Supporting Information

Comparison of Regenerative Effects of Transplanting Three-dimensional Longitudinal Scaffold Loaded- Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells and Human Neural Stem Cells on Spinal Cord Completely Transected Rats

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Number of Tables: None

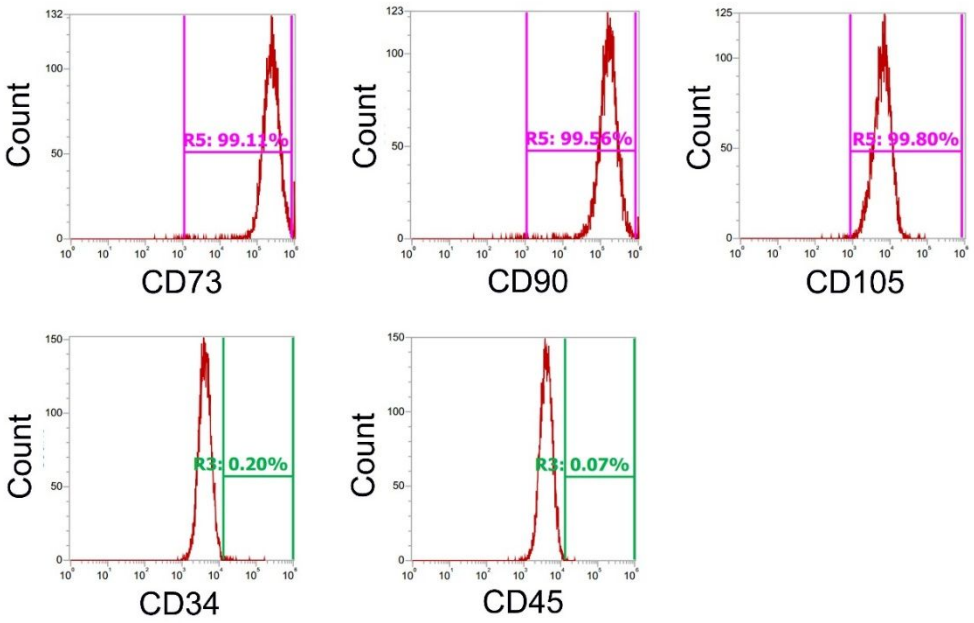

Figure S1. Characterization of hMSCs (passage 5) by flow cytometry.

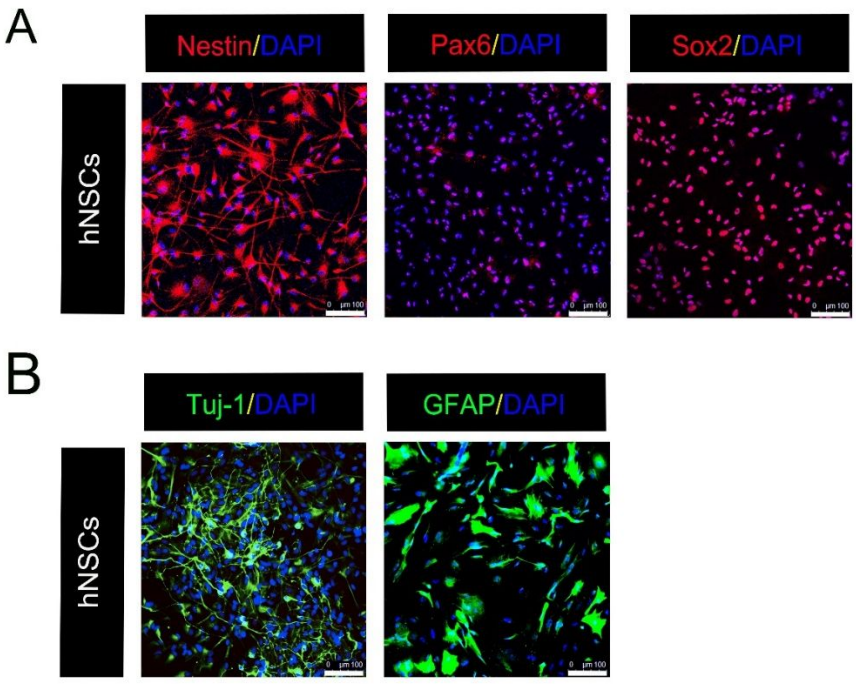

Figure S2. Characterization of hNSCs (passage 5). Immunofluorescence images of Nestin, Pax6 and Sox2-positive hNSCs **(A)** and *in vitro* differentiation of neurons (Tuj1) and astrocytes (GFAP) **(B).** Scale bar: 50 µm.

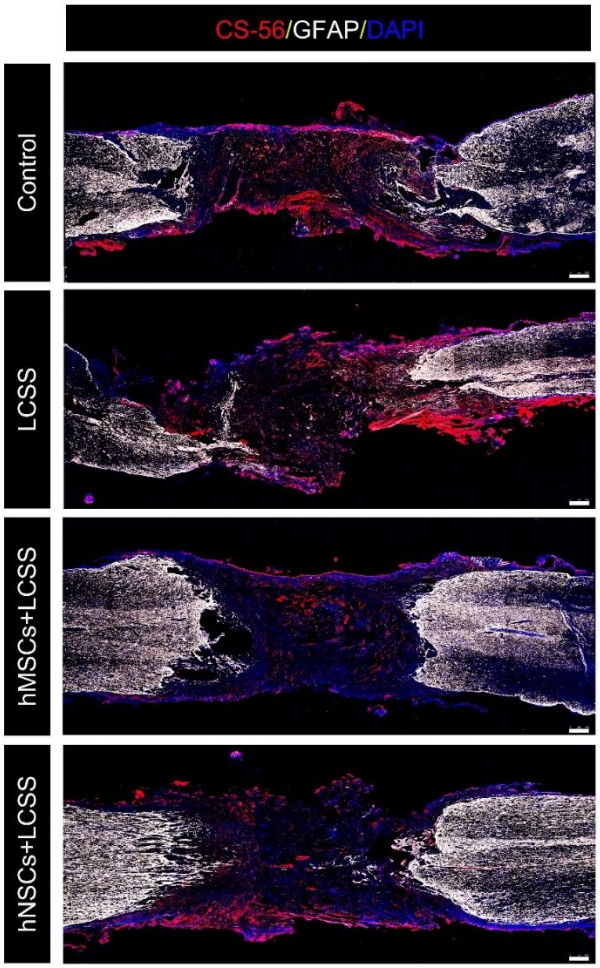

Figure S3. Implantation of hMSCs or hNSCs seeded on LCSSs reduces glial scar formation. Images of CS-56/GFAP immunostaining representing the formation of glial scars in the injury cavity at 4 weeks post-operation. Scale bars: 250 μm.

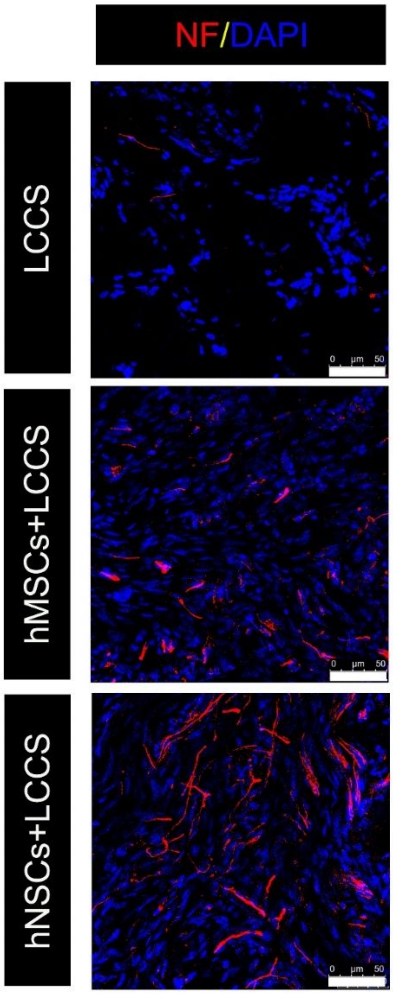

Figure S4. Neural regeneration in lesion sites at 4 weeks post-injury. Images of NF/DAPI immunostaining representing the neural regeneration in the injury area at 4 weeks post-operation. Scale bars: 50 μm.