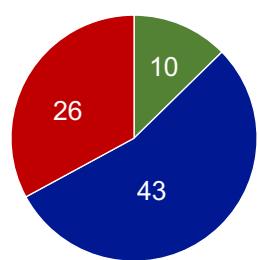
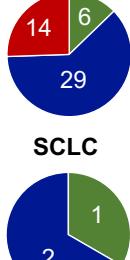


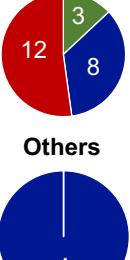
Total



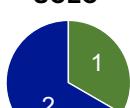
ADC



SQ



SCLC



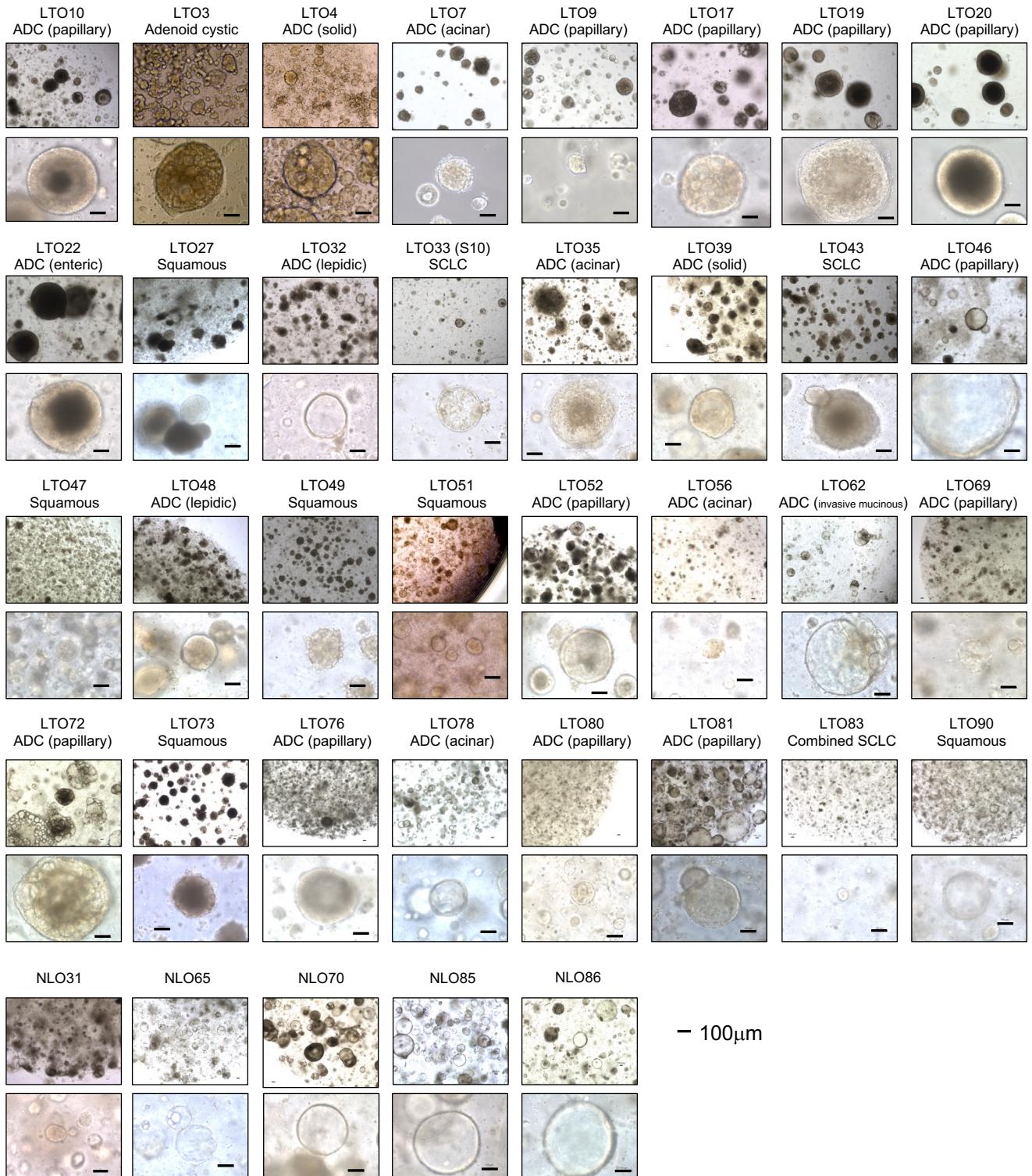
Others



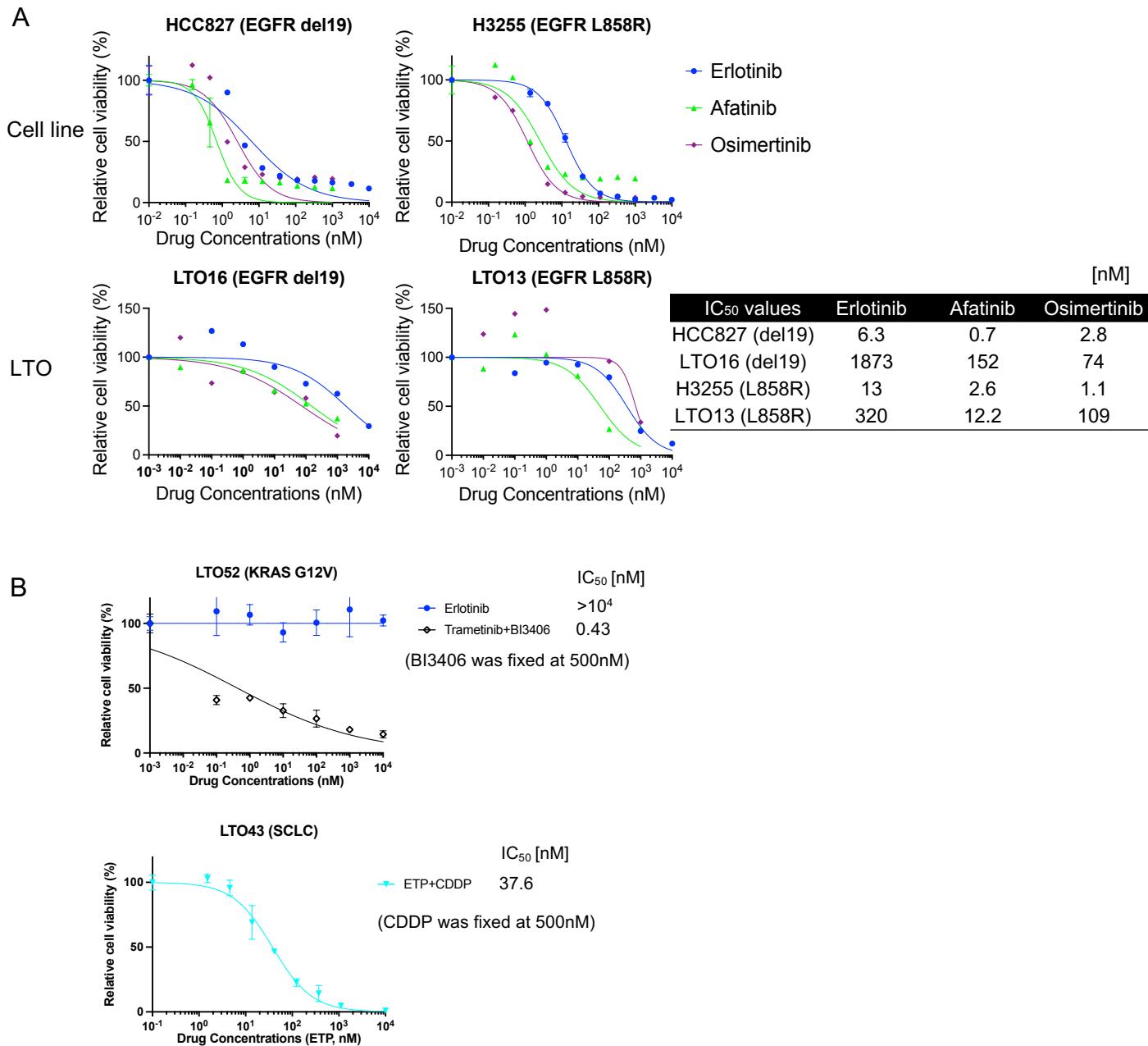
■ Success (long-term, passage  $\geq 10$ )  
■ Success (short-term)  
■ Failure

**Figure S1.** Swimmer plot of passage number in lung tumor organoid culture (upper) and pie chart of successfully established lung tumour organoids (lower). Green, blue, and red indicates long-term (passage  $\geq 10$ ), short-term, and failure models, respectively. The criteria are described in the Materials and Methods.

LTO, lung tumor organoid; ADC, adenocarcinoma; SQ, squamous cell carcinoma; SCLC, small cell lung cancer.



**Figure S2.** Bright field microscopic images besides displayed lung tumour organoids (LTOs) in Figure 1. Scale bars in high-power field indicate 100mm. DC; adenocarcinoma, SQ; squamous cell carcinoma, SCLC; small cell lung cancer, NLO; normal lung organoid.



**Figure S3.** Feasibility of lung tumor organoids (LTOs) for drug sensitivity test.

- A. Drug sensitivity tests of LTOs and cell lines harbouring *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutation to EGFR-TKIs. LTOs were sensitive to EGFR-TKIs but the IC<sub>50</sub> values were higher in LTOs than in cell lines.
- B. Drug sensitivity test of LTO52 derived from KRAS G12V mutant lung adenocarcinoma and LTO43 derived from small cell lung cancer.
- ETP, etoposide; CDDP, cisplatin.