Supplementary Fig. 1. Surface marker expression of the cells grown in EBM-2 media or in mixed media (EBM-2:DMEM=1:4). After established in each medium, human adipose tissue-derived cells were stained with antibodies against (A) hematopoietic markers (CD34, CD45, and CD117) and (B) positive markers for stem cells (CD29, CD44, CD90, and CD105). Two groups of cells did not differ with respect to the expression of the explored surface molecules. Data are representative of three independent experiments. FSC, forward scatter; SSC, side scatter.
Supplementary Fig. 2. Confluent human adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells (hAd-MSCs) were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and were stained for adipocytes (D; Oil Red-O), chondrocytes (E; Alcian blue), or osteoblasts (F; Alizarin red S) before the induction of cell differentiation (A-C). Minimal staining for each cell type was observed. Photos in the lower panels are from Fig. 1C for comparison.
Supplementary Fig. 3. Expression of immunomodulatory enzymes of human adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells (hAd-MSCs). (A) hAd-MSCs were stimulated with peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) supernatant that was pretreated with an antibody against a specific cytokine, as indicated in the Figure for 24 hours. Cells were harvested, total RNA was extracted, and reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction was performed for indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) expression. The supernatant pretreated with antibody against interferon-γ (IFN-γ) failed to induce the cells to express IDO, while others did not. (B) hAd-MSCs were stimulated with human T cell culture supernatant or with 1 ng/ml of each recombinant human cytokine as specified in the Figure. TNF-α, tumor necrosis factor-α; IL, interleukin; Sup, culture supernatant of human T cells; COX-2, cyclooxygenase-2; iNOS, inducible NO synthase.