Supporting Information

Microfluidic vascularized bone tissue model with hydroxyapatite-incorporated extracellular matrix

Norhana Jusoh^{a,b,+}, Soojung Oh^{a,c,+}, Sudong Kim^a, Jangho Kim^{d,*} and Noo Li Jeon ^{a,c,*}

^aSchool of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-744, South Korea. E-mail: <u>njeon@snu.ac.kr</u>; Tel: +82-2-880-7111 ^bFaculty of Biosciences and Medical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor, 80990, Malaysia. ^c Institute of Advanced Machinery and Design (SNU-IAMD), Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-744, South Korea.

^dDepartment of Rural and Biosystems Engineering, Chonnam National University, Gwangju, 500-757, South Korea. Email: <u>rain2000@jnu.ac.kr</u>; Tel: +82-62-530-5181 *Corresponding authors

*These authors contributed equally to the work



Fig. S1. Magnified images of the HAs in the fibrin ECMs in the microfluidic device. Scale bar = 20 μm



Fig. S2. Estimation on particle numbers of HA based on the image analysis (63 μ m x 63 μ m) for each HA concentration (n=4).

% HA	*HA (mg/ml)	**Area of HA (μm²)	***Number of HA Particles
0.00	0	0.00	0
0.10	1.33	633.26	20428
0.20	2.67	2212.32	71365
0.30	3.99	2630.07	84841
0.40	5.33	2724.46	87886

 Table S1. Correlation of concentration of HA and particle numbers in the microfluidic device

Note : * HA (mg/ml) based on the experimental condition

** Total area of HA per image (63 μm x 63 μm) for each HA concentration

*** 200 nm diameter per HA particle