

Supporting information

Hierarchical thermoplastic rippled nanostructures regulate Schwann Cell adhesion, morphology and spatial organization

Cecilia Masciullo ^{a,#}, Rossana Dell'Anna ^{c,#}, Ilaria Tonazzini ^{a,b}, Roman Böttger ^d, Giancarlo Pepponi ^c and Marco Cecchini ^{a,*}.

^a NEST, Scuola Normale Superiore and Istituto Nanoscienze-CNR, Piazza San Silvestro 12, 56127 Pisa, Italy;

^b Fondazione Umberto Veronesi; Piazza Velasca 5, Milano, Italy;

^c Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Centre for Materials and Microsystems, Micro Nano Facility, Via Sommarive 18, 38123 Trento, Italy;

^d Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf, Institute of Ion Beam Physics and Materials Research, Bautzner Landstraße 400, 01328 Dresden, Germany.

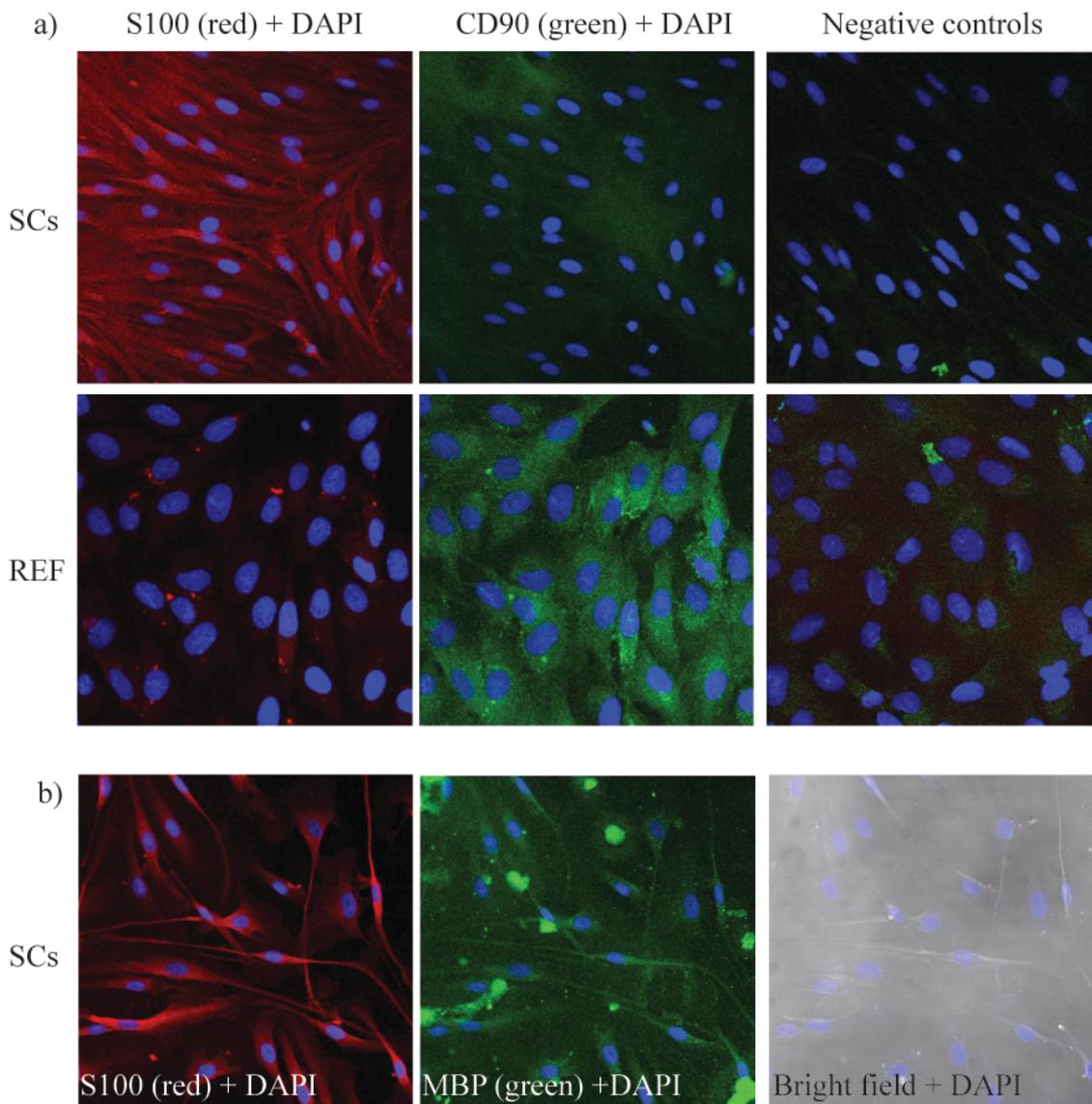


Figure S1. a) Confocal images of SCs (**first row**) and rat embryonic fibroblasts REF (**second row**) cultured for 4 days and immuno-stained for S100 (red, *first column*; specific SC marker) or CD90 (green, *second column*; specific fibroblast marker); all the samples (run and processed in parallel) were also stained for nuclei (blue; by DAPI). SC cultures showed specific S100 signal and no fibroblast contamination (CD90 negative); as positive control, REF fibroblasts showed no S100 staining and specific fibroblast CD90 signal. Negative control experiments were also performed on SCs (*first row, last column*) and REF fibroblasts (*second row, last column*), incubating cells without the primary antibodies (but in presence of DAPI): staining was absent on sections that were incubated in such a solution (images show merged green and red channels). **b)** Confocal representative images of SCs immuno-stained for MBP (Abcam ab62631, 1:500; green) and S100 (red), with DAPI. Scale bar: 50 μm .

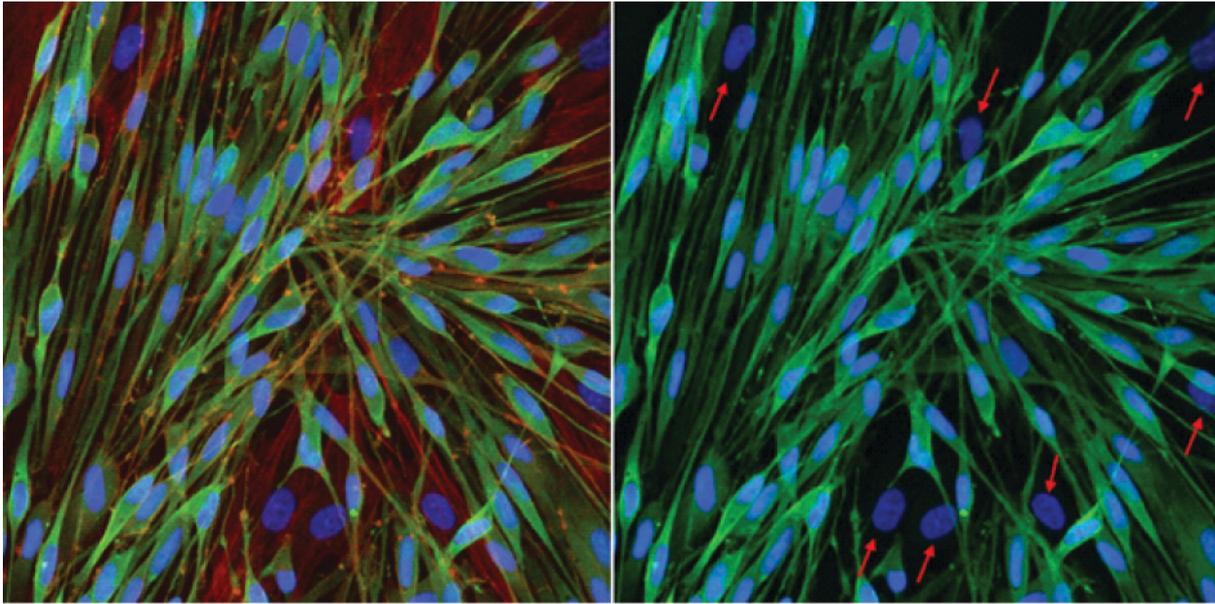


Figure S2. Representative confocal image of SCs before immunodepletion on Flat Pet substrate; SCs were immuno-stained for S100 (green; specific SC marker) and actin fibers (red), along with DAPI nuclear staining (blue). Fibroblasts are visible (*red large cells*) thanks to their large morphology and high actin fiber content; they (indicated by red arrows in the right panel) are also S100 negative (no green staining); SCs show instead S100 staining and lower actin fiber content. Scale bar: 50 μm .

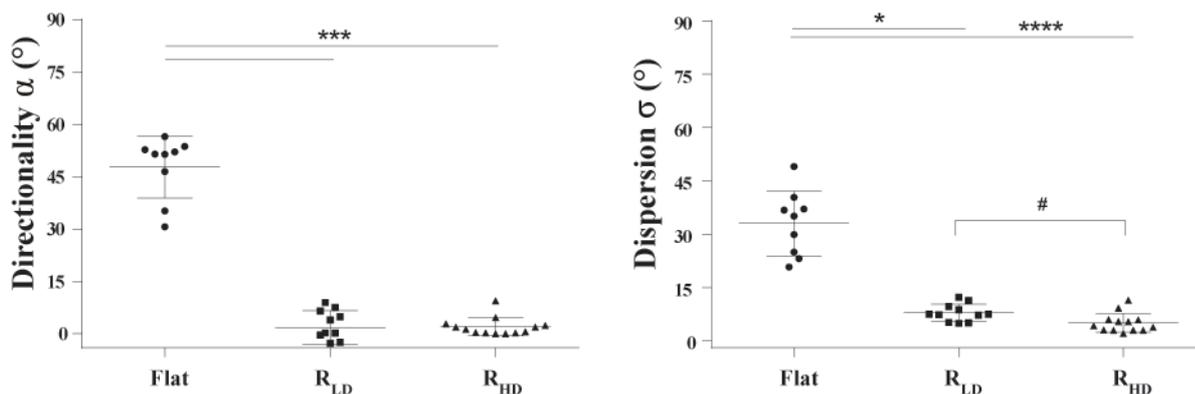
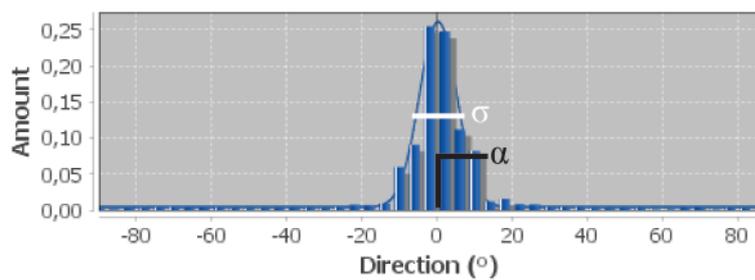
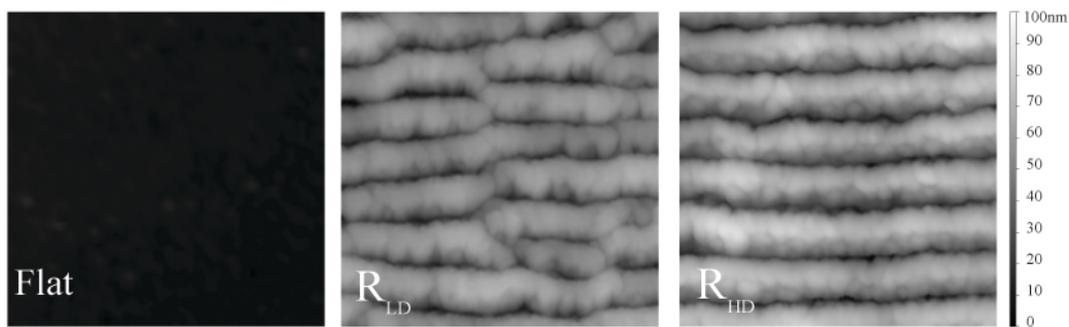


Figure S3. Nano-ripples directionality analysis. a) AFM images of Flat, R_{LD} and R_{HD} periodic nano-rippled PET surfaces; scale bar = 300nm. b) Representative image of fast Fourier transform (FFT) of R_{HD} topography. c) Directionality (α) and dispersion (σ) parameters calculated for the different substrates: */***/**** $P < 0.05/0.001/0.0001$, One-Way ANOVA Kruskal-Wallis test; # $P < 0.05$ R_{LD} vs. R_{HD}, Mann-Whitney test. Data = mean \pm SD.

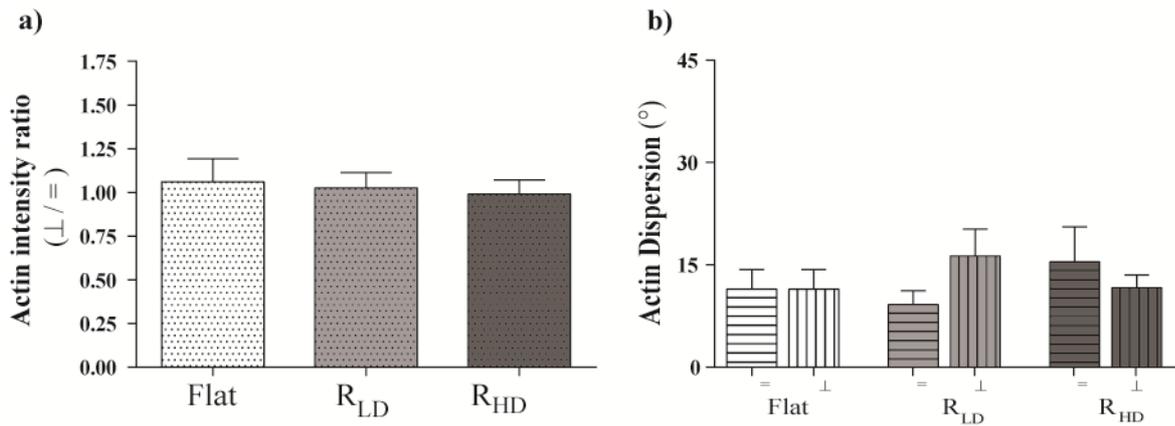


Figure S4. a) Intensity ratio between the actin signal of perpendicularly-oriented SCs protrusion tips and that of protrusion tips with parallel alignment, for each substrate. b) FFT actin dispersion ($^{\circ}$) for perpendicularly-oriented SCs (\perp ; i.e. with alignment angle $\geq 60^{\circ}$ vs. pattern direction) and SCs with parallel orientation (\parallel ; i.e. with alignment angle $\leq 30^{\circ}$ vs. pattern direction). $n \geq 3$. Data = mean \pm SEM.