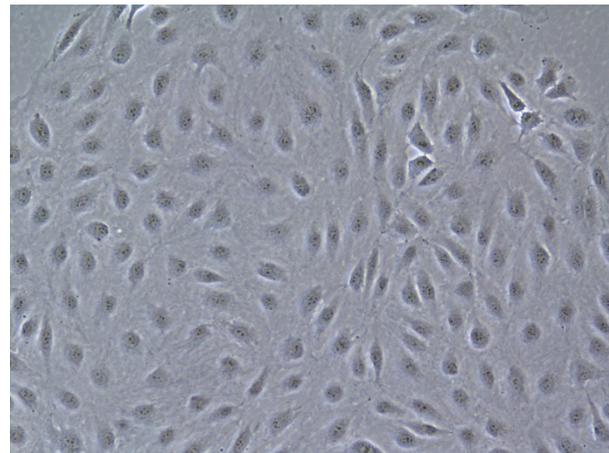


HUMAN LIVER-DERIVED ENDOTHELIAL CELLS (hLEC)

Samsara Sciences offers primary cryopreserved adult hLEC to support a broad array of research applications. hLEC can be propagated using industry-standard protocols for endothelial cells, and retain an endothelial cell morphology through limited serial passage. Phenotypic markers associated with liver-derived endothelial cells are expressed by hLEC and can be assessed using standard flow cytometric analyses or immunocytochemical analyses. Isolated populations of hLEC generally comprise cells that are immunopositive for CD31, CD32b, vWF, LYVE-1, CD34, and CD299 (L-SIGN), though the specific expression patterns and proportions of cells positive for a particular marker may vary from lot to lot due to inherent differences in donor characteristics. Phenotypic shifts are also common with extended time in culture and/or serial passage, and can depend greatly on culture conditions.

Phenotypic Stability

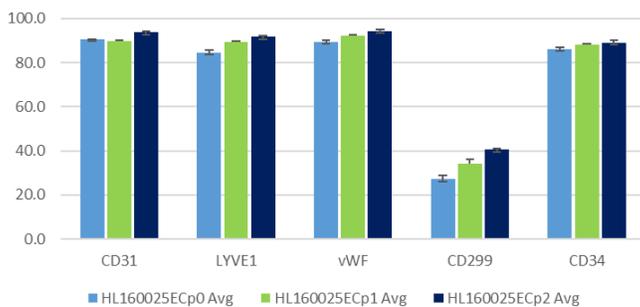
Flow cytometric analysis¹ reveals retention of key markers over serial passage *in vitro*. Endothelial cell markers, CD31 and von Willebrand factor (vWF), are expressed at a high level (generally >80% of the population) and not diminished with subculture. hLEC also express LYVE1 and a subpopulation (usually <50%) express CD299 (L-SIGN) – both markers associated with sinusoidal endothelial cells. Expression of CD45 and CD146 is minimal in cultured hLEC, typically <10% of the total population. Isolated hLEC consistently express high levels of CD34 as well. Consistency in phenotype among preparations from different donors can be appreciated in the hLEC Inventory Table (reverse).



Phase contrast image (200x), lot HL160026EC²

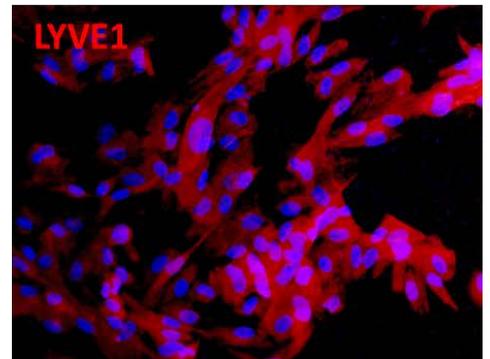
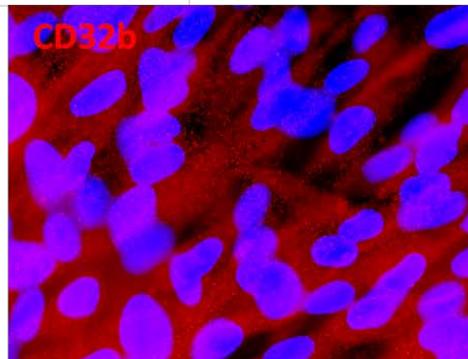
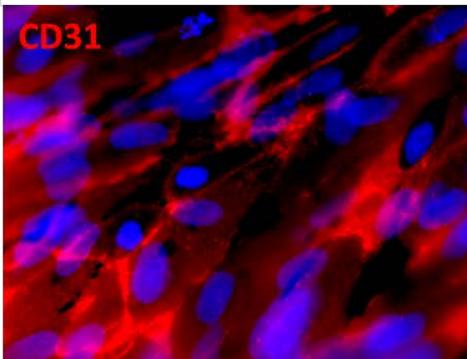
Flow Cytometric Analysis

LEC phenotype with serial passage



Immunofluorescent detection of CD32b, LYVE1, & CD31

Immunocytochemical analysis³ of cultured hLEC confirm expression of CD31 and LYVE1, as detected by flow cytometry. CD32b was also detected in isolated hLEC, suggestive of a sinusoidal phenotype.



| LOT ID | LIVER PATHOLOGY ^a | DONOR AGE / GENDER | DONOR MORBIDITIES | PHENOTYPE (BY FLOW CYTOMETRY) %Positive ± SEM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------|--|--|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | CD31 | | | LYVE1 | | | vWF | | | CD299 | | | CD34 | | |
| | | | | p0 | p1 | p2 | p0 | p1 | p2 | p0 | p1 | p2 | p0 | p1 | p2 | p0 | p1 | p2 |
| HL160016EC | Near normal | 66 / M | Muscular Dystrophy | nd | 88.4 ± 0.6 | 96.8 ± 0.1 | nd | 89.6 ± 0.4 | 95.6 ± 0.3 | nd | 88.0 ± 0.3 | 93.5 ± 0.2 | nd | 60.0 ± 3.7 | 70.0 ± 1.2 | nd | 88.6 ± 0.8 | 93.7 ± 0.2 |
| HL160017EC | Steatosis, cholangitis Inflammation (chronic), Sepsis (possible), biliary obstruction | 31 / M | Chronic Alcoholism, Hypertension Diabetes (Type 2), Hypertension, Gout | nd | 92.5 ± 0.8 | 91.4 ± 1.5 | nd | 96.0 ± 0.1 | 89.4 ± 1.0 | nd | 95.5 ± 0.4 | 93.1 ± 0.2 | nd | 71.6 ± 0.6 | 57.0 ± 1.7 | nd | 95.2 ± 0.2 | 91.4 ± 0.7 |
| HL160024EC | Inflammation (mild), glycogen accumulation | 62 / M | None | 91.6 ± 1.23 | 88.6 ± 1.35 | 96.0 ± 0.4 | 79.2 ± 2.91 | 86.2 ± 1.2 | 85.2 ± 6.2 | 92.2 ± 0.4 | 90.4 ± 0.6 | 96.4 ± 0.4 | 54.6 ± 0.9 | 44.1 ± 0.5 | 44.9 ± 5.7 | 84.6 ± 0.9 | 84.8 ± 0.3 | 92.8 ± 0.5 |
| HL160025EC | Near normal | 70 / M | Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Lung Transplant | 90.7 ± 0.02 | 89.7 ± 0.6 | 93.6 ± 0.4 | 84.7 ± 0.9 | 89.3 ± 0.5 | 91.8 ± 0.3 | 89.4 ± 0.8 | 92.0 ± 0.5 | 94.3 ± 0.6 | 27.2 ± 1.6 | 34.3 ± 1.9 | 40.4 ± 0.7 | 86.2 ± 0.8 | 88.2 ± 0.3 | 89.1 ± 1.0 |
| HL160026EC | Near normal | 25 / F | None | 76.7 ± 1.8 | 91.7 ± 0.5 | 94.0 ± 0.7 | 89.4 ± 1.2 | 88.6 ± 1.7 | 91.0 ± 0.6 | 92.6 ± 0.3 | 88.1 ± 0.3 | 92.0 ± 0.9 | 64.0 ± 0.7 | 63.4 ± 2.0 | 57.7 ± 0.4 | 90.5 ± 0.5 | 85.0 ± 0.9 | 88.6 ± 1.1 |

MATERIALS & METHODS

¹Samples were fixed in 2% PFA in PBS and stained with antibodies to:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| CD31 (Miltenyi 130-096-653) | CD146 (Miltenyi 130-099-956) |
| CD45 (BioLegend 368512) | vWF (Abcam ab195028) |
| LYVE-1 (Novus Biologicals FAB20892V) | CD299 (BioLegend 845002) |
| CD34 (Miltenyi 130-098-142) | |

Isotype controls were run for each marker, excepting LYVE-1 in which unstained cells served as negative controls. A MACSQuant Analyzer with MACSQuantify software (Miltenyi Biotec) was used for analysis.

²Recommended culture seeding density is 3,000 viable cells/cm², grown in EBM-2 with EGM-2 supplement (Lonza) on Collagen 1 BioCoat surface (Corning). Recommended confluence at the time of harvest/passage is 80-90%. Recommended dissociation reagents, 0.25% Trypsin or TrypLE™ (Thermo Fisher). Recommended centrifugation 300x g for 5 minutes. Lower seeding densities, alterations in media formulation, under- or over-confluence at the time of harvest, or continuous serial passage may alter cell morphology and phenotype.

³Cells were grown to confluence on Transwell plates (Corning) and fixed with 4% freshly-prepared paraformaldehyde for 20 minutes, washed in PBS and subjected to immunofluorescent labeling using 10µg/mL R&D Systems antibodies to CD31 (Clone 9G11), CD32b (AF1330), and LYVE1 (AF2089). Mouse IgG or Goat IgG were used as controls for CD31 and CD32 & LYVE-1, respectively. All cells were counterstained with DAPI and imaged.

⁴All histopathology assessment of liver tissues conducted by board certified liver pathologist and scored according to standard clinical practice.

What our customers say:

We have been using primary human hepatocytes and select non-parenchymal liver cells from Samsara Sciences for many months now and have come to rely heavily on Samsara's supply of cellular products. The cells we have received from Samsara have been of consistently high quality and yield, and the donor-to-donor variability has been exceptionally low, a critical feature when considering the cell supplies for our R&D pipeline tissues. The liver-derived cells that we have used have been evaluated by our research team in both in vitro and in vivo (transplantation) experiments and the performance of these cells in our bioprinted tissues has been critical to R&D program development. The Samsara team excels at customer service and all team members have significant and deep expertise in the isolation of liver and kidney cells. We look forward to working with the Samsara team for the foreseeable future.

- Eric David, MD, JD; Chief Strategy Officer and EVP Preclinical Development Organovo

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