

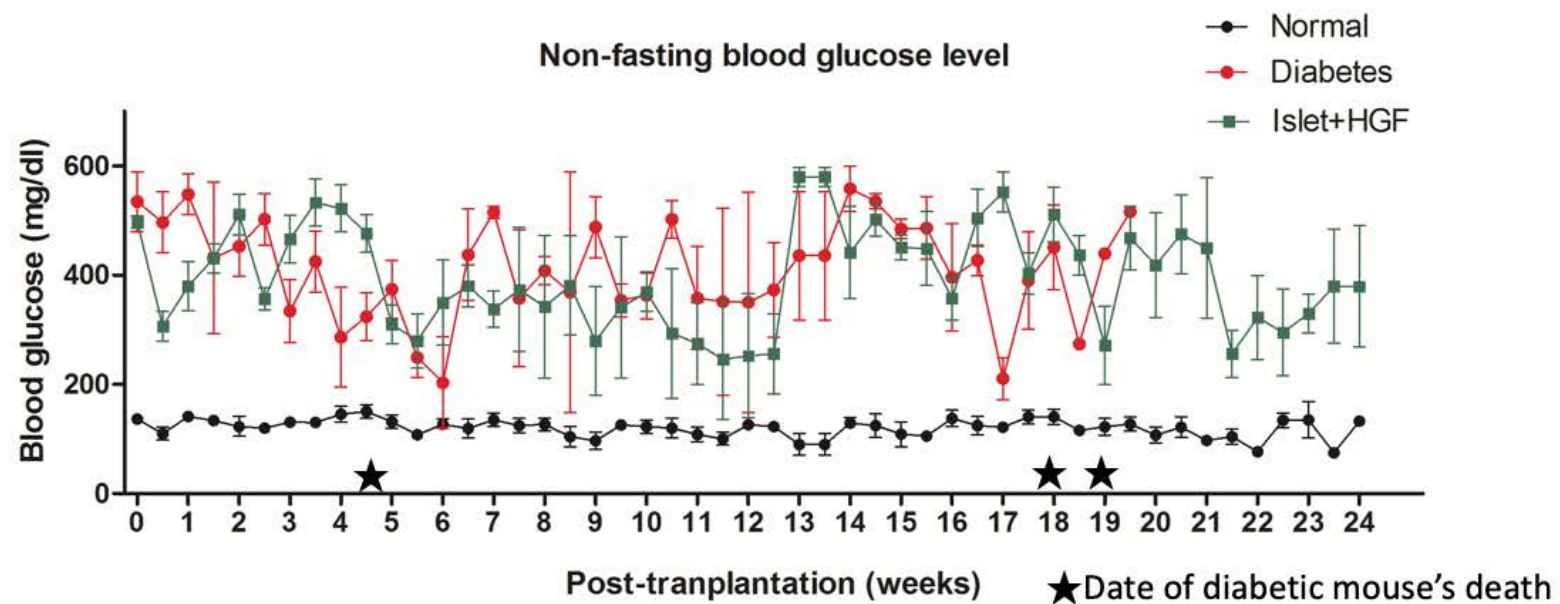
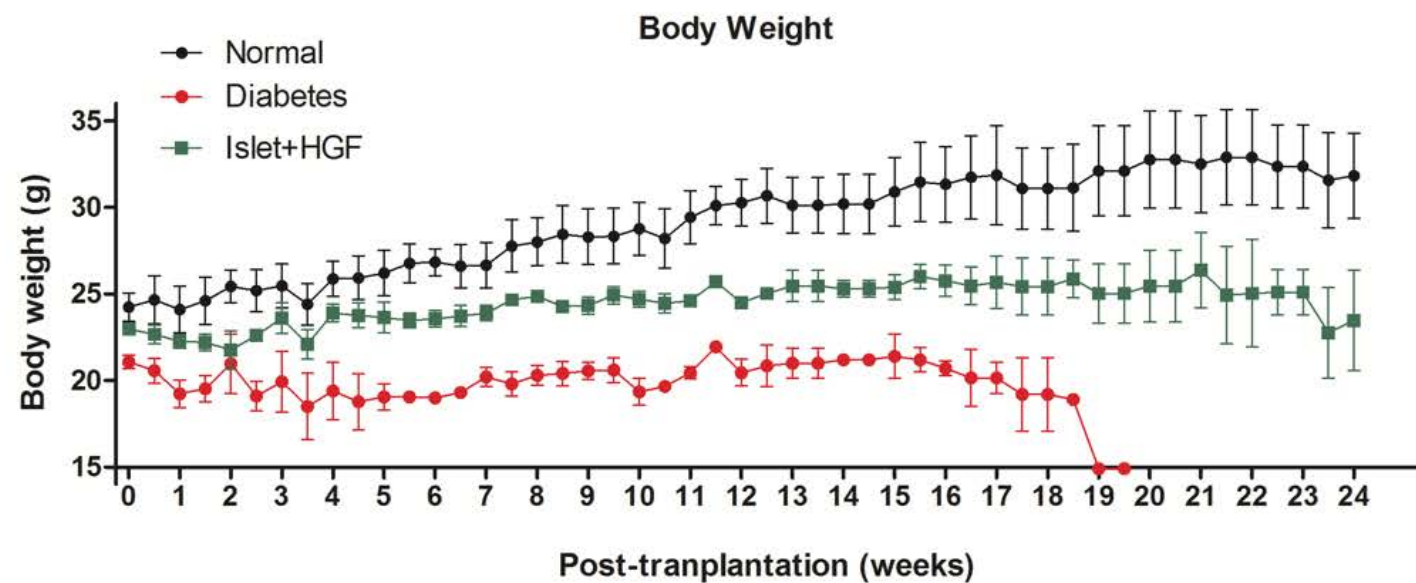
A**B**

Figure S1

A



B



Figure S2

Figure S3

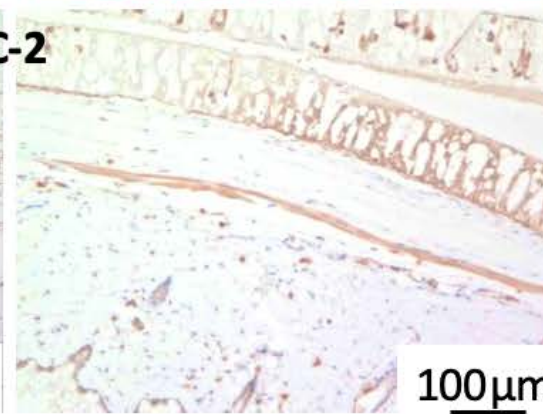
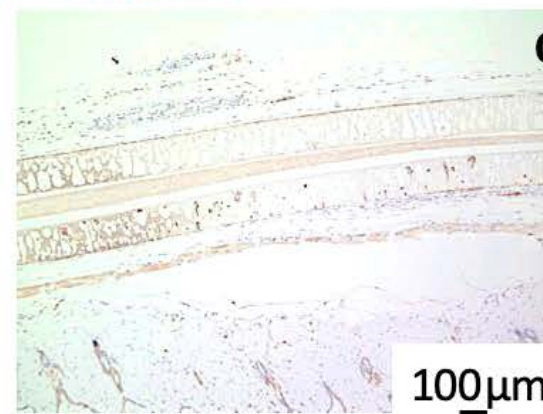
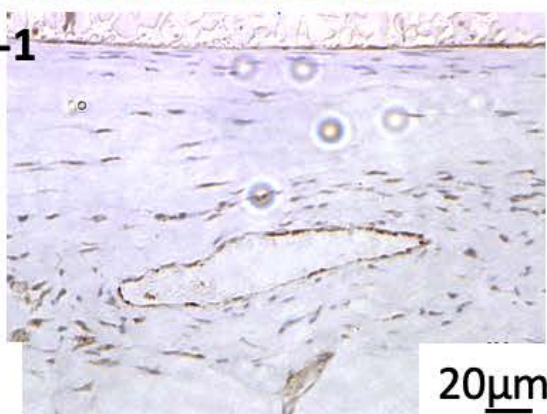
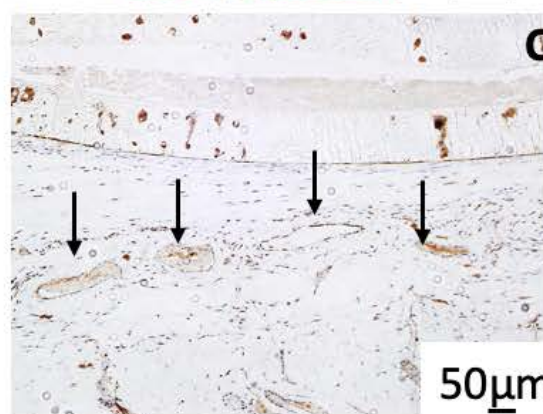
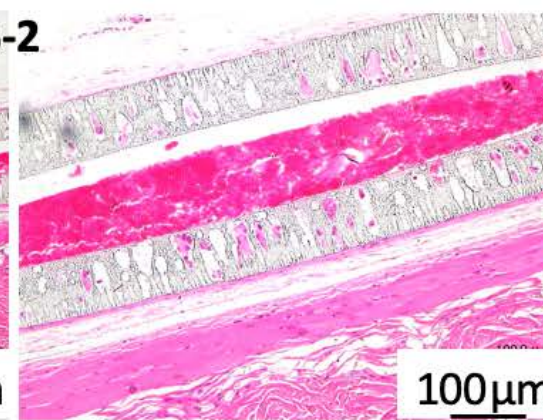
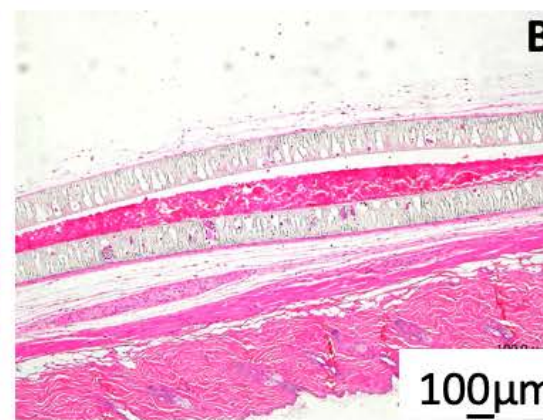
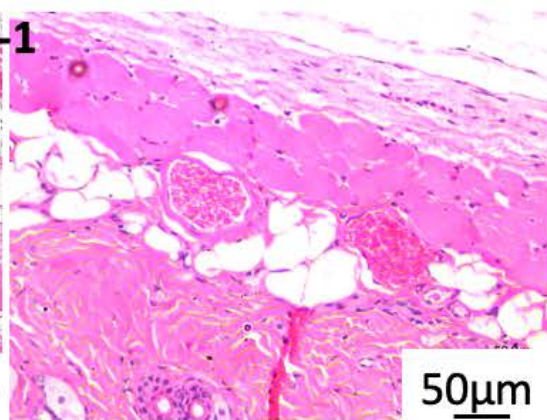
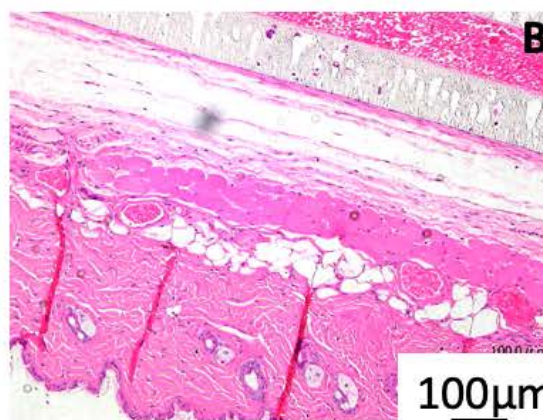
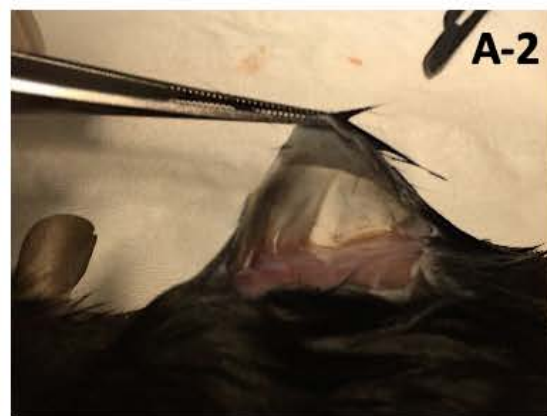


Figure Legends

Figure S1

The NFBG (Fig. S1A) and body weight (Fig. S1B) of normal, diabetes and HGF+islets group (n = 3 in each group) were recorded for 6 months. The mice of diabetes group had decreased body weight and all died in half-year observation period (week 4, 18, 19) whereas the islets+HGF group had slightly increased body weight and all survived half-year observation period.

Figure S2

Compared with mice of islet+HGF group, mice of islet alone group exhibited delayed wound healing. Though mice of islet+HGF group had complete skin and fur (S2A), more than half of the mice in the islet alone group had no fur on their surgical sites at 28 days postimplantation (S2B). For the retrieval of implants, the transplanted device was easy to retrieve from the subcutaneous tissue.

Figure S3

The surface of islet+HGF device macroscopically looked reddish, which suggests that the device was surrounded by blood vessels (Fig. S3A-1). The result of H&E stain showed blood vessels (Fig. S3B-1) that were positive for vWF staining (Fig. S3C-1). Meanwhile, the surface of islet alone device was whitish without color change (Fig. S3A-2) and no blood vessels could be found between device and SC tissue in H&E staining (Fig. S3B-2) or vWF staining (Fig. S3C-2).