Figure S1. Anatomy of inguinal subcutaneous white adipose tissue in mice as a novel site of islet transplantation.

Left; the inguinal white adipose tissue is lifted with forceps. Right; feeding vessels of inguinal subcutaneous white adipose tissue are shown. Long and short arrows show femoral and inferior epigastric artery and vein, respectively.

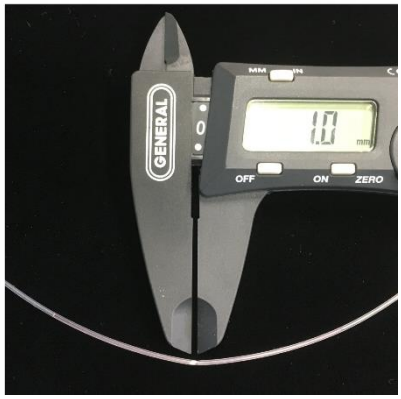

Figure S2. Quantitation of donor islet mass.

Isolated islets from C57BL/6 mice were loaded in the PE50 tubing and centrifuged to make a pellet in which the length in the tube was measured with a digital caliper as an objective index of donor islet mass. Accordingly, 100 islets were found to be equivalent to 250 islet equivalent (IEQ) which is 1mm in length of tissue volume in the PE50 tubing.

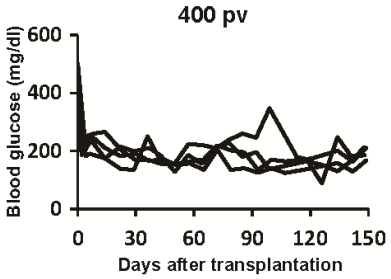

Figure S3. The non-fasting blood glucose levels of STZ-induced diabetic mice after transplantation of 400 syngeneic islets yielded from two mouse pancreases in the liver (400 pv). Individual lines represent blood glucose levels of each animal.

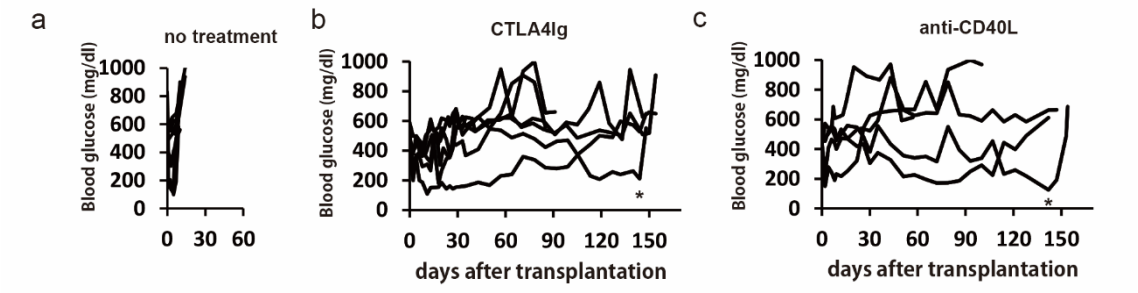

Figure S4. Non-fasting blood glucose levels of STZ-induced diabetic C57BL/6 mice transplanted with 400 BALB/c islets in the ISWAT without any treatment (a), treated with CTLA4Ig (b) or anti-CD40L (c). Individual lines represent blood glucose levels of each animal. *; removal of the transplanted allogenic islets from the ISWAT at the indicated time point

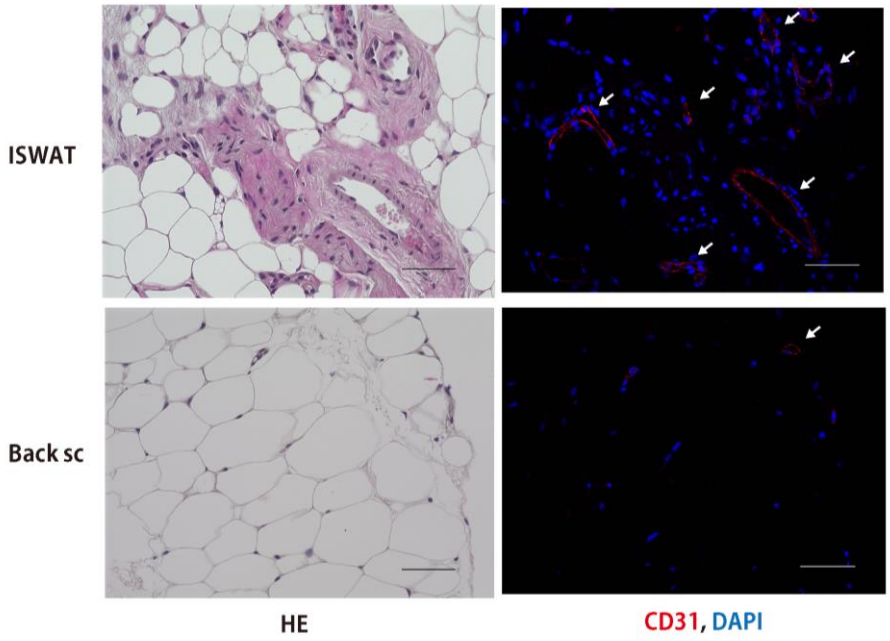

Figure S5. Histology of the ISWAT and the subcutaneous connective tissue of the back (Back sc).

The sections were stained for HE (left panels) and immunohistochemically for CD31 and DAPI (right panels). Arrows indicate vessels with CD31 positive cells. Bar; 50 μM.