

Supporting Information

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Functional Trachea Reconstruction Using 3D-Bioprinted Native-Like Tissue Architecture Based on Designable Tissue-Specific Bioinks

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Figure S1. A) ¹H NMR spectra of methacryloyl-modified polymers of **GelMA**, **CSMA**, **ACMMA**, **HAMA**, and **ADMMA**, as well as **8-PEG-NHS**. B) XPS analyses of interfacial bonding with or without **8-PEG-NHS** treatment on **GelMA** gel surface.



Figure S2. A-D) The GAG and collagen contents of GCC and HPD hydrogels compared to native cartilage and dermal tissue.



Figure S3. A-B) The relationships between 365-nm LED intensity (light irradiation time: 30 s) and photocuring thicknesses of GCC (A) and HPD (B) hydrogels.



Figure S4. A, B) SEM images of **G**, **GC**, and **GCC** gels (A); **H**, **HP**, and **HPD** gels (B). C, D) Swelling (C) and degradation (D) behaviors of the hydrogels with different compositions.



Figure S5. A-F) The printing parameters evaluation of GCC (A-C) and HPD (D-F) bioinks, such as printing speed, pressure, and nozzle size.



Figure S6. The complex 3D-printed tissue equivalents, such as auricle, meniscus, and trachea with real human tissue-matching sizes.



Figure S7. Histological examinations of H&E and safranin-O (SO) staining of the regenerated trachea showing the regions of cartilage and vascularized fibrous rings after 2, 4, 6, and 8 weeks post-implantation *in vivo*. Blue arrows represent the nondegraded hydrogels; red arrows represent the new blood vessels.



Figure S8. Histological examinations of H&E, safranin-O (SO), Masson's trichrome (MT), type II collagen (COL II), and CD31 staining (the longitudinal section) of the regenerated trachea, the native trachea, and the regenerated cartilage tube at 8 weeks post-implantation.



Figure S9. Histological examinations of H&E, safranin-O (SO), and type II collagen (COL II) staining (the transverse section) of the regenerated trachea and the cartilage tube at 8 weeks post-implantation.



Figure S10. A-B) The nonlinear elastic properties of tensile (A) and stress relaxation (B) curves of the regenerated and native trachea. RT: regenerated trachea.



Figure S11. Interfacial histology of the regenerated cartilage-to-vascularized fibrous tissue-tocartilage (RC-RVF-RC) region and the regenerated trachea-to-native trachea (RT-NT) region. RC: regenerated cartilage; RVF: regenerated vascularized fibrous tissue; RT: regenerated trachea. NT: native trachea. IF: interface.

Video S1. Video showing the photo-crosslinking processes of **GCC** and **HPD** hydrogels, as well as the interfacial integration between these two hydrogels.

Video S2. Video showing mechanical performance of the 3D-printed CVFIT.

Video S3. Video showing lightsheet images for visualizing cell distributions in the 3Dbioprinted **CVFIT**.

Video S4. Video showing compression-resistance of the regenerated 3D-bioprinted **CVFIT** at 4 and 8 weeks post-implantation *in vivo*.

Video S5. Video showing lateral stretchability of the regenerated 3D-bioprinted cartilage tube, regenerated 3D-bioprinted **CVFIT**, and the native trachea.

Video S6. Video showing the tracheoscopy examination of the *in situ* trachea reconstruction.