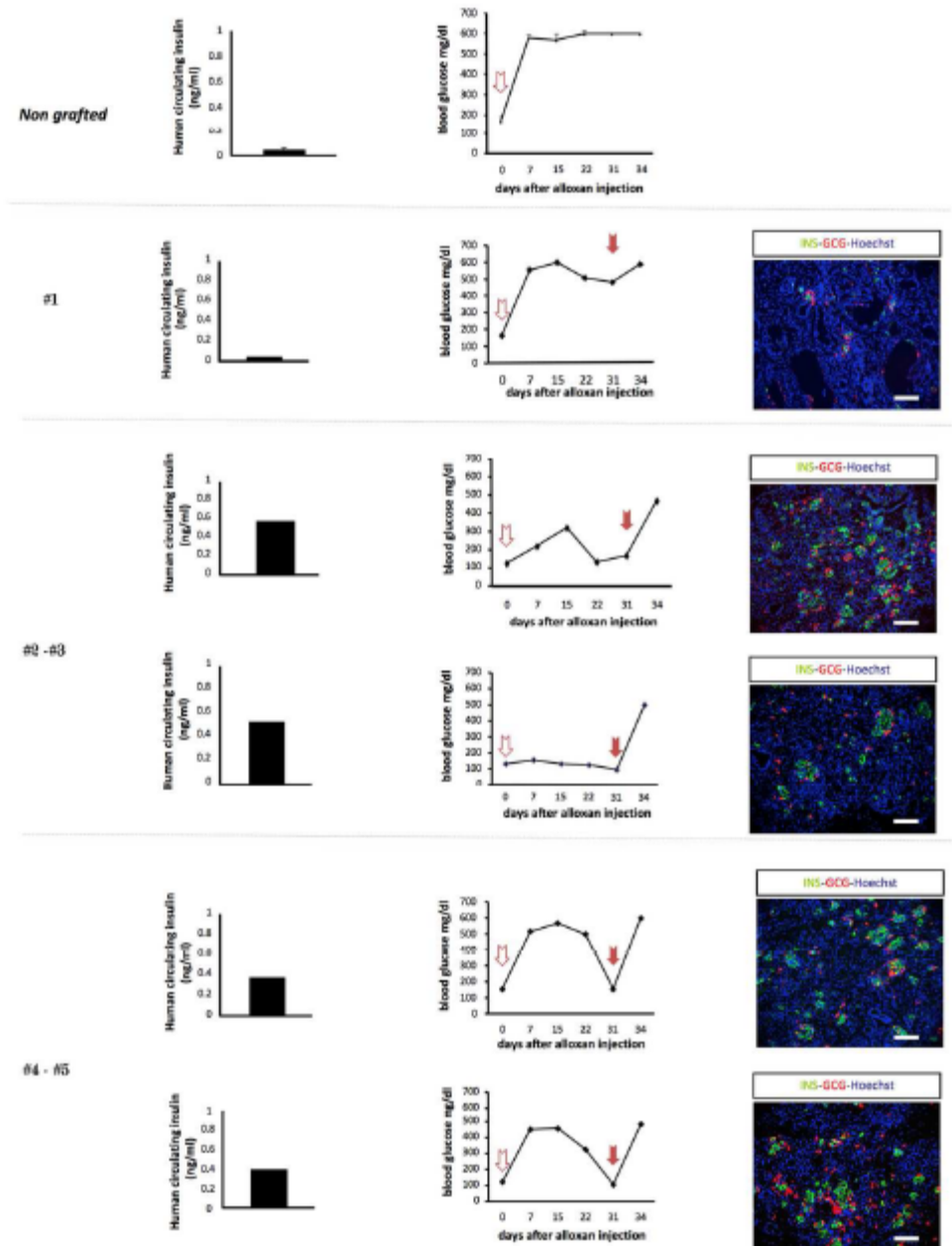


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

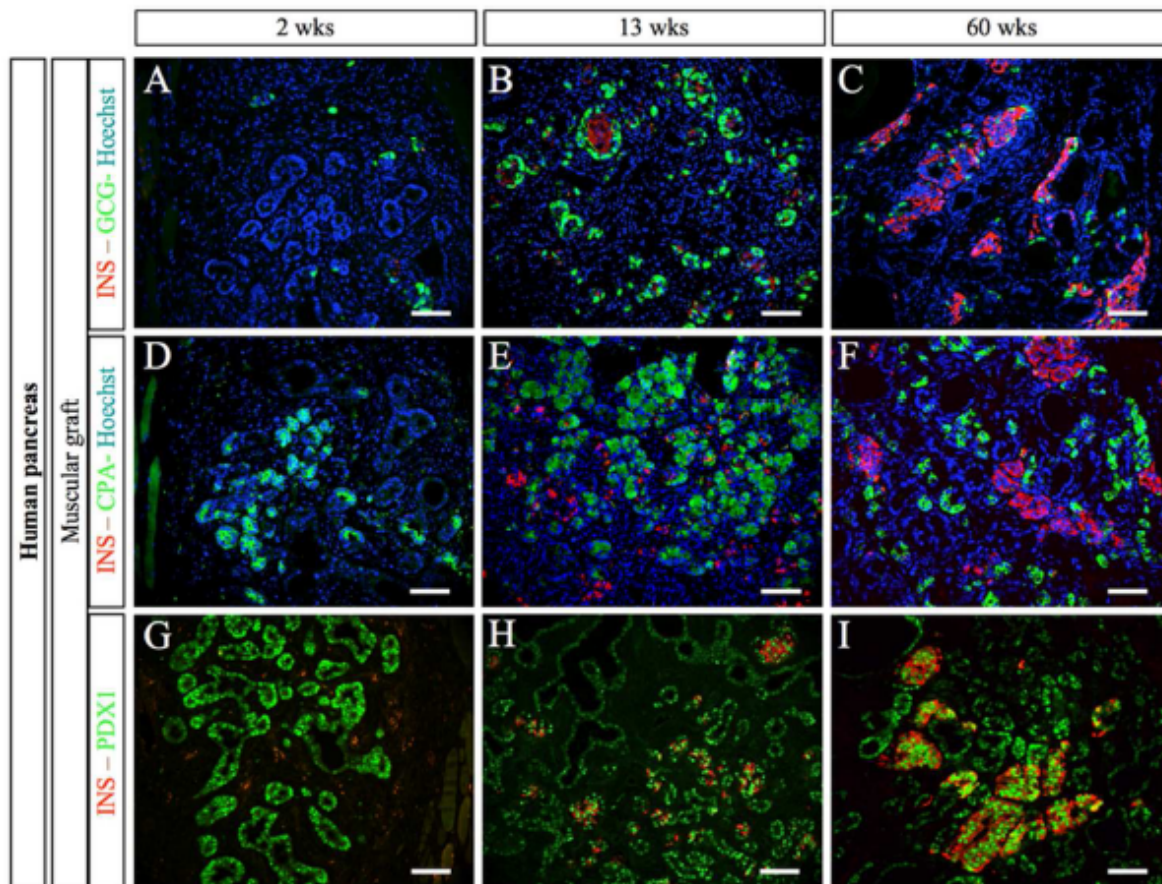
Supplementary Figure 1. Functional development of human pancreatic pancreases grafted under the muscle epimysium. SCID mice were either non grafted or grafted under the muscle epimysium with human fetal pancreases. Three months later, mice were injected with alloxan (open arrows). Glycaemia was measured once a week. At day 0, plasma human insulin was measured in non grafted and grafted mice. Graft removal, at day 31 (filled arrows) induced a rapid increase in the glycaemia of grafted mice. The removed grafts were sectioned and stained using anti-insulin and anti-glucagon antibodies. Scale bars = 100µm.



119x177mm (300 x 300 DPI)

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

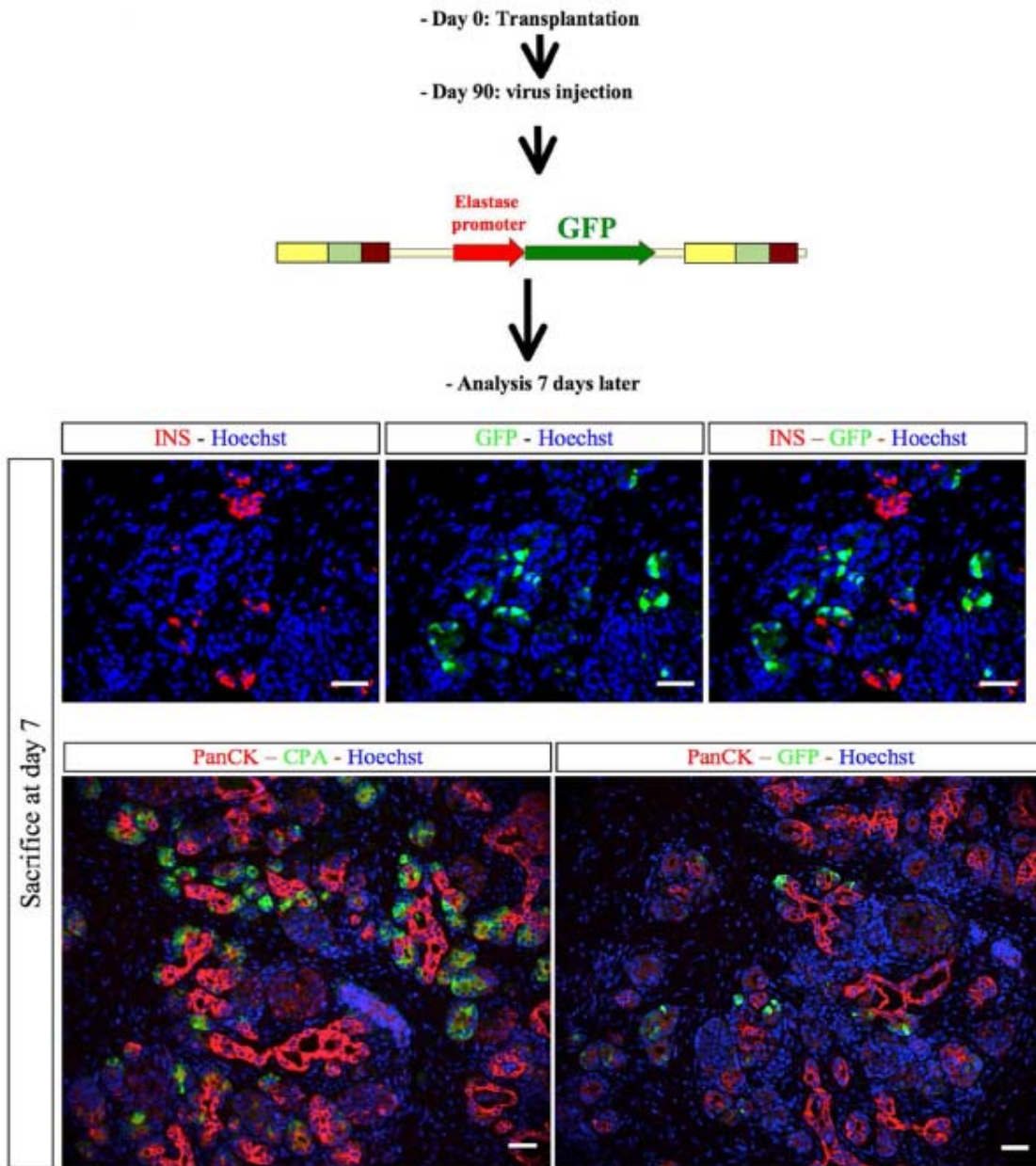
Supplementary Figure 2. Human pancreatic development following grafting under the muscle epimysium. Human fetal pancreases were grafted under the muscle epimysium. At different time points (2, 13, and 60 weeks), the grafts were removed, sectioned and stained with anti-insulin, -glucagon, -CPA and PDX1 antibodies. Scale bars: 100 μ m



75x64mm (300 x 300 DPI)

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 3. Lentivirus-mediated gene transfer into the developing human pancreatic cells with GFP under the control of the elastase promoter. Human fetal pancreases were grafted under the muscle epimysium. Three months later, lentival vectors expressing GFP under the control of the elastase promoter were injected into the developing grafts. Grafts were harvested 7 days post injection and stained with anti insulin, -GFP, PanCK and CPA antibodies. Scale bars: 50µm



95x108mm (300 x 300 DPI)