

Biologically inspired membrane design with heparin-like interface: prolonged blood coagulant, inhibited complement activation, and bioartificial liver related cell proliferation

Shengqiang Nie,^{ab1} Min Tang,^{ab1} Chong (Sage) Cheng,^{*ab} Zehua Yin,^{ab} Lingren Wang,^{ab} Shudong Sun,^{ab} Changsheng Zhao,^{*ab}

^a College of Polymer Science and Engineering, State Key Laboratory of Polymer Materials Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, People's Republic of China

^b National Engineering Research Center for Biomaterials, Sichuan University, Chengdu 6101064, People's Republic of China

**Corresponding author. Tel.: +86-28-85400453; fax: +86-28-85405402. E-mail: sagecheng@163.com, zhaochsh70@163.com, zhaochsh70@scu.edu.cn*

¹ These two authors contribute equally to this work.

Supporting Information

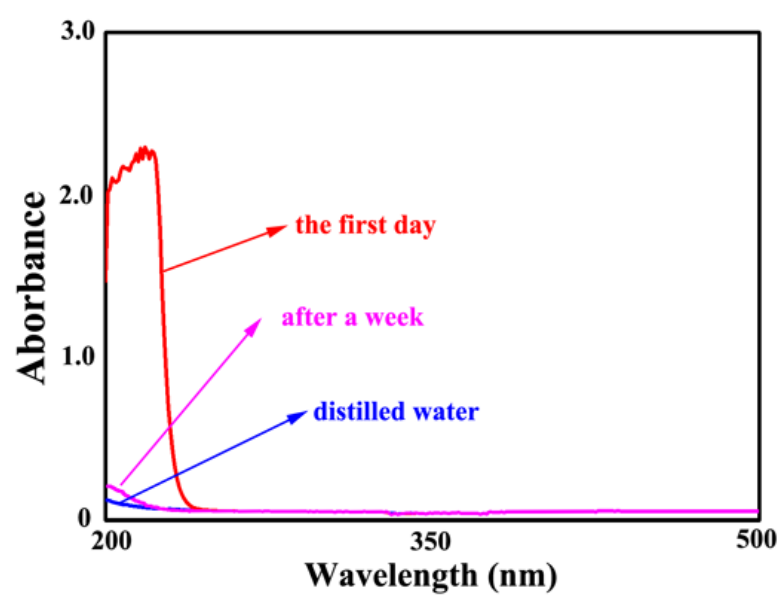


Fig. S1 The UV-Vis spectra of the water solutions used for the immersion of the membranes before and after a week.

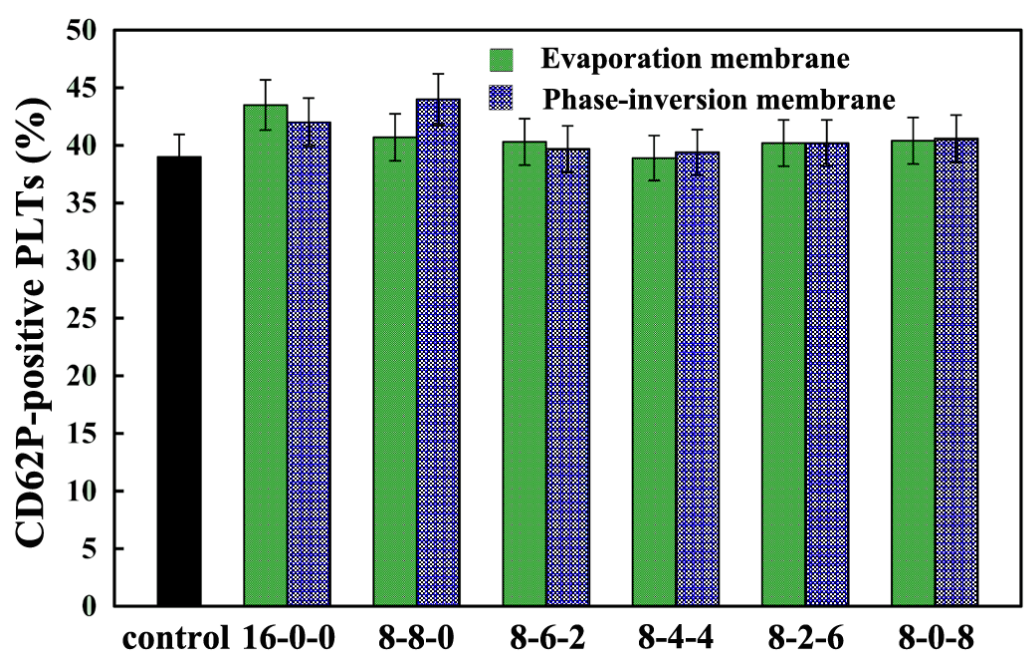


Fig. S2 CD62p-positive platelets (PLTs) expression for the membranes in whole blood incubated for 2 h. The results are expressed as means $\pm$ SD (n = 3).

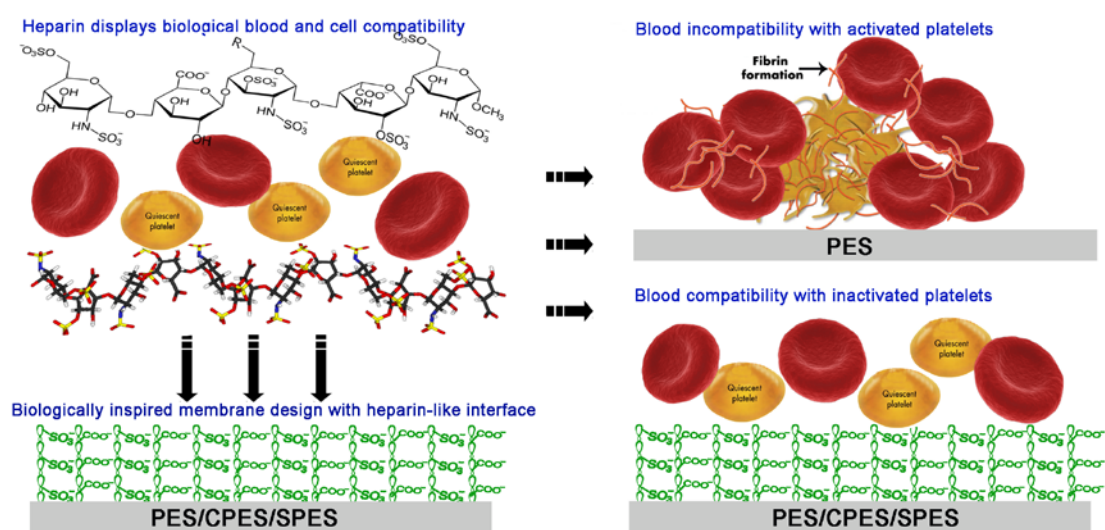


Fig. S3. A cartoon representation of suggested heparin inspired membrane interface design (left); and the PES and PES/CPES/SPES induced activation/inactivation of red cells and quiescent platelets when blood was exposed to the membrane surface.