Supplementary Information

For

Antimicrobial coatings against biofilm formation: the unexpected balance between

antifouling and bactericidal behavior

Zhi Xiang Voo^a, Majad Khan^a, Qingxing Xu^a, Karthikeyan Narayanan^a, Brandon W.J. Ng^a, Raidah Bte Ahmad^a, James L. Hedrick^{b,*} and Yi Yan Yang^{a,*}

^a Institute of Bioengineering and Nanotechnology (IBN), 31 Biopolis Way, The Nanos, #04-01.

Singapore 138669.

^b IBM Almaden Research Center, 650 Harry Road, San Jose, CA 95120, USA

Corresponding Authors: J.L.H. (hedrick@us.ibm.com), Y.Y.Y. (yyyang@ibn.a-star.edu.sg)



2.4k-[MTC-FPM]8-[MTC-OBnCl]78



2.4k-[MTC-M]6-[MTC-OBnCl]77





2.4k-[MTC-FPM]8



Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectra of polymers 2.4k-MC (protected-a; deprotected-b; quaternized-c) and 2.4k-M (protected-d; deprotected-e).



Figure S2. GPC traces of 2.4k-MC, 2.4k-M, 10k-MC and 10k-M before and after deprotection.



Figure S3. CMC measurements of the various non-cationic and cationic polymers in aqueous solution.





Figure S4. XPS characterization. (a) XPS wide-scan spectra of pristine, thiol-functionalized and polymer-coated silicone rubber surfaces; (b) High-resolution S2p spectra of pristine, thiol-functionalized and polymer-coated surfaces.



Figure S5. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) measurement of polymers containing a cationic polycarbonate block against *S. aureus* (**a**) and *E. coli* (**b**) in solution.



Figure S6. Antibacterial activity of various coatings in solution against *S. aureus* and *E. coli*. Viable colony counts (CFU·ml⁻¹) of *S. aureus* and *E. coli* in solution that was in contact with pristine, thiol-functionalized silicone rubber surface and the surfaces coated with the polymers.



Figure S7. Metabolic activity of *S. aureus* (a) and *E. coli* (b) fouled on the pristine silicone rubber surface and various polymer-coated surfaces after 24 hours of incubation, analyzed by XTT and Cell Titer-Blue[®] Assay analyses, respectively.



Figure S8. Prevention of protein fouling. Study of protein fouling on uncoated and coated PDMS surfaces *via* observation of BSA-FITC using fluorescence microscopy (**a**) and spectroscopy (**b**).



Figure S9. Prevention of platelet adhesion. FE-SEM images of blood platelets on uncoated and polymer-coated PDMS surfaces.



Figure S10. Hemolytic activity of uncoated and polymer-coated surfaces against rat red blood cells.