

Supporting Information

Aqueous medium-induced micropore formation in plasma polymerized polystyrene: An effective route to inhibit bacteria adhesion

Roxana Jijie,^{1,2} Alexandre Barras,² Teodora Teslaru,¹ Ionut Topala,¹ Valentin Pohoata,¹ Marius Dobromir,¹ Tetiana Dumych,³ Julie Boukaert,³ Sabine Szunerits,² Nicoleta Dumitrascu¹ and Rabah Boukherroub^{2*}

¹Iasi Plasma Advanced Research Center (IPARC), Faculty of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Bd. Carol I No. 11, Iasi 700506, Romania

²Univ. Lille, CNRS, Centrale Lille, ISEN, Univ. Valenciennes, UMR 8520 - IEMN, F-59000 Lille, France

³Unité de Glycobiologie Structurale et Fonctionnelle (UGSF), Université Lille 1, CNRS UMR 8576, 59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq, France

*To whom correspondence should be addressed: rabah.boukherroub@univ-lille1.fr

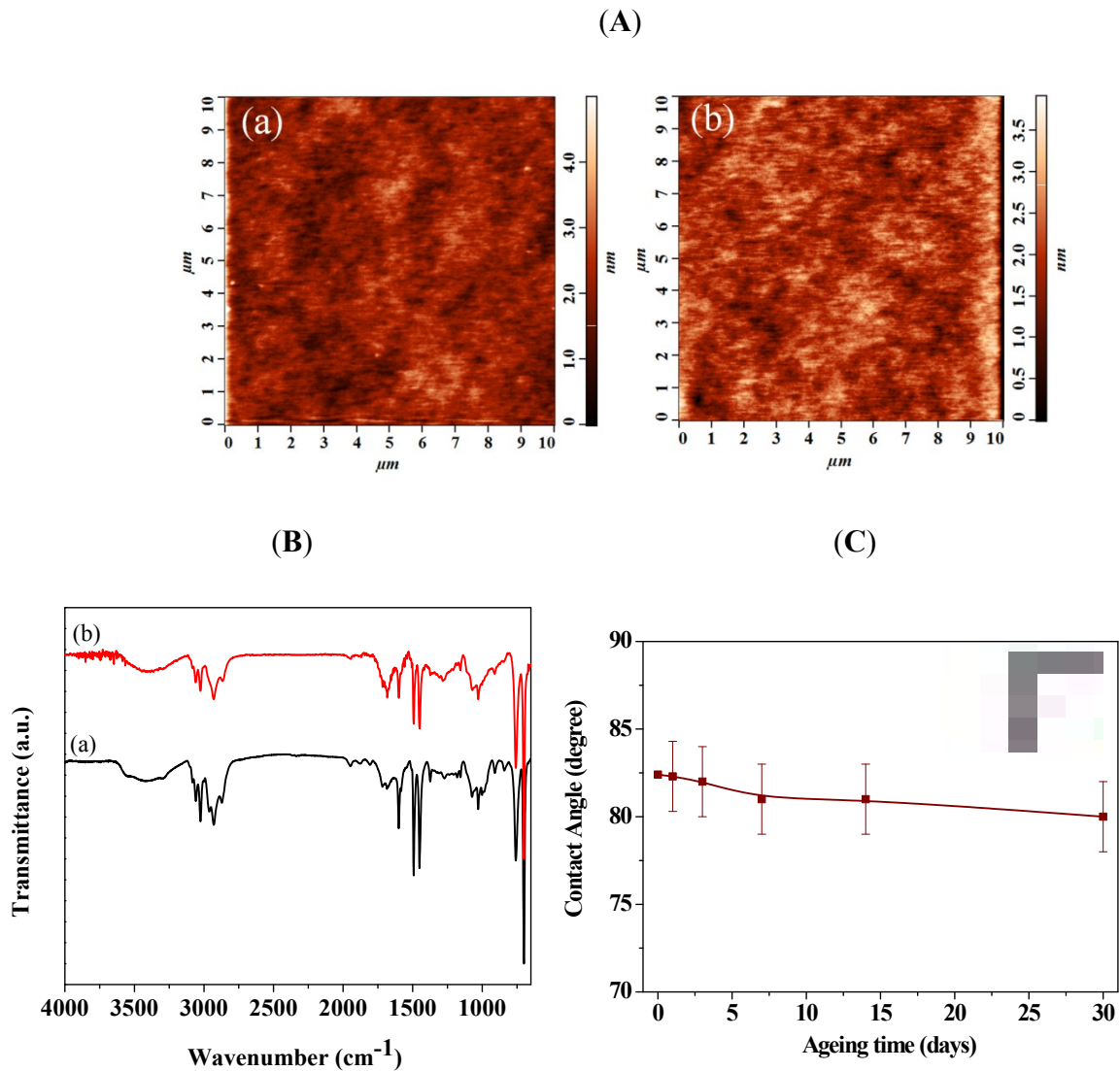


Figure S1. The stability of pPS film in air characterized by (A) AFM, (B) FTIR spectroscopy and (C) WCA measurements. The AFM topographic images were scanned over $10 \times 10 \mu\text{m}^2$ and the FTIR spectra were recorded on (a) as deposited pPS film and (b) after 30 days of storage in ambient air.

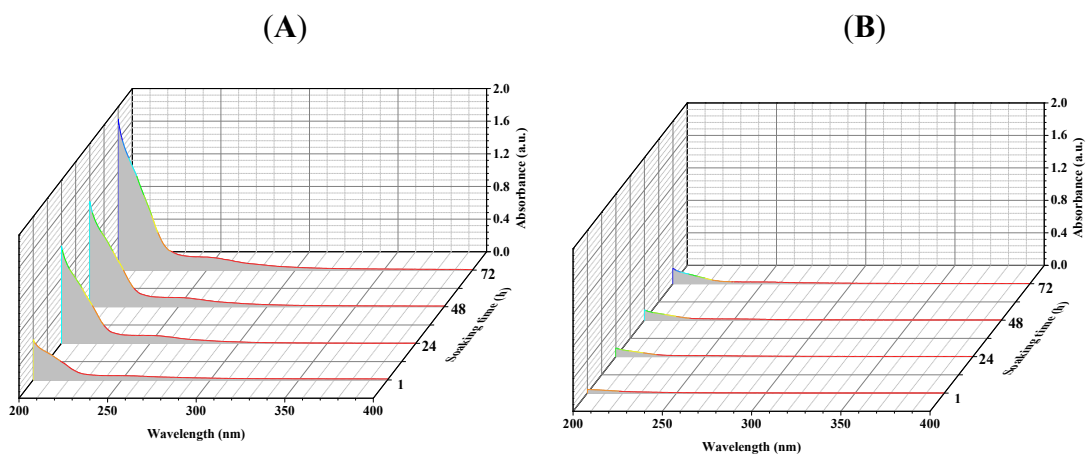


Figure S2. The kinetics of the (A) as-deposited and (B) air-aged pPS films dissolution.

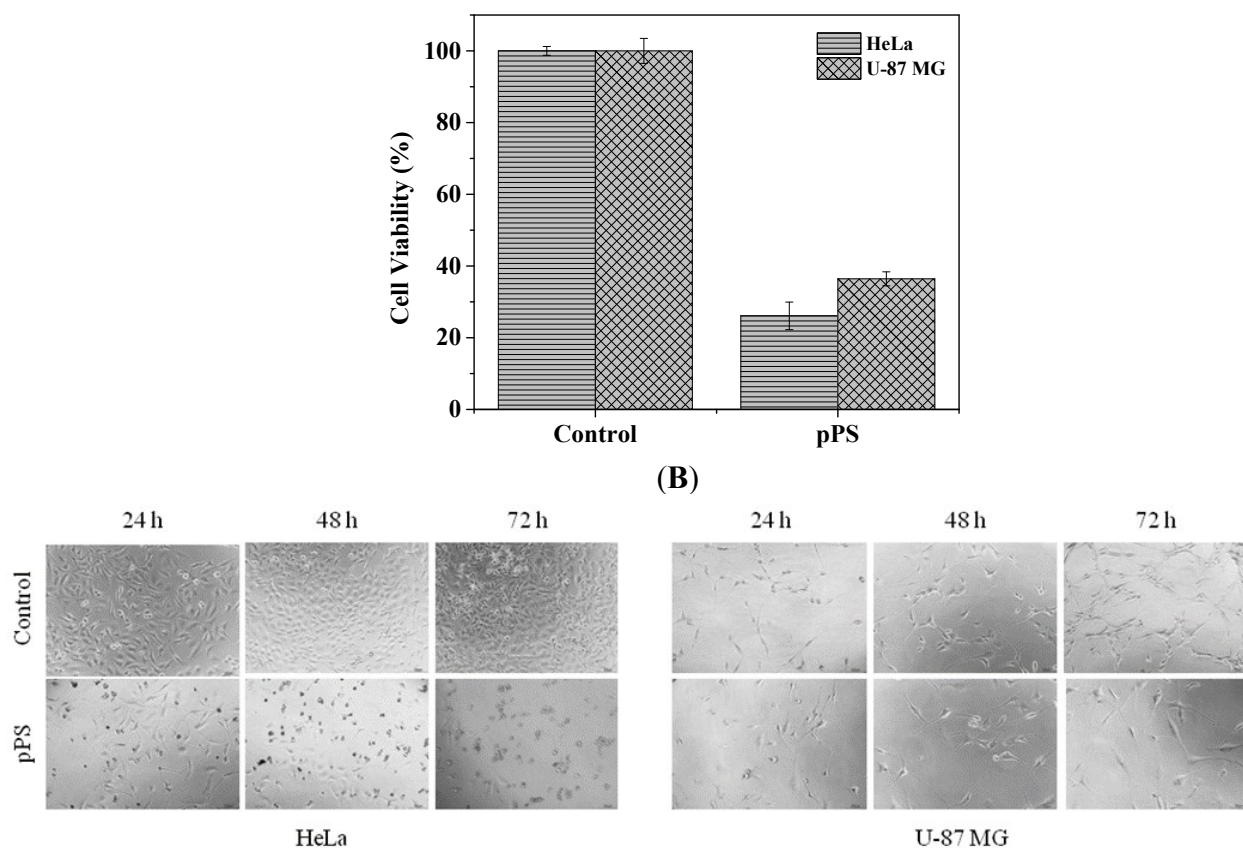


Figure S3. (A) Relative cell viability and (B) phase contrast images (×10) of HeLa and U-87 MG cells over a period of 3 days culture in DMEM (Control) and DMEM containing low cross-linked oligomers extracted from pPS matrix (pPS).

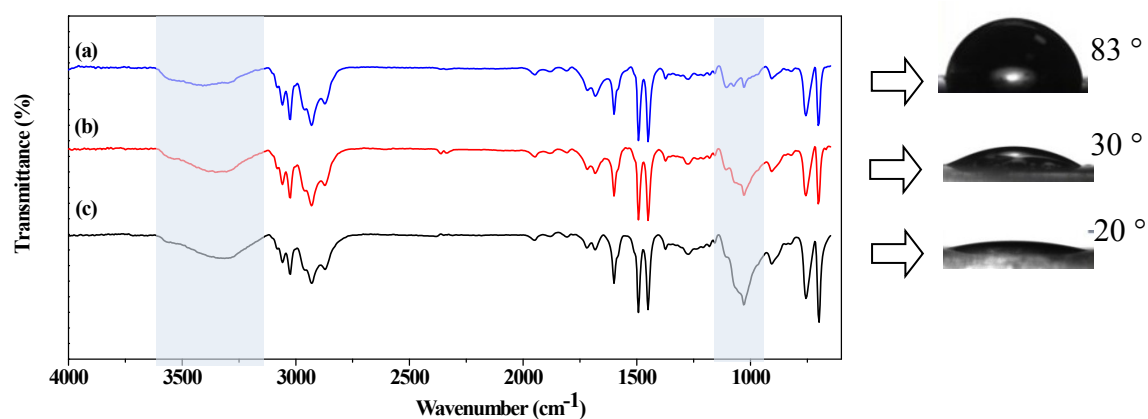


Figure S4. FTIR spectra of pPS film previously immersed in Milli-Q water for 72 h (a) and after immersion in dopamine solution for 1 h (b) and 4 h (c). The right images correspond to the WCA values of the surfaces.