

Use of 3D-printing for the development of biodegradable antiplatelet materials for cardiovascular applications.

Juan Domínguez-Robles¹, Luis Diaz-Gomez², Emilia Utomo¹, Tingjun Shen¹, Camila J. Picco¹, Carmen Alvarez-Lorenzo², Angel Concheiro², Ryan F. Donnelly¹, Eneko Larrañeta^{1,*}

¹School of Pharmacy, Queen's University Belfast, 97 Lisburn Road, Belfast, BT9 7BL, UK; j.dominguezrobles@qub.ac.uk (J.D.R.); eutomo01@qub.ac.uk (E.U.); tshen03@qub.ac.uk (T.J.S.); c.picco@qub.ac.uk (C.J.P.); r.donnelly@qub.ac.uk (R.F.D.); e.larraneta@qub.ac.uk (E.L.).

²Departamento de Farmacología, Farmacia y Tecnología Farmacéutica, I+D Farma (GI-1645), Facultad de Farmacia, Health Research Institute of Santiago de Compostela (IDIS), Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, 15782 Santiago de Compostela, Spain; luis.diaz.gomez@usc.es (L.D.G.); carmen.alvarez.lorenzo@usc.es (C.A.L.); angel.concheiro@usc.es (A.C.).

*Correspondence: e.larraneta@qub.ac.uk

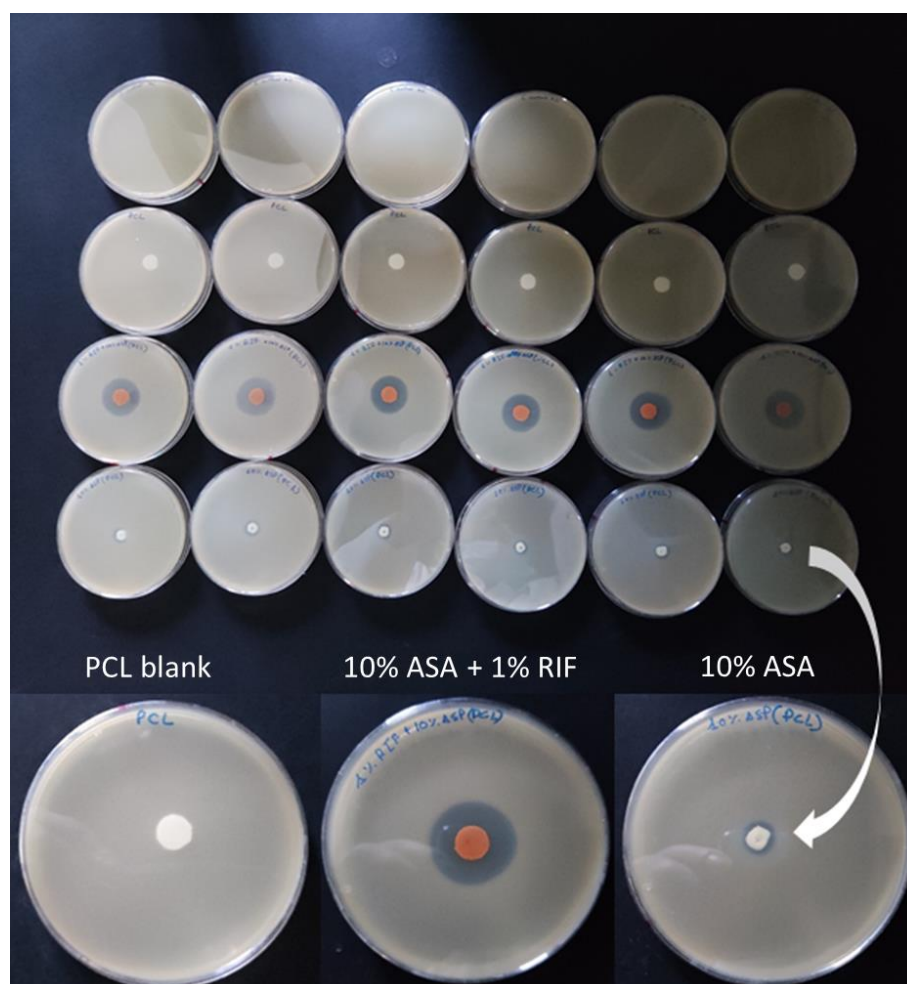


Figure S1. A picture showing the zones of inhibition for *S. aureus* in MH agar obtained using different 3D printed samples.