

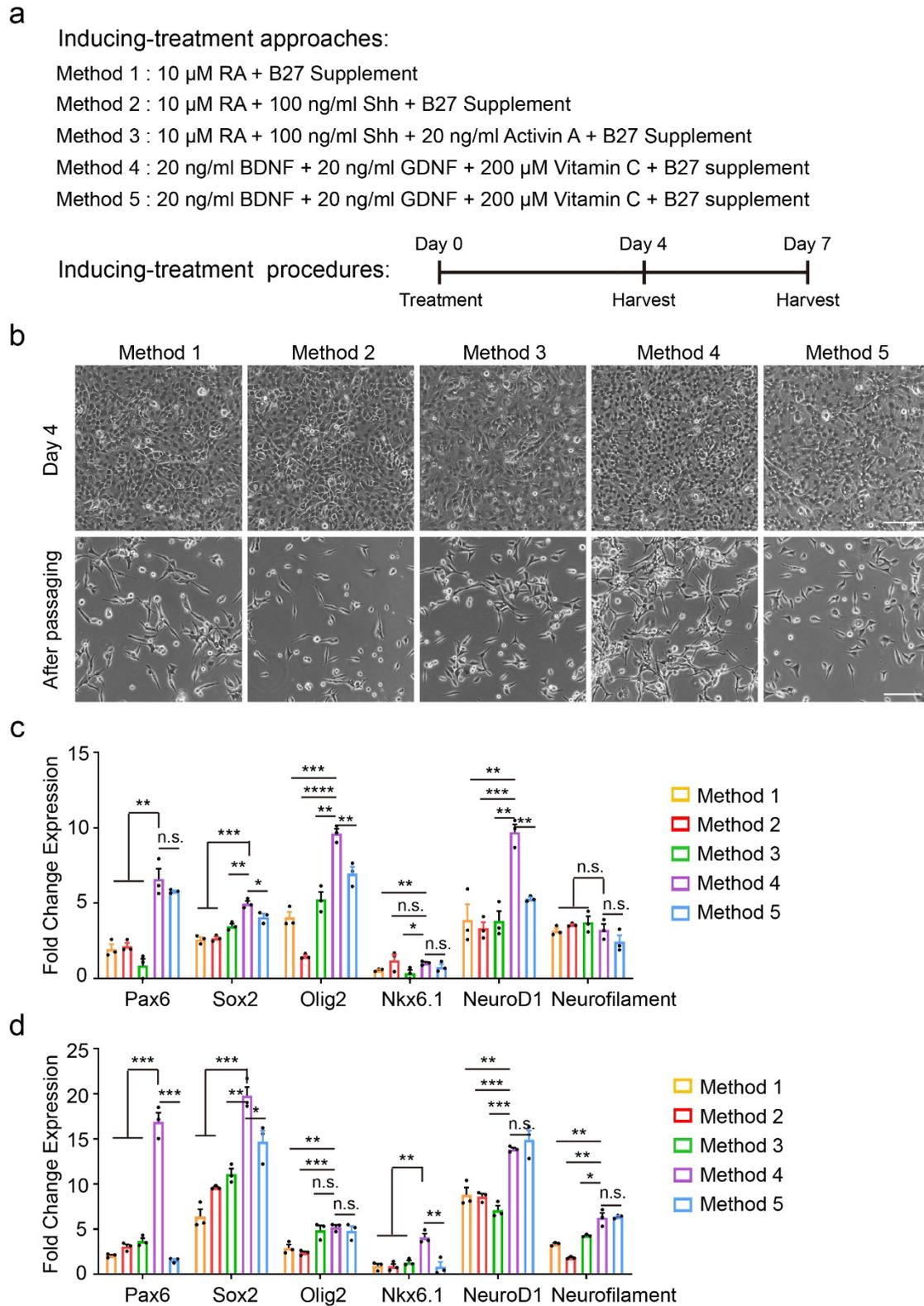
# **Biomimetic spinal cord scaffold loaded with human amniotic epithelial cells-derived neural-like cells repairs spinal cord injury in rats**

**Chen Qiu** <sup>1,2,†</sup>, **Yuan Sun** <sup>3,†</sup>, **Jinying Li** <sup>1,2</sup>, **Yuchen Xu** <sup>4,5,6</sup>, **Jiayi Zhou** <sup>1,2</sup>, **Cong Qiu** <sup>1,2</sup>, **Shaomin Zhang** <sup>4,5,6</sup>, **Yong He** <sup>3,\*</sup> and **Luyang Yu** <sup>1,2,\*</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> MOE Laboratory of Biosystems Homeostasis & Protection of College of Life Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China
  - <sup>2</sup> College of Life Sciences-iCell Biotechnology Regenerative Biomedicine Laboratory, Joint Research Centre for Engineering Biology, Zhejiang University-University of Edinburgh Institute, Zhejiang University, Haining 314400, China
  - <sup>3</sup> Key Laboratory of 3D Printing Process and Equipment of Zhejiang Province, School of Mechanical Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China
  - <sup>4</sup> Qiushi Academy for Advanced Studies, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China
  - <sup>5</sup> Key Laboratory of Biomedical Engineering of Ministry of Education, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China
  - <sup>6</sup> Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Cardio-Cerebral Vascular Detection Technology and Medicinal Effectiveness Appraisal, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China
- \* Correspondence: yongqin@zju.edu.cn (Y.H.); luyangyu@zju.edu.cn (L.Y.)  
† These authors contributed equally.

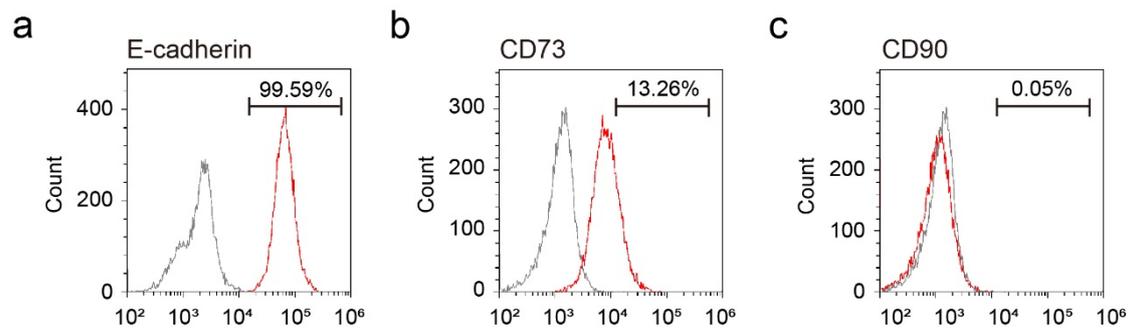
**Table S1.** Primers used for qRT-PCR in this study.

<b>Genes</b>	<b>Forward Primer (5'-3')</b>	<b>Reverse Primer (5'-3')</b>
GAPDH	CATTGCCCTCAACGACCACTTTGT	TCTCTCTCCTCCTTGTGCTCTTGC
Pax6	GGCAACCTACGCAAGATGGC	TGAGGGCTGTGTCTGTTCGG
Sox2	CATGCACCGCTACGACG	CCCTGGAGTGGGAGGAAGA
Olig2	TGGCTTCAAGTCATCCTCGTC	CCAGTCGCTTCATCTCCTCC
Nkx6.1	ACACGAGACCCACTTTTTCCG	TGCTGGACTTGTGCTTCTTCAAC
NeuroD1	ATGACCAAATCGTACAGCGAG	GTTTCATGGCTTCGAGGTCGT
Neurofilament (NF-H)	ATTCCTTCTCGCTTCCAG	CAGACTTCTCCACCACTTTGAT
Otx2	CAAAGTGAGACCTGCCAAAAAGA	TGGACAAGGGATCTGACAGTG
Map2	CCCCTTGCTTCCCTGTAGAA	ATTCCTCCTGGCAACCTCA
NeuN	TTCTATGCAGTGACGGGGTT	TCCATCCTGATACACGACCG

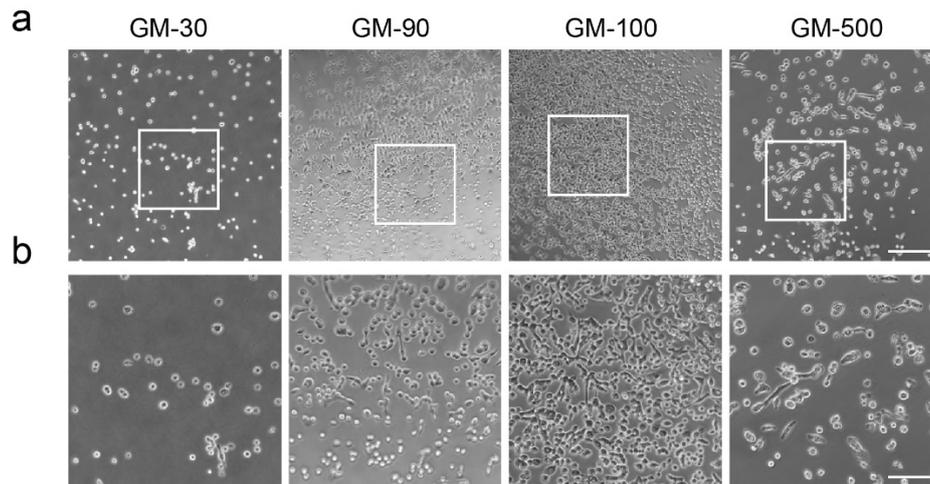


**Figure S1.** The screening of inducing-treatment approaches. (a) Experimental schematic of 5 different inducing-treatment approaches; (b) The observation of cells morphology from indicated treated groups at 4 days and after passaging; (c) The mRNA expression of neural markers from all indicated treated groups 4 days after inducing-treatment, normalize the non-treated hAECs as 1, \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\* $p < 0.005$ , \* $p < 0.05$ , n.s.: not significant (Unpaired

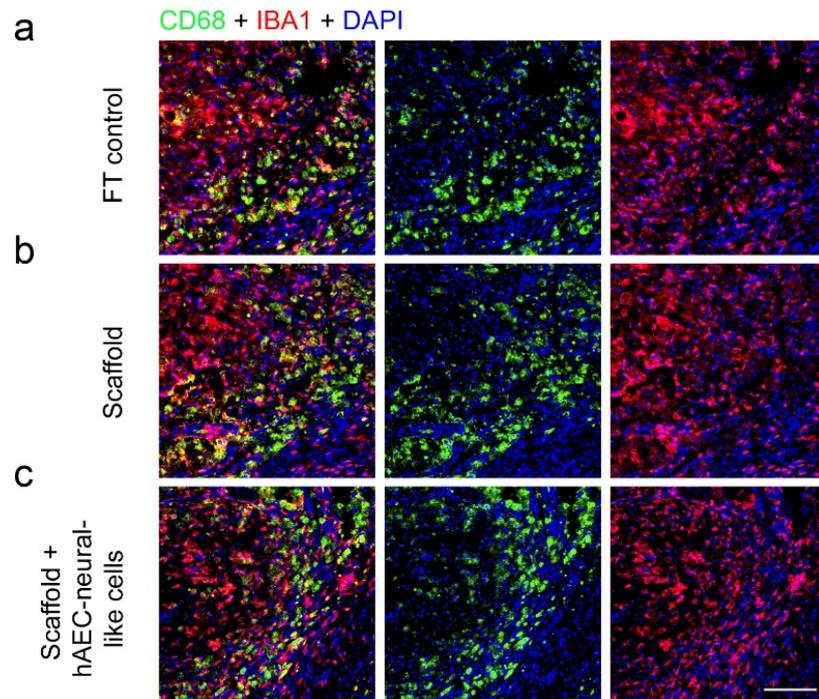
t-test), n=3; **(d)** The mRNA expression of neural markers from all indicated treated groups 7 days after treatment, normalize the non-treated hAECs as 1, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001, \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*p<0.005, \*p<0.05, n.s.: not significant (Unpaired t-test), n=3. **Scale bars: b: 100  $\mu$ m.**



**Figure S2.** The detection of epithelial and mesenchymal properties of hAEC-neural-like cells. **(a-c)** The expression of epithelial marker (E-cadherin) and mesenchymal markers (CD73, CD90) detected by flow cytometry after BGVB inducing treatment.



**Figure S3.** The optimization of GelMA substitution degree for hAECs attachment and growth. **(a)** The morphology of hAECs on GelMA surfaces with 4 different substitution degrees; **(b)** The magnified imagings of the white frames in **figure a** from all indicated GelMA surfaces showed the significant difference in cell number and appearance. **Scale bars:** **a:** 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ; **b:** 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure S4.** The evaluation of inflammation response around lesions from all indicated groups. (a-c) CD68 (green) and IBA1 (red) staining revealed the activation of macrophage and microglia around lesion from different treatment groups; (a) The FT control group; (b) The empty scaffold group; (c) The scaffold + hAEC-neural-like cells group. **Scale bars:** 140  $\mu\text{m}$ .