

RESEARCH ARTICLE

3D bioprinting of corneal decellularized extracellular matrix: GelMA composite hydrogel for corneal stroma engineering

Supplementary File

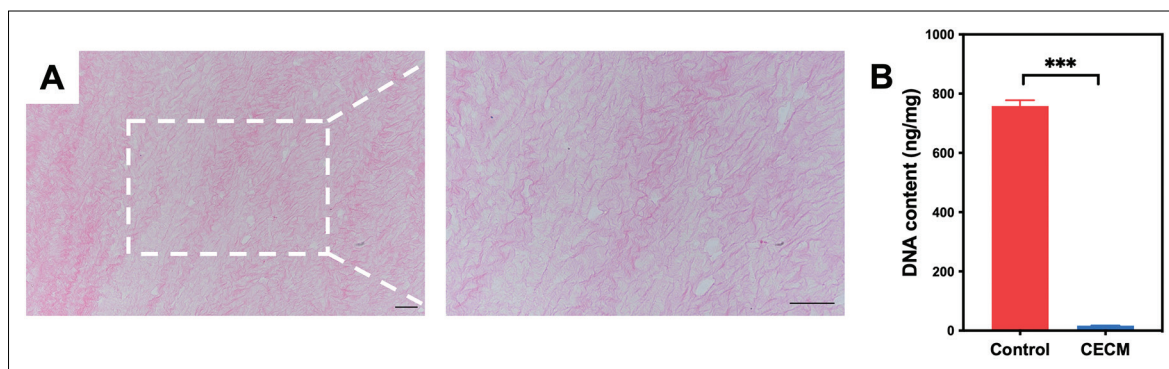


Figure S1. Acellular effect of stroma tissues. (A) HE staining (scale bar = 50 μ m); (B) DNA content.

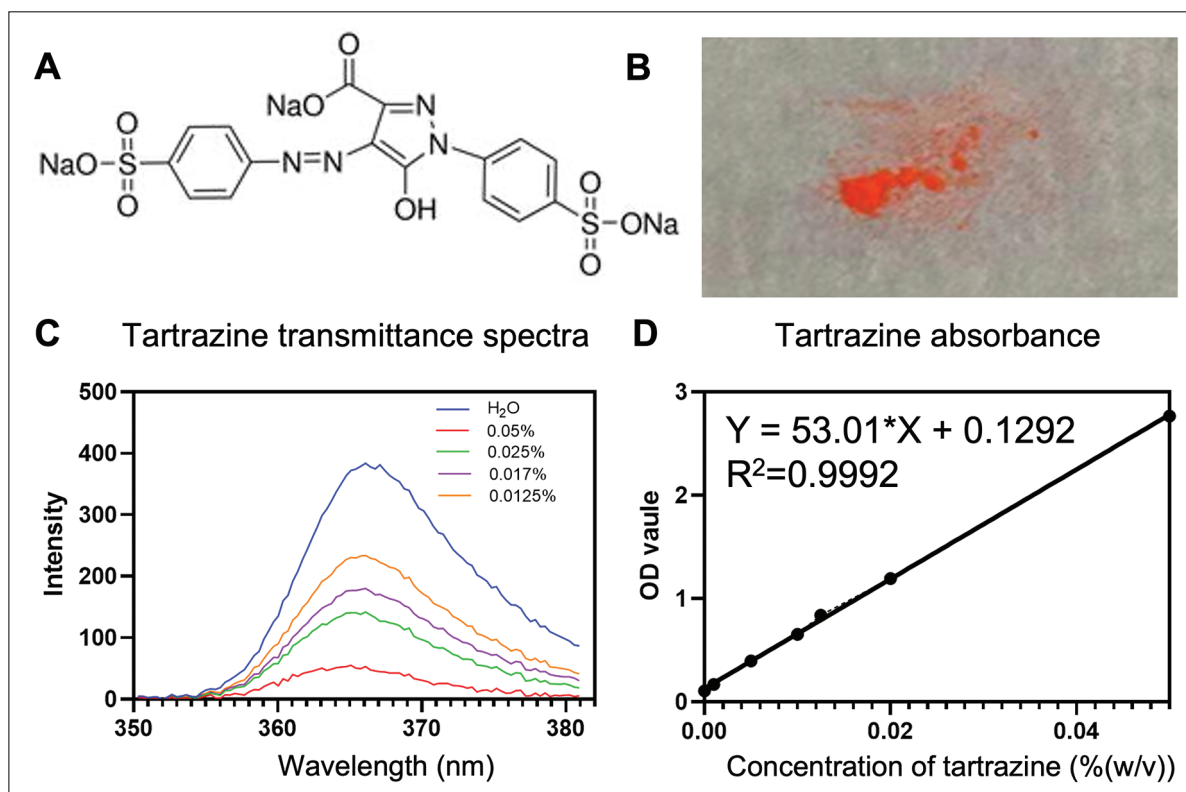


Figure S2. Tartrazine. (A) The molecular formula; (B) digital image of tartrazine powder; (C) UV-VIS absorption spectra; (D) calibration curves of different tartrazine concentration OD values.

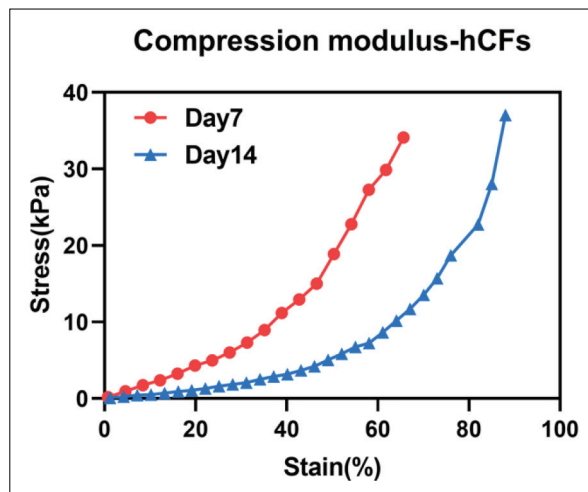


Figure S3. The affection of compression modulus of cell-loaded CECM-GelMA hydrogels with incubation time (2 weeks). All the results were calculated as mean ± standard deviation (SD) (n = 3).

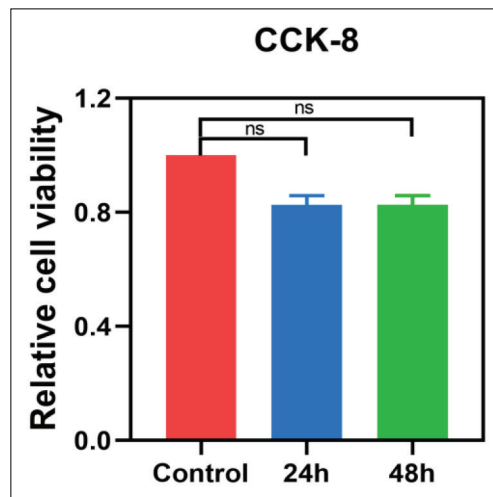


Figure S4. Cytotoxicity of LAP via CCK-8 test.

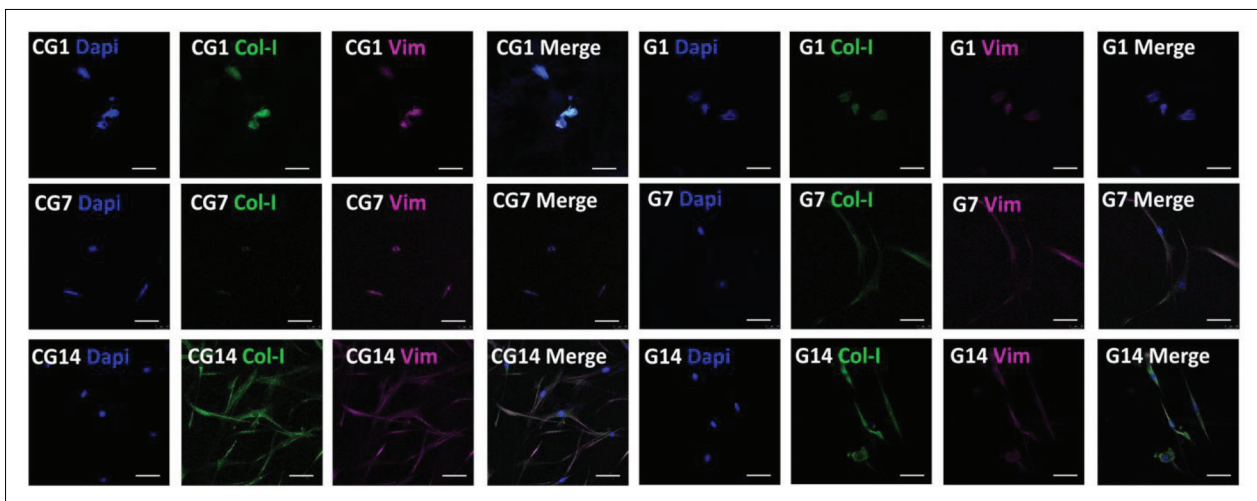


Figure S5. Confocal images of IHC staining of collagen type I and vimentin in hCF-loaded bioprinted hydrogels on days 1, 7, and 14. Nucleus, collagen type I, and vimentin are stained blue (by DAPI), green, and magenta, respectively. Contrast: pure GelMA hydrogel. The scale bar is 100 μm.

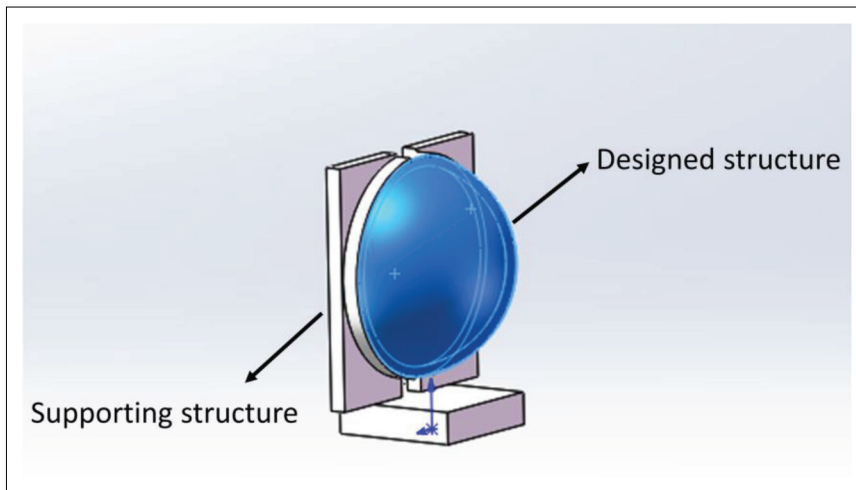


Figure S6. DLP 3D printing model structure diagram based on the average adult corneal data ($R_a = 7.80$ mm, $R_b = 6.80$ mm).

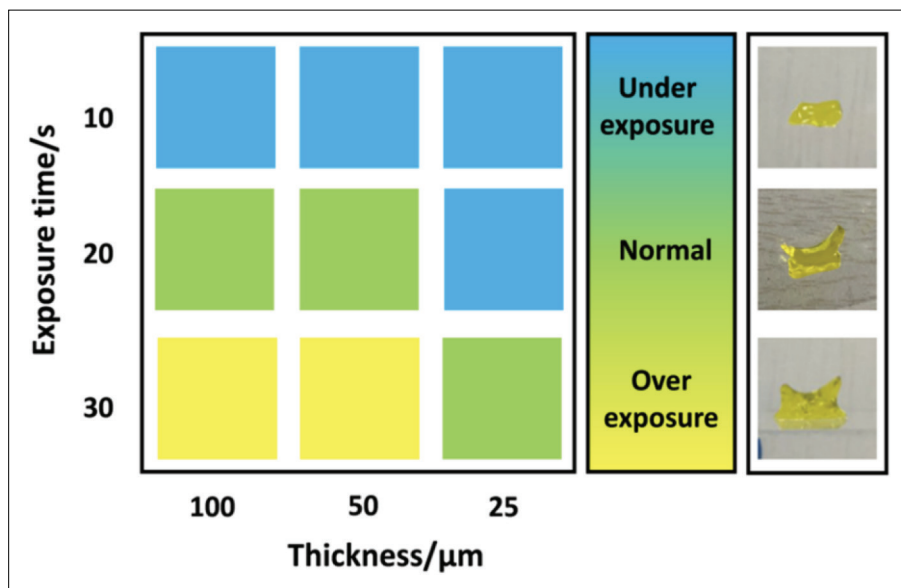


Figure S7. Prepolymer printability results.

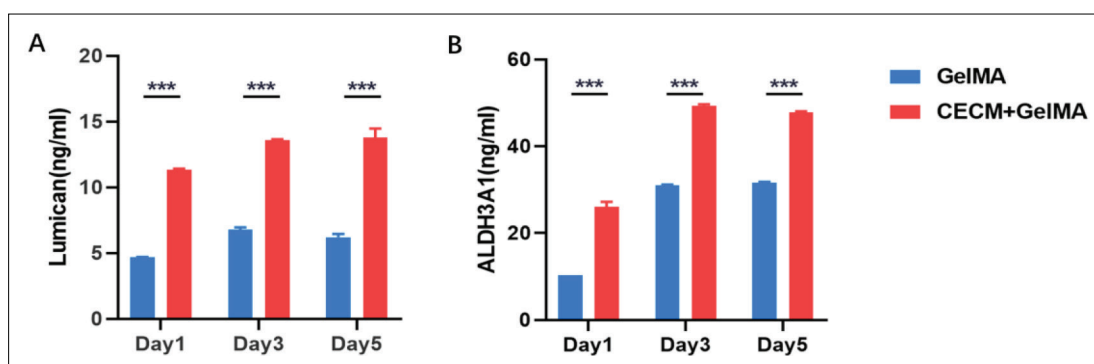


Figure S8. Quantitative results (marker expression of lumican and ALDH3A1) of ELISA test. *** $p < 0.001$.

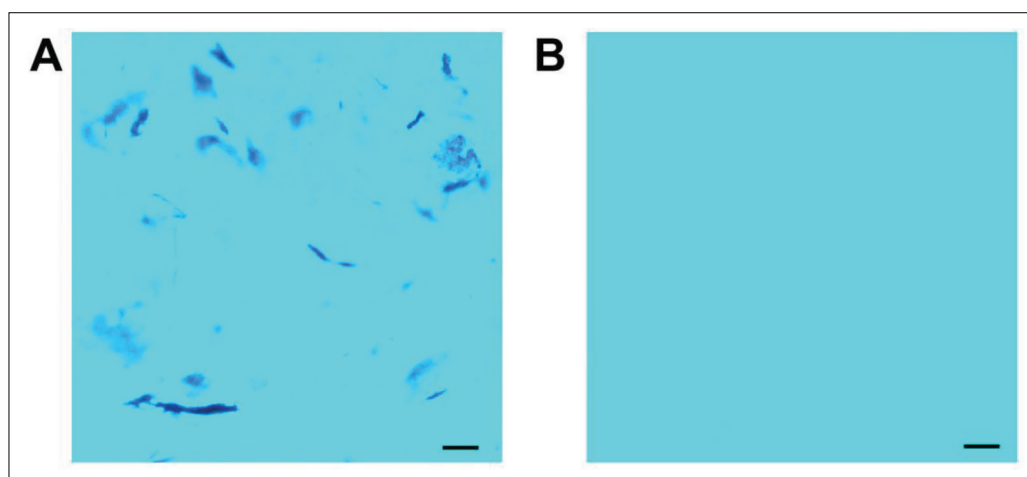


Figure S9. Alcian blue (AB) staining. (A) CECM-GelMA hydrogel; (B) GelMA hydrogel. The scale bar is 200 μm .