

## Supplementary Information

An *in vitro* model using spheroids-laden nanofibrous structures for attaining high degree of myoblast alignment and differentiation

Miji Yeo<sup>1</sup>, SooJung Chae<sup>1</sup>, GeunHyung Kim<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biomechatronic Engineering, College of Biotechnology and Bioengineering, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), Suwon 16419, South Korea

<sup>2</sup>Biomedical Institute for Convergence at SKKU (BICS), Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, South Korea

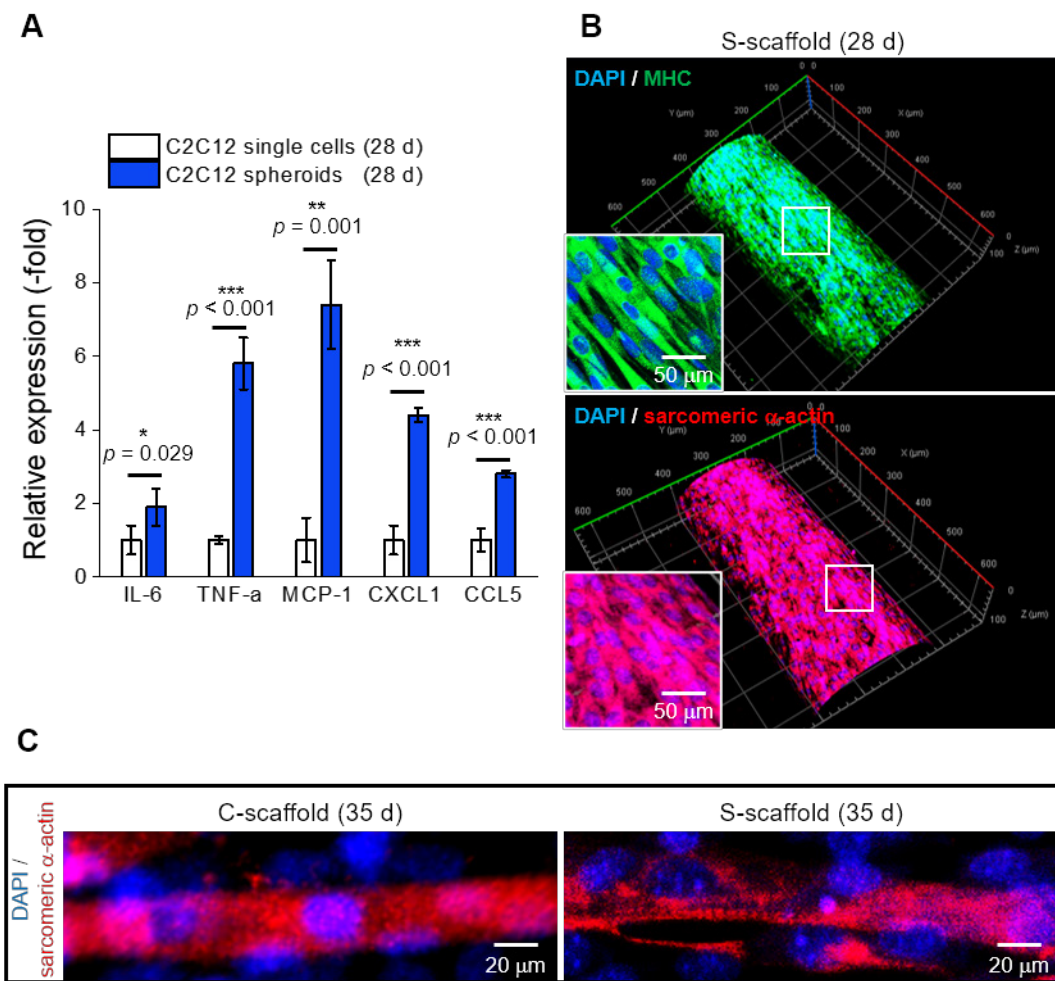
<sup>1</sup>The authors contributed equally.

\*Corresponding author

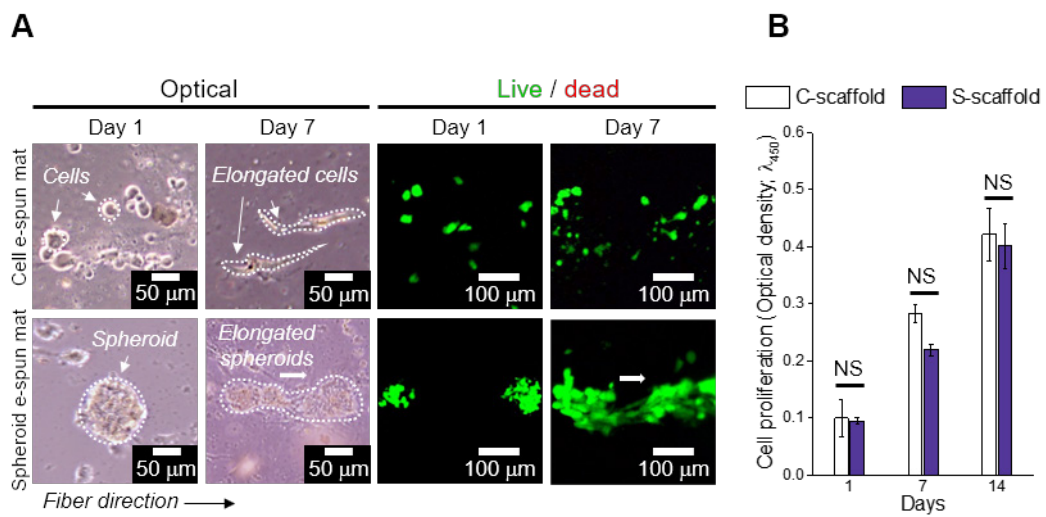
Professor GeunHyung Kim

Department of Biomechatronic Engineering, College of Biotechnology and Bioengineering, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), Suwon 16419, South Korea

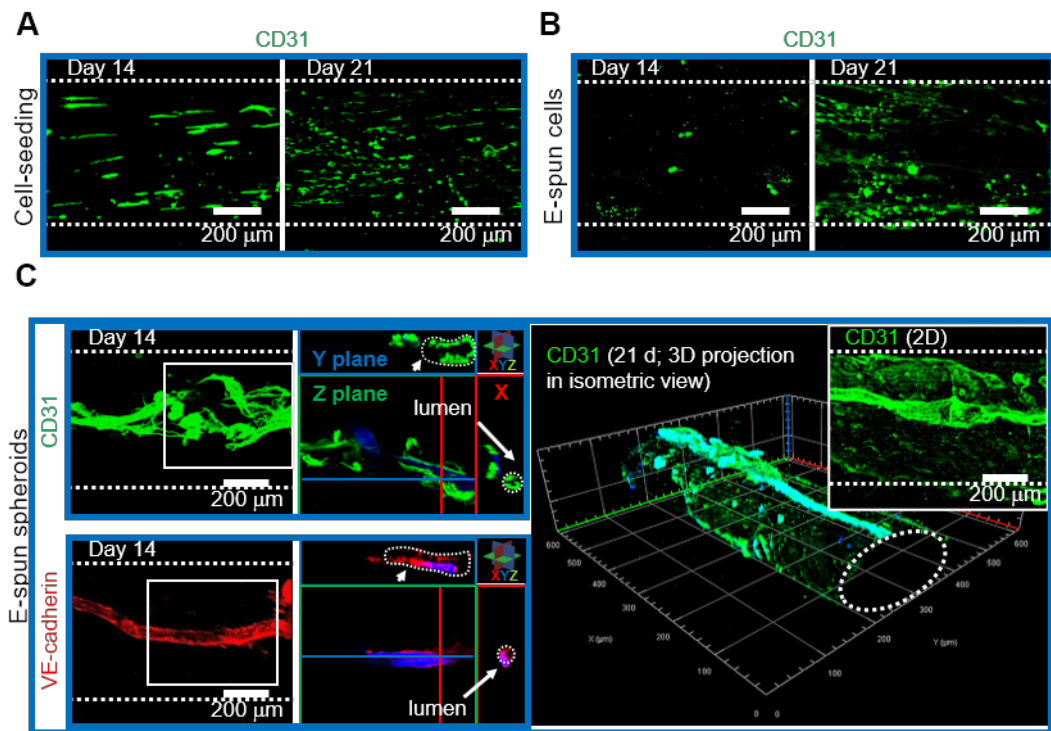
E-mail: gkimbme@skku.edu; Tel.: +82-31-290-7828



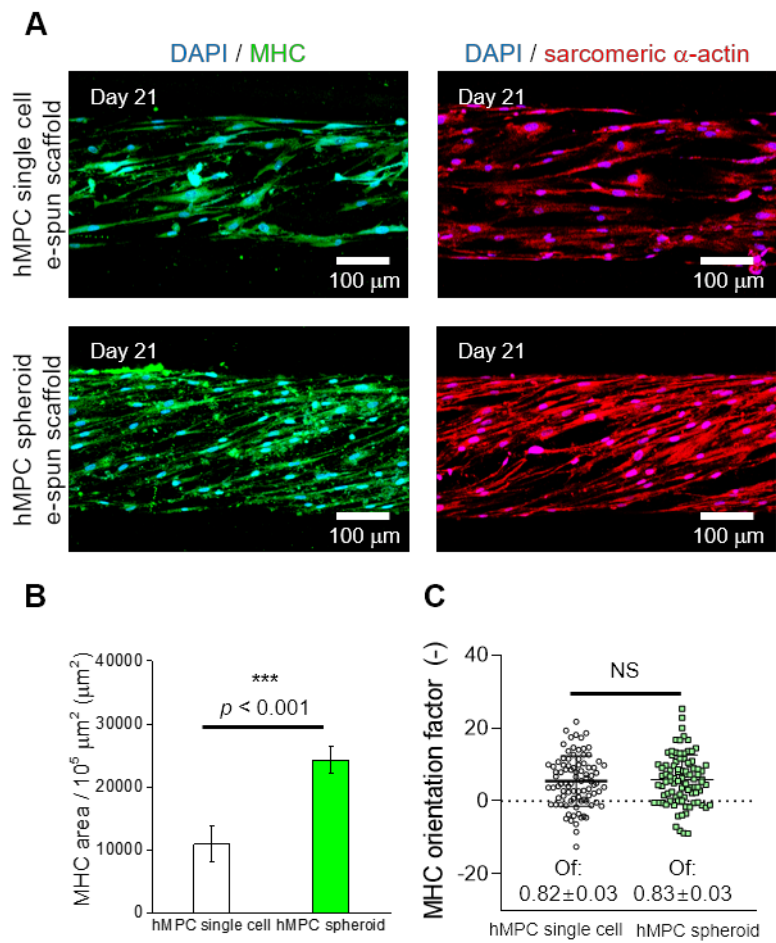
**Figure S1.** (A) Relative gene expression of the samples with electrospun C2C12 single cells/spheroids at 28 d ( $n = 5$ ). (B) MYC and sarcomeric  $\alpha$ -actin of S-scaffold at 28 d. (C) Sarcomeric  $\alpha$ -actin of C-scaffold and S-scaffold at 35 d.



**Figure S2.** (A) Optical and live/dead images of cell e-spun and spheroid e-spun mat. (B) Optical density of cell proliferation for C-scaffold and S-scaffold.



**Figure S3.** Fluorescence images of CD31 for (A) cell-seeded HUVECs and (B) cell-electrospun HUVECs at the culture-periods, 14 and 21 d. (C) Fluorescence images of CD31 (green) and VE-cadherin (red) of the electrospun HUVEC-spheroids at 14 and 21 d.



**Figure S4.** (A) Fluorescence images of MHC and sarcomeric  $\alpha$ -actin for electrospun hMPC single cells and spheroids at 21 d. Analysis of MHCs with respect to (B) area and (C) orientation factor.