

## Engineering ellipsoidal cap-like hydrogel particles as building blocks or sacrificial templates for three-dimensional cell culture

Weiwei Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Guoyou Huang,<sup>\*bc</sup> Kelvin Ng,<sup>cd</sup> Yuan Ji,<sup>bc</sup> Bin Gao,<sup>e</sup> Liqing Huang,<sup>a</sup> Jinxiong Zhou,<sup>f</sup> Tian Jian Lu<sup>cf</sup> and Feng Xu<sup>bc</sup>

*<sup>a</sup> Non-equilibrium Condensed Matter and Quantum Engineering Laboratory, The Key Laboratory of Ministry of Education, School of Science, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, P.R. China*

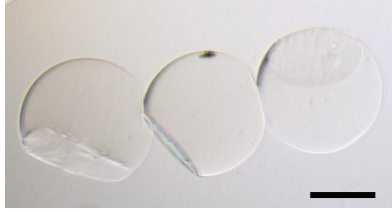
*<sup>b</sup> MOE Key Laboratory of Biomedical Information Engineering, School of Life Science and Technology, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, P. R. China. Email: wwgyhuang@xjtu.edu.cn*

*<sup>c</sup> Bioinspired Engineering and Biomechanics Center (BEBC), Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, P. R. China*

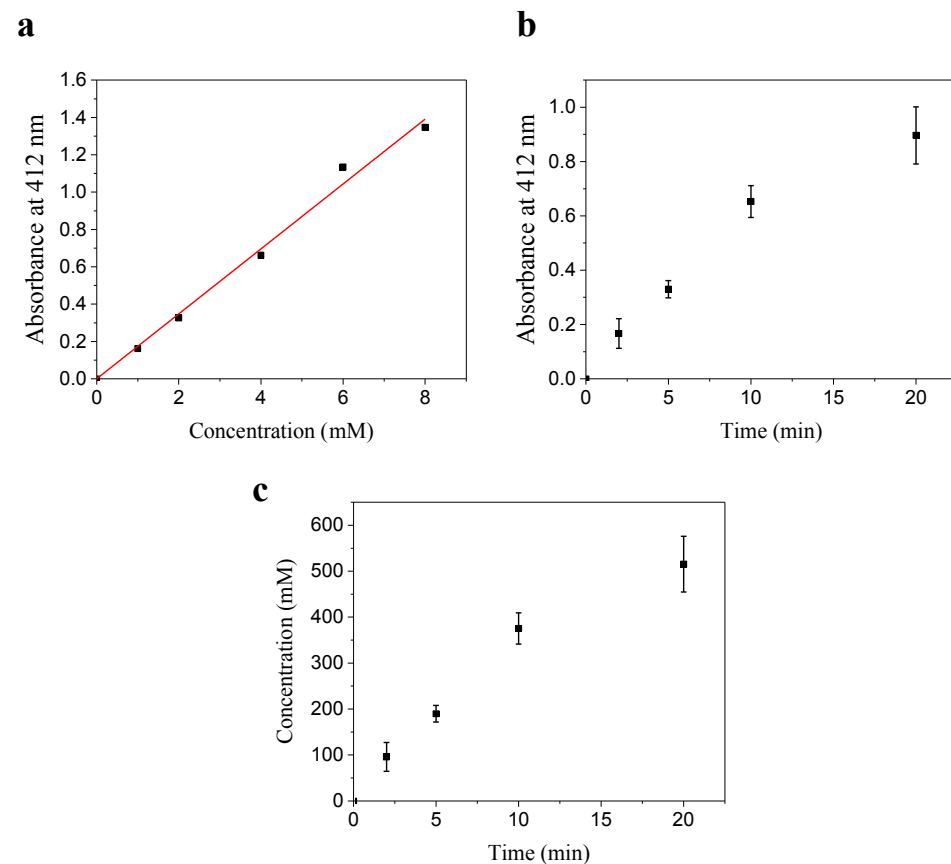
*<sup>d</sup> Department of Biomedical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia*

*<sup>e</sup> Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an 710054, P.R. China*

*<sup>f</sup> State Key Laboratory for Strength and Vibration of Mechanical Structures, School of Aerospace, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, P. R. China*

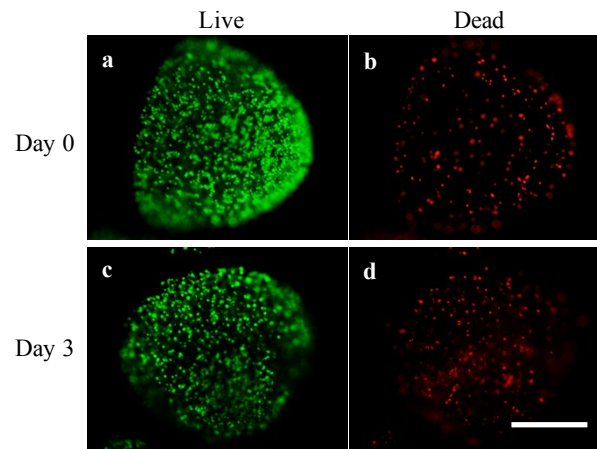


**Supplementary Figure 1. Hydrogel particles generated on AAO membranes by using a pressure assisted and value-based bioprinting system.** The bioprinting system has been described in our recent published work.<sup>1</sup> It enables high-throughput generation of hydrogel sol droplets. As the preliminary experimental result, the figure shows that small hydrogel particles at the size of 100–200  $\mu\text{m}$  were generated when the valve-opening duration was 100  $\mu\text{s}$ . Larger particles could be easily generated by increasing the time of valve-opening duration. Scale bar: 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Supplementary Figure 2.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  rapidly diffused through the AAO membrane.** (a) The standard curve of known concentration of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ -titanium complex absorbance at 412 nm measured via titanium sulfate colorimetry. The horizontal axis represents the known concentration of measured  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . The red line is a linear

fitting curve with a slope of 0.1739. (b) Measured H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-titanium complex absorbance at 412 nm as a function of time of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> diffused through the AAO membrane. (c) The derived average concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in hanging droplets as a function of diffusion time.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Representative live/dead images.** (a) A representative image of live cells post-encapsulation; (b) A representative image of dead cells post-encapsulation; (c) A representative image of live cells after cultured for 3 days in a magnetic alginate particle; (d) A representative image of dead cells after cultured for 3 days in a magnetic alginate particle. Scale bar: 500  $\mu$ m.

## References

1. K. Ling, G. Huang, J. Liu, X. Zhang, Y. Ma, T. J. Lu and F. Xu, *Engineering*, 2015, **1**, 269-274.