

# Cross-linked Nanofilms for Tunable Permeability Control in a Composite Microdomain System

*AUTHOR NAMES.*

*Aniket Biswas,<sup>a</sup> Ashvin T. Nagaraja,<sup>a</sup> Yil-Hwan You,<sup>b</sup> Jason R. Roberts,<sup>a</sup> Michael J. McShane<sup>a,b,\*</sup>*

*AUTHOR ADDRESS.*

<sup>a</sup>Department of Biomedical Engineering, <sup>b</sup>Department of Materials Science and Engineering,  
Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, United States.

## **Corresponding Author**

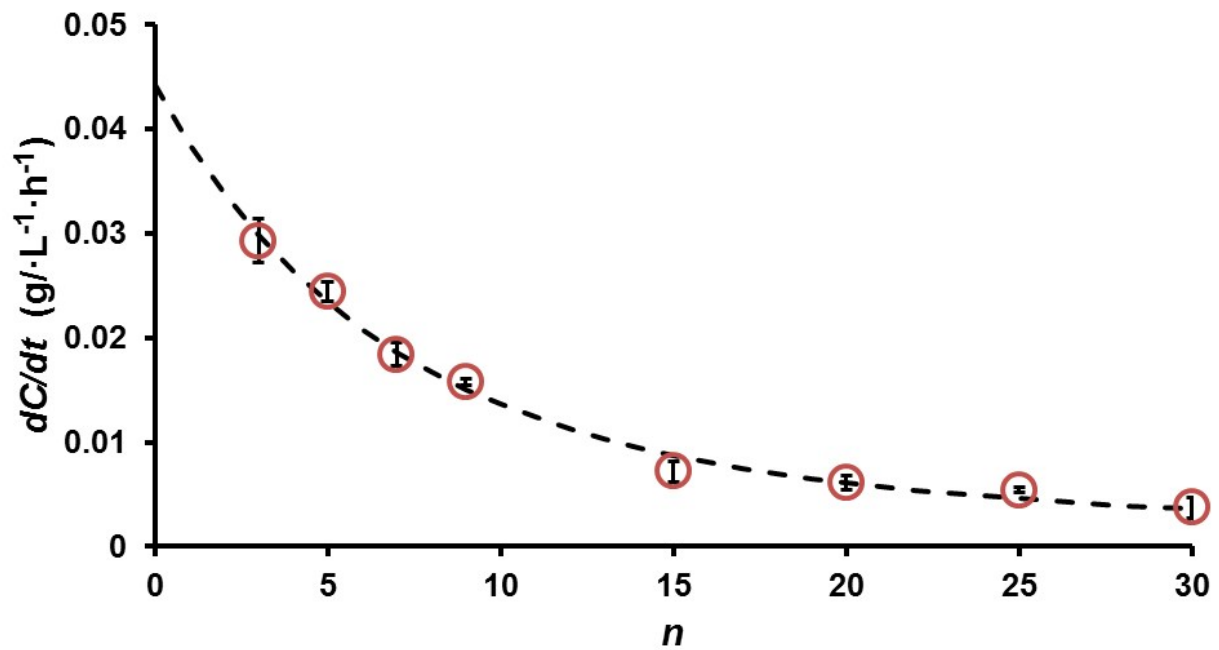
Michael J. McShane, Ph.D.

Phone: 979-845-7941

FAX: 979-845-4450

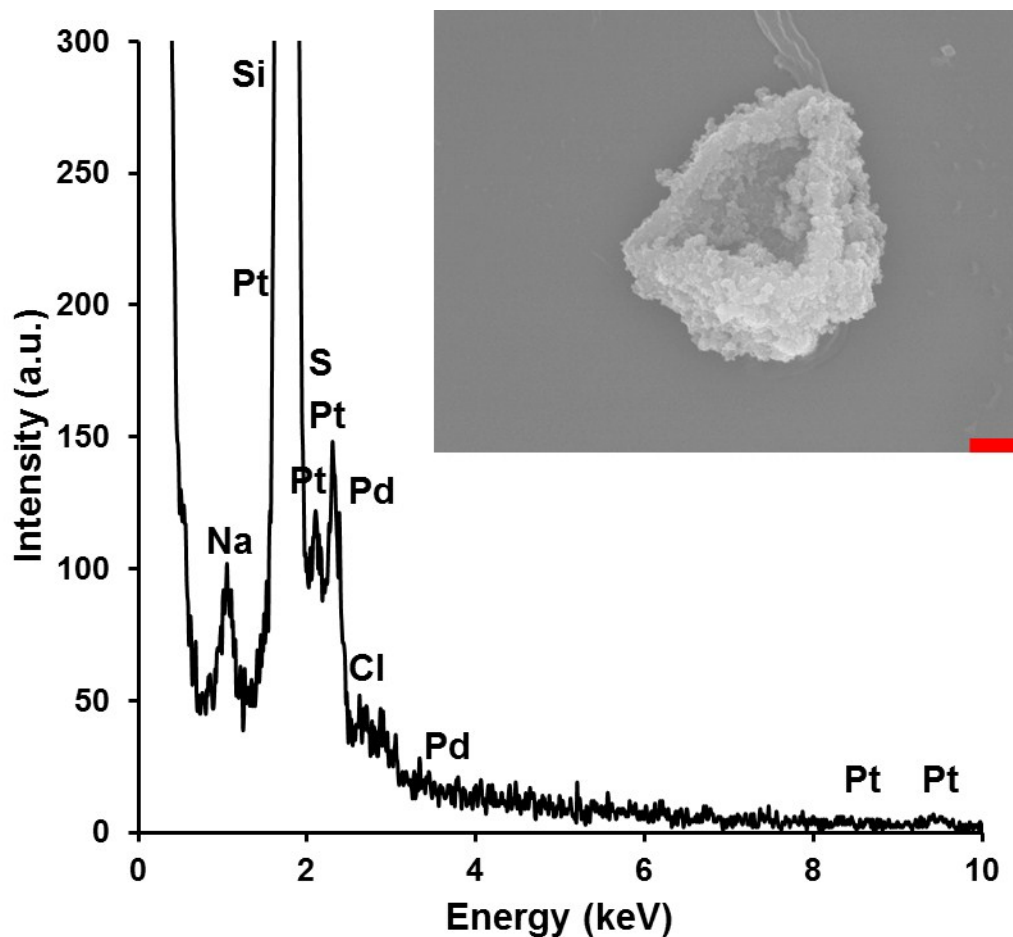
\*[mcs Shane@tamu.edu](mailto:mcs Shane@tamu.edu)

### Glucose permeation rates of non-cross-linked bilayers



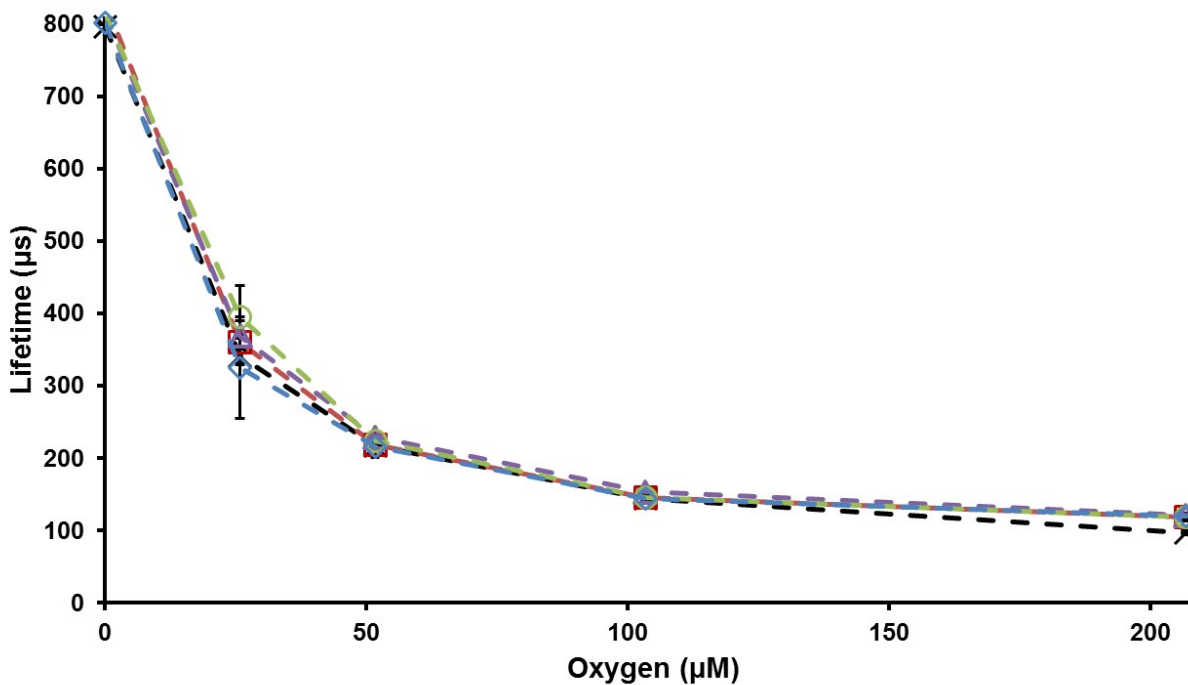
**Figure S1.** The glucose permeation rate ( $dC/dt$ ) through PAH/PSS bilayers composed of non-cross-linked PSS-[PDADMAC/PSS]<sub>5</sub>-[PAH/PSS]<sub>*n*</sub> (red  $\circ$ ). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals for three separate nanofilm constructs.

## Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS) spectra



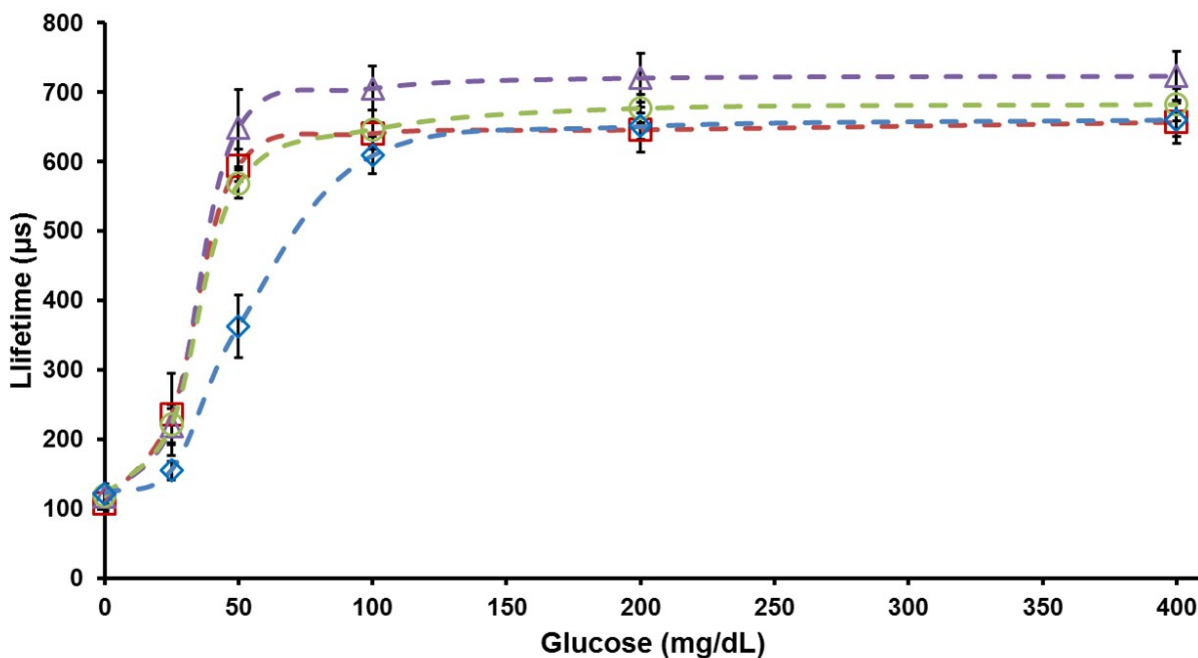
**Figure S2.** Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS) spectra for sputter coated (4nm of palladium/platinum) cross-linked [PDADMAC/PSS]<sub>5</sub>-[PAH/PSS]<sub>9</sub> microcapsule samples, prepared on silicon substrates. Absence of calcium in the spectra confirms complete dissolution of CaCO<sub>3</sub>. Platinum, palladium, and silicon peaks result from the silicon substrate and the sputter-coated film.

### Non-normalized average lifetime data from oxygen quenching experiments

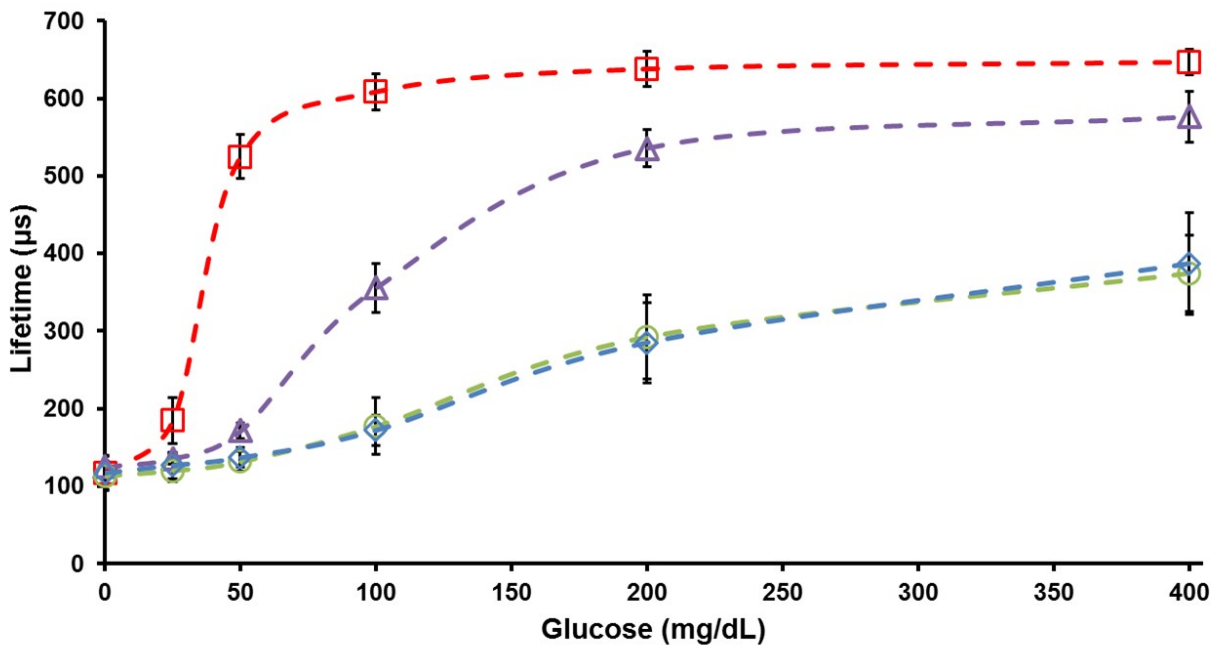


**Figure S3.** Lifetime against varying oxygen concentrations for MPAC hydrogels containing micro domains bound by different nanofilm architectures. The cross-linked nanofilm architectures are represented by  $[\text{PDADMAC/PSS}]_5\text{-}[\text{PAH/PSS}]_n$  where  $n = 3$  (red  $\square$ ),  $n = 5$  (purple  $\Delta$ ),  $n = 7$  (green  $\circ$ ),  $n = 9$  (blue  $\diamond$ ) and uncross-linked nanofilm architecture  $[\text{PDADMAC/PSS}]_5\text{-}[\text{PAH/PSS}]_9$  (black  $\times$ ). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals for three separate MPAC hydrogels. The dashed lines are provided only as a guide to the eyes.

### Non-normalized average lifetime data during glucose challenges



**Figure S4.** Non-normalized sensor response curves of MPACS containing non-cross-linked [PDADMAC/PSS]<sub>5</sub>-[PAH/PSS]<sub>n</sub> nanofilm bounded micro domains. *n* = 3 (red □), *n* = 5 (purple Δ), *n* = 7 (green ○) and *n* = 9 (blue ◇). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals for three separate MPAC hydrogels. The dashed lines are provided only as a guide to the eyes. These values were normalized to the maximum lifetime and reported as the response curve in Figure 5A.



**Figure S5.** Non normalized sensor response curves of MPACs containing cross-linked [PDADMAC/PSS]<sub>5</sub>-[PAH/PSS]<sub>n</sub> nanofilm bounded micro domains.  $n = 3$  ( red  $\square$  ),  $n = 5$  ( purple  $\Delta$  ),  $n = 7$  ( green  $\circ$  ) and  $n = 9$  ( blue  $\diamond$  ). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals for three separate MPAC hydrogels. The dashed lines are provided only as a guide to the eyes. These values were normalized to the maximum lifetime and reported as the response curves in Figure 5B.