Supplementary Information

Hybrid skin chips for toxicological evaluation of chemical drugs and cosmetic compounds

Jong Seung Lee^{a,†}, Jin Kim^{a,†}, Baofang Cui^a, Su Kyeom Kim^a, Sun-A Cho^b, Susun An^b, Seung-Woo Cho^{a, c, d,*}

^a Department of Biotechnology, Yonsei University, Seoul 03722, Republic of Korea

^b Safety & Microbiology Lab, Amorepacific Co. R&D Unit, Yongin 17038, Republic of Korea

^c Center for Nanomedicine, Institute for Basic Science (IBS), Seoul 03722, Republic of Korea

^d Graduate Program of Nano Biomedical Engineering (NanoBME), Advanced Science Institute, Yonsei University, Seoul 03722, Republic of Korea



Supplementary Figure S1. Characterization of human neural stem cell (hNSC)-derived neuronal cells 12 days in the culture for differentiation. (A) Immunostaining images of differentiated neuronal cells for neuronal markers (Tuj1, MAP2, and NeuN). (B) Calcium imaging analysis to check electrophysiological functionality of the neuronal cells derived from hNSCs. The neuronal cells showed increased calcium influx upon exposure to neurotransmitter (glutamate).



Supplementary Figure S2. Characterization of human induced pluripotent stem cell-derived hepatocyte-like cells (hiPSC-HEPs). (A) Microscopic observation to check the morphological change of the hiPSC-derived cells during hepatic differentiation. (B) Immunostaining images of the hiPSC-HEPs for several hepatic markers (day 15). (C) Measurement of CYP3A4 activity of the hiPSC-HEPs to check their hepatic functionality (***p < 0.001 versus HEP (D15) group).



Supplementary Figure S3. Immunostaining images of the constructed skin layer for basal layer marker (CK5), epidermal layer marker (CK10), and cornified layer marker involucrin (INV).