

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

***In vivo* Confocal Microscopy in Limbal Stem Cell Deficiency after Mesenchymal Stem Cell Transplantation: A Sub-analysis from a Phase I–II Clinical Trial**

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Figure 1S. A representative example of successful improvement of central cornea epithelial phenotype and unsuccessful limbal improvement in a mesenchymal stem cell transplantation (MSCT) case. The left panels show slit-lamp biomicroscopy images during baseline and 12 months after MSCT. In vivo confocal microscopy (IVCM) images of the central cornea show an improvement from a conjunctival-like to a mixed epithelial phenotype before and after surgery, respectively. However, IVCM images of the limbus show an absence of transition zones (nasal quadrant) and palisades of Vogt (inferior quadrant) during baseline and 12 months after MSCT surgery.

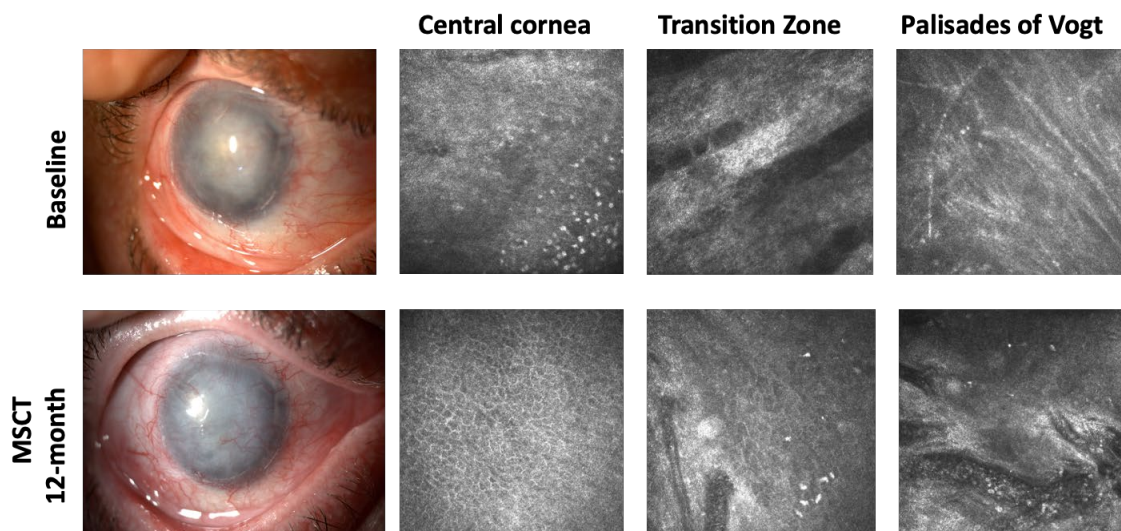


Figure 2S. A representative example of successful improvement of central cornea epithelial phenotype and unsuccessful limbal improvement in a cultivated limbal epithelial transplantation (CLET) case. Left panels show slit-lamp biomicroscopy images before and 12 months after CLET surgery. Central cornea in vivo confocal microscopy (IVCM) images show an improvement from a conjunctival-like to a mixed epithelial phenotype 12 months after surgery. In contrast, limbal IVCM images obtained before and 12 months after CLET surgery do not show the presence of a transition zone (nasal quadrant) or palisades of Vogt (inferior quadrant).

