

Supplemental information

Lessons learned from pre-clinical testing of xenogeneic decellularized esophagi in a rabbit model

Edward Hannon, Marco Pellegrini, Federico Scottoni, Natalie Durkin, Soichi Shibuya, Roberto Lutman, Toby J. Proctor, J. Ciaran Hutchinson, Owen J. Arthurs, Demetra-Elie Phylactopoulos, Elizabeth F. Maughan, Colin R. Butler, Simon Eaton, Mark W. Lowdell, Paola Bonfanti, Luca Urbani, and Paolo De Coppi

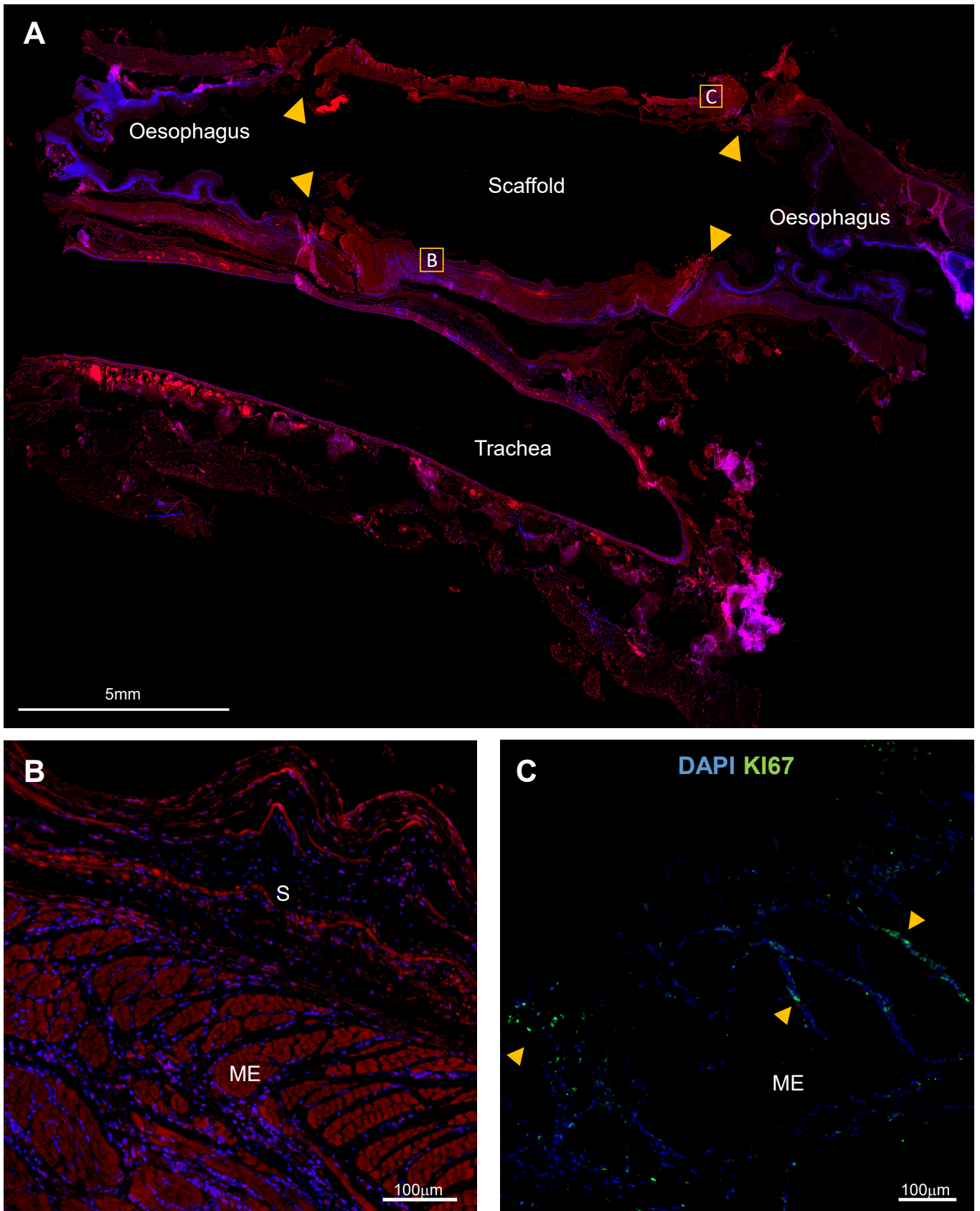


Figure S1. Immunofluorescence of en bloc resection of oesophagus and trachea after 4 days in vivo. Related to Figure 6. A) The whole-tissue longitudinal section shows the oesophageal and tracheal walls. The anastomoses of the orthotopic porcine scaffold to the native rabbit oesophagus are clearly recognizable (yellow arrowheads). B) At higher magnification, the staining highlights cells (blue, DAPI) infiltrating the scaffold (red, tissue autofluorescence) at the level of the submucosa (S) and in connective tissue in the muscularis externa (ME). C) The infiltrating cells are in active proliferation as suggested by KI67 (green) positivity (yellow arrowheads). Scalebar 5mm (A) or 100µm (B and C).