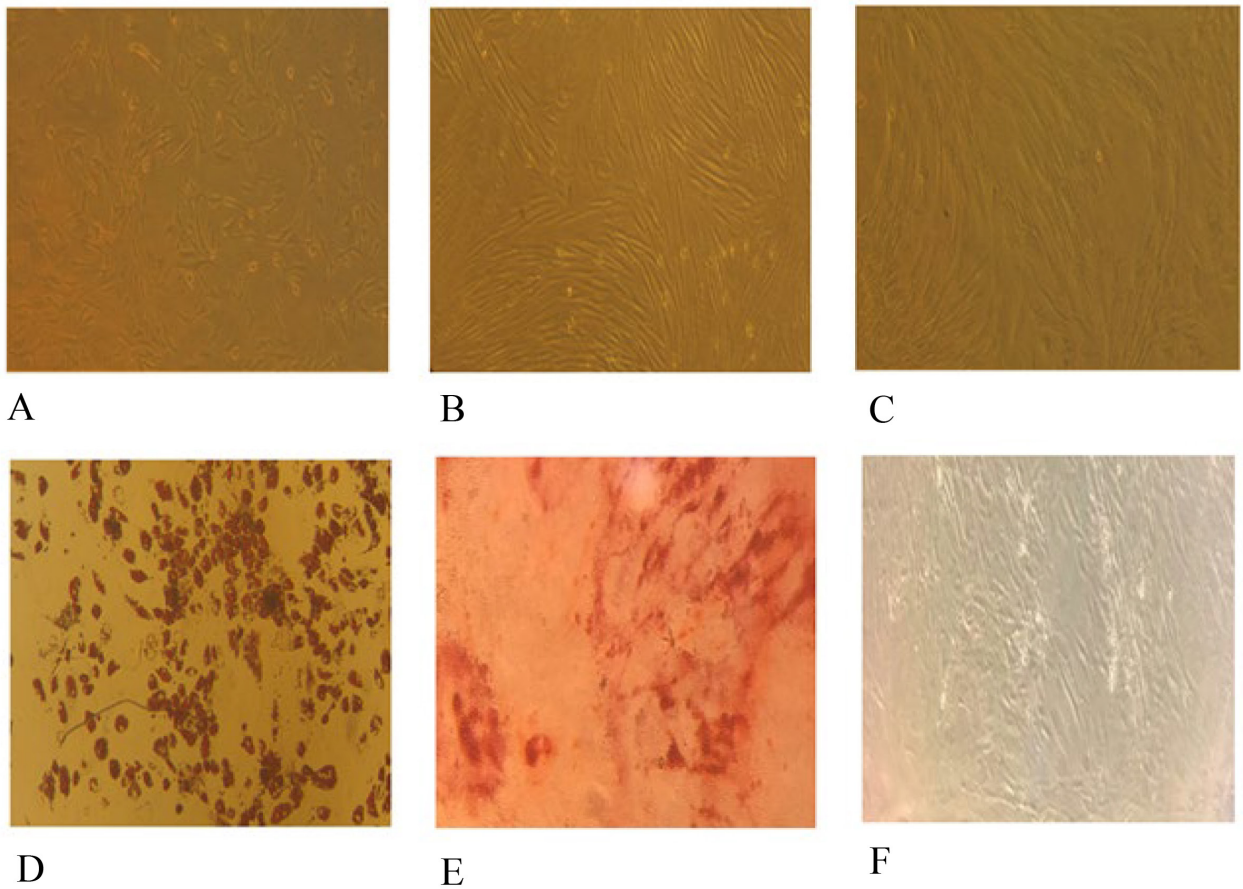

Figure S1 MSCs derived from human adipose tissue. (A) MSCs at passage zero (×20). (B) MSCs at the 2nd passage (×20). (C) MSCs at the 3rd passage (×20). Spindle-shaped and fibroblasts-like MSCs were observed under an inverted microscope [(A,B,C) unstained MSCs]. Differentiation of MSCs into adipocyte and osteocytes. (D) MSC cultured with human adipocyte differentiation medium for 21 days and stained with Oil Red O (×40). (E) And for osteocytes differentiation calcium deposition stained with Alizarin Red S (×40). (F) While there was no change of the color in MSCs in the control group (×40; unstained MSCs). MSC, mesenchymal stem cell.

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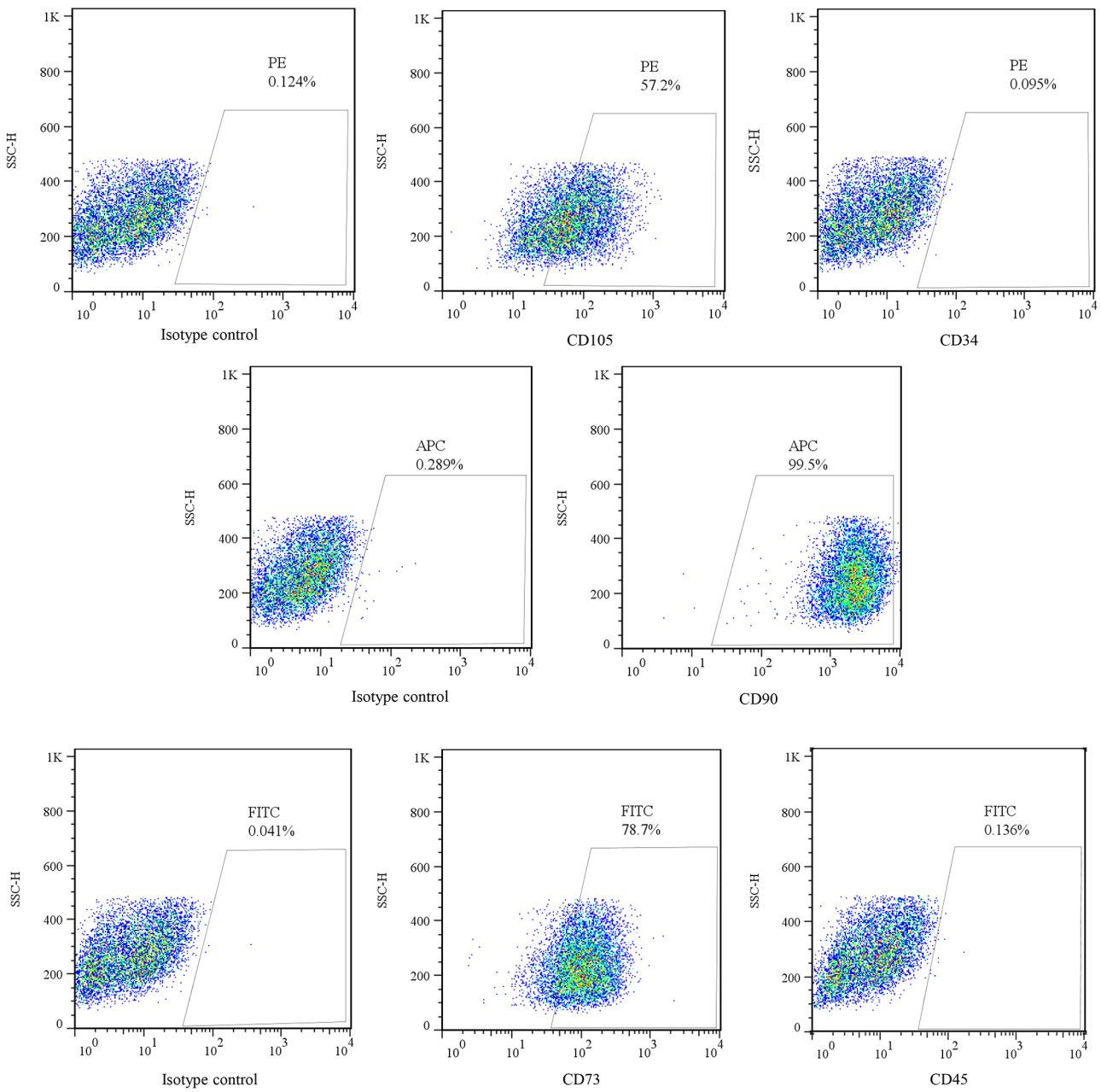

Figure S2 Human adipose tissue-derived MSCs surface markers. MSCs were lacked expression of CD34 and CD45 but they expressed CD105, CD90 and CD73. MSC, mesenchymal stem cell.

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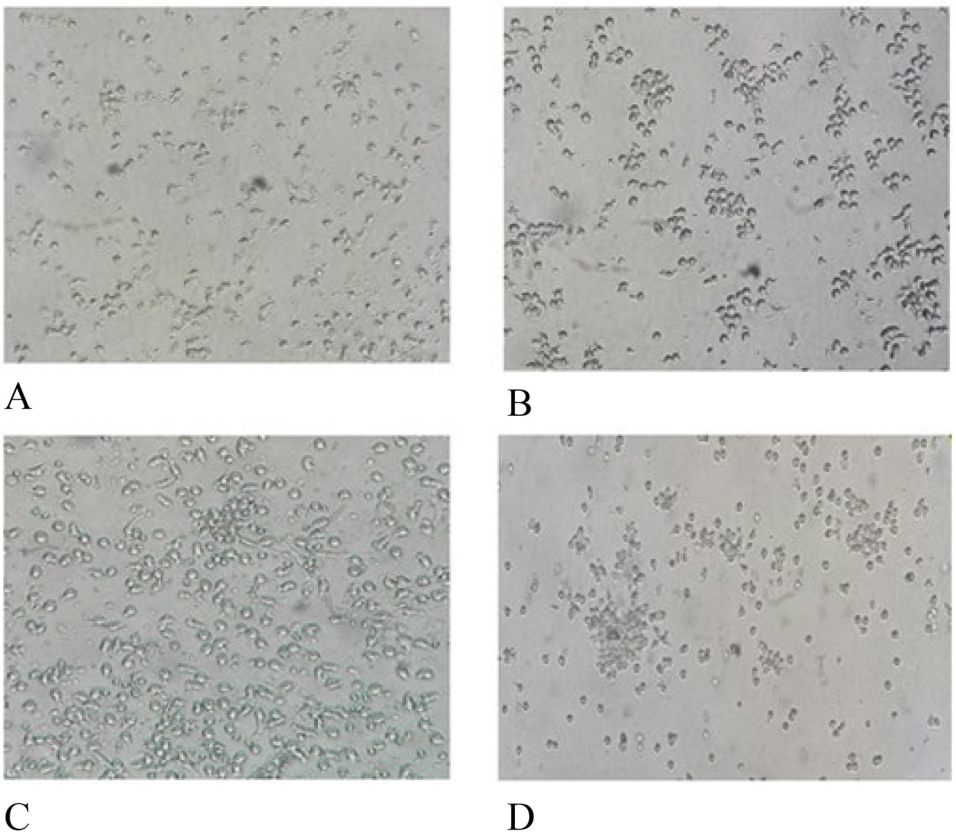

Figure S3 Monocyte-derived DCs (unstained PBMC and DC). (A) Monocytes isolated from PBMCs in first day (×20). (B) Monocyte cultured with IL-4 and GM-CSF in 3rd day (×20). (C) Immature DC in 5th day (×40). (D) Mature DC cultured with LPS in 7th day (×20). DC, dendritic cell; PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cell.

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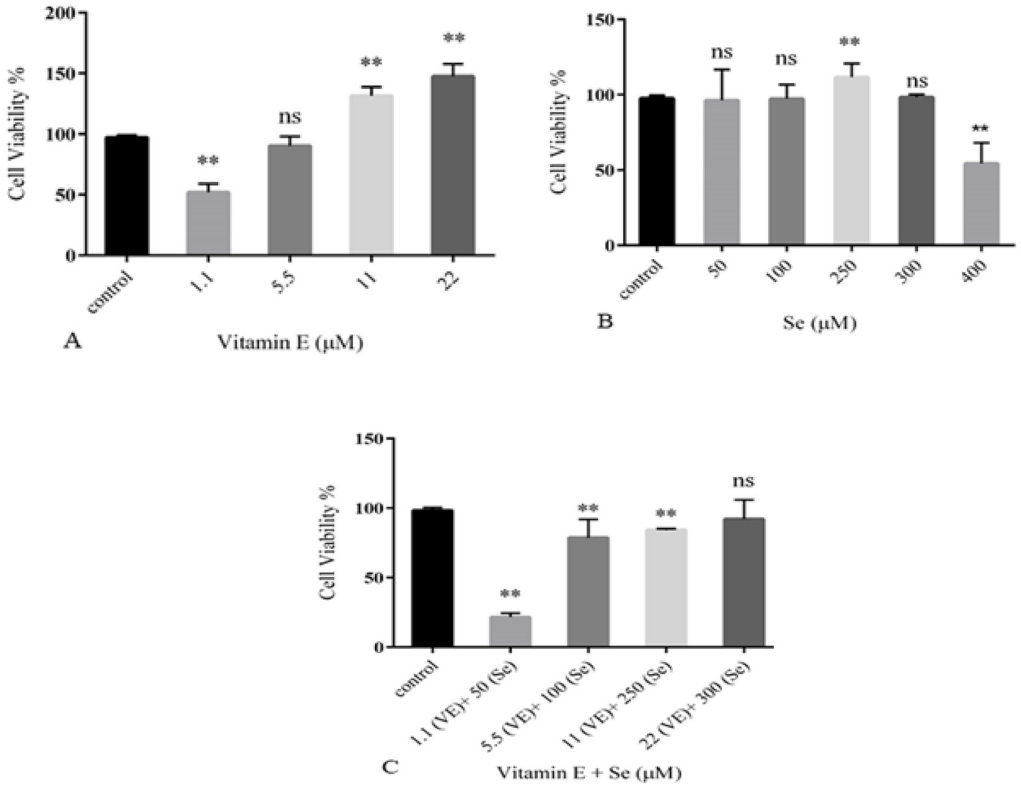

Figure S4 Cell viability assay. (A) The proliferation of MSCs treated with Vit E at the concentration of 22 µM has significantly increased. (B) Se significant increased the proliferation of MSCs at 250 µM concentration. (C) Vit E and Se did not decrease the viability of MSCs at concentrations of 300 µM and 22 Mm. **, P<0.01. MSC, mesenchymal stem cell; Vit E, vitamin E; Se, selenium.

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