Supplementary materials

In vitro vascularized liver tumor model based on microfluidic inverse opal scaffold for immune cell recruitment investigation

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Figure S1. (a) Microscopic images of droplets generation in real time. (b and c) Images of the inverse opal hydrogel scaffold under different focal planes of optical microscopy.



Figure S2. Images of the inverse opal hydrogel scaffold cultured in PBS a) and medium b) for 21 days.



Figure S3. (a-c) Fluorescent images of the HepG2 spheroids formed at different cell concentrations (1*10⁵, 3*10⁵ and 5*10⁵ cells/mL). (d) Statistical results of the HepG2 spheroids diameter.



Figure S4. (a-c) Microscopic images of the Hep+ECs spheroids cultured in the inverse opal hydrogel scaffold at day 1 a), 3 b) and 5 c). (d) Fluorescent image of the Hep+ECs spheroids formed in the inverse opal hydrogel scaffold. (e) The size distribution of the spheroids.



Figure S5. (a) Fluorescence images of 2D cells stained with calcein-AM and propidium iodide at day 1, 3 and 5. (b) CCK-8 results of 2D cells.



Figure S6. The CLSM z-stack scanning images of the Hep+ECs spheroids. The z-stack scanning with a step size of $10 \mu m$ from the top of a spheroid.



Figure S7. 3D reconstruction images of CD31 stained Hep+ECs spheroid.



Figure S8. Flow chart of long-term survival rate analysis of mice. BALB/c mice were i.p. injected with 1×10^5 H22 tumor cells, following the conditioned medium (500 µL) i.p. injection daily for 5 days.

| Gene | Primer | Primer sequence |
|------------|--------|------------------------|
| Homo CXCL1 | FW | AGCTTGCCTCAATCCTGCATCC |
| | RV | TCCTTCAGGAACAGCCACCAGT |
| Homo CXCL2 | FW | GGCAGAAAGCTTGTCTCAACCC |
| | RV | CTCCTTCAGGAACAGCCACCAA |
| Homo Actb | FW | CACCATTGGCAATGAGCGGTTC |
| | RV | AGGTCTTTGCGGATGTCCACGT |

Supplementary Table 1 Primer sequence