| Tissue type | Young's modulus, kPa | Citation | Method |
|---|---|--|--------------------|
| Bovine aortic endothelial cells | .1-2 | Sato <i>et al.</i> ¹ | AFM |
| Rabbit cardiac cells | 100.3 ± 10.7 | Mathur <i>et al.</i> ² | AFM |
| Murine skeletal muscle cells | 24.7 ± 3.5 | Mathur <i>et al.</i> ² | AFM |
| Human umbilical vein endothelial cells | 1.4-6.8 | Mathur <i>et al.</i> ² | AFM |
| Human umbilical vein endothelial cells | 2.7-7.2 | Kataoka <i>et al.</i> ³ | AFM |
| Human breast tissue | 15-30 | Van Houtten <i>et al.</i> ⁴ | MRE |
| Human breast tissue | 5-25* (healthy tissue) 60-100* (carcinoma) | McKnight <i>et al.</i> ⁵ | MRE |
| Human skeletal muscle | 10-75* | Uffmann <i>et al.</i> ⁶ | MRE |
| Atherosclerotic lesions of rabbit thoracic aortas | 10-100 [†] | Matsumoto et al. ⁷ | Pipette aspiration |
| Porcine liver | 12.88 ± 2.53 | Tay <i>et al.</i> ⁸ | Indentation |

Supplemental Table 1: Reported values of tissue stiffness

AFM: Atomic Force Microscopy; MRE: Magnetic Resonance Elastography

*Values were reported as shear modulus (G), which is related to the Young's Modulus (E) by E=3G, for a poisson ratio of 0.5.

[†]Values have been adjusted by a correction factor of approximately 2-3 required for this technique⁹.

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