Supplementary information

Gut microbe-skin axis on a chip for reproducing the inflammatory crosstalk

Byungho Ko¹, Jimin Son¹, Jong In Won¹, Bo Mi Kang², Chong Won Choi^{2,3}, Raehyun Kim^{4*}, Jong Hwan Sung^{1*}

¹ Department of Chemical Engineering, Hongik University, Seoul, 04066, Republic of Korea

² Department of Dermatology, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seongnam, Republic of Korea

³ Department of Dermatology, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

⁴ Department of Biological and Chemical Engineering, Hongik University, Sejong, 30016, Republic of Korea

Email address: jhsung22@hongik.ac.kr (Jong Hwan Sung), raehyunkim@hongik.ac.kr (Raehyun Kim)

Reagent	Final concentration
HEKa differentiation medium	
DMEM	48.5 v/v%
DMEM/F-12 1:1 mixture	48.5 v/v%
HKGS	1 v/v%
KGF	10 ng/mL
Ascorbic acid	50 μg/mL
Serine	1 mM
Carnitine	10 µM
Insulin	5 μg/mL
Gibco chemical defined lipid	1 v/v%
Penicillin/streptomycin	1 v/v%
Gut-Skin coculture medium	
DMEM	49.5 v/v%
DMEM/F-12 1:1 mixture	49.5 v/v%
HKGS	1 v/v%
KGF	10 ng/mL
Ascorbic acid	50 μg/mL
Serine	1 mM
Carnitine	10 µM
Insulin	5 μg/mL

Table S1. The composition of the culture medium for the skin model and the cocultures.

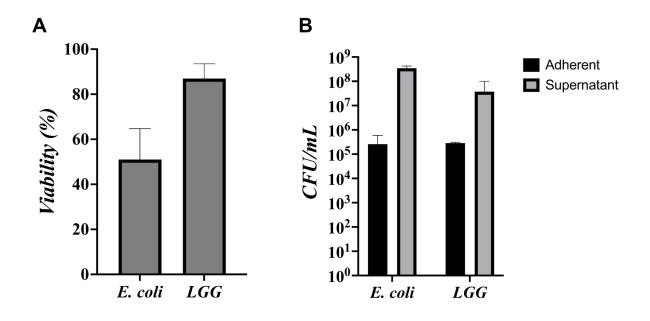


Figure S1. The cell viability of Caco-2 cells (A) and bacterial growth (B) in the gut bacterial coculture in the aerobic condition. The bacterial inoculation density is 1×10^5 CFU/mL

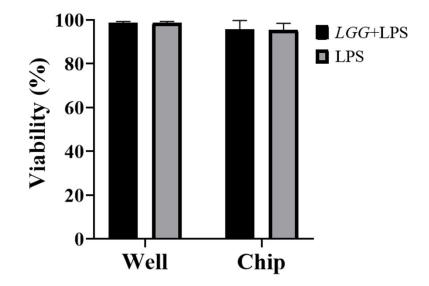


Figure S2. The cell viability (Caco-2) in the presence of LPS with and without *LGG* in well plates and the chip.