Supplementary information for

Engineering interconnected 3D vascular networks in hydrogels using molded sodium alginate lattice as the sacrificial templates

Xue-Ying Wang[&], Zi-He Jin[&], Bo-Wen Gan, Song-Wei Lv,

Min Xie and Wei-Hua Huang*

Key Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry for Biology and Medicine (Ministry of Education), College of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China.

[&] the two authors contributed equally to this work.

*Corresponding author. E-mail address: whhuang@whu.edu.cn

Phone: 86 2768752149

Fax: 86 2768754067

This file includes:

Supplementary Fig.S1

Other Supporting Online Material for this manuscript includes the following:

Supplementary Movie 1

Supplementary Movie 2

Supplementary Movie 3

Supplementary Movie 4

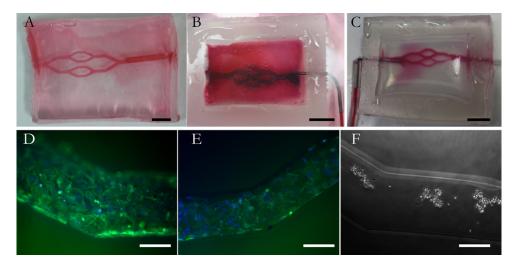


Fig.S1 Microfluidic channels in different matrix and cell cultured in channels.(A-C) Pictures of microfluidic channels in gelatin(A);collagen(B)and agarose(C); Fluorescence images of HUVECs cultured on the channels lining of gelatin(D);collagen(E) and agarose(F). Alexa Fluor 488 phalloidin (green), DAPI (blue). Scale bar: 2.0 mm(A-C); 200 μm(D-F);

Supplementary Movie 1. The process of microfluidic networks filling with red dye.

Supplementary Movie 2. The flow of Rhodamine-labelled microspheres solution with the flow rate of 200μ L·h⁻¹ in monolayered microfluidic networks.

Supplementary Movie 3. The flow of Rhodamine-labelled microspheres solution with the flow rate of 200μ L·h⁻¹ in multilayered 3D microfluidic networks.

Supplementary Movie 4. Different layers of HUVECs cultured in gelatin channels after 3 days under static conditions.