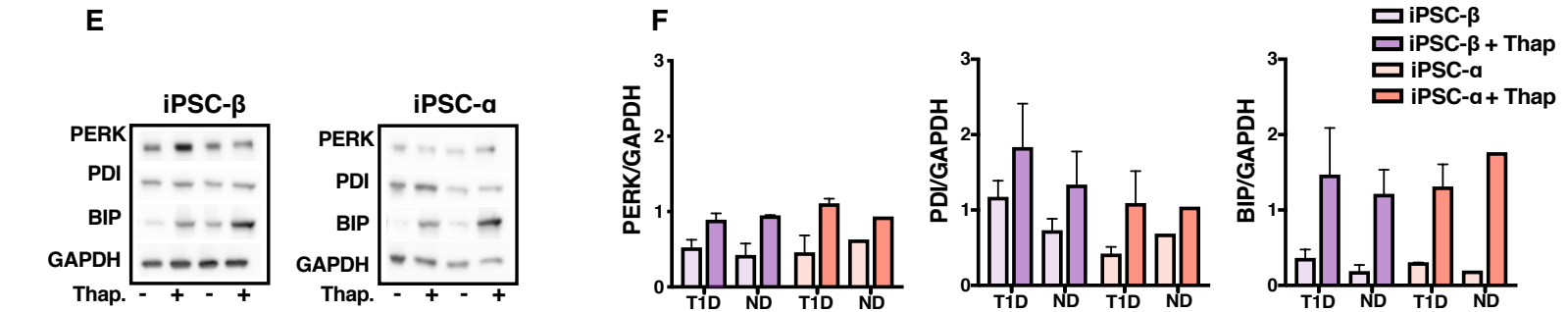
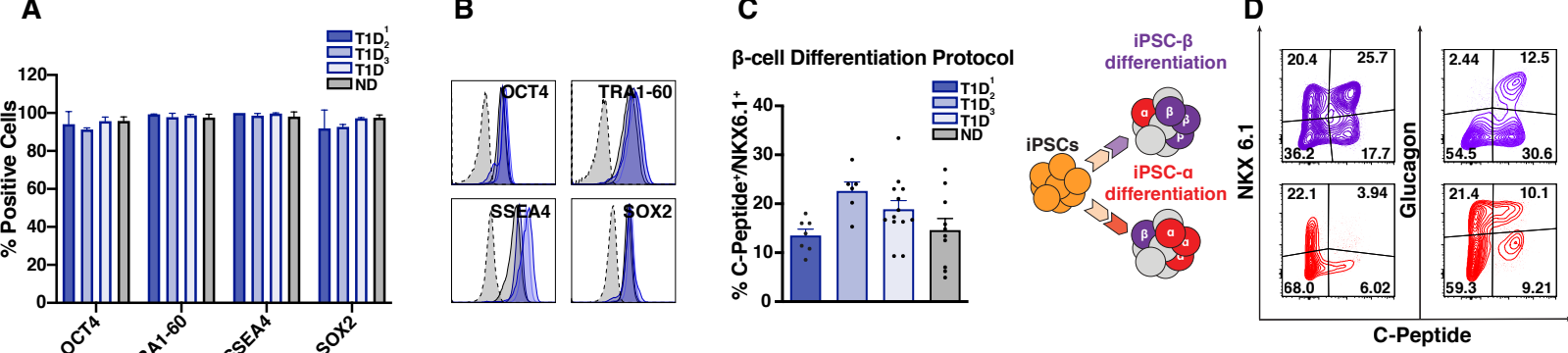
**Cell Reports, Volume 32**

**Supplemental Information**

**Modeling Type 1 Diabetes *In Vitro* Using**

**Human Pluripotent Stem Cells**

**Nayara C. Leite, Elad Sintov, Torsten B. Meissner, Michael A. Brehm, Dale L. Greiner, David M. Harlan, and Douglas A. Melton**



**Figure S1. iPSC- $\beta$  and iPSC- $\alpha$  are sensitive to ER-stress induction *in vitro*. Related to Figure 1.**

(A-B) iPSC lines characterization.

(A) Flow cytometric analysis of pluripotent markers in iPSCs (n=3 T1D and n=1 iPSC ND donor, n=3 batches per donor line), quantification of positive cells for OCT4, TRA1-60, SSEA4, SOX2 in comparison to IgG isotype control.

(B) Representative flow cytometry histograms. Each color represents a different donor's iPSCs. Dashed histogram represents the IgG isotype control.

(C) Flow cytometry quantification of C-Peptide and NKX6.1 double positive cells in the iPSC- $\beta$  protocol. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. n=3 T1D iPSC donors and n=1 ND iPSCs line, n=3 to 7 differentiation batches per donor line.

(D) Representative flow cytometry plots for  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  cell markers, C-Peptide, NKX6.1 and glucagon in cells produced from the  $\beta$  cell differentiation protocol (top panels, as presented in the scheme S1D) or  $\alpha$  cell differentiation protocol (bottom panels, as presented in the scheme S1D).

(E and F) Western blot analysis of PERK, PDI and BIP, in differentiated iPSC-derived endocrine cells ( $\beta$  or  $\alpha$  as indicated), untreated or treated with thapsigargin (thap, 5 $\mu$ m for 5 h).

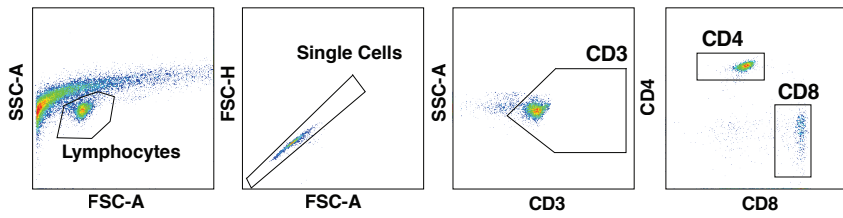
(F) Quantification of western blot analysis. n=3 T1D iPSC donors, n=1 iPSC ND donor, n=3 differentiation batches per donor line. T1D<sup>1</sup>, T1D<sup>2</sup> and T1D<sup>3</sup> were pooled together. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM.

(G-N) Flow cytometry analysis gates of differentiated iPSC-derived endocrine cells treated with thap (5 $\mu$ m for 5 h) or IFN $\gamma$  (100U/ml, 48h). Median fluorescence intensity (MFI) in (C-F) C-peptide positive or (G-J) glucagon positive cells, co-stained with (C and G) HLA-DR, (D and H) HLA-E, (E and I) FasR or (F and J) PD-L1. n=3 T1D iPSC donors, n=1 iPSC ND donor, n=3 batches per donor line. T1D<sup>1</sup>, T1D<sup>2</sup> and T1D<sup>3</sup> were pooled together.

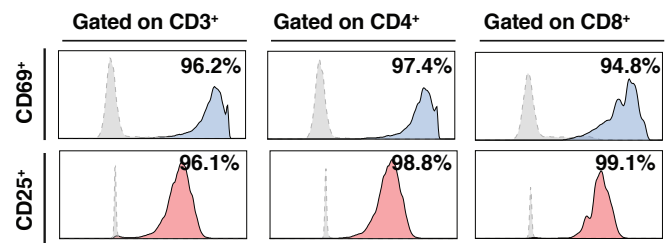
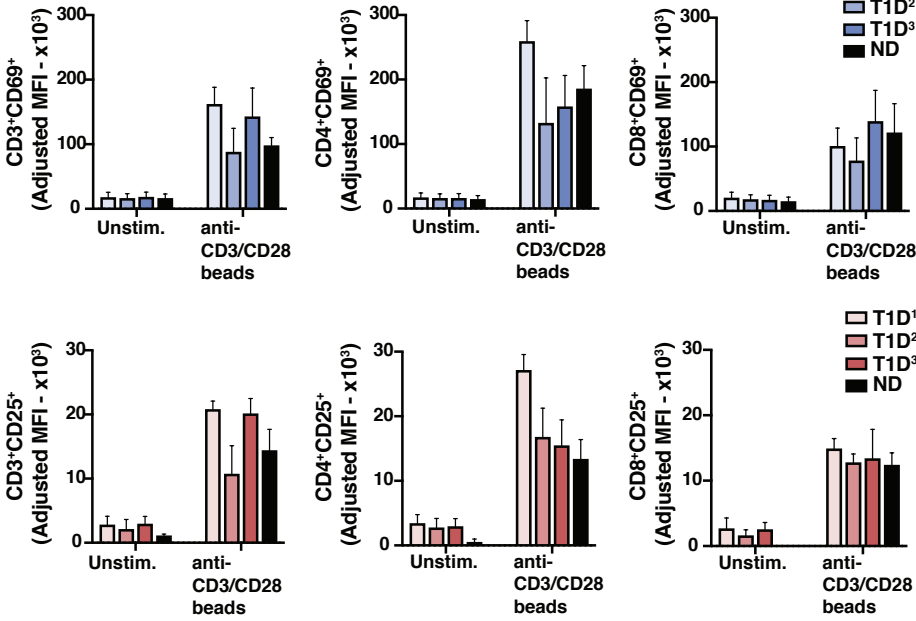
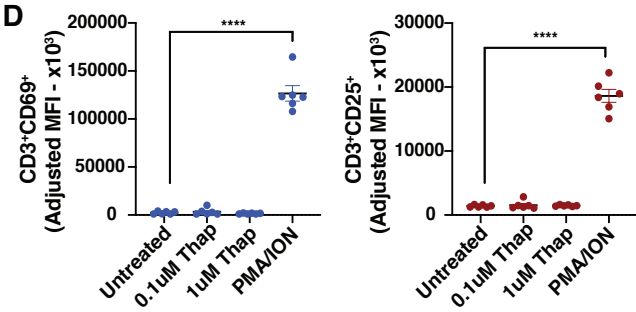
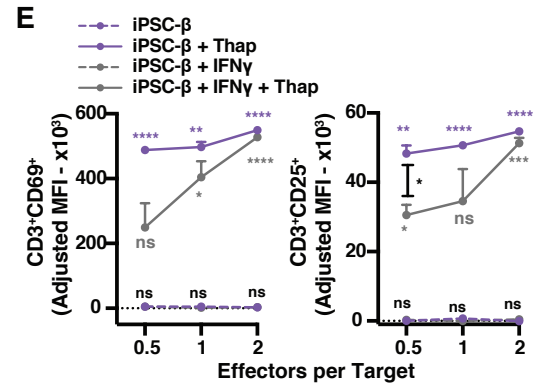
(O and P) Representative flow cytometry histograms gates of (K) C-peptide positive cells or (L) glucagon positive cells, co-stained with HLA-A, B, C, HLA-DR, HLA-E, PD-L1 or FasR.

(Q) Representative flow cytometry histograms gates of C-peptide positive cells (purple) or glucagon positive cells (red) of iPSC- $\beta$  compared to human islets. (n=3 T1D iPSC donors, n=1 iPSC ND donor, n=1 differentiation batch per donor line).

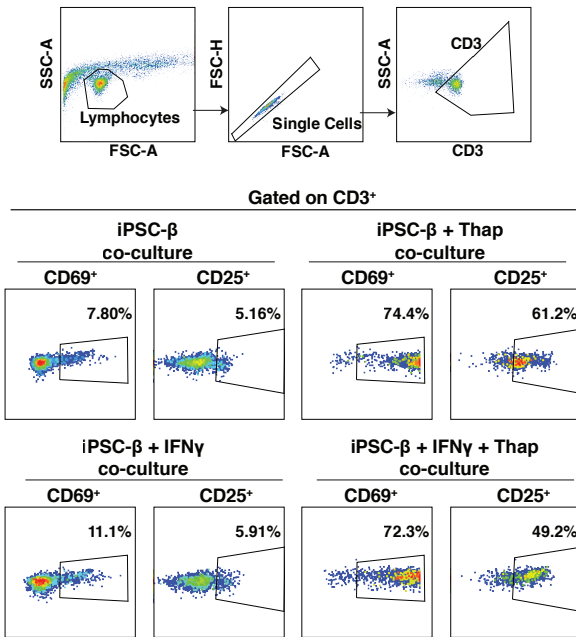
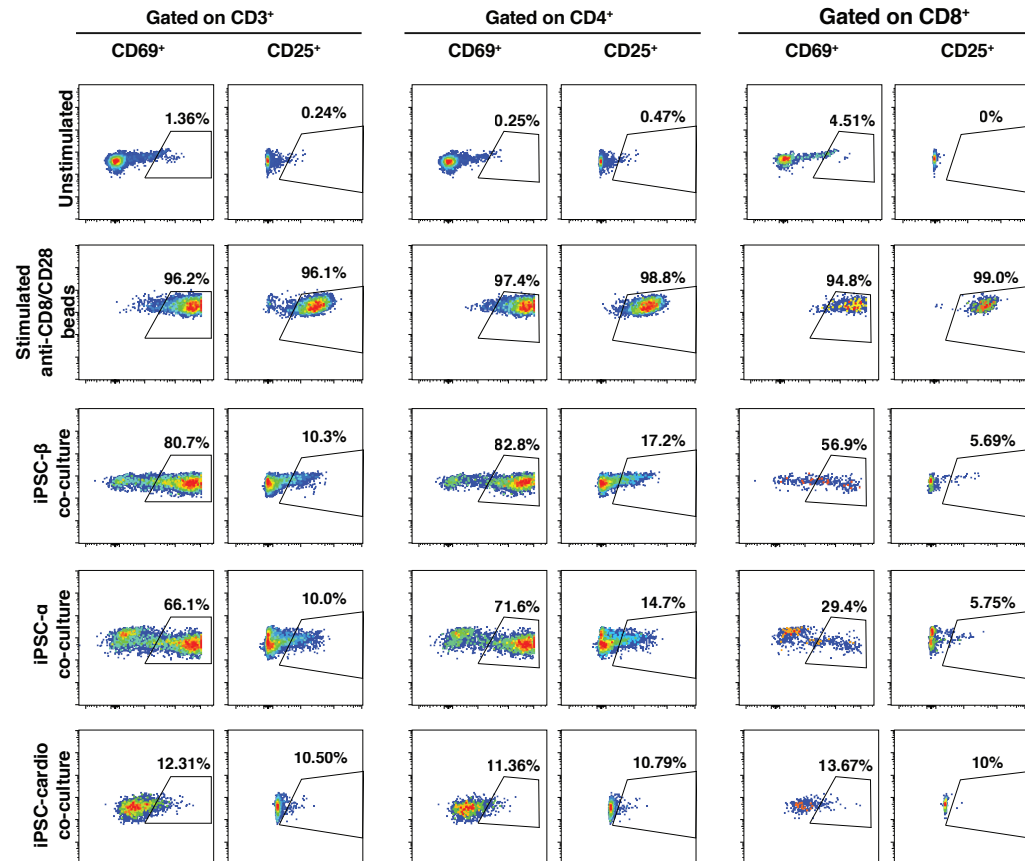
\*\*p<0.005, \*\*\*p<0.0005, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001 Ordinary one-way ANOVA. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM.

**A****B**

Representative anti-CD3/CD28 beads

**C****D****E**

## Gating strategy for Activation Assays

**F****G**

**Figure S2. Positive and negative controls for the PBMCs activation assays. Related to Figure 2.**

(A) Representative gating strategy for lymphocytes, single cells, CD3<sup>+</sup>, and CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> cell populations; used in all T cell activation gating presented in Figures 2 to 4.

(B-C) Flow cytometry analysis of T cell activation markers, CD25<sup>+</sup> and CD69<sup>+</sup> on CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> populations activated with anti-CD3/anti-CD28 beads.

(B) Representative flow cytometry plots of CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> cells showed in B, expressing CD25 or CD69, unstimulated (gray histogram) or stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 activation beads (in blue: CD69 and in red: CD25 positive control).

(C) PBMC negative and positive controls. Positive control stimulations were performed using anti-CD3/CD28 beads. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM.

(D) Flow cytometry representation of T cell activation markers, CD25<sup>+</sup> and CD69<sup>+</sup> on CD3 population from PBMCs treated with thap (0.1 or 1 $\mu$ M for 5h) or PMA/Ionomycin, as a positive control (n=3 T1D PBMCs preparation).

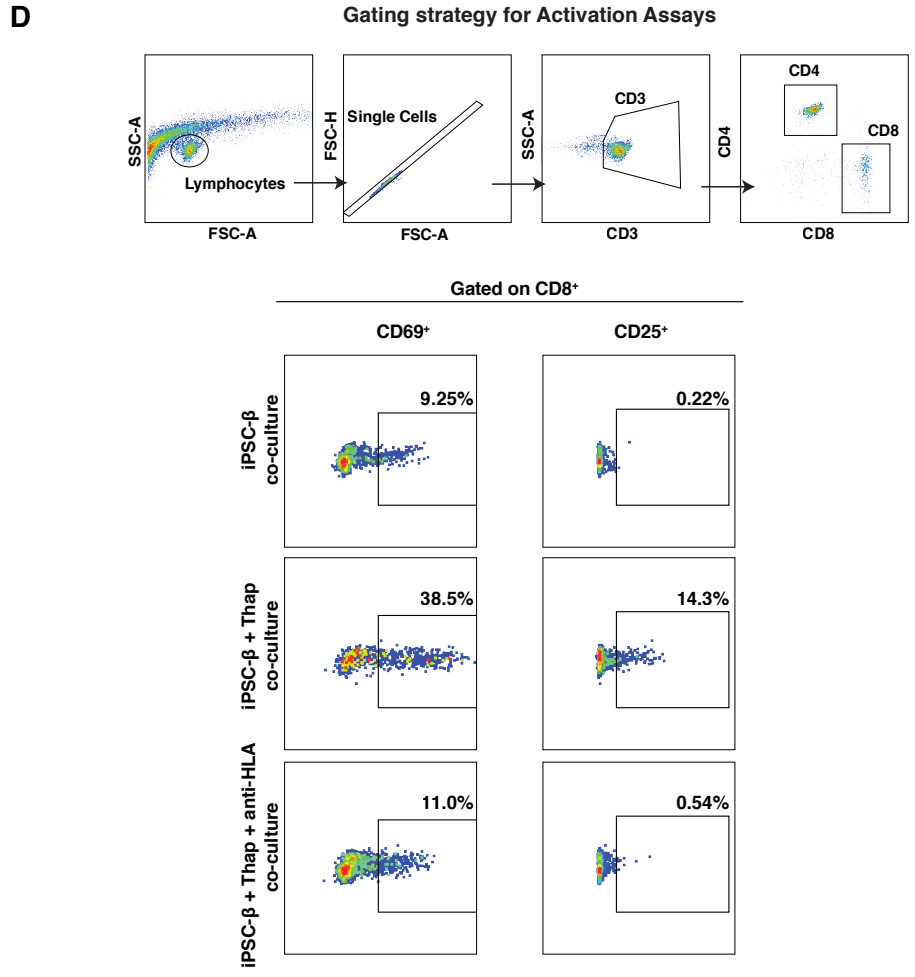
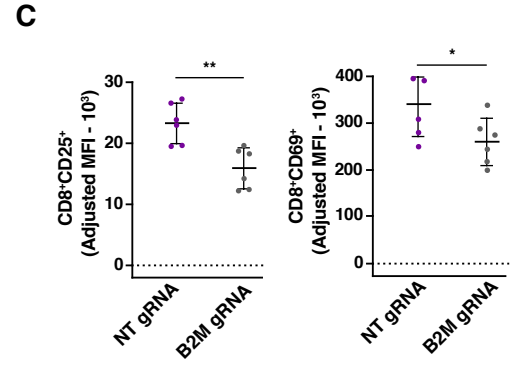
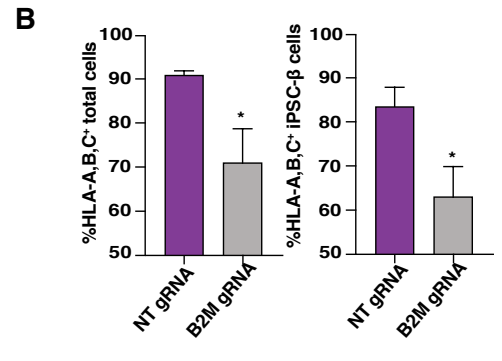
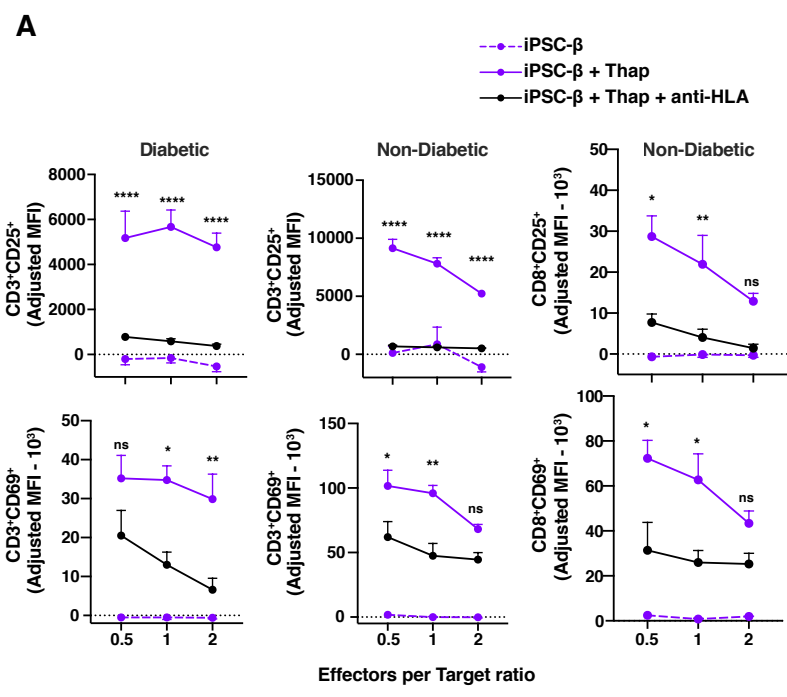
(E) Flow cytometry analysis of T cell activation markers after co-culture, gated on CD3<sup>+</sup> cells. Autologous PBMCs co-cultured with iPSC- $\beta$  untreated or pre-treated with thap (5 $\mu$ M for 5 h)  $\pm$  IFN $\gamma$  (100U/ml for 48h) (n=1 T1D donor, n=3 differentiation batches per donor line.

T1D<sup>1</sup>, T1D<sup>2</sup> and T1D<sup>3</sup> were pooled together).

(F) Representative gate strategy of data presented on E.

(G) Gating strategy for activation assays. Representative gating strategy for lymphocytes, single cells, CD3<sup>+</sup>, and CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> cell populations, and activation markers CD25 and CD69; used in all T cell activation gating presented in Figures 2 and 4.

Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $p$ <0.05, \*\* $p$ <0.005, \*\*\* $p$ <0.0005, \*\*\*\* $p$ <0.0001 Two-way ANOVA: (E) Purple: thaps vs. untreated. Grey: Thap+IFN $\gamma$  vs. IFN $\gamma$ . Black: IFN $\gamma$  vs. no IFN $\gamma$ . ns, non-significant. Effector to target ratio are indicated.



**Figure S3. iPSC-β induced T cell activation is mediated by direct T cell-HLA interaction in T1D and ND donors. Related to Figure 3.**

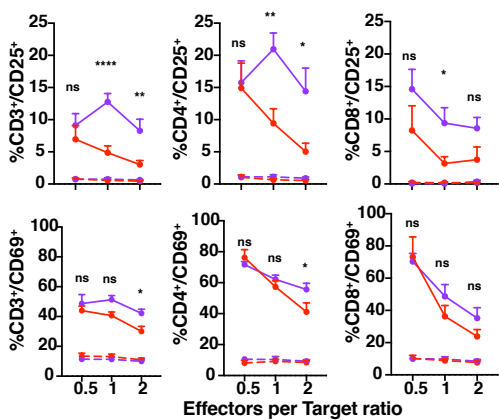
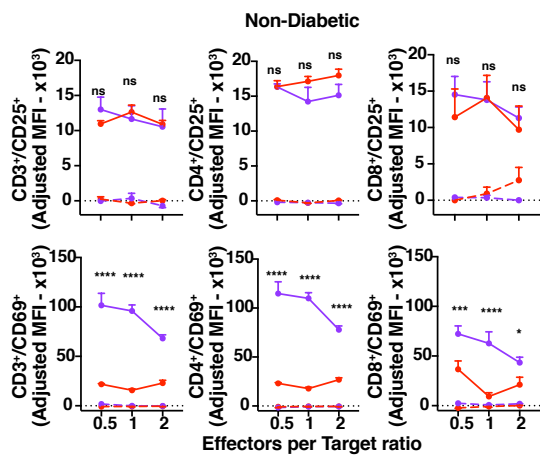
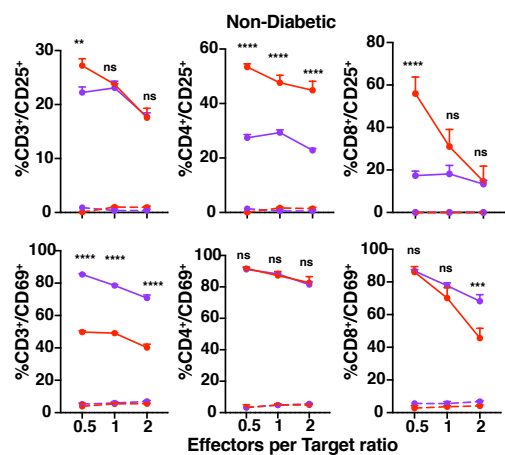
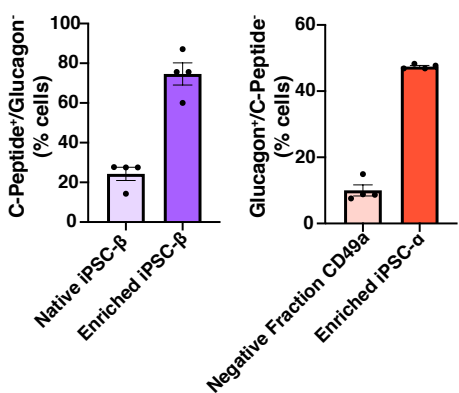
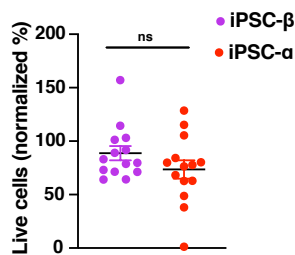
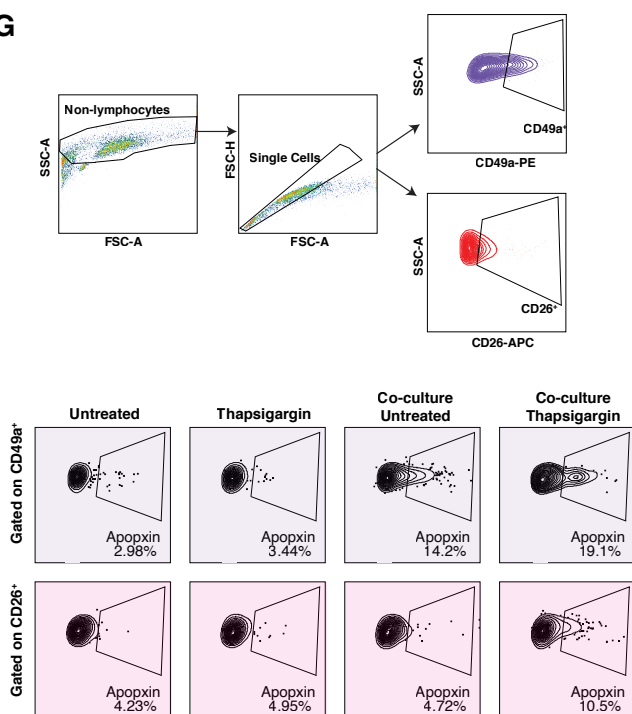
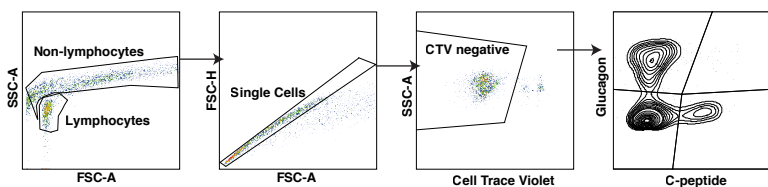
(A) PBMCs co-cultured for 48h with autologous iPSC-β (n=3 T1D donors, 3 differentiation batches per donor. T1D<sup>1</sup>, T1D<sup>2</sup> and T1D<sup>3</sup> were pooled together) in increasing PBMCs to iPSC-β ratio. iPSC-β were untreated or pre-treated with thapsigargin (thap, 5μM for 5h) and/or anti-HLA antibody for 30min prior to co-culture. Flow cytometry analysis after co-culture of T cell activation markers, CD25<sup>+</sup> and CD69<sup>+</sup> on CD3<sup>+</sup> gated cells and CD8<sup>+</sup> gated cells as indicated.

Data are mean ± SEM. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.005, \*\*\*p<0.0005, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. Two-way ANOVA. ns, non-significant. n=3 T1D iPSC donors, n=1 iPSC ND donor, n=3 batches per donor line. T1D<sup>1</sup>, T1D<sup>2</sup> and T1D<sup>3</sup> were pooled together.

(B) Percentage of HLA-A, B, C<sup>+</sup> expression in total cells in iPSC-β differentiation and C-peptide<sup>+</sup>/glucagon<sup>-</sup> cells (iPSC-β cells). Samples were collected 10 days after transduction with a lentivirus vector targeting beta 2 microglobulin (B2M) gRNA or non-targeting control gRNA and expressing Cas9.

(C) Expression of the activation marker CD25 (left) and CD69 (right) in CD8<sup>+</sup> gated cells after co-culture with autologous iPSC-β transduced with a lentivirus vector expressing a non-targeting or B2M gRNA and Cas9. n=1 ND iPSC donor, n=3 differentiation batches per donor line. T1D<sup>1</sup>, T1D<sup>2</sup> and T1D<sup>3</sup> were pooled together. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, student t-test. Data are mean ± SEM.

(D) Representative gating strategy for lymphocytes, single cells, CD3<sup>+</sup>, and CD8<sup>+</sup> cell populations, and activation markers CD25 and CD69; used in T cell activation gating presented in Figure 3.

**A****B****C****D****E****G****F**



**Figure S4. Activation and killing by T cells is selective for iPSC- $\beta$  in T1D and ND donors. Related to Figure 4.**

(A-C) Cell surface T cell activation marker expression showed as (A and C) frequency or (B) MFI of CD25<sup>+</sup> or CD69<sup>+</sup> cells. Expression of the activation marker CD25 (top) and CD69 (bottom) on CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> gated T cells as indicated. PBMCs (gated on CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> populations) co-cultured with autologous iPSC- $\beta$  or iPSC- $\alpha$  in increasing PBMCs:iPSC- $\beta$  or iPSC- $\alpha$  ratios. (A) n=3 T1D iPSC donors, n=3 differentiation batches per donor line. T1D<sup>1</sup>, T1D<sup>2</sup> and T1D<sup>3</sup> were pooled together. (B and C) n=1 ND iPSC donor, n=3 differentiation batches per donor line. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. Two-way ANOVA. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.005, \*\*\*p<0.0005, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001, ns, not significant.

(D) Flow cytometry quantification of C-peptide and glucagon positive cells generated using the  $\beta$  differentiation protocol and enriched using CD49a and CD26 magnetic sorting. Percentage of enriched iPSC- $\beta$  or iPSC- $\alpha$  cell populations are shown. n=1 T1D iPSC donor, n=3 differentiation batches per donor line.

(E) Percentage of live iPSC- $\beta$  (C-peptide<sup>+</sup>/Glucagon<sup>-</sup>) or iPSC- $\alpha$  (C-peptide<sup>-</sup>/Glucagon<sup>+</sup>) from  $\beta$  or  $\alpha$  differentiation protocols, treated with thap, and co-cultured with autologous PBMCs (2:1 effector to target ratio). Values are normalized from control wells without PBMCs. n=3 T1D. T1D<sup>1</sup>, T1D<sup>2</sup> and T1D<sup>3</sup> were pooled together. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. ns, not significant, student t-test.

(F) Representative gating strategy for acquiring absolute counts of live iPSC- $\beta$  or iPSC- $\alpha$  after co-culture, gated for C-peptide<sup>+</sup>/Glucagon<sup>-</sup> or C-peptide<sup>-</sup>/Glucagon<sup>+</sup>, respectively. Co-cultured PBMCs were stained with Cell Trace Violet (CTV) dye to distinguish from iPSC- $\beta$  or iPSC- $\alpha$ .

(G) Gating strategy for apoptosis assay. Representative gating strategy for non-lymphocytes, single cells, CD49a<sup>+</sup>, CD26<sup>+</sup>, and apoxin<sup>+</sup>.

**Table S1. Patient samples. Related to figure 1.**

<b>Donor number</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Disease diagnosis</b>	<b>Age of diagnosis</b>	<b>BMI (CDC calculator)</b>	<b>HLA-A2</b>	<b>HLA risk alleles</b>
T1D <sup>1</sup>	42	F	T1D	5	25.2	Positive	HLA-DR3, -DR4, -DQ8
T1D <sup>2</sup>	27	F	T1D	25	23.6	Positive	None
T1D <sup>3</sup>	44	M	T1D	25	26.4	Positive	HLA-DR3
ND	27	F	ND	N/A	21.4	Positive	None

**Table S2. List of transcripts and target sequences used for Nanostring expression profiling. Related to STAR methods.**

<b>Gene Name</b>	<b>Accession</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Target Sequence</b>
ARX	NM_139058.2	2622-2721	TGCACTCAGCGTGGTATGGTAAAAGTTTGCCTCCCGTAGATTC TTACTGTGTTGTAGATACGGTAGGGTTCCTAGACAAATATTTAT GTACTCAAGCCC
CHGA	NM_001275.3	293-392	CTGCGCCGGGCAAGTCACTGCGCTCCCTGTGAACAGCCCTATG AATAAAGGGGATACCGAGGTGATGAAATGCATCGTTGAGGTC ATCTCCGACACACTT
GCG	NM_002054.2	296-395	TGGACTCCAGGCGTGCCCAAGATTTTGTGCAGTGGTTGATGAA TACCAAGAGGAACAGGAATAACATTGCCAAACGTCACGATGA ATTTGAGAGACATGC
INS	NM_000207.2	309-408	GGGTCCCTGCAGAAGCGTGGCATTGTGGAACAATGCTGTACCA GCATCTGCTCCCTCTACCAGCTGGAGAACTACTGCAACTAGAC GCAGCCCGCAGGCA
NKX6-1	NM_006168.2	661-760	CTGGCCTGTACCCCTCATCAAGGATCCATTTTGTGGACAAAG ACGGGAAGAGAAAACACACGAGACCCACTTTTTCCGGACAGC AGATCTTCGCCCTGG
PDX1	NM_000209.3	414-513	GGGAGCCGAGCCGGGCGTCCTGGAGGAGCCCAACCGCGTCCA GCTGCCTTTCCCATGGATGAAGTCTACCAAAGCTCACGCGTGG AAAGGCCAGTGGGCA

SST	NM_001048.3	286-385	AGCTGCTGTCTGAACCCAACCAGACGGAGAATGATGCCCTGGA ACCTGAAGATCTGTCCCAGGCTGCTGAGCAGGATGAAATGAGG CTTGAGCTGCAGAG
ActB	NM_001101.2	1011-1110	TGCAGAAGGAGATCACTGCCCTGGCACCCAGCACAATGAAGAT CAAGATCATTGCTCCTCCTGAGCGCAAGTACTCCGTGTGGATC GGCGGCTCCATCCT
G6PC2 (IGRP)	NM_021176.2	693-792	ACGGCCAGTCTGGGCACATACCTGAAGACCAACCTCTTTCTCTT CCTGTTTGCAGTTGGCTTTTACCTGCTTCTTAGGGTGCTCAACA TTGACCTGCTGT
GAD1	NM_000817.2	576-675	CAAAGGACCAACAGCCTGGAAGAGAAGAGTCGCCTTGTGAGT GCCTTCAAGGAGAGGCAATCCTCCAAGAACCTGCTTTCCTGTG AAAACAGCGACCGGG
GAD2	NM_000818.2	1246-1345	TGTATGCCATGATGATCGCACGCTTTAAGATGTTCCCAGAAGT CAAGGAGAAAGGAATGGCTGCTCTTCCCAGGCTCATTGCCTTC ACGTCTGAACATAG
IAPP	NM_000415.1	311-410	ATTCTCTCATCTACCAACGTGGGATCCAATACATATGGCAAGA GGAATGCAGTAGAGGTTTTAAAGAGAGAGCCACTGAATTA GCCCCTTTAGAGGA
PTPRN (IA2)	NM_001199763.1	477-576	TTCTCCAACGCTTACAAGGTGTGCTCCGACAACTCATGTCCCAA GGATTGTCCTGGCACGATGACCTCACCCAGTATGTGATCTCTCA GGAGATGGAGCG
SLC30A8 (ZNT8)	NM_173851.2	2166-2265	CAGATGCAACCAATTCATTTCAGTCCACGAGCATGATGTGAGCA CTGCTTTGTGCTAGACATTGGGCTTAGCATTGAAACTATAAAG AGGAATCAGACGCA

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