

Figure S1. Establishment of human iPSCs derived lung organoids

A) Schematic diagram of the pulmonary organoid differentiation protocol. iPSC: induced pluripotent stem cells; DE: endoderm; AFE: foregut endoderm; LPC: lung tissue cells; 3D: lung 3D spheroids; Branching: lung branching stage; Mature: lung maturation stage.

B) Representative brightfield image of mature lung organoid. Scale bar=100 μm .

C) Immunofluorescence identification reveals multiple lung cell types in lung organoids. DAPI: nucleus; SFTPC: type II alveolar functional protein markers, alveolar surfactant protein C; PODN: type I alveolar cell marker; MUC5AC: goblet cells; α -SMA: fibroblasts; Vimentin: mesenchymal cells; SCGB3A2: club secretory cells; FOXJ1: ciliated cells; E-CAD: epithelial cells; P63: basal cells. Scale bar=20 μm .

Figure S2. Establishment of an effective *in vitro* model for pulmonary tuberculosis

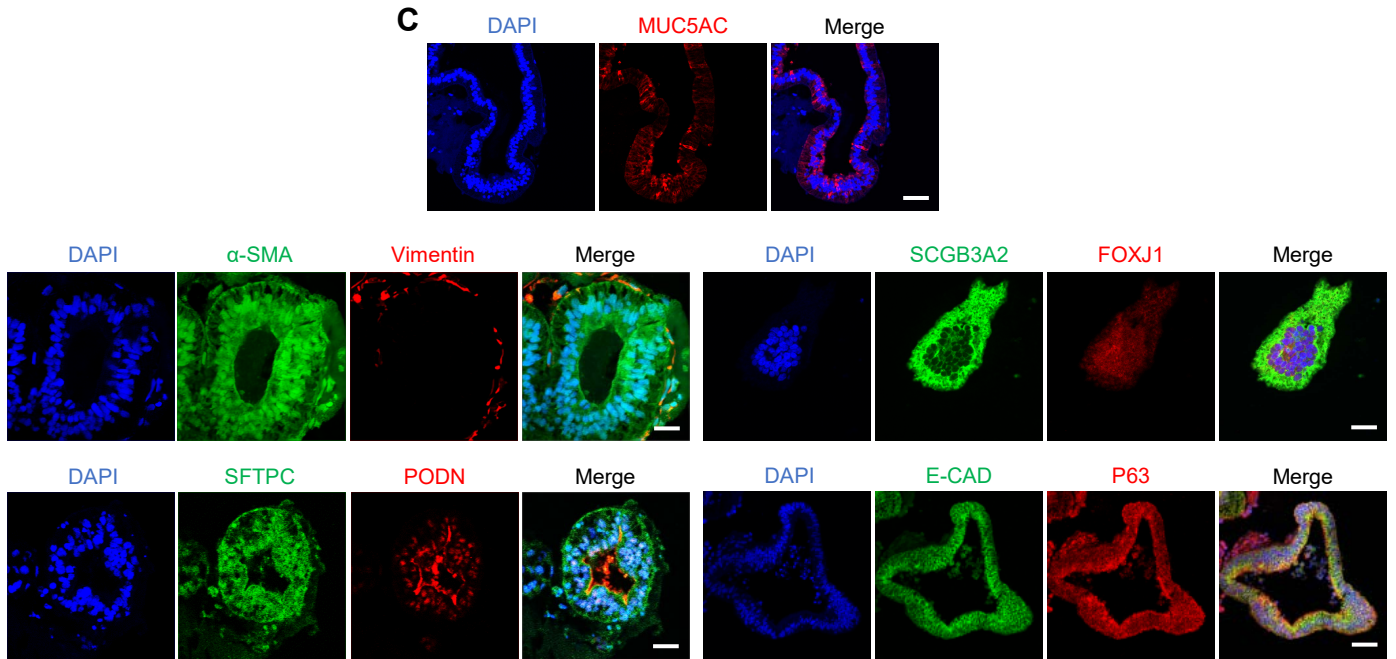
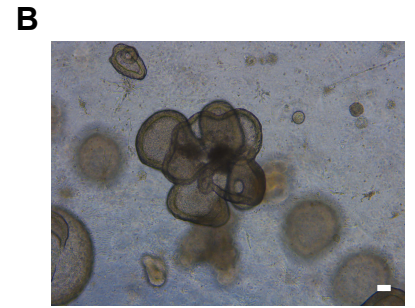
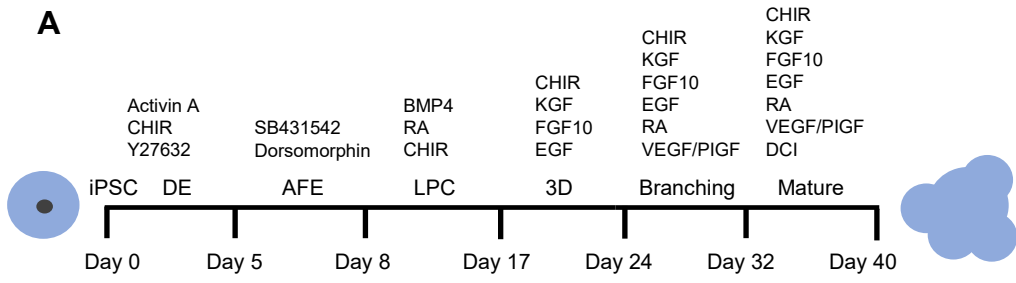
A) Acid fast staining for identification of Mtb in infected lung organoids. Scale bar=50 μm .

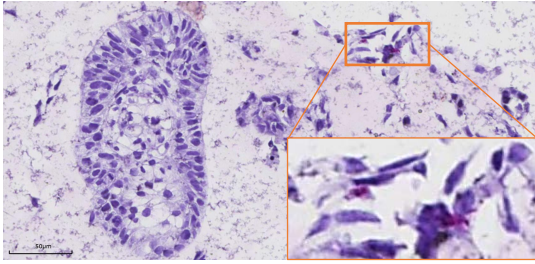
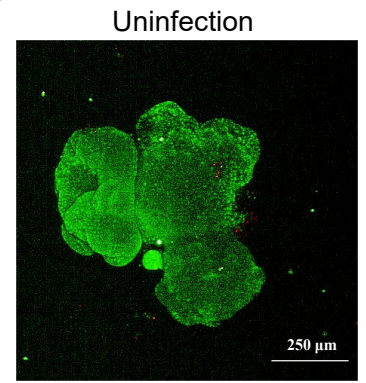
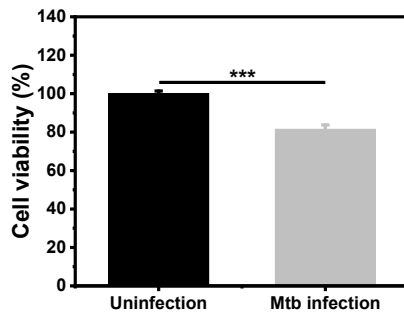
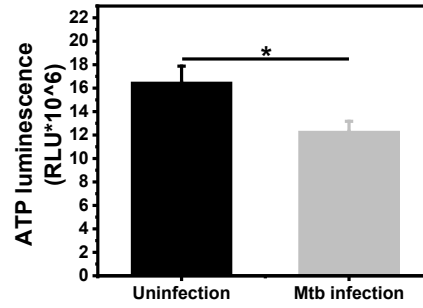
B) Mtb cultures derived from the pulmonary tuberculosis *in vitro* model grown on agar slant medium.

(C) Representative images of LIVE/DEAD staining pre- and 8 days post-infection of human lung organoids. Scale bar=250 μm .

D) Fluorescence intensity analysis of LIVE/DEAD staining. n=3.

E) Analysis of ATP luminescence intensity measurements in lung organoids infected with Mtb. n=3.



A**B****C****D****E****Mtb infection**