

In a study, both [U118](#) cell and [GSC23](#) cell exhibited good printability and [cell proliferation](#). Compared with 3D-U118, 3D-GSC23 had a greater ability to form cell [spheroids](#), to secrete [VEGFA](#), and to form tubule-like structures in vitro. More importantly, 3D-GSC23 cells had a greater power to transdifferentiate into functional [endothelial cells](#), and [blood vessels](#) composed of [tumor cells](#) with an abnormal endothelial phenotype was observed in vivo. In summary, 3D bioprinted [hydrogel scaffold](#) provided a suitable [tumor microenvironment](#) (TME) for glioma cells and GSCs. This bioprinted model supported a novel TME for the research of glioma cells, especially GSCs in glioma vascularization and therapeutic targeting of [tumor angiogenesis](#) ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Wang X, Li X, Ding J, et al. 3D bioprinted glioma microenvironment for glioma vascularization [published online ahead of print, 2020 Aug 10]. J Biomed Mater Res A. 2020;10.1002/jbm.a.37082. doi:10.1002/jbm.a.37082

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