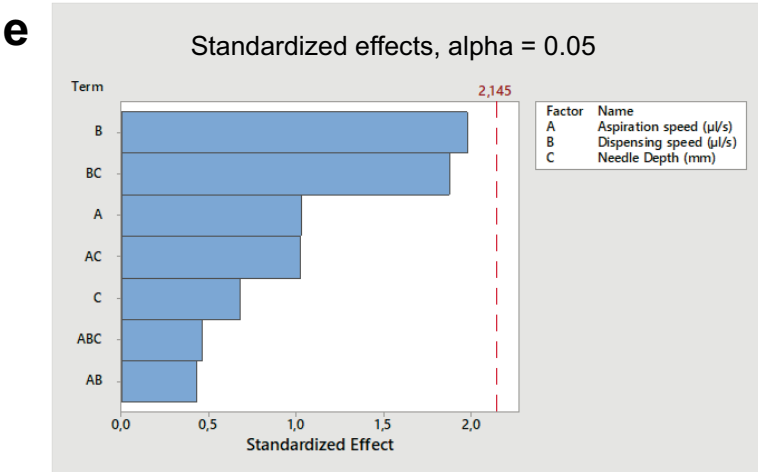
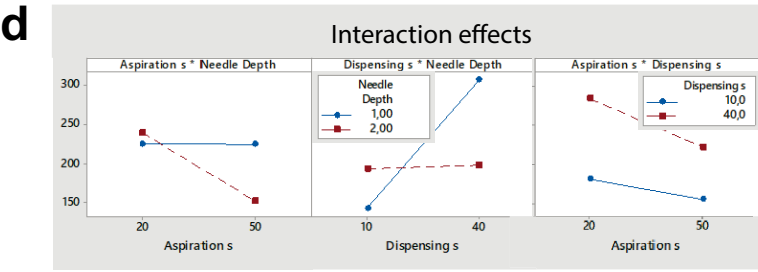
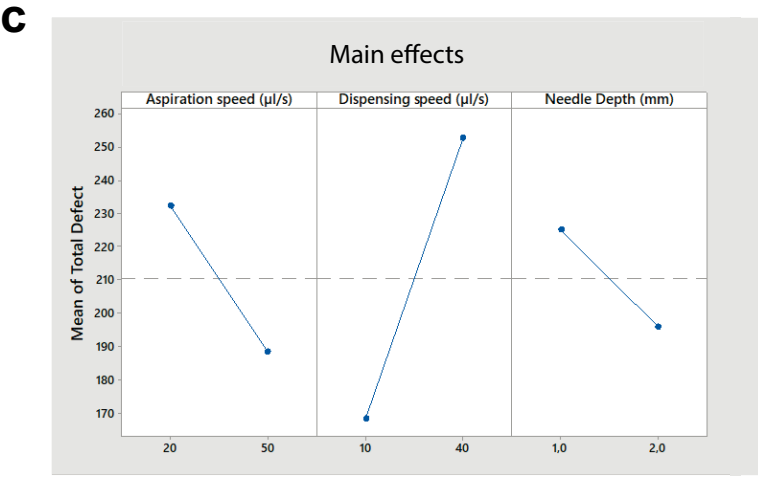
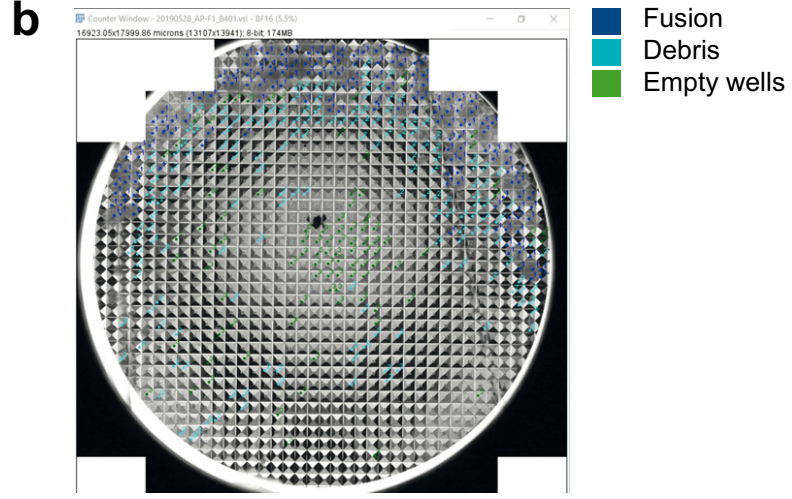


Supplemental figure 1. Microtissues as datapoints for process monitoring. (a-b) microtissue locations and diameter (μm). (c-d) Density plots showing the diameter of microtissues in each well in the 24-well plate over time. (e) Correlation between average amount of microwells in a well and average microtissue roundness. (f) Correlation between average amount of microwells in a well and the average size of microtissues in a well.

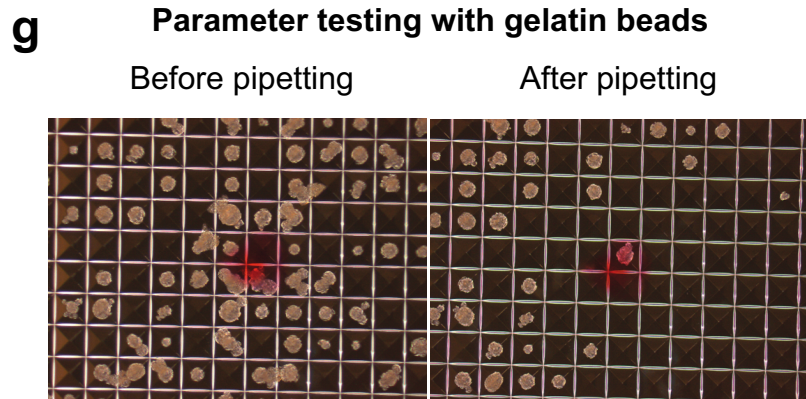
a **First DoE: AggreWell400**

Factor	Min value	Max value
Aspiration speed	20 $\mu\text{L}/\text{sec}$	50 $\mu\text{L}/\text{sec}$
Dispension speed	10 $\mu\text{L}/\text{sec}$	40 $\mu\text{L}/\text{sec}$
Needle depth	1 mm	2 mm

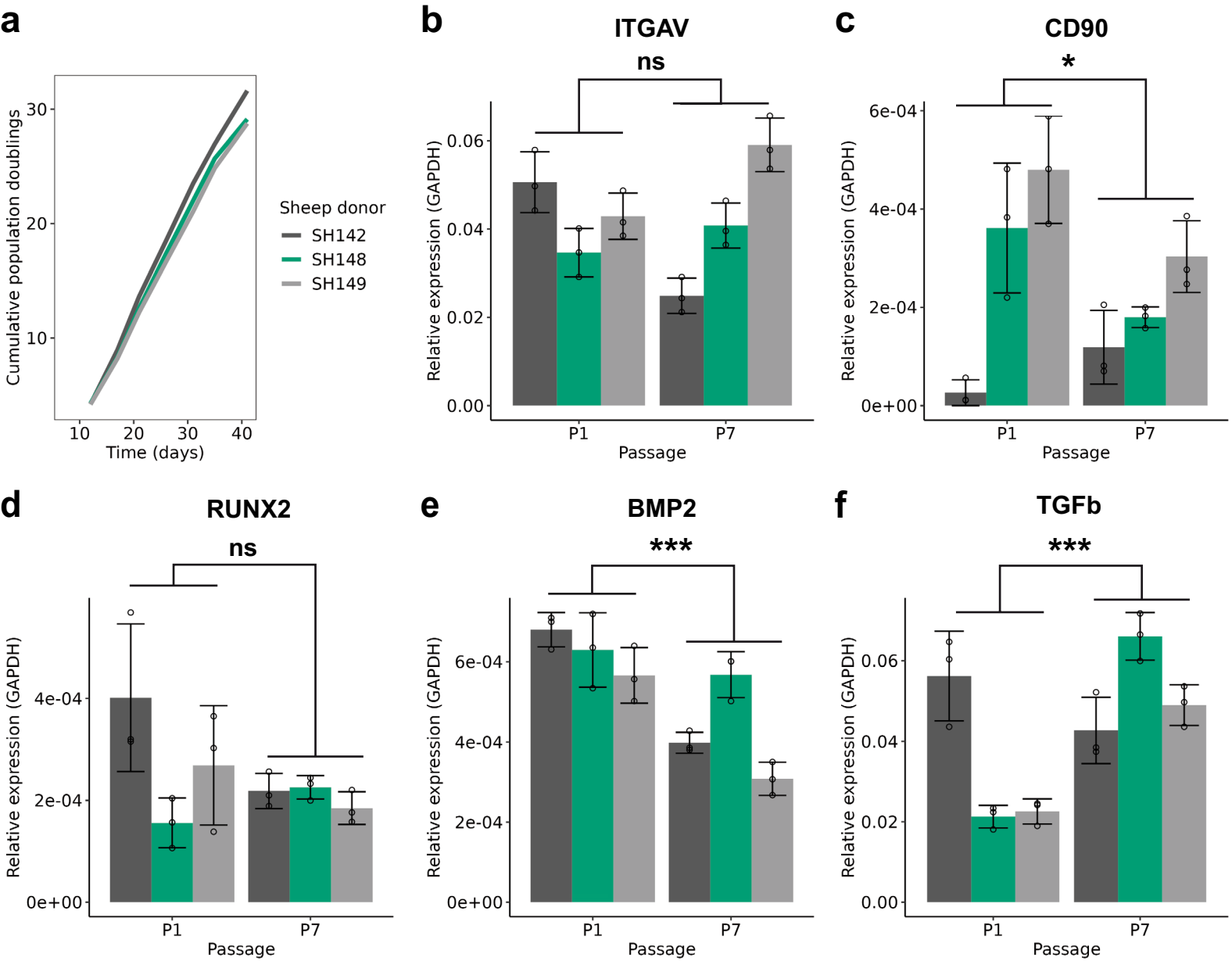


f **Optimisation of needle placement**

Needle placement (% from right side)	needle depth from surface (mm)	drops	spheroid movement	plate movement
50	-3	0	+++'	0
50	-2,5	0	+++'	0
50	-2,4	0	++'	0
50	-2,3	+	++'	0
80	-2,4	0	++'	0
85	-2	0	+'	0
90	-2	0	+'	+'
95	-2	0	+++'	+++'



Supplemental figure 2. First parameter screening and optimisation. (a) DoE design showing factors and levels. (b) Example of manual analysis strategy. (c-e) DoE analysis results showing (c) main effects, (d) interaction effects, and (e) statistical significance. (f) summary table of empirical testing of needle placement parameters. (g) brightfield images of gelatine beads used during optimisation of needle placement with microwell size is 400 μm .



Supplemental figure 3. Characterisation of sheep periosteum-derived cells during expansion. (a) growth curves of periosteum cell from three sheep donors. (b-c) Gene expression of periosteal progenitor markers at passage 1 versus 7. (d-e) Gene expression of osteoprogenitor markers. (f) Gene expression of connective tissue marker. $p = *0,05$, $**0,01$, $***0,001$