Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry B.

Supporting Information

Coumarin-grafted blue-emitting fluorescent alginate as a valuable tool for biomedical applications

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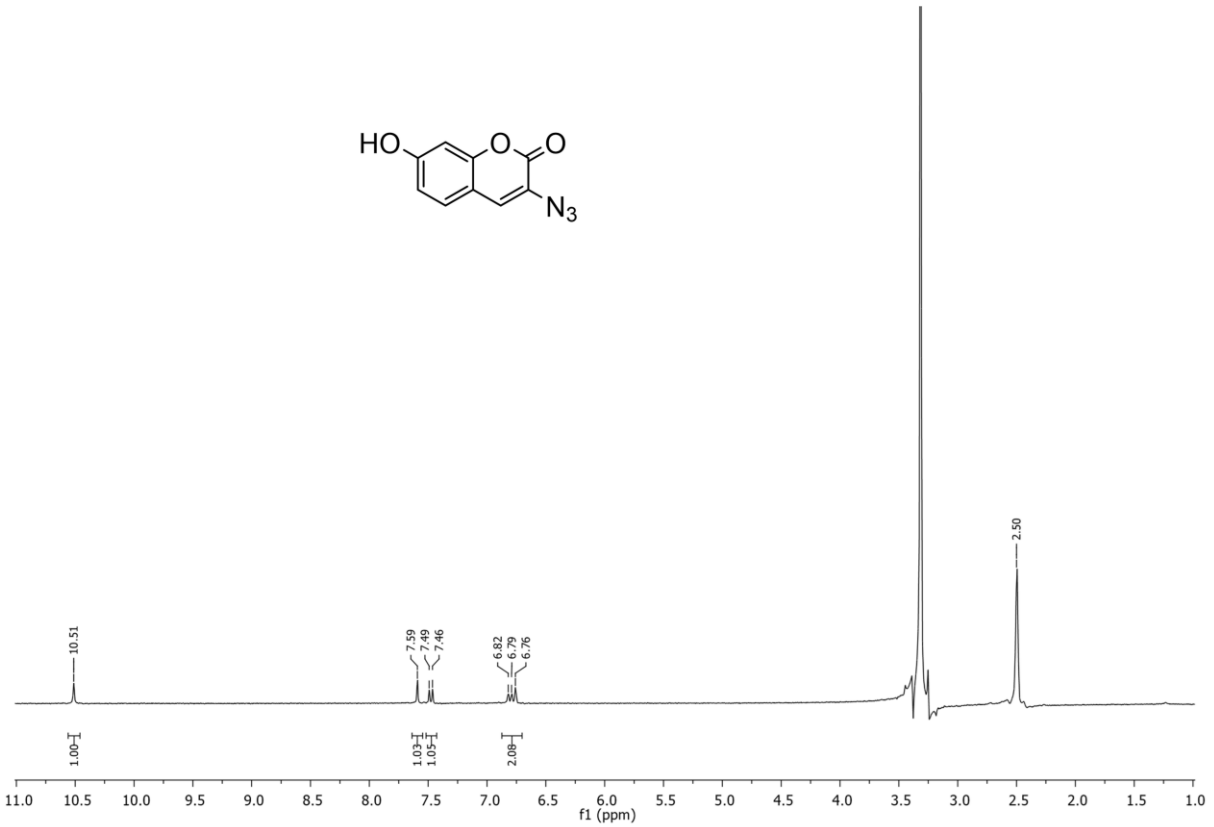

Figure S1. ^{1}H-NMR spectrum of compound **AzOH** (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO).

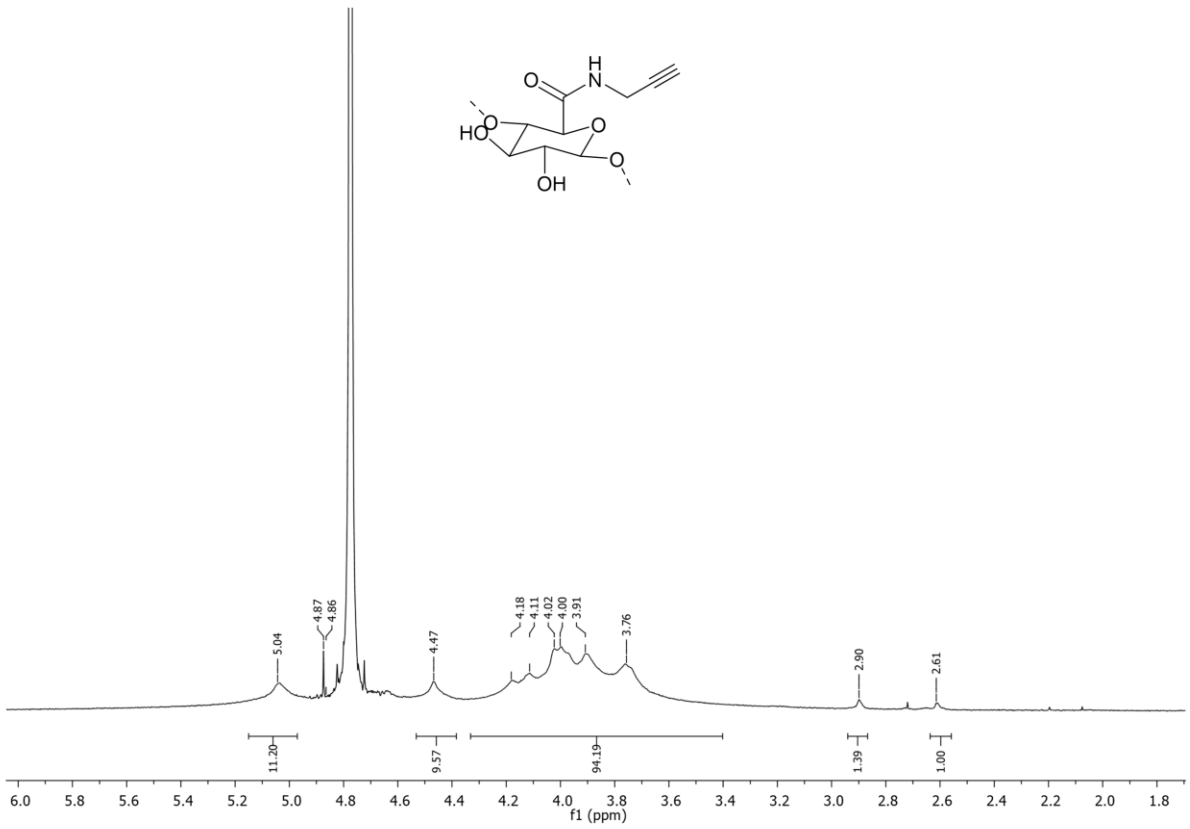

Figure S2. ^{1}H-NMR spectrum of compound **AlgPa010** (400 MHz, D_2O).

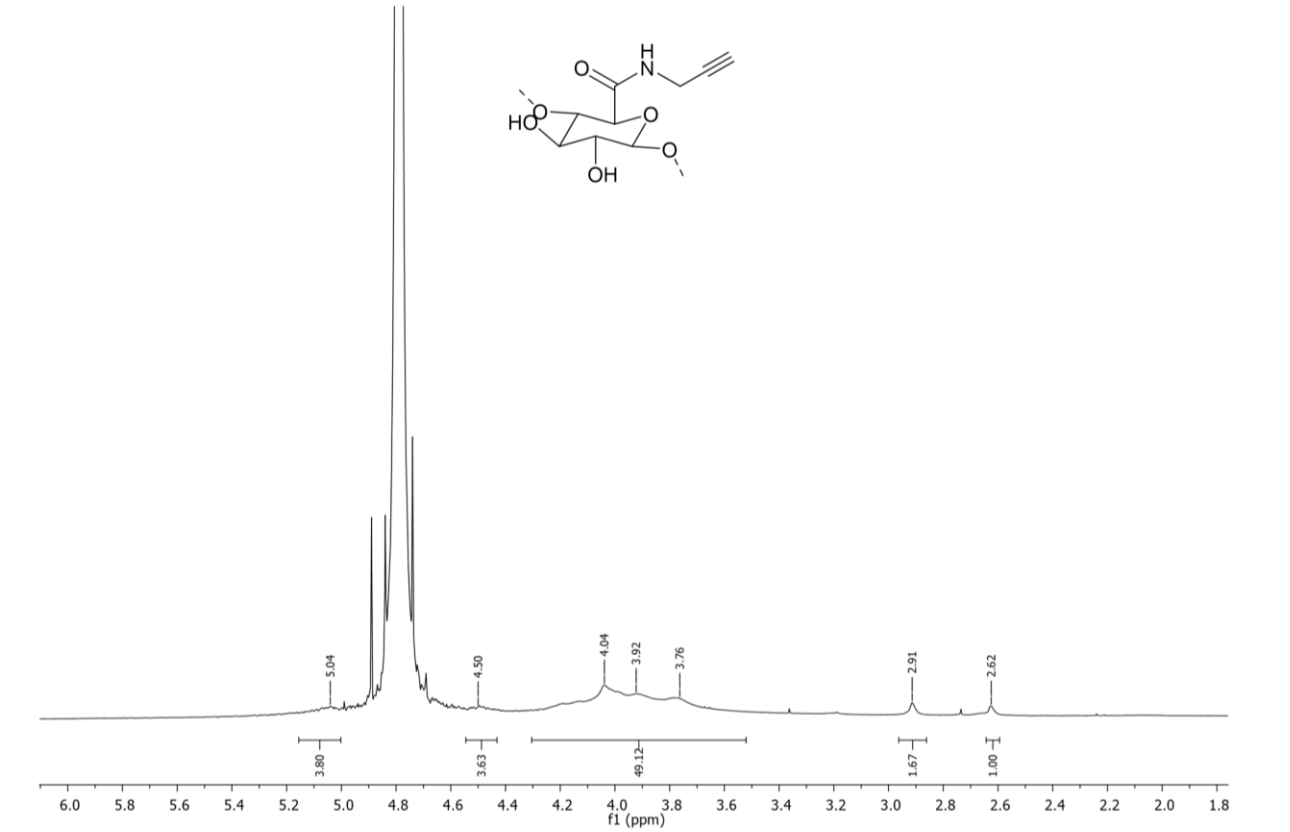

Figure S3. ^{1}H-NMR spectrum of compound **AlgPa025** (400 MHz, D_2O).

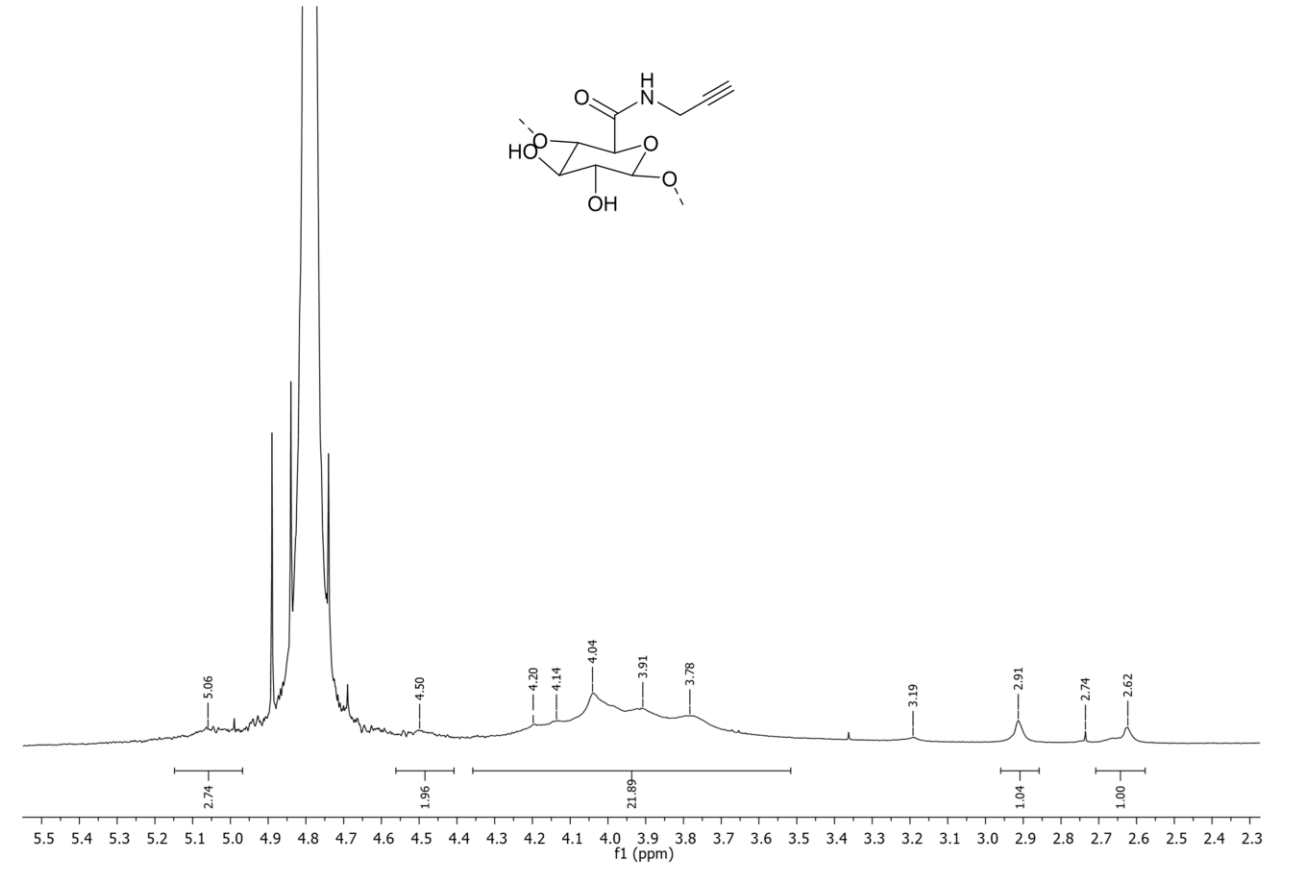

Fig S4. ^{1}H-NMR spectrum of compound **AlgPa050** (400 MHz, D_2O).

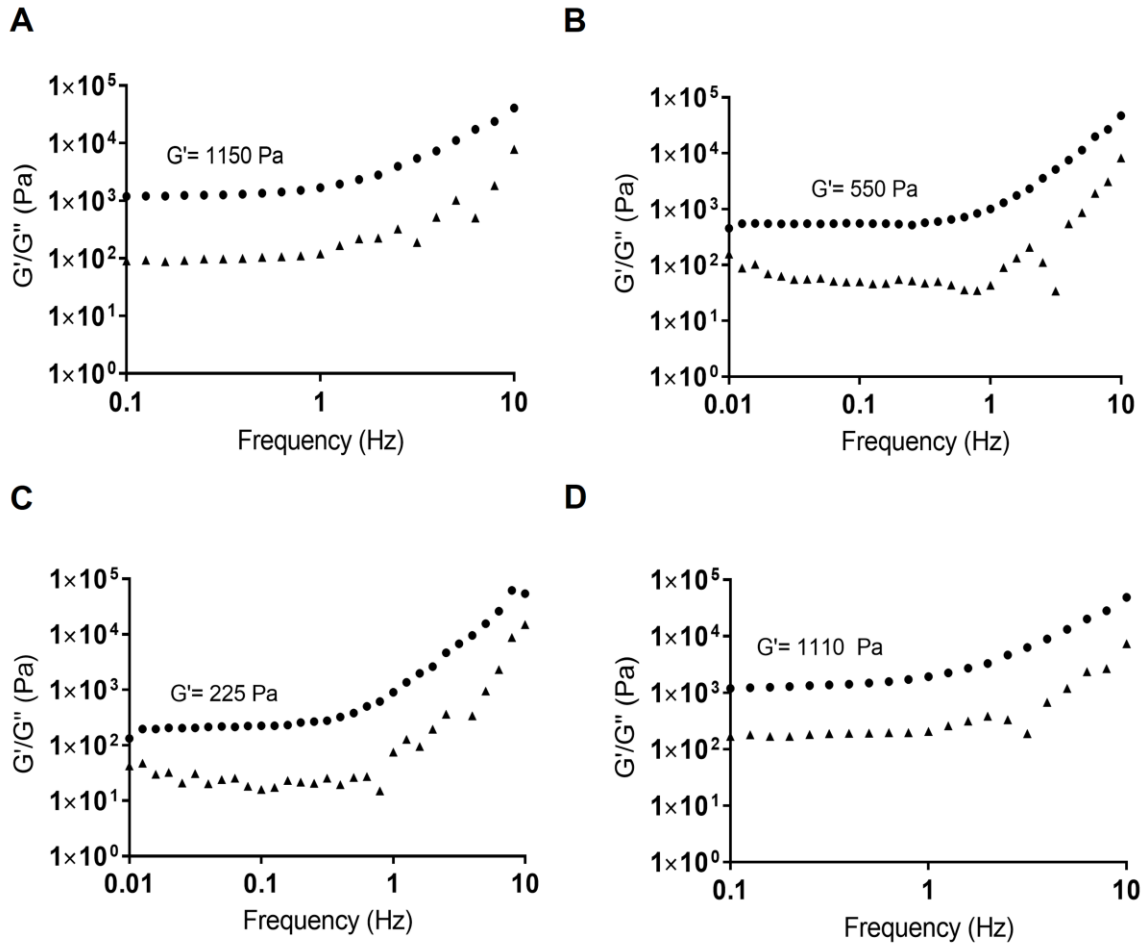

Figure S5. Frequency-sweep amplitude tests of unmodified alginate (A), 1 wt% **AlgFL005** (B), 1 wt% **AlgFL010** (C) and 2wt% **AlgFL010** (D) hydrogel discs. G' (●) and G'' (▲) are storage and loss moduli, respectively.

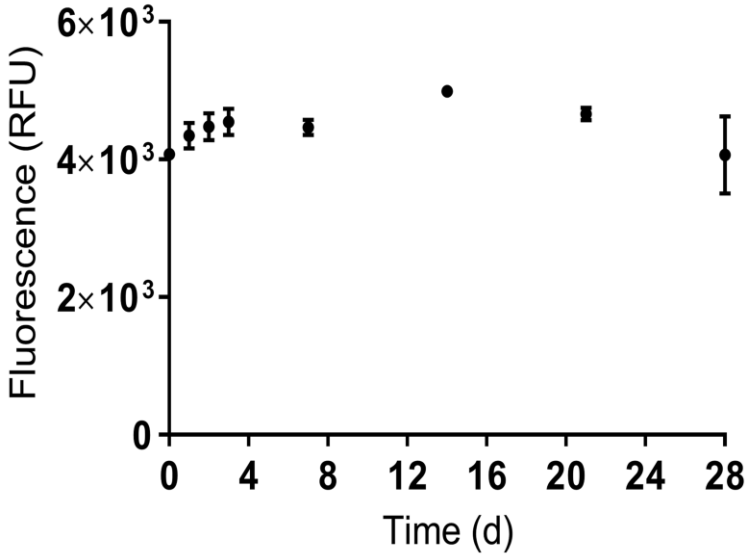

Figure S6. Fluorescence of a 0.02 mM **AzOH** solution in 3:1 H_2O: t-BuOH incubated at 37 ºC along 28 days.

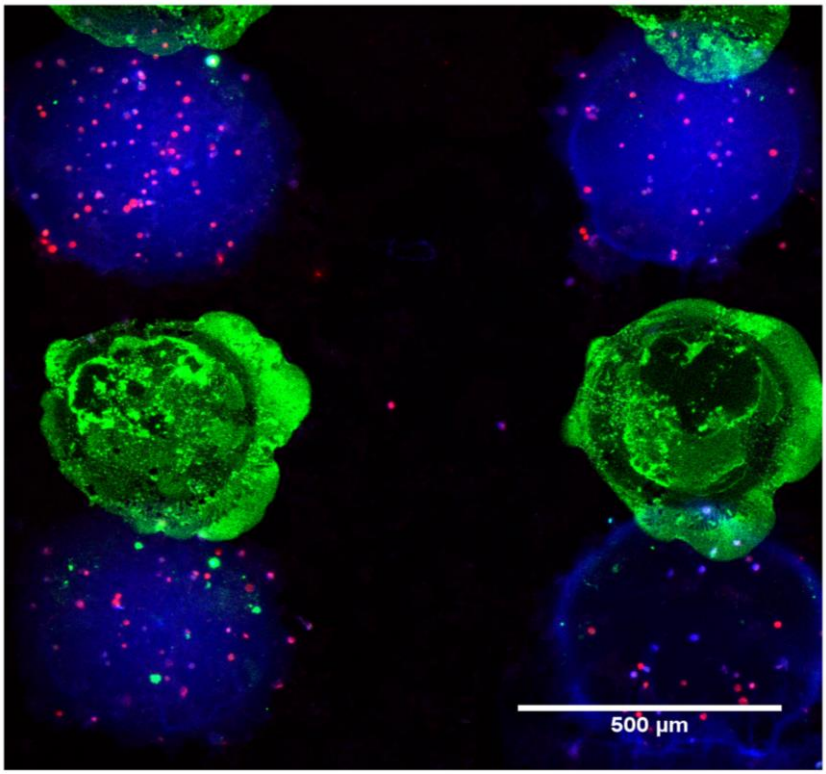

Figure S7. The fluorescence of the **AlgFL010** hydrogel spots (blue) allowed to track their position relatively to the pre-spotted FITC-PLL spots (green), which was crucial in optimising the printing parameters of the 3D microarray