

Microcarrier-Based Culture of Human Pluripotent Stem-Cell-Derived Retinal Pigmented Epithelium

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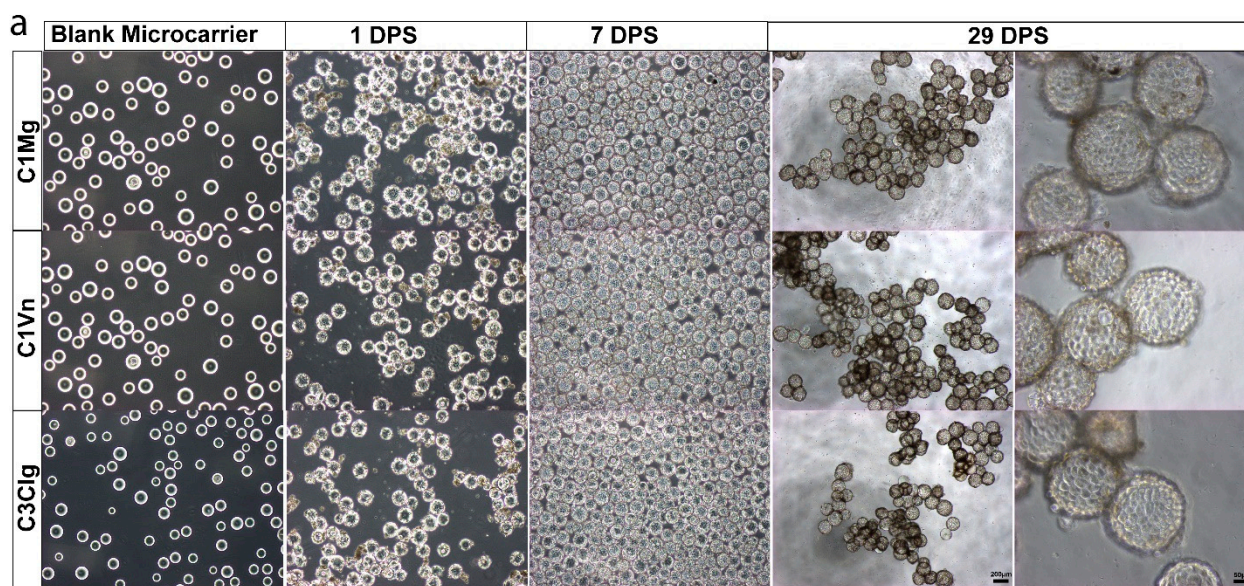


Figure S1. mcRPE mature and pigment over 30-day culture period. Phase contrast images demonstrate attachment of hESC-RPE cells to Matrigel and recombinant human vitronectin coated Cytodex 1 as well as pre-coated collagen Cytodex 3 microcarriers. mcRPE display cobblestone morphology, phase bright borders and pigmentation 29DPS.

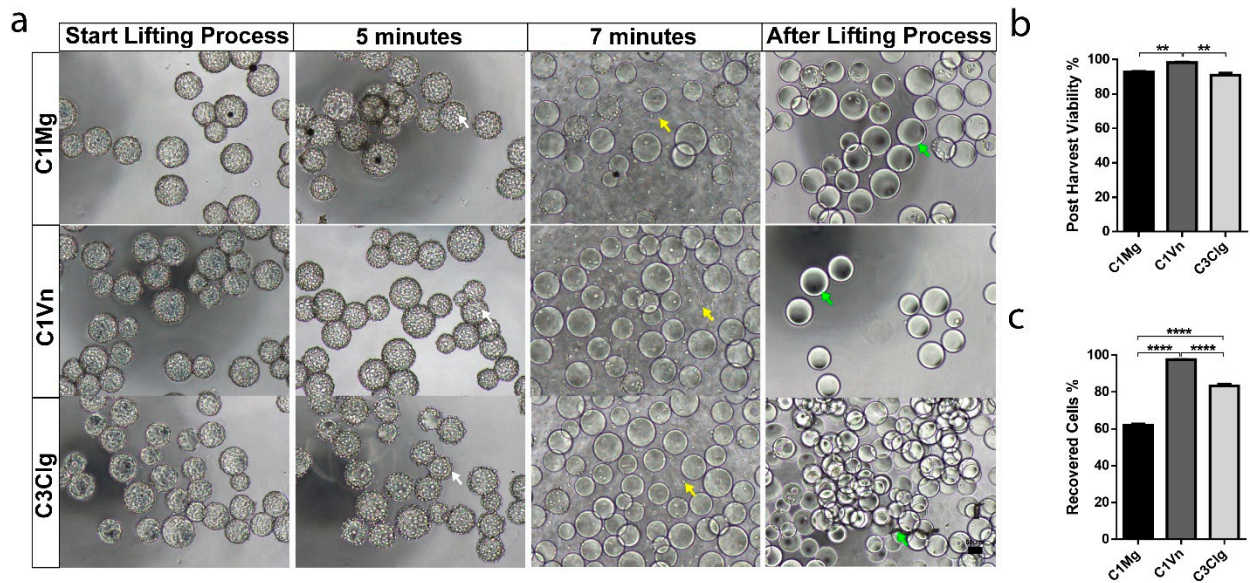


Figure S2. Harvesting hESC-RPE cells from microcarriers using a xeno-free enzymatic disassociation reagent. **a)** mcRPE were collected at a density of 2×10^5 cells per well and exposed to TrypLE enzyme for a period of 7 min. Cells were still attached at 5 min (white arrows) and were completely dissociated after mechanical perturbation at 7 minutes. Dissociated cells were clearly visualized post perturbation (yellow arrow) and harvested by filtration to separate microcarriers from cells. Empty microcarriers (green arrow) after filtration process demonstrates appropriate harvesting of hESC-RPE cells. **b)** Viability of harvested hESC-RPE cells were assessed using Acridine Orange/DAPI exclusion on an NC200. All three conditions demonstrate high viability with C1Vn exhibiting significantly greater viability than C1Mg and C3Clg (** $p < 0.05$). **c)** Cell recovery was quantified using Acridine Orange/DAPI and compared to initial starting density equating to an approximate 2×10^5 cells. All three conditions were amenable to cell recovery but C1Vn exhibited a significantly greater percentage of recovered cells compared to C1Mg and C3Clg. C1Mg was the least favorable coating for cell recovery (**** $p < 0.001$). Statistical analysis, one way ANOVA, Tukey's correction.

Table S1. Calculations to determine the required surface area to meet the estimated patient demand and approaches to achieve.

Surface Area Required to Supply 8×10^9 RPE Cells*	
$\frac{8 \times 10^9 \text{ RPE cells}}{\text{year}} \times \frac{\text{cm}^2}{2.1 \times 10^5 \text{ RPE cells}} \times \frac{1 \text{ year}}{12 \text{ months}} = \frac{3,174 \text{ cm}^2}{\text{month}}$	
Approaches to Achieve $\frac{3,174 \text{ cm}^2}{\text{month}}$	
T-75 Flasks	$\frac{3,174 \text{ cm}^2}{\text{month}} \times \frac{1 \text{ flask}}{75 \text{ cm}^2} \cong \frac{42 \text{ flasks}}{\text{month}}$
T-225 Flasks	$\frac{3,174 \text{ cm}^2}{\text{month}} \times \frac{1 \text{ flask}}{225 \text{ cm}^2} \cong \frac{14 \text{ flasks}}{\text{month}}$
Cytodex 1	$\frac{3,174 \text{ cm}^2}{\text{month}} \times \frac{\text{g of Cytodex1}}{4400 \text{ cm}^2} \times \frac{\text{L}}{5 \text{ g of Cytodex**}} = \frac{144 \text{ mL Bioreactor Volume}}{\text{month}}$
Cytodex 3	$\frac{3,174 \text{ cm}^2}{\text{month}} \times \frac{\text{g of Cytodex3}}{2700 \text{ cm}^2} \times \frac{\text{L}}{5 \text{ g of Cytodex**}} = \frac{235 \text{ mL Bioreactor Volume}}{\text{month}}$

* Estimate of the required cells assumes that only half of the projected number of AMD patients in the United States receives an RPE cell-based therapy [36].

** Microcarrier cultures may contain 1-5g of Cytodex/L [21].