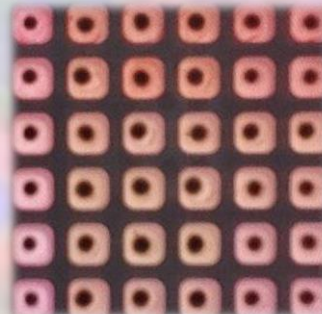
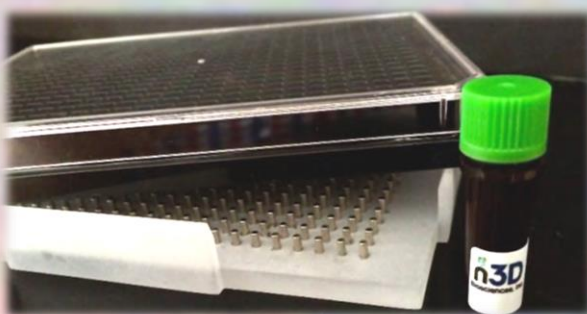
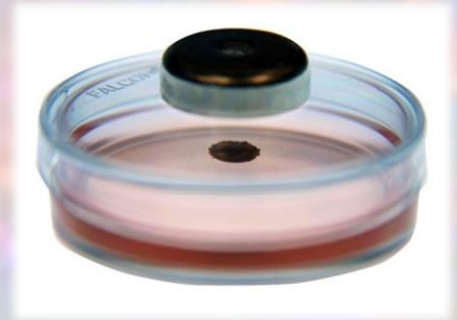


# NanoShuttle™-PL

- ▶ Rapid 3D bioprint formation for high throughput
- ▶ No specialized equipment, media, or artificial substrate
- ▶ No effect on viability, proliferation, inflammatory stress
- ▶ No interference on fluorescence or other experiments



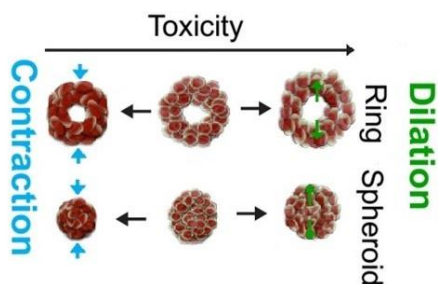
Check the n3dbio home page for more information

<http://www.n3dbio.com/>

For Research Use Only

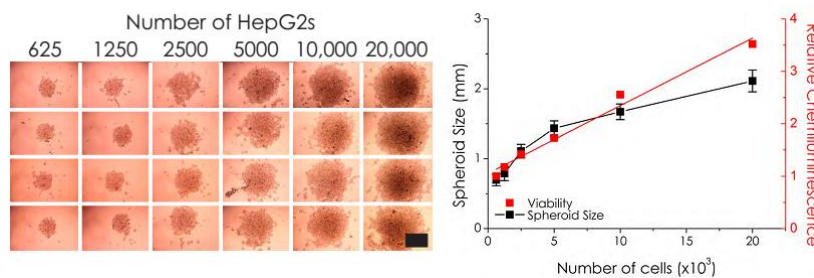
**[Applications]**

- ✓ Toxicity
- ✓ Co- culture model
- ✓ *In vivo* simulation
- ✓ 3D imaging analysis



Magnet accessories include both ring and spheroid configurations.

**High- Throughput Spheroid Printing**



Left: Magnetically 3D bioprinted spheroids of HepG2 hepatocytes in a 384-well plate of various cell numbers after 15 min of printing. Right: Spheroid size and viability (CellTiter-Glo, Promega) as a function of cell number. Scale bar = 500 μm.

Magnetic 3D bioprinting rapidly prints spheroids by using **magnetic forces to accelerate spheroid aggregation**. With fixed magnet sizes, spheroid size is reproducible and **scalable for high-throughput testing**. These spheroids are viable and growing, and represent native tumor microenvironments.

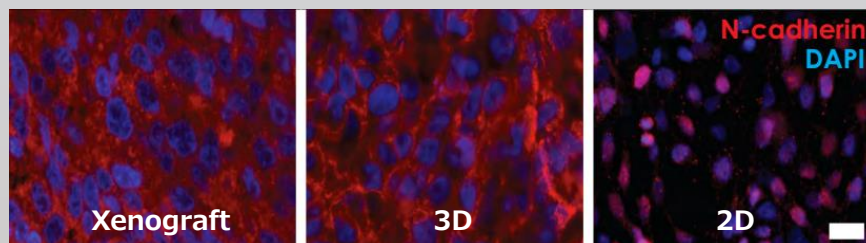
**Successful cell types tested**

*Cell Lines*

- HEK293 human embryonic kidney
- 3T3 murine embryonic fibroblasts
- A549 human lung epithelial cells
- HepG2 human hepatocytes
- MDA-231 human mammary epithelial cells
- MCF-10A human mammary epithelial cells
- Caki-1 human kidney epithelial cells
- A10 rat vascular smooth muscle cells

*Primary Cells*

- Human pulmonary fibroblasts
- Human neonatal dermal fibroblasts
- Human tracheal smooth muscle cells
- Human vascular smooth muscle cells



Immunohistochemical stains of mouse brain tumor xenografts (left), glioblastoma in magnetically 3D bioprinted spheroids (center), and 2D monolayers (right). Note the similarity between spheroids and the xenograft. Scale bar = 10 μm. Adapted from Souza et al.

**[Reference]**

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