Supplementary Materials: Hepatocyte Aggregate Formation on Chitin-Based Anisotropic Microstructures of Butterfly Wings

Abdelrahman Elbaz 1,2, Bingbing Gao 1,2, Zhenzhu He 1,2, and Zhongze Gu 1,2,3,*

1 State Key Laboratory of Bioelectronics, School of Biological Science and Medical Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, China; chem.egy@gmail.com (A.E.); 230139435@seu.edu.cn (B.G.); 230169448@seu.edu.cn (Z.H.)

2 National Demonstration Center for Experimental Biomedical Engineering Education, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, China

3 Laboratory of Environment and Biosafety Research Institute of Southeast University in Suzhou, Suzhou 215123, China

* Correspondence: gu@seu.edu.cn

Figure S1. Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy analysis of butterfly wings. M. menelaus, P. u. telegonus and O. c. lydias wings (a–c) after hydrophilic treatment and (d–f) after acid/base treatment, from left to right, respectively. (g) Schematic depicting the chemical composition changes on the butterfly wing surface throughout the treatment process.
Figure S2. Methylthiazolyldiphenyl-tetrazolium bromide assay on HepG2 cells cultured on butterfly wings. (a–d) Number of cells cultured on different substrates: (a) *M. menelaus*, (b) *P. u. telegonus* (fibrous region), (c) *P. u. telegonus* (blue region), and (d) *O. c. lydius* wings.