

Cite this: DOI: 00.0000/xxxxxxxxxx

## The Emerging Role of Microfluidics in Multi-Material 3D Bioprinting: Supplementary Information

Cynthia Richard <sup>a,b</sup>, Adrian Neild <sup>a</sup>, Victor J. Cadarso <sup>b,c</sup>

---

<sup>a</sup> Laboratory for Micro Systems, Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Monash University, Clayton, VIC 3800, Australia. Email: [adrian.neild@monash.edu](mailto:adrian.neild@monash.edu)

<sup>b</sup> Applied Micro- and Nanotechnology Laboratory, Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Monash University, Clayton, VIC 3800, Australia. Email: [victor.cadarso@monash.edu](mailto:victor.cadarso@monash.edu)

<sup>c</sup> The Melbourne Centre for Nanofabrication, Australian National Fabrication Facility – Victorian Node, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia

Table 1 Overview of the capabilities of traditionally used 3D bioprinting methods for single-material printing; extrusion-, droplet-, laser-based and stereolithographic.

	<b>Extrusion-Based</b>	<b>Droplet-Based</b>	<b>Stereolithography</b>	<b>Laser-Based</b>
Mechanism of Deposition	Mechanical/pneumatic forces	Thermal, piezoelectric or electromagnetic forces	Digital light	Laser pulse
Speed <sup>1-3</sup>	Slow:10 – 50 $\mu\text{m/s}$	Medium:100,000 droplets per second	Fast (Highly material and method dependent)	Fast:200 – 1600 mm/s
Resolution (x- and y- axes) <sup>1-3</sup>	$\approx 100 \mu\text{m}$	10 – 50 $\mu\text{m}$	200 nm – 6 $\mu\text{m}$	10 – 100 $\mu\text{m}$
Accuracy	Low	Medium	High	High
Cell Density <sup>1,3</sup>	$10^8$ cells/ml	$10^6$ cells/ml	$> 10^6$ cells/ml	$10^8$ cells/ml
Cell Viability <sup>1,3</sup>	40 – 95 %	$> 80$ %	25 – 85 %	$> 95$ %
Bioink Viscosity <sup>1-3</sup>	$\approx 600 \text{ kPa s}$	3 - 12 mPa s	$\approx 5 \text{ Pa s}$	1 – 300 mPa s
Cost <sup>1,3</sup>	Low-medium	Low	Medium	High
Advantages <sup>1-4</sup>	Ability to use high viscosity bioinks and high cell density	High speed, availability, low cost	High degree of fabrication accuracy, fast	High degree of precision and resolution, high viscosity bioinks and high cell density
Disadvantages <sup>1-4</sup>	Distortion of cell structure	Lack of precision in droplet placement and size, low viscosity bioinks	High intensity UV light, lengthy post—processing, lack of compatible materials	Time consuming, high cost

## References

- 1 S. Derakhshanfar, R. Mbeleck, K. Xu, X. Zhang, W. Zhong and M. Xing, *Bioactive Materials*, 2018, **3**, 144–156.
- 2 K. Holzl, S. Lin, L. Tytgat, S. Van Vlierberghe, L. Gu and A. Ovsianikov, *Biofabrication*, 2016, **8**, 032002.
- 3 S. Vijayavenkataraman, W.-C. Yan, W. F. Lu, C.-H. Wang and J. Y. H. Fuh, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 2018, **132**, 296–332.
- 4 E. S. Bishop, S. Mostafa, M. Pakvasa, M. J. Luu, Hue H. and Lee, J. M. Wolf, G. A. Ameer, T.-C. He and R. R. Reid, *Genes Diseases*, 2017, **4**, 185–195.