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Supplemental information

Engineering human stem cell-derived islets

to evade immune rejection

and promote localized immune tolerance

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Figure S1. Characterization of genetically-engineered hESCs and their islet derivatives. Related to Figure 1

- A. t-SNE projections of primary human islet cells.
- B. t-SNE projections of GAPDH expression across the assigned populations. Cells are colored according to their assigned cluster. (Adapted from Segerstolpe et al., 2016)
- C. Schematic of homology directed repair plasmids for integration of Luc2 and PD-L1 at the GAPDH locus.
- D. Schematic GAPDH-targeting Luc2 and peptide::B2M::HLA-E HDR plasmid.
- E. Schematic of the peptide::B2M::HLA-E long-chain fusion.
- F. FACS analysis of Nkx6.1⁺/C-peptide⁺ SC-β cells derived from hypoimmunogenic hESCs (S6d14).
- G. Quantitative analysis of surface expression of PD-L1. Data are presented as mean fold-change in MFI \pm SD (n = 3 independent differentiations) normalized to isotype control (dashed line). P values were determined by two-way ANOVA, *p < 0.05.
- H. PD1-Fc binding assay. PD-L1 and WT SC-islet cells were dissociated and stained with a 2-fold dilution series of PEconjugated human and mouse PD1-Fc. Data are presented as MFI normalized to mode.
- I. FACS sorting strategy of HLA-ABC^{-/-} hESCs.
- J. FACS gating strategy for quantification of Nkx6.1⁺/C-pep⁺ SC-β cells following *in vitro* differentiation.



Figure S2: Characterization of immune subsets within human PBMCs. Related to Figure 2.

- A. FACS profiling of HLA-A2 status of 5 PBMC donors.
- B. FACS gating strategy of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells and CD56⁺ NK cells in PBMCs enriched from human apheresis leukoreductions. Plots are representative of 5 donors.
- C. Quantification of SC-islet cell survival when co-cultured with purified human CD8⁺ T cells at a 1:1 ratio. Cell survival is presented as mean \pm SD (n = 5 donors in technical triplicate). P values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test, *p < 0.05.
- D. Quantification of SC-islet cell survival when co-cultured with purified human CD8⁺ T cells at a 3:1 ratio. Cell survival is presented as mean \pm SD (n = 5 donors in technical triplicate). P values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test, *p < 0.05.
- E. Quantification of SC-islet cell survival when co-cultured with purified human CD4⁺ T cells at a 1:1 ratio. Cell survival is presented as mean \pm SD (n = 5 donors in technical triplicate). P values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test, *p < 0.05.
- F. Quantification of SC-islet cell survival when co-cultured with purified human CD4⁺ T cells at a 3:1 ratio. Cell survival is presented as mean \pm SD (n = 5 donors in technical triplicate). P values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test, *p < 0.05.
- G. FACS gating strategy of CD4⁺ T cells enriched from human apheresis leukoreductions. Plots are representative of 5 donors.
- H. FACS gating strategy of CD8⁺ T cells enriched from human apheresis leukoreductions. Plots are representative of 5 donors.
- FACS gating strategy of CD56⁺ NK cells enriched from human apheresis leukoreductions. Gates for specific population include all CD56⁺ NK cells (red), CD56^{high} (green) and CD56^{dim} (pink). Plots are representative of 5 donors.
- J. In vivo NK cell assay. Scid/beige mice (n = 5) were transplanted subcutaneously with 2.5 x 10⁵ WT or B2M^{-/-} SC-islet cells in the presence or absence of a 3:1 effector:target ratio of rhIL-2 pre-treated primary human NK cells. Bioluminescence imaging was performed on day 1 and 5 post-transplantation.











Figure S3: *In vitro* and *in vivo* co-culture of hypoimmunogenic SC-islet cells with primary and immortalized human NK cells. Related to Figure 3.

- A. Quantification of SC- β cell survival when co-cultured with NK92mi cells at 1:1 and 10:1 NK:SC- β cell ratios. K562 and Raji cells were used as positive and negative controls, respectively. Cell survival is presented as mean \pm SD (n = 5 donors in technical triplicate).
- B. NKG2A/NKG2C expression on NK92mi cells.
- C. FACS gating strategy of CD56⁺ NK cells enriched from human apheresis leukoreductions. Gates for specific population include all CD56⁺ NK cells (red), CD56^{high} (green) and CD56^{dim} (pink). Plots are representative of 5 donors.
- D. Quantitative analysis of CD56 expression on enriched primary human NK cells. Data is presented as % CD56 expression (n = 5 donors in technical triplicate).
- E. *In vivo* NK cell assay. Bioluminescence imaging was performed on day 1 and 5 post-transplantation.



¹⁰⁴ 10⁵ Cell number (log₁₀)

0.01

0.2



Expression

(log₂)

15

10

5

Radiance (p/sec/cm²/sr)

Figure S4: Characterization of the NK cell ligand profile on SC-islet and SC-endothelial cells. Related to Figures 3 and 4.

- A. Schematic of SC-endothelial cell differentiation protocol.
- B. FACS analysis of the endothelial cell marker CD31 in SC-endothelial cells derived from WT and B2M^{-/-} hESCs.
- C. NK cell activating ligand expression on SC- β and SC-Endothelial cells. Data are presented as MFI normalized to mode and is representative of three independent experiments.
- D. NK cell inhibitory ligand expression on SC- β and SC-Endothelial cells. Data are presented as MFI normalized to mode and is representative of three independent experiments.
- E. Heatmap of NK cell ligand expression in SC-β and SC-Endothelial cells (-IFN-γ vs +IFN-γ). Ligand expression is presented as fold-change (log₂).
- F. Quantification of cytokine secretion from 2B10 SC-islet cells. Data are presented as mean \pm SD (n = 2).
- G. *In vivo* bioluminescence imaging of B6/albino mice transplanted with WT and 2B10 SC-islet cells (n = 3/ group).