Supplementary Material

Gelatin-methacryloyl (GelMA) hydrogels containing turnip mosaic virus (TuMV) for fabrication of nanostructured materials for tissue engineering

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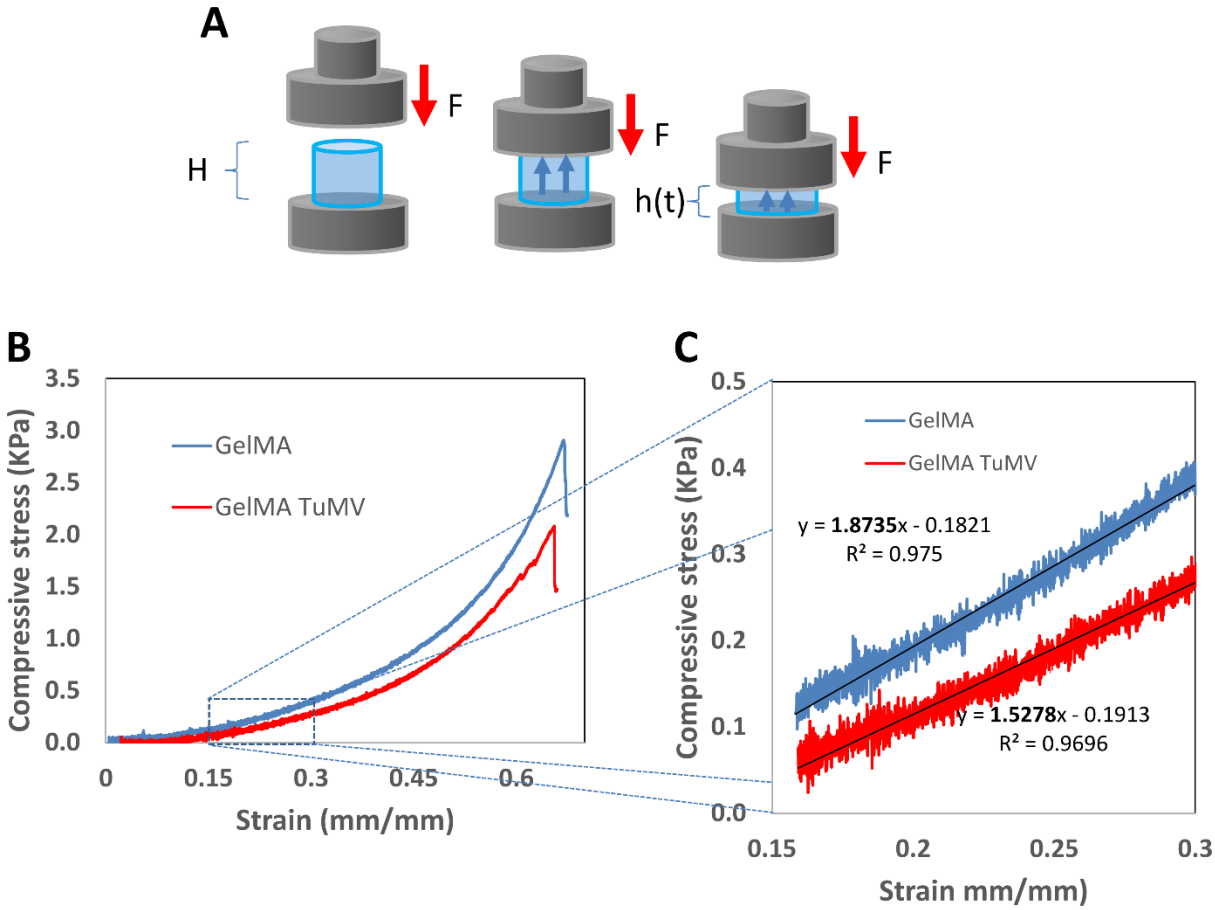

Figure S1. Compressive testing of GelMA and GelMA-TUMV hydrogel cylinders. (A) Schematic representation of the compressive testing experiments conducted in hydrogel cylinders casted in well plates. Cylinders 4 mm in height and 14 mm in diameter were prepared by adding 1 mL of hydrogel to the wells of a 24-well plate and photopolymerizing at 405 nm for 30 s. **(B)** Curves of average compressive stress versus strain for GelMA (blue symbols) and GelMA-TUMV (red symbols) cylinders; curves were constructed from the average of three independent compressive testing runs. **(C)** The compressive modulus (i.e., the slope of the straight-line section) of GelMA (blue symbols) and GelMA-TuMV (red symbols) hydrogels, as evaluated from the curves of compressive stress versus strain.

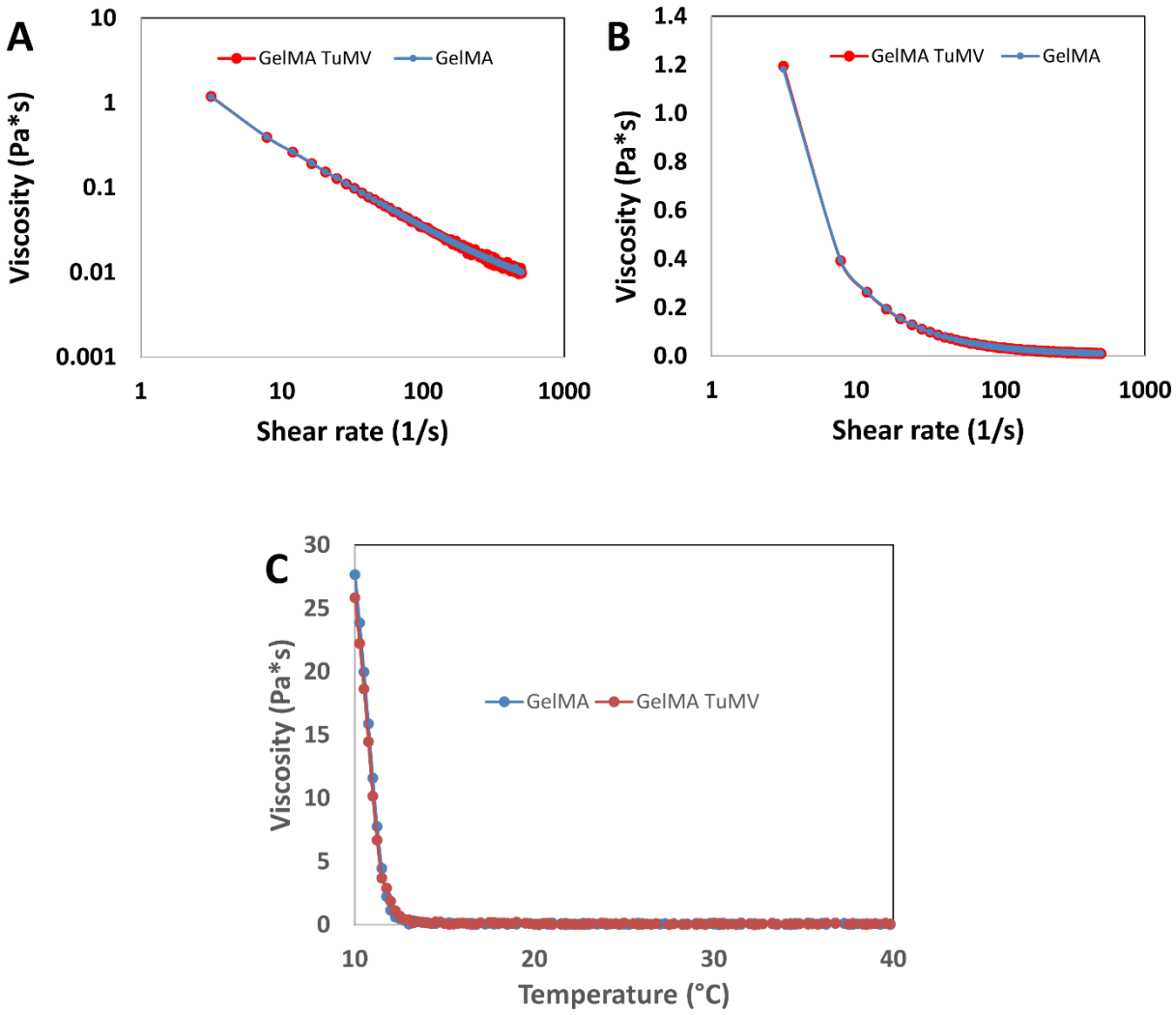

Figure S2. Rheological properties of GelMA and GelMA-TuMV hydrogels. (A-B) The viscosity versus shear rate curves of pristine GelMA (blue symbols) and GelMA-TuMV (red symbols) inks were similar. **(C)** The curves of viscosity of GelMA (blue symbols) and GelMA-TuMV (red symbols) inks at different temperatures were practically indistinguishable.