

Supporting Information

Inhibition of Astrocytic Differentiation of Transplanted Neural Stem Cells by Chondroitin Sulfate Methacrylate Hydrogels for the Repair of Injured Spinal Cord

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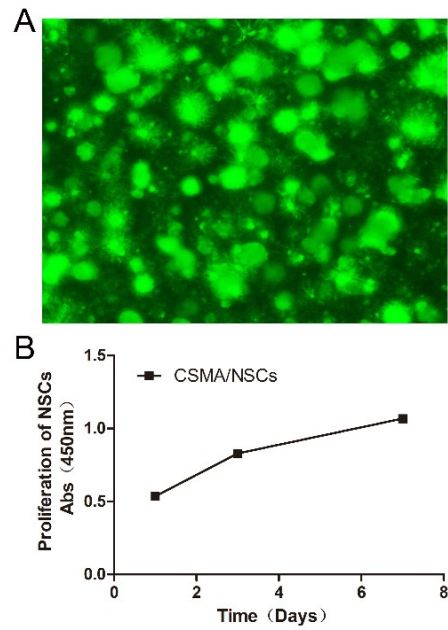


Fig. S1 Proliferation of NSCs within CSMA hydrogels

(A) Live/dead analysis of NSCs encapsulated in the CSMA hydrogels at day 1. (B) Quantification of cell proliferation by CCK-8 assay.

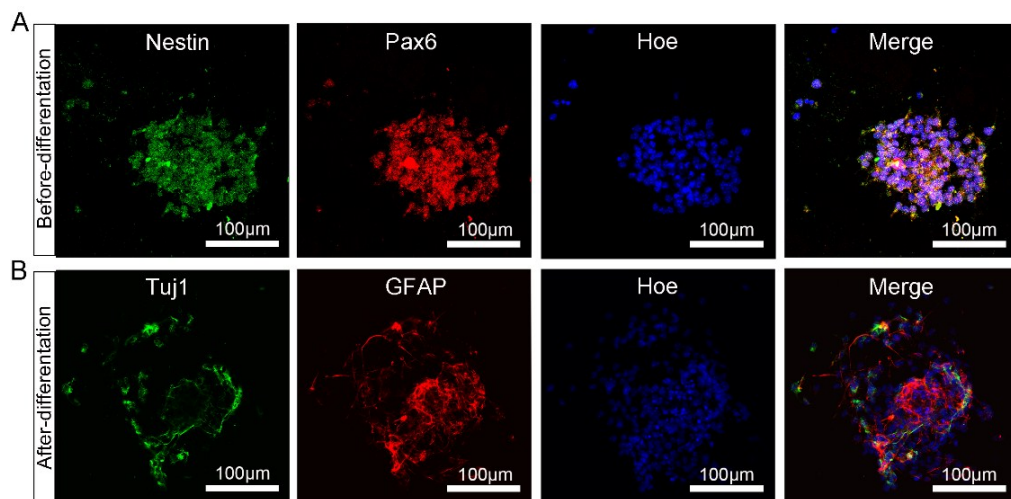


Fig. S2 Characteristics of pre-differentiated NSCs and differentiated NSCs.

(A) Immunostaining of NSCs-specific markers Nestin and Pax-6 before differentiation. (B) Immunostaining results showed that NSCs can efficiently differentiate into neurons, astrocytes after differentiation.

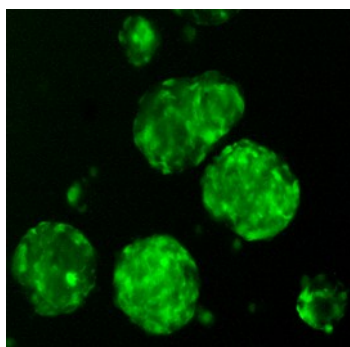


Fig. S3 NSCs transfected with GFP remained viable in vitro

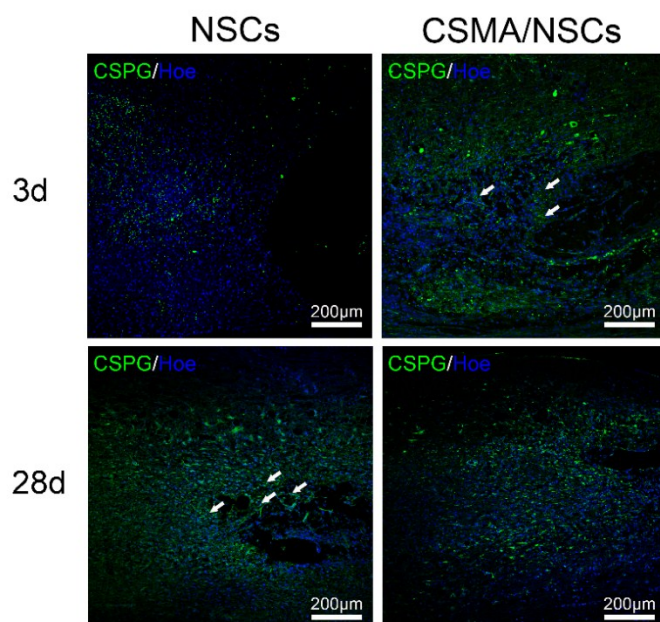


Fig. S4 Immunofluorescent staining of CSPG (green) and Hoe(blue) in vivo 3days and 28days after cell transplantation.

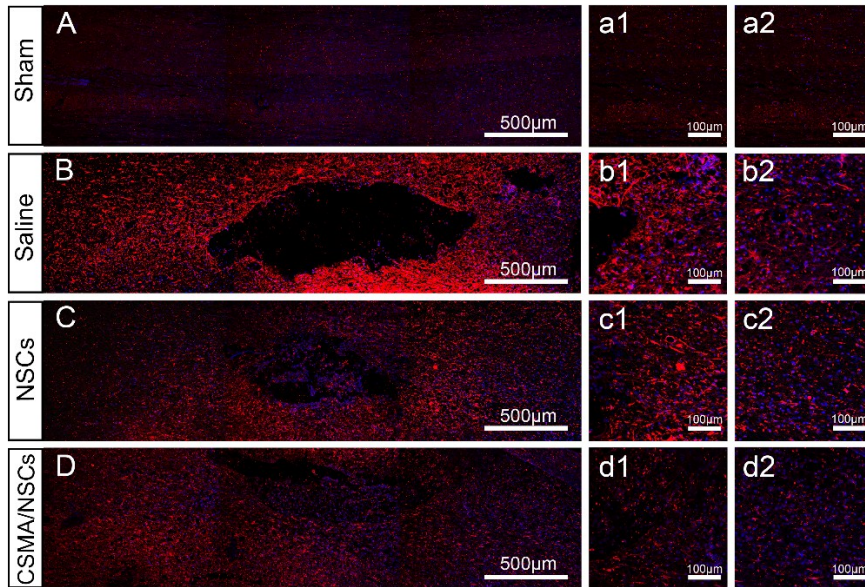


Fig. S5 Immunohistochemical staining of activated macrophage/microglia (CD68-positive cells) surrounding the lesion site. (A-D) Immunofluorescence images of active microglia/macrophages (CD68, red) in longitudinal sections of injured spinal cords. (a1-d1) A magnified image at the edge of the injured site in each group. (a2-d2) A magnified image at 2 mm caudal from the injured site in each group.