

Supplementary Figure 1.

The culture conditions for the vascularization of functional primary pancreatic islets, Related to Figure 1.

(A) LIVE/DEAD cell viability assay. Green, live cell; red, dead cell. Bars, 75 μm .

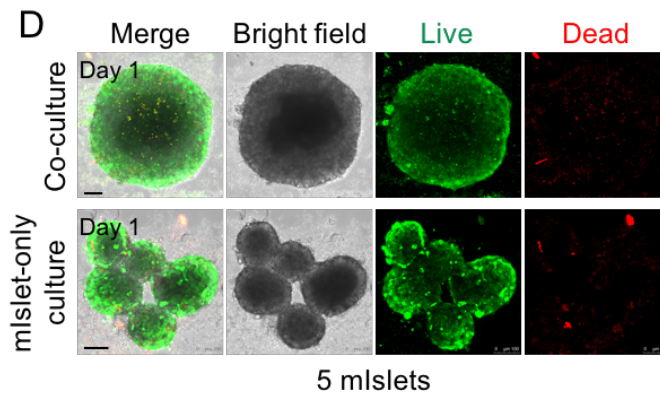
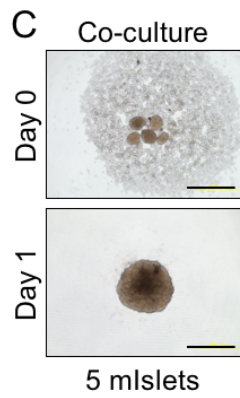
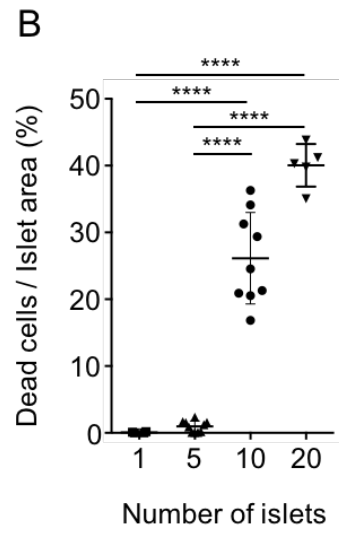
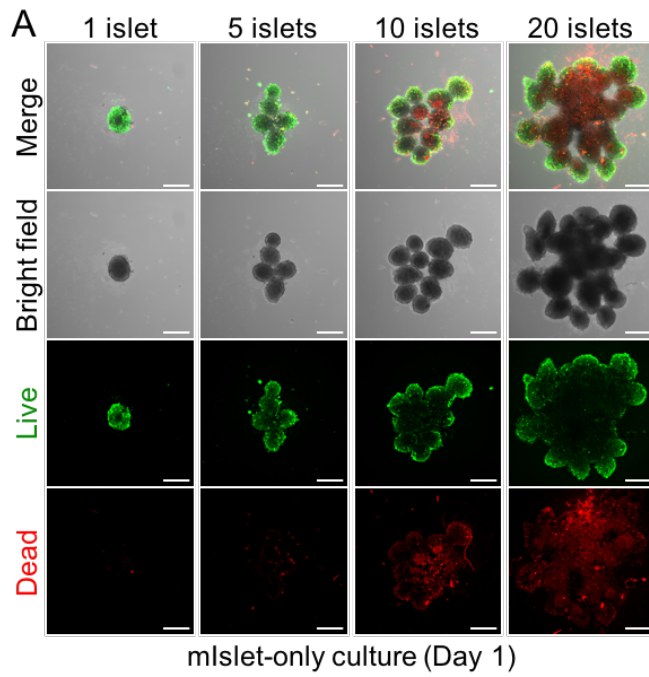
(B) Quantification of (A). The data represent the mean \pm SD, $n = 3$, $**P < 0.01$, $*P < 0.05$, ns: not significant.

(C) Confocal microscopy imaging of the pre-transplantation islet alone (right), mini-sized vascularized islet (middle) and pre-culture islet alone (left). Islet, green or unlabeled; HUVECs, red; human MSCs, blue or unlabeled. Bars, 500 μm .

(D, E) Hematoxylin and eosin and immunofluorescence staining of the pre-transplantation vascularized islet (upper), islet alone (lower). INS, insulin; GCG, glucagon; SST, somatostatin; hCD31, human CD31. Bars, 100 μm .

(F, G) *In vitro* insulin secretion. The data represent the mean \pm SD, ns: not significant, $n = 7$ and 4 mouse and human islet, respectively.

(H) *In vitro* glucose stimulated insulin secretion. The data represent the mean \pm SD, $n = 5$ mouse islet alone and mouse islet + HUVECs and human MSCs, $**P < 0.01$, $*P < 0.05$.



Supplementary Figure 2.

Optimization of pancreatic islets number in vascularized islet, Related to Figure 2.

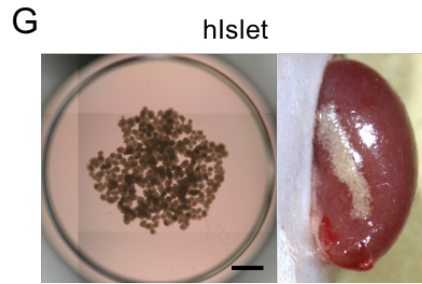
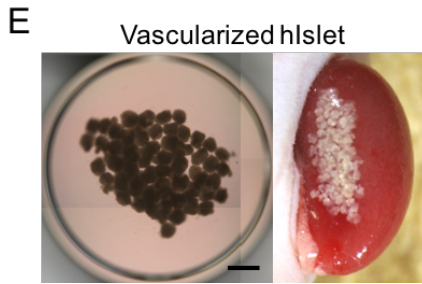
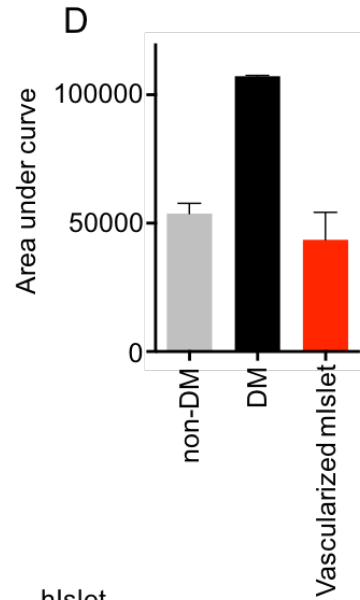
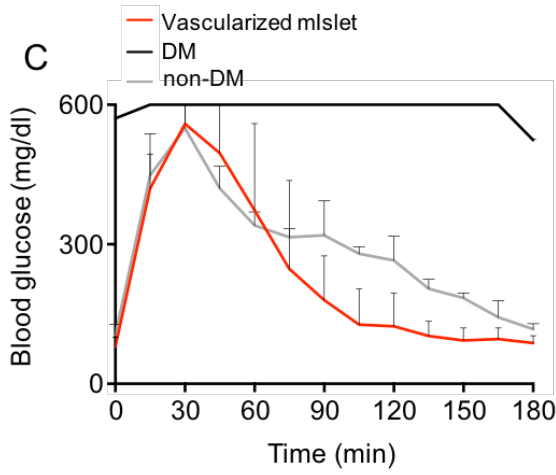
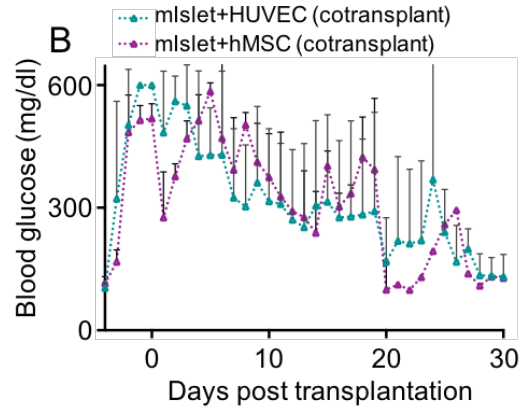
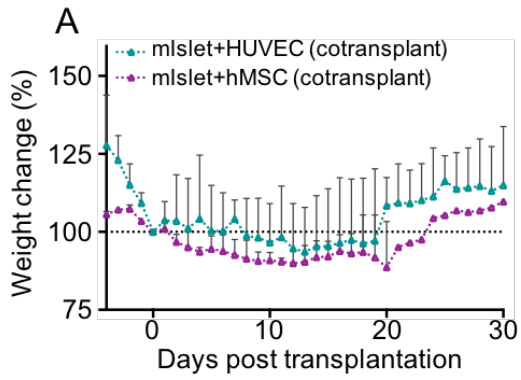
(A) LIVE/DEAD cell viability assay. Green, live cell; red, dead cell. Bars, 250 μm .

(B) Quantification of (A). $n = 4$ (1 islet/well), 10 (5 islets/well), 9 (10 islets/well) and 5 (20 islets/well), respectively. The data represent the mean \pm SD, **** $P < 0.0001$.

(C) Optimization of the number of pancreatic islets in the mouse vascularized islet. Isolated mouse Islets were aggregated in culture medium using low-cell-adhesion 96-well plates with U-bottomed conical wells. 24 h later mini-sized vascularized mouse islet autonomously formed. Bars, 500 μm .

(D) LIVE/DEAD cell viability assay. Green, live cell; red, dead cell. Bars, 100 μm .

(E) Blood glucose measurements of the progressively diabetic mice. The blood glucose level of the diabetic mice were monitored 10 days after transplantation. The data represent the mean \pm SD, $n = 3$ vascularized mouse islet (5 islets/well \times 40), $n = 3$ vascularized mouse islet (10 islets/well \times 20). The data represent the mean \pm SD, * $P < 0.05$.



Supplementary Figure 3.

Vascularized islet transplantation normalized blood glucose levels in diabetic mice, Related to Figure 2.

(A) Percentage of body weight variations in the diabetic mice. The data represent the mean \pm SD, $n = 4$ mouse islet + HUVECs, $n = 2$ mouse islet + human MSCs.

(B) Blood glucose measurements of the progressively diabetic mice. The glucose measurements were saturated at 600 mg/dl. The data represent the mean \pm SD, $n = 4$ mouse islet + HUVECs, $n = 2$ mouse islet + human MSC.

(C) Glucose tolerance testing 35 days after transplantation. The data represent the mean \pm SD, $n = 3$ vascularized mouse islet, $n = 2$ DM mice, $n = 2$ non-DM mice.

(D) Area under the curve for (A). Data represent the means \pm SD.

(E, F) Brightfield image of the collected human islets (left) and recipient kidneys after transplantation (right). Bars, 500 μ m. Images are a montage created by merging views at 4X objective lens using powerpoint.