



## Flexdym<sup>™</sup>

Flexdym<sup>™</sup> is a block copolymer belonging to the styrene-ethylene-butylene-styrene family of thermoplastic elastomers, specifically designed for the fabrication of microfluidic devices and flexible scaffolds for biomedical applications. Flexdym<sup>™</sup> shares several characteristics with polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS): it is certified biocompatible (ISO 10993 parts 4, 5, 6, 10 & 11) and USP Class VI-compliant, exhibits higher hydrophilic stability, is optically transparent, and behaves as a soft elastomer. Additionally, it is resistant to the absorption of small molecules, such as drugs or growth factors.

## **Specifications**

| PARAMETER              | SPECIFICATION  |
|------------------------|--|
| Base component         | TPU elastomer  |
| Appearance             | Black filament                                       |
| Electrical resistivity | ~ 3.5 Ω/cm   |
| Printing temperature   | Print head: 245 - 250 °C<br>Bed platform: 50 - 60 °C |

### **Key properties**

#### **Biomechanical properties**

The elastomeric nature allows deformation even at high tensile strengths without fracturing, making it a suitable candidate for the engineering of tissues exposed to continuous mechanical loads

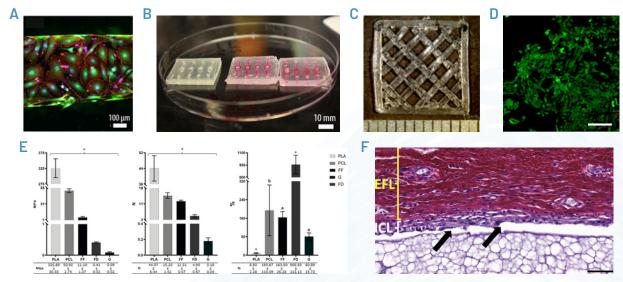
### **Electroconductive properties**

Provides moderate conductivity, enabling electrical stimulation in soft TE applications

### Cytocompatibility

Enhanced cell survival and adhesion in a non-cytotoxic environment

# **Supportive Material**



(A) Confocal microscope image of the grown endothelial cell monolayer stained with DAPI for nucleus (blue), GFP for cytoskeleton (green) and Phalloidin iFluor 594 for Actin fibers (red) [1]; (B) Open microfluidics to closed cell culture under flow, showing microchannels filled with 1 mM rhodamine B and then closed for perfusion assay [1]; (C) Macroscopic images of Flexdym<sup>TM</sup> 3D-printed scaffolds [2]; (D) Live/Dead assay of Flexdym<sup>TM</sup> scaffolds seeded with SK-N-AS cells after 7 days in culture. Scale bar 100 µm [2]; (E) Tensile test results of PLA, PCL, Filaflex, Flexdym<sup>TM</sup> and GelMA: from left to right, Young's modulus (Mpa), charge at fracture (N), and strain at fracture (%)[2]; (F) Picrosirius staining of *in vivo* samples of Flexdym<sup>TM</sup> showing an external fibrotic layer (EFL) and an inner cellular layer (ICL). The black arrows indicate syncytial formations. Scale bar: 50 µm [2].

### References

[1] Salmon et al., Engineering Reports, 2021;3:e12361.

[2] Etayo-Escanilla et al., Polymers, 2024;16(10), 1426.

### Intended use

Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures or for administration to humans.

### Shelf life

The product remains stable when stored and handled according to the recommended conditions.

### Storage conditions

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a dry, well-ventilated area, protected from atmospheric agents.

Recommended storage temperature: Below 40 °C.

### **Printing protocol**

3D printing protocol can be downloaded from our website. Scan the QR code to reach the product webpage.



v1.0