

Supplementary Information for

Immunomodulatory Activity of Human Bone Marrow and Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells Prolongs Allogeneic Skin Graft Survival in Nonhuman Primates

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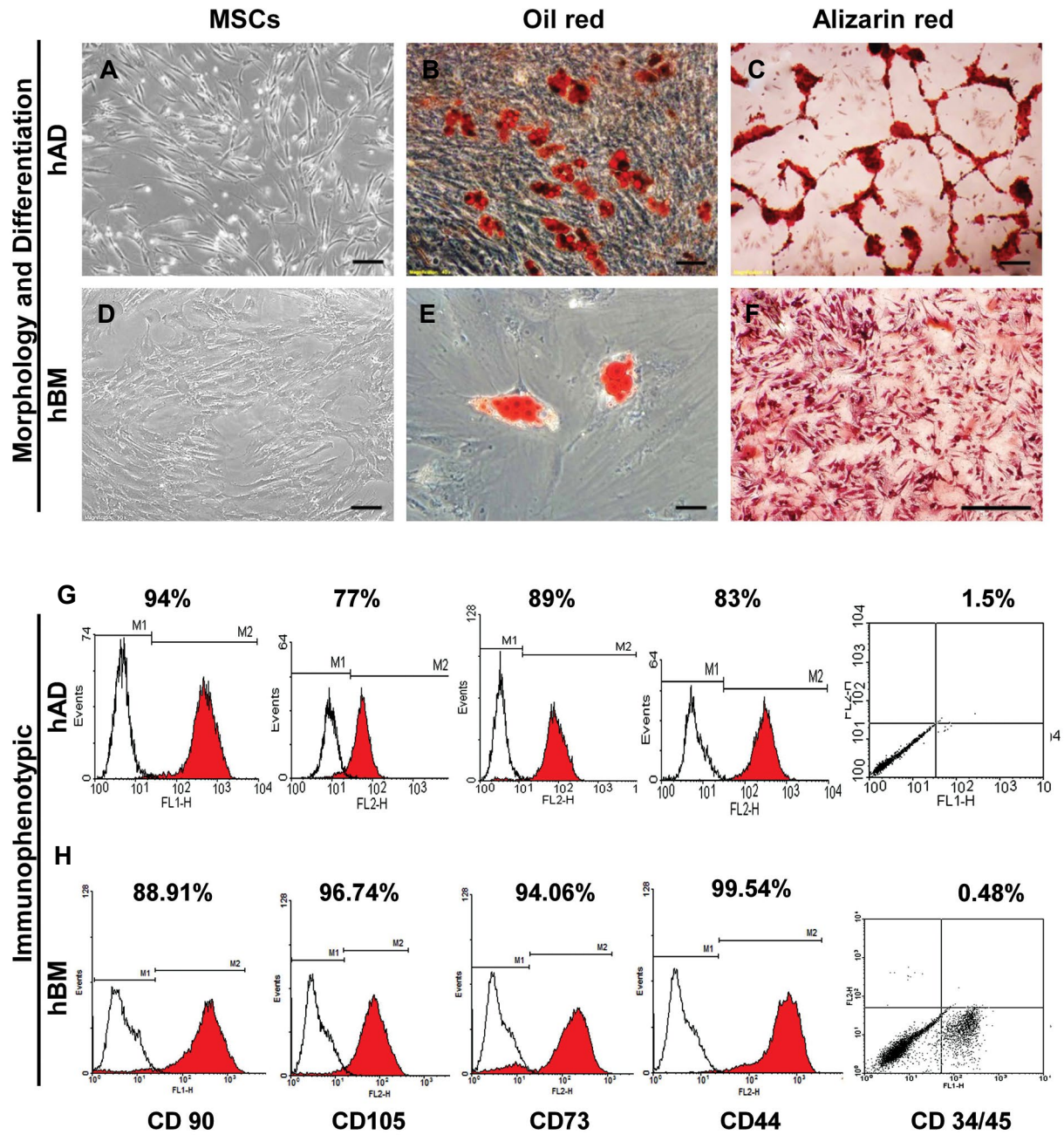


Fig.S1: Characterization of hAD-MSCs and hBM-MSCs. For the assessment of differentiation capacity, hAD-MSCs and BM-MSCs were differentiated into adipocyte and osteocyte lineages in specific induction media. Oil red and alizarin red dye were used to examine adipogenic and osteogenic differentiation capacity, respectively. Immunophenotypic characterization of hAD-MSCs and hBM-MSCs was performed by a flow cytometer. MSCs (hAD vs. hBM) were positive for CD44 (83 vs. 99.54%, respectively), CD73 (89 vs. 94.06%, respectively), CD90 (94 vs. 88.91%, respectively) and CD105 (77 vs. 96.74%, respectively), as mesenchymal stem cell markers. The results showed that hAD-MSCs and hBM-MSCs were not contaminated by hematopoietic cell lineages (i.e., cells were CD34 and CD45 negative). hAD-MSCs; Human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells, and hBM-MSCs; Human bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells.