## Supporting Information

# Co-Axial Extrusion of Tubular Tissue Constructs Using A Gelatin/GelMA Blend Bioink 

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Figure S1. Mechanical properties of the GelMA/Gel hydrogels. Changes in (A) Young's modulus and (B) shear modulus of the GelMA/Gel hydrogels at different incubation periods in culture medium.


Figure S2. GelMA/Gel hollow microfibers fabricated at different gauge combinations of the needles. (A) ODs and IDs of the hollow microfibers fabricated at the different gauge combinations of the co-axial nozzles. (B-D) CLSM images of longitudinal cross-sections of the hollow microfibers corresponding to the different gauge combinations of the co-axial nozzles shown in (A).

Table S1. Processing variables used for the preparation of hollow microfibers fabricated with various gauge combinations of the co-axial nozzles.

| Nozzle size | Sample flow rate <br> $(\mu \mathrm{L} / \mathbf{m i n})$ | Core flow rate <br> $(\mu \mathrm{L} / \mathbf{m i n})$ | OD | ID | Wall thickness ${ }^{a}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $19 \mathrm{G} / 30 \mathrm{G})$ | $(\boldsymbol{m})$ | $(\boldsymbol{\mu m})$ |  |  |  |
| $19 \mathrm{G} / 32 \mathrm{G}$ | 450 | 40 | 1248.1 | 618.4 | 314.9 |
| $22 \mathrm{G} / 30 \mathrm{G}$ | 450 | 40 | 1172.2 | 479.9 | 346.2 |

${ }^{a}$ Wall thickness $=(O D-I D) / 2$

