**Supplementary Information:** 

## Extrusion-based additive manufacturing of complex three-dimensional ultralightweight materials using the basidiomycete *Fomes fomentarius*

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## **Contents**:

Figure S1-S4



Fig. S1 Various shapes can be printed, and the fungal paste can be preserved at 4 °C without the loss of fungal viability for at least 4 weeks. (a)  $A \ 0 \ 20 \ mm \times 30 \ mm$  cylinder before and after three weeks of cultivation without compression. (b) An 83 mm × 50 mm × 10 mm Berlin bear before and after three weeks of cultivation without compression. (c)  $A \ 0 \ 20 \ mm \times 10 \ mm$  cylinder was printed with the four weeks old paste which was preserved at 4 °C for four weeks.



 $-80^{\circ}C \times 2h + freeze drying$ 

freeze drying

Fig. S2 Freeze-drying fully inactivates F. fomentarius mycelium, whereas short-term freezing reduces viability without complete inactivation. Agar slices were excised from an overgrown F. fomentarius plate and subjected to one of six treatments prior to transplantation onto CM plates (with the mycelium side contacting the agar): (a) direct transplantation (positive control); (b) 2 h at -20 °C; (c) 2 h at -80 °C; (d) 2 h at -20 °C followed by 20 h lyophilization; (e) 2 h at -80 °C followed by 20 h freeze drying; and (f) direct freeze drying for 2 days. Plates were incubated at 25-26 °C for 5 days. While robust growth was observed in (a) and limited regrowth in (b) and (c), no growth occurred in treatments (d-f), demonstrating that freeze drying effectively inactivates the fungus. The magnification used was  $2.5 \times$ .



Fig. S3 A densification of hyphal network can be observed after compression. Hyphal projected density calculated after adjusting the treshold of SEM images at  $\times$ 500,  $\times$ 1000,  $\times$ 2000, and  $\times$ 5000 magnifications.



*Fig. S4 Particle size distribution of the rapeseed straw powder*. *The milled rapeseed has a mean size of 342.5*  $\mu$ *m and a median size of 306.3*  $\mu$ *m.*