

Supplementary Information for

Rapid harvest of stem cell sheet by thermoresponsive bulk poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) (PNIPAAm) nanotopography

Andrew Choi,^a Hyungjun Yoon,^a Seon Jin Han,^a Ji-Ho Lee,^b In Hyeok Rhyou,^b and Dong Sung Kim^{b}*

^a Department of Mechanical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), 77 Cheongam-ro, Pohang, 37673, Korea

^b Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Pohang Semyeong Christianity Hospital, 351 Posco-daero, Pohang, 37816, Korea

* Corresponding author: smkds@postech.ac.kr

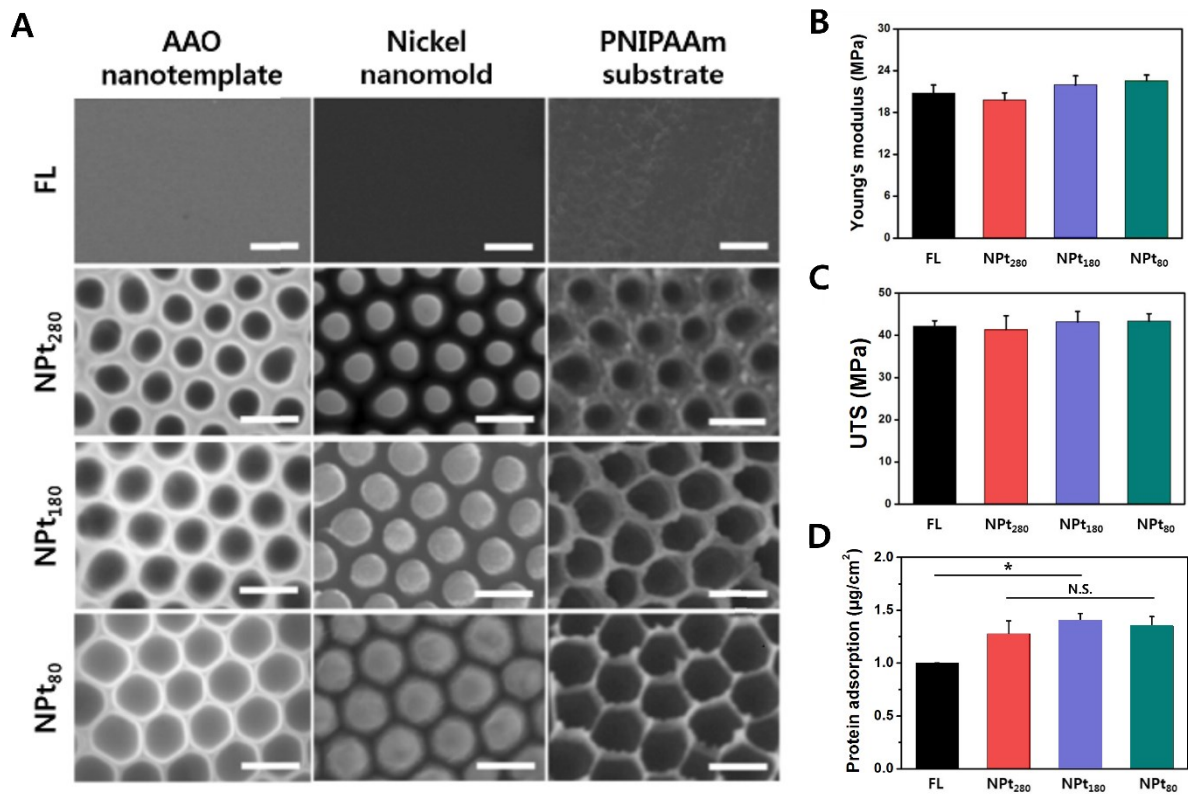


Figure S1. (A) SEM images of nanopore-patterned surfaces created during the three-step nanoreplication process and (B-D) their characterization.

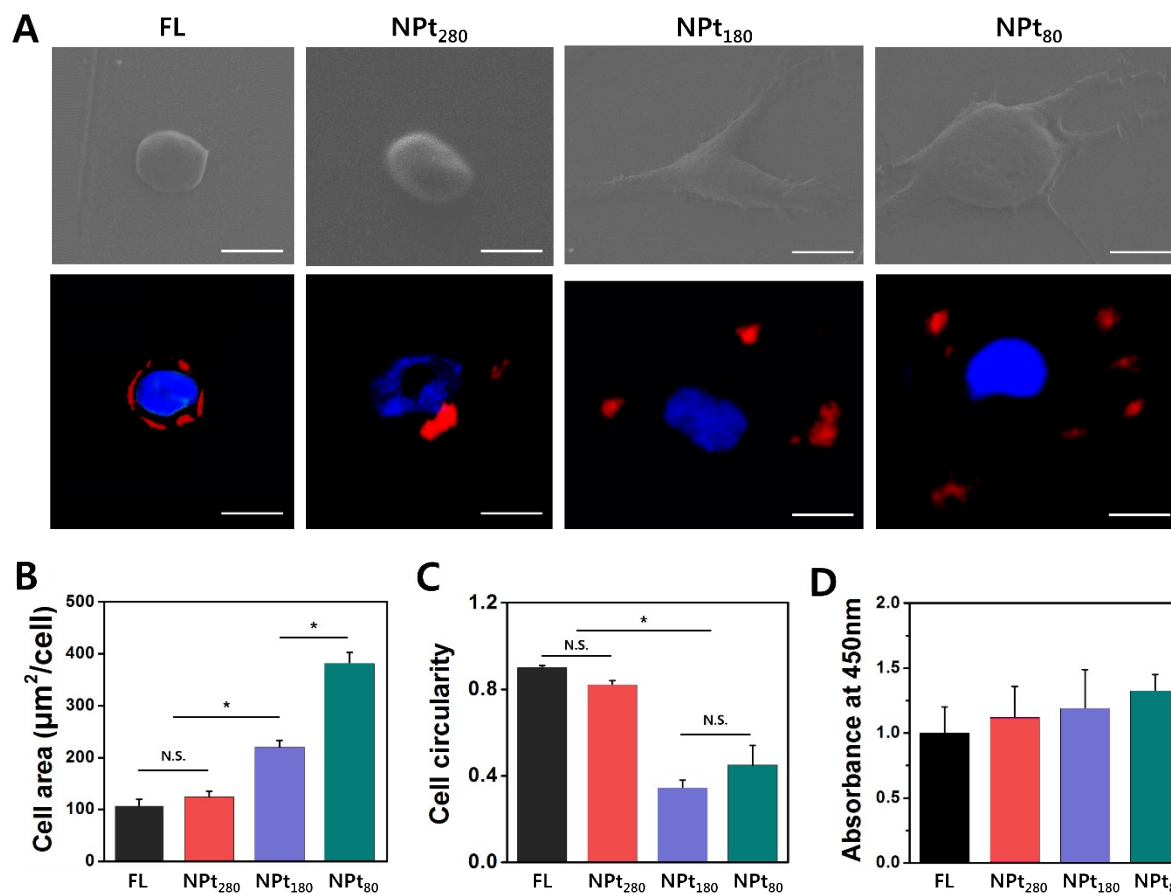


Figure S2. Individual cell analysis on bulk PNIPAAm nanopore-patterned surface having a wall thickness of 280, 180, and 80 nm compared with PNIPAAm FL. (A) SEM and vinculin immunostained images (scale bar: 10 μm) of human bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (hBMSCs) cultured for 12 h on different PNIPAAm surfaces. (B) The spreading read and (C) circularity of hBMSCs cultured on different PNIPAAm surfaces. (D) Initial attachment of hBMSCs on different bulk PNIPAAm nanopore-patterned surfaces.

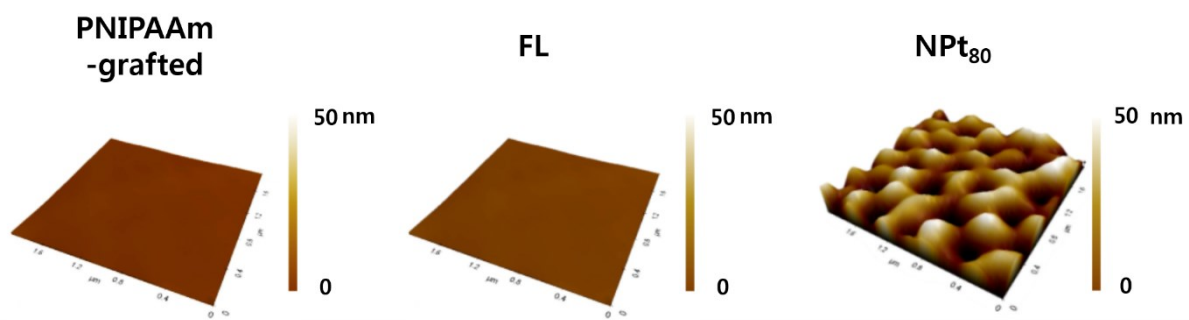


Figure S3. AFM images of three different PNIPAAm surfaces prior to their incubation at a temperature condition of 20 °C.