ACCSCIENCE PUBLISHING

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Development and applications of an *in vitro* non-alcoholic fatty liver disease model based on 3D-printed liver tissue

Supplementary File

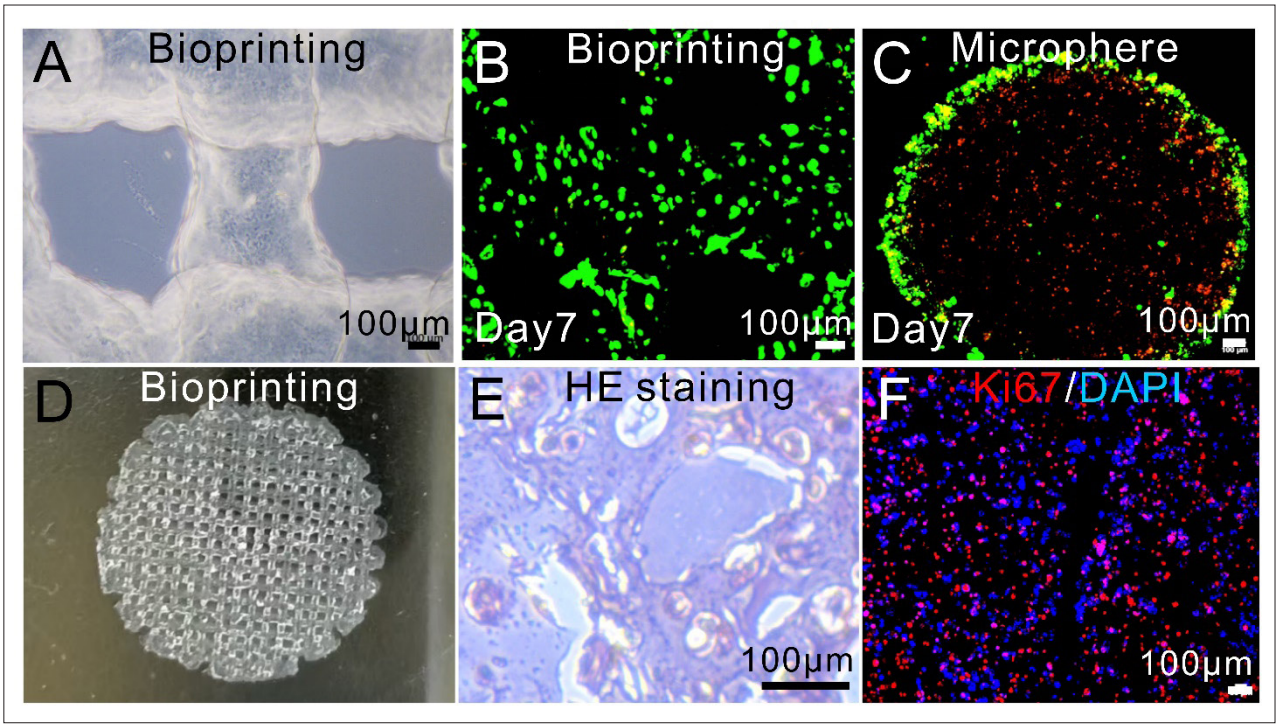

Figure S1. Characterization of printed liver tissue (A) Magnified view of the printed structure. (B) Viability of the printed liver tissue. (C) Viability of the hepatocyte microspheres. (D) Image of the 3D-printed structure. (E) Histological staining outcomes of the printed liver tissue. (F) Immunofluorescence staining of protein markers associated with cell proliferation in the printed liver tissue. Scale bar: 100 μm. Abbreviation: HE: Hematoxylin and eosin.

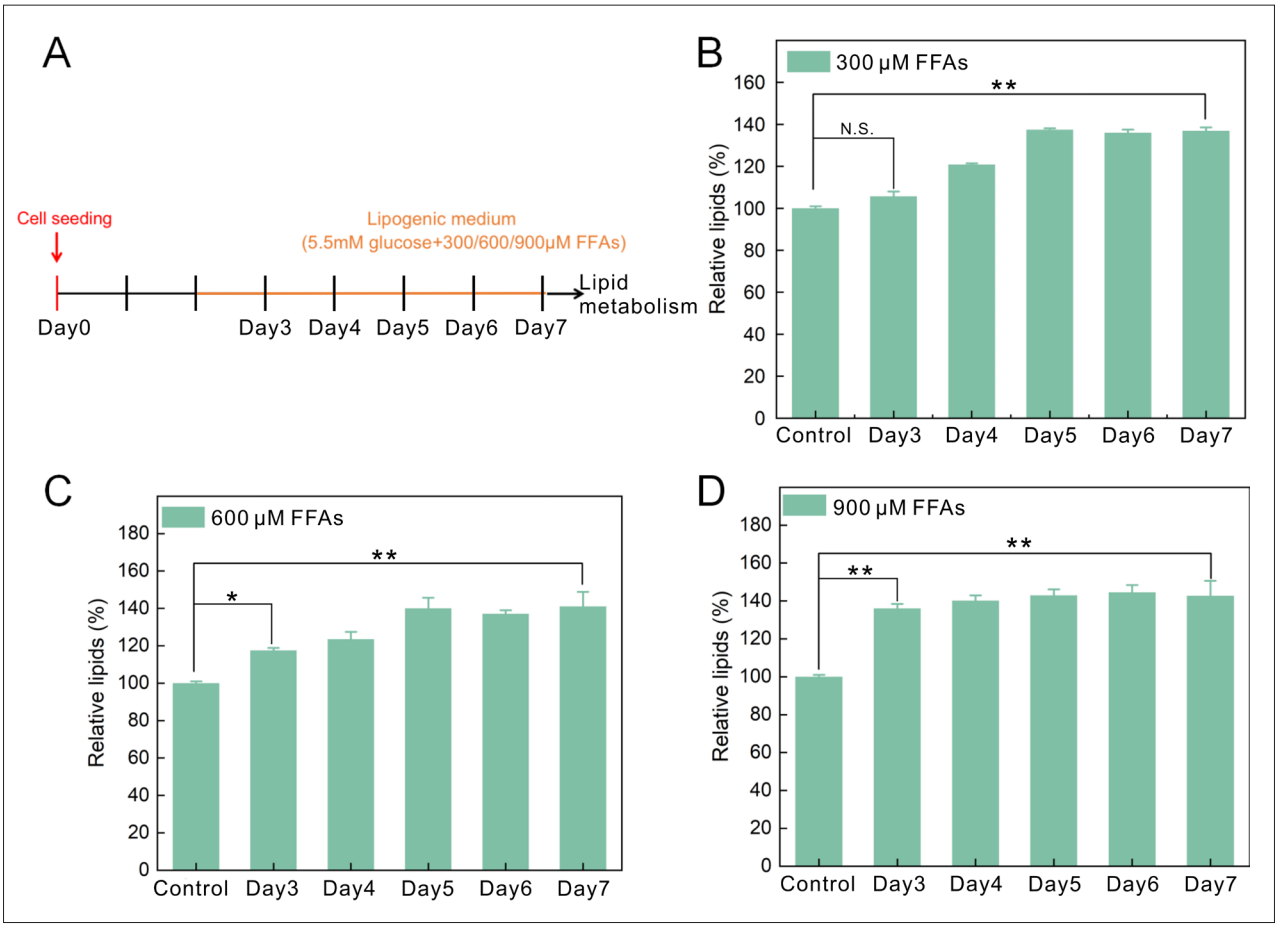

Figure S2. Investigation of induction time in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) models. (A) Flowchart of the induction process for NAFLD models. (B–D) Lipid droplet accumulation under various free fatty acid (FFA) concentrations: 300 (B), 600 (C), and 900 μM (D). *$p < 0.05$; **$p < 0.01$.