

## **Complete Human Penile Scaffold for Composite Tissue Engineering: Organ Decellularization and Characterization**

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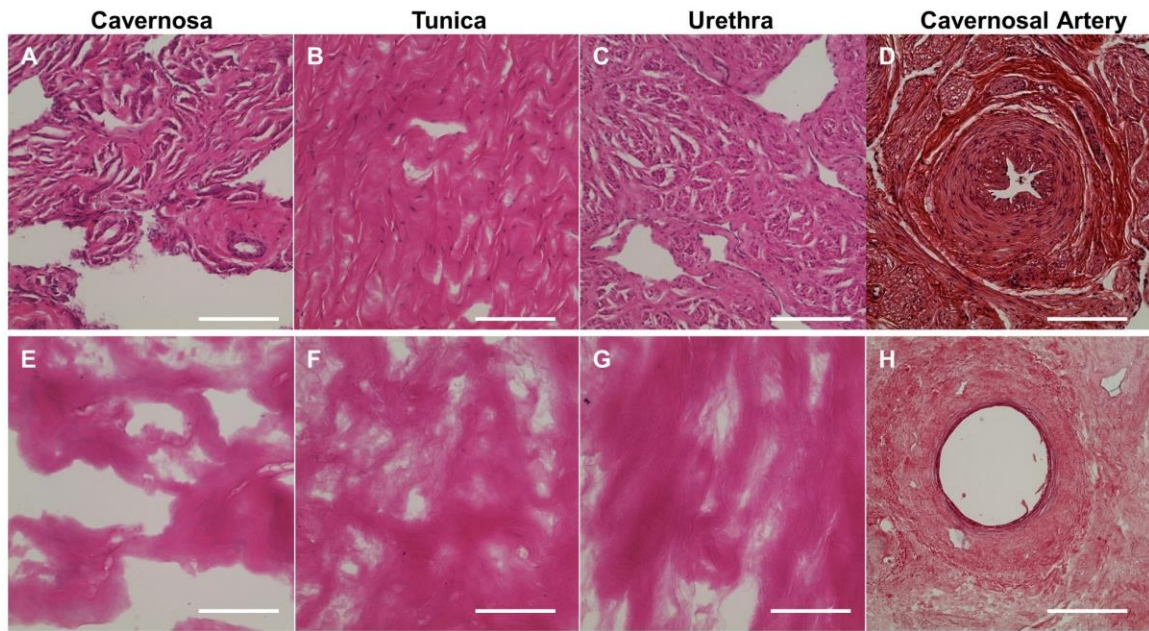
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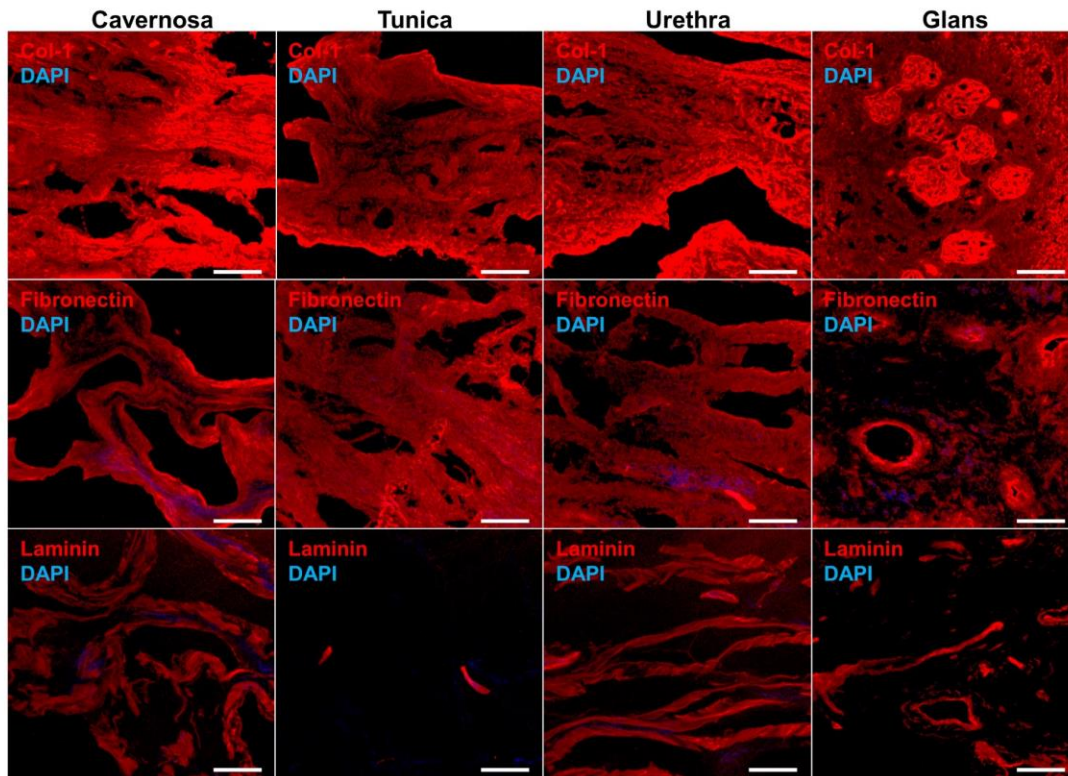
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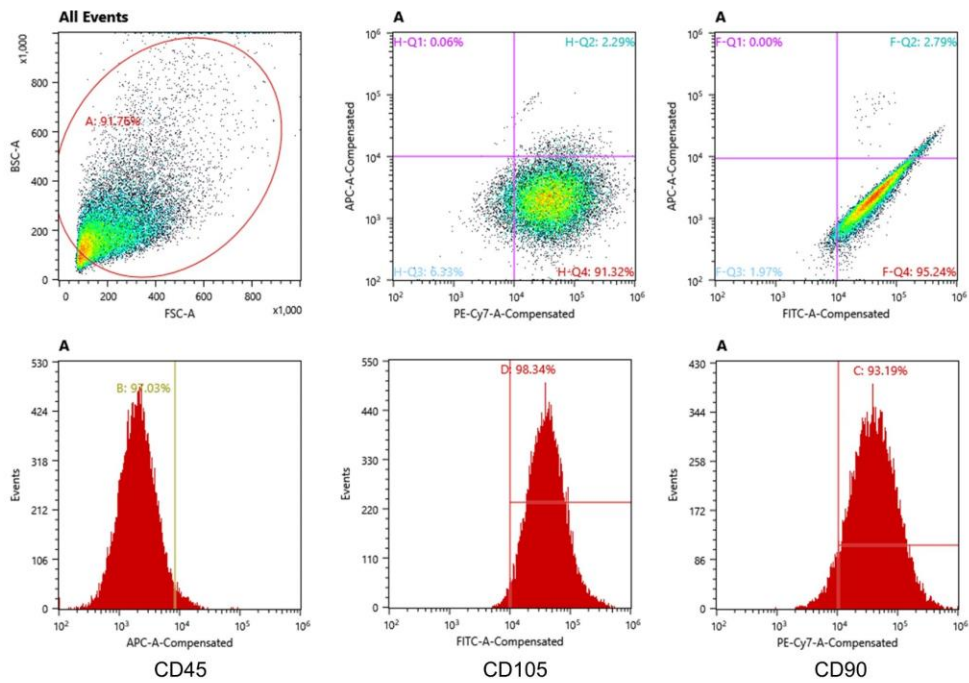
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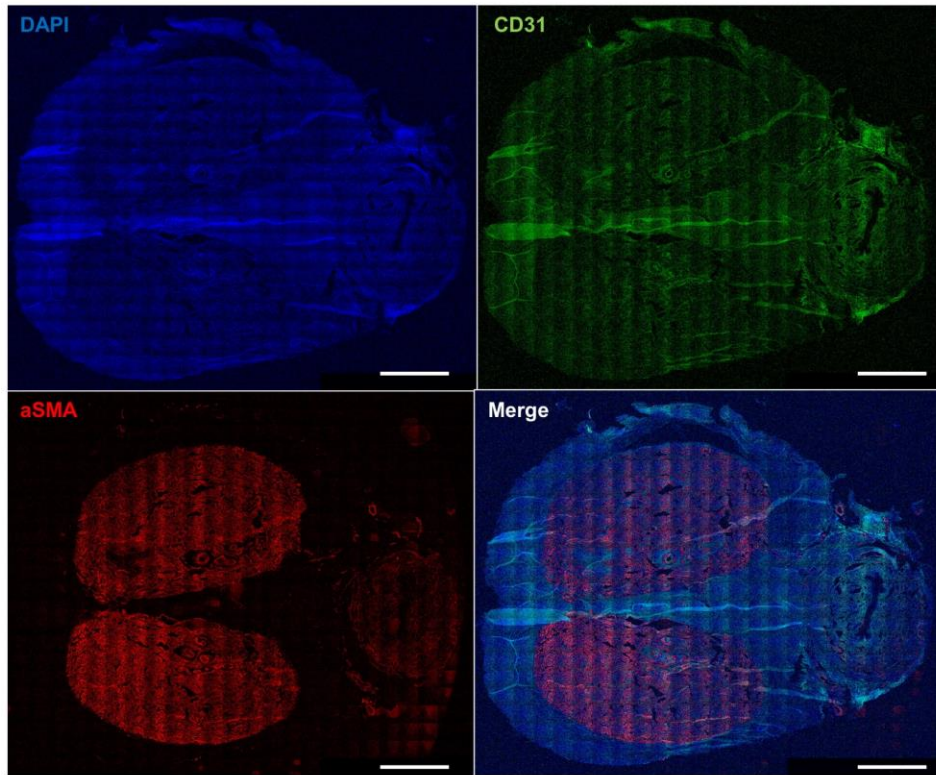
**Supplementary Figure 1. H&E staining for characterization of decellularization across each anatomical unit. (A-D) before and (E-H) after decellularization in cavernosa, tunica, urethra and cavernosal artery respectively. Scale bar:200 $\mu$ m.**



**Supplementary Figure 2. Immunofluorescence staining of decellularized penile scaffold across each anatomical unit.** Immunofluorescent staining of ECM proteins (Collagen-1, Fibronectin and Laminin) after decellularization in the cavernosa, tunica albuginea, urethra, and glans. Scale bar:100 $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Flow cytometry of ADSC cells used for scaffold reseeding.** Flow cytometry data showed that SVFs obtained from human adipose tissue were negative for CD45 (97.03%) and positive for CD105 (98.34%) and CD90 (93.19%).



**Supplementary Figure 4. Immunofluorescent staining of cross section of whole penis.** Immunofluorescent staining of cross section of native penis tissue with endothelial cell marker (CD31) and smooth muscle cell marker (aSMA). Scale bar: 5mm.