

NTU Singapore scientists turn pollen into 3D printing ink for biomedical applications

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Scientists at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore ([NTU Singapore](#)) have found a way to use sunflower pollen to develop a [3D printing](#) ink material that could be used to fabricate parts useful for tissue engineering, toxicity testing and drug delivery.

This pollen-derived ink is able to hold its shape when deposited onto a surface, making it a viable alternative to current inks used for 3D printing in the

biomedical field (also known as bioprinting). Such inks are usually soft and delicate, making it a challenge to retain the final product's desired 3D shape and structure as the bioprinter deposits the ink layer by layer.

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