Supporting Information

Stable and Self-healable LbL Coating with Antibiofilm Efficacy Based on Alkylated Polyethyleneimine Micelles

Qianqian Wang,† Lin Wang,† Lingling Gao, a Luofeng Yu, a Wei Feng, a Nian Liu, a Miao Xu, a Xiaozhou Li, b Peng Li, a,c, and Wei Huang* a,c

a Key Laboratory of Flexible Electronics (KLOFE) and Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), Jiangsu National Synergetic Innovation Center for Advanced Materials (SICAM), Nanjing Tech University (Nanjing Tech), Nanjing 211816, China

b College of Chemistry & Pharmacy, Northwest A&F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China

c Shaanxi Institute of Flexible Electronics (SIFE) & Xi’an Institute of Biomedical Materials and Engineering (IBME), Northwestern Polytechnical University (NPU), 127 West Youyi Road, Xi’an 710072, China
Figure S1. Structure of PEI (a) and DPEI (b), $^1$H NMR of PEI and DPEI (c).
Figure S2. UV-vis transmittance spectra of PEI and DPEI solution at the same concentration (1 mg/mL).
Figure S3. UV-vis absorption (a) and transmission spectra (b) of (DPEI/PAA)*n, the transmission spectra of (DPEI/PAA)*59.5 and (PEI/PAA)*59.5 (c).
Figure S4. Surface topography of blank silicone (a), (DPEI/PAA)*59.5 (b), (DPEI/PAA)*60 (c), (PEI/PAA)*59.5 (d), and (PEI/PAA)*60 coatings (e), and the thickness of (DPEI/PAA)*59.5 coating (f). The scale bar is 10 μm.
Figure S5. The weight changes of LbL assembled coatings with increasing cycle numbers of (DPEI/PAA)*ₙ coating (a) and (PEI/PAA)*ₙ coating (b).