
Supplementary information

Directed differentiation of human pluripotent stem cells into diverse organ-specific mesenchyme of the digestive and respiratory systems

In the format provided by the
authors and unedited

Directed differentiation of human pluripotent stem cells into diverse organ-specific mesenchyme of the digestive and respiratory systems.

Keishi Kishimoto^{1, 2, 3}, Kentaro Iwasawa^{1, 4}, Alice Sorel¹, Carlos Ferran-Heredia¹, Lu Han¹, Mitsuru Morimoto^{2, 3}, James M Wells¹, Takanori Takebe^{1, 4, 5} and Aaron M Zorn^{1, 3, ✉}

¹Center for Stem Cell and Organoid Medicine (CuSTOM), Perinatal Institute, Division of Developmental Biology, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital, Department of Pediatrics, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, 45229, USA

²Laboratory for Lung Development and Regeneration, RIKEN Center for Biosystems Dynamics Research (BDR), Kobe, 650-0047, Japan

³CuSTOM-RIKEN BDR Collaborative Laboratory, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital, Cincinnati, OH, 45229, USA

⁴CuSTOM, Division of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital, Department of Pediatrics, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, 45229, USA

⁵Institute of Research, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan

✉ email: aaron.zorn@cchmc.org

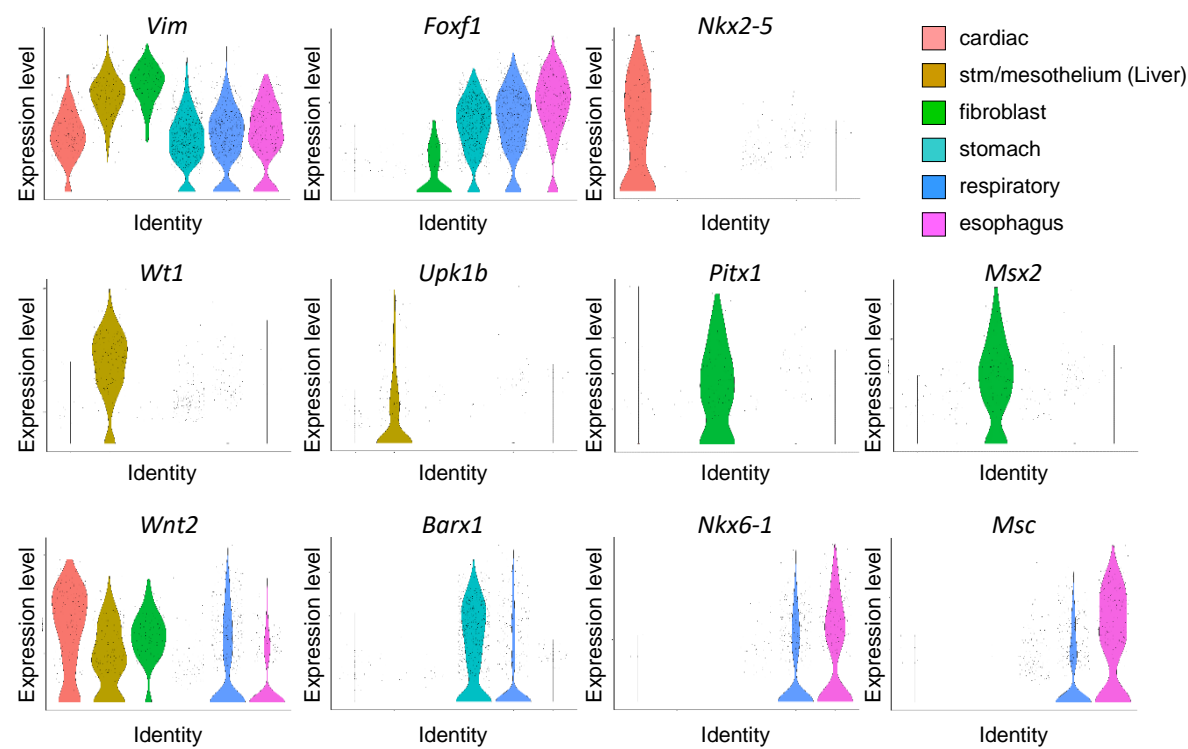
Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to A.M.Z.

Contents: Supplementary Figures 1-3

Supplementary Figure 1

a

Marker gene expression in mesoderm at mouse E9.5

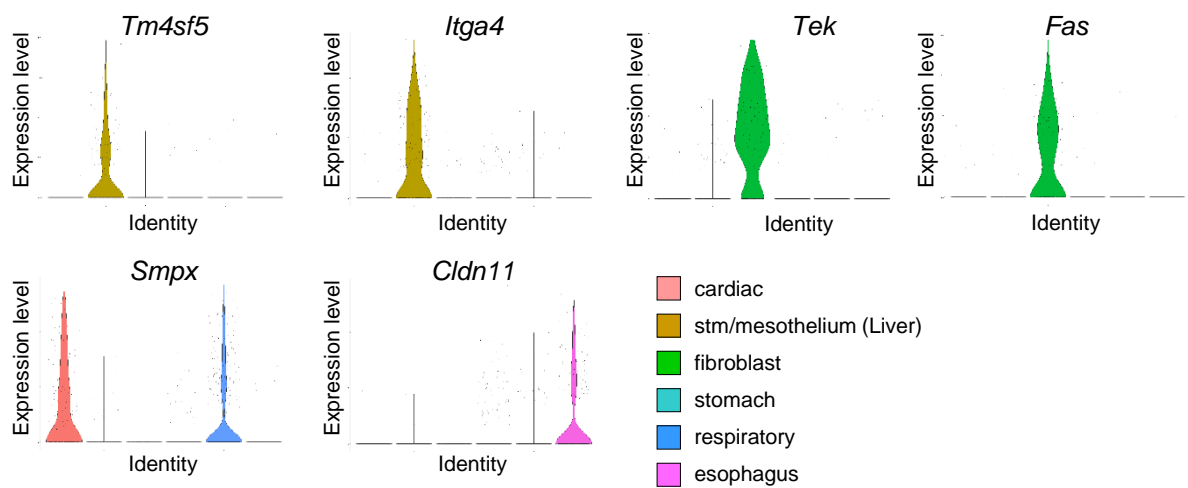


b

Organ-specific mesoderm	Marker genes
Liver STM/Mesothelium	<i>Wt1</i> , <i>Upk1b</i> , <i>Gata4</i> , <i>Tbx18</i>
Liver fibroblasts	<i>Pitx1</i> , <i>Krt19</i> , <i>Msx1</i> , <i>Msx2</i>
Gastric mesoderm	<i>Barx1</i> , <i>Nkx3-2</i> , <i>Foxf1</i>
Respiratory mesoderm	<i>Nkx6-1</i> , <i>Tbx5</i> , <i>Wnt2</i> , <i>Foxf1</i>
Esophageal mesoderm	<i>Nkx6-1</i> , <i>Msc</i> , <i>Wnt4</i> , <i>Foxf1</i>

c

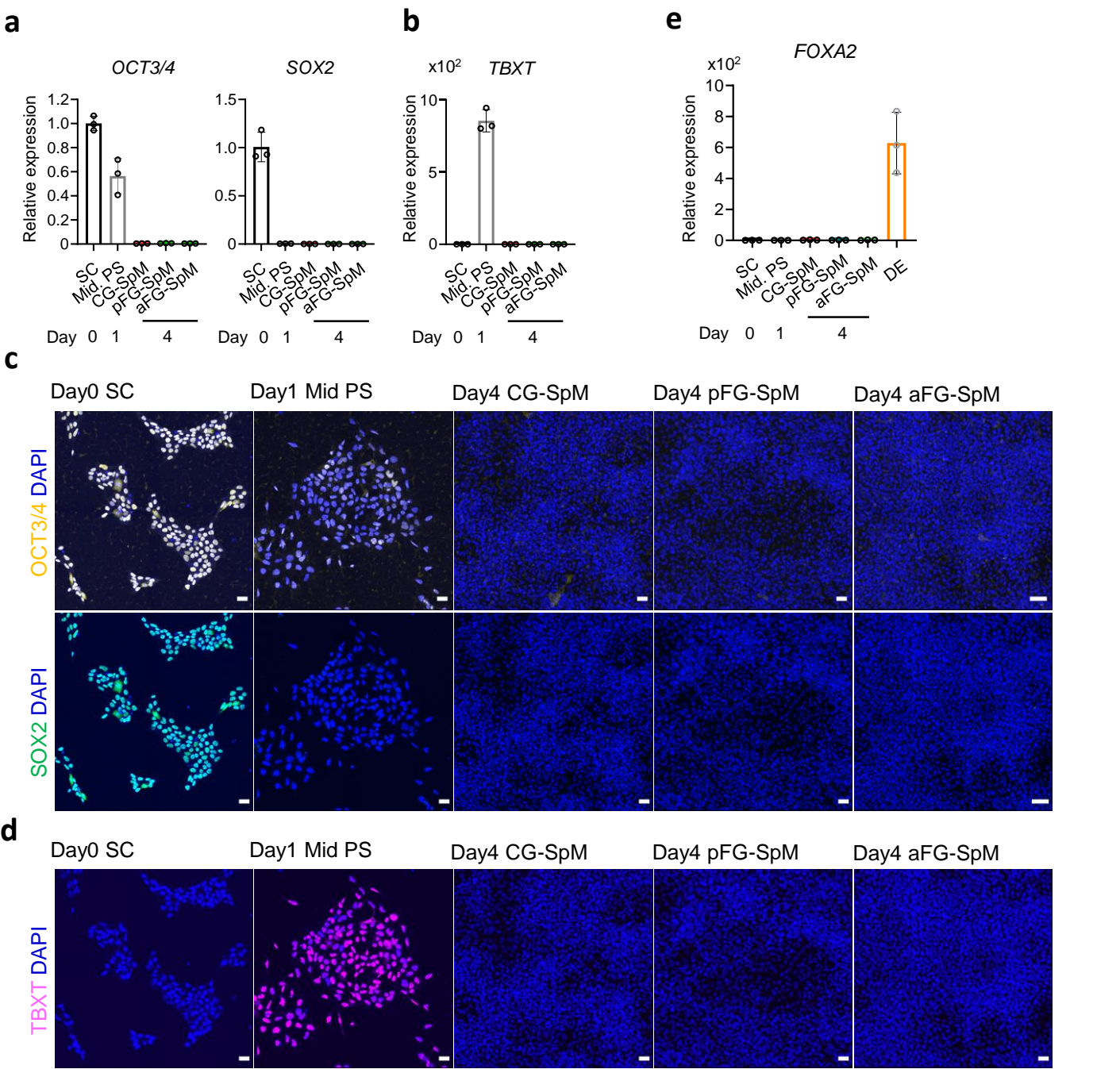
Surface marker gene expression in mesoderm at mouse E9.5



Supplementary Fig. 1

a, The violin plots display the sc-RNA-seq expression of organ-specific mesenchyme markers in different mouse embryonic mesoderm cell populations at E9.5. **b**, Summary of combinatorial marker gene expression from the mouse foregut that were used to define the different hPSC-derived cell types. **c**, The violin plots display the expression of organ-specific mesenchymal surface markers in mouse embryonic mesoderm at E9.5. The plasma membrane genes (1,917 genes) were extracted from the human protein atlas (<https://www.proteinatlas.org/>). Among these genes, 390 genes were overlapped with differentially expressed genes in mesoderm at E9.5. Representative organ-specific mesoderm markers are shown.

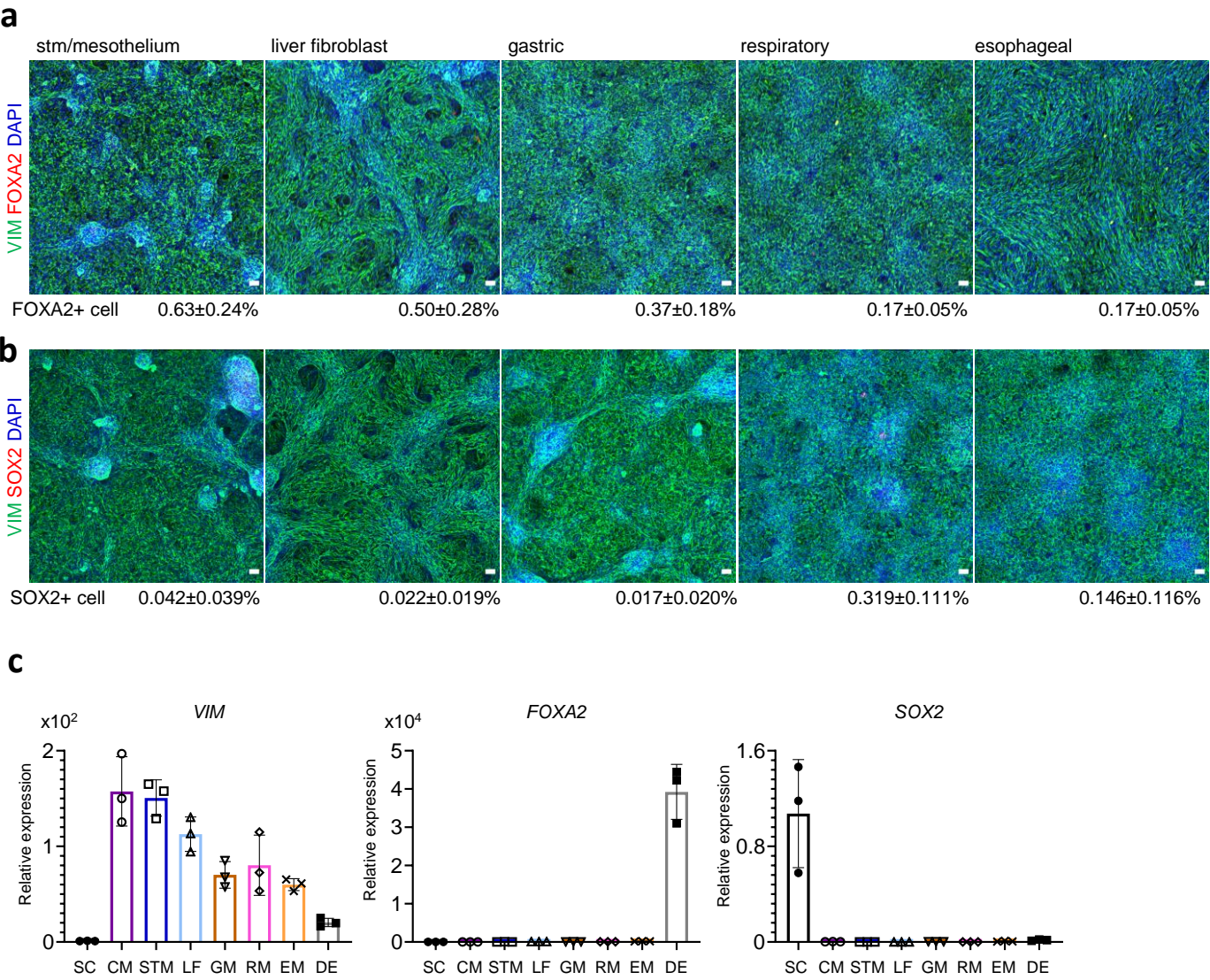
Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Fig. 2

a, Relative mRNA expression of pluripotent marker genes, *OCT3/4* and *SOX2* by quantitative RT-PCR from day0 to day4. **b**, Relative mRNA expression of *TBXT* as an early mesoderm marker by quantitative RT-PCR from day0 to day4. **c**, Immunostaining for *OCT3/4* (yellow) and *SOX2* (green). **d**, Immunostaining for *TBXT* (red). The images in c and d are maximum intensity projection of confocal stacks. **e**, Relative mRNA expression of *FOXA2* as an endoderm marker by quantitative RT-PCR from day0 to day4. Each bar indicates the average from the 3 independent wells with standard deviation. Scale bar; 50 μ m

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Fig. 3

a, Immunostaining for VIM (green), FOXA2 (red), and DAPI (blue) at day7 mesenchyme. **b**, Immunostaining for VIM (green), SOX2 (red), and DAPI (blue) at day7 mesenchyme. The images in a and b are maximum intensity projection of confocal stacks. **c**, Relative mRNA expression of pan-mesoderm marker, *VIM*, endoderm marker, *FOXA2*, and ectoderm marker, *SOX2*, by quantitative RT-PCR. Each bar indicates the average from the 3 independent wells with standard deviation. Scale bar; 50µm (**a**, **b**).