

Supplementary Figure S1: Quantification of the PCR results for human-specific DNA in mouse brain. Human-specific DNA in the mouse brain by PCR analysis was used to ensure the homing of intravenously transplanted hUC-MSCs as previously described [1, 2]. We did not detect human-specific DNA in brain derived from mice subjected to hUC-MSCs 7 days and 14 days after surgery. Human-specific DNA (a 479bp fragment of a highly repetitive α-satellite DNA sequence of the centromere region of human chromosome): forward-5'-GGGATAATTTCAGCTGACTAAACAG-3', reverse-5'-AAACGTCCACTTGCAGTTCTAG-3'; GAPDH: forward-5'-GGTGAAGGTCGGTGTGAAC-3', reverse-5'-CTCTGACCTGTGCCGTTGAA-3'

References

1.Guan F, Huang T, Wang X, Xing Q, Gumpper K, Li P, et al.Correction to: The TRIM protein Mitsugumin 53 enhances survival and therapeutic efficacy of stem cells in murine traumatic brain injury. Stem Cell Res Ther.2021;12:522. 2.Cui Y, Ma S, Zhang C, Cao W, Liu M, Li D, et al.Human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells transplantation improves cognitive function in Alzheimer's disease mice by decreasing oxidative stress and promoting hippocampal neurogenesis. Behav Brain Res.2017;320:291-301.