

Supporting information

for

A mussel-bioinspired multi-functional hyperbranched polymeric coating with the integrating antibacterial and antifouling activities for implant interface modification

Huilin Xu^a, Yusong Cai,^a Xing Chu^a, Hetao Chu^a, Dongyue Zhang^{*a,b} and Jianshu Li^{*a,b}

^aCollege of Polymer Science and Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610065, China.

^bState Key Laboratory of Polymer Materials Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610065, China.

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Scheme S1 Synthesis routs of linear polymer PDG.

Scheme S2 Synthesis routs of hyperbranched polymer TXPDG.

Fig. S1 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) measurements of PDG and TXPDG.

Fig. S2 (A) Optical images of various substrates before (a), after decorated by T20PDG coating and rinsed by PBS for several times (b) and after immersing in PBS at 37 °C for 14 days. (B) UV–vis spectra of the soak solutions of each sample. The star symbols represent the absorbance at $\lambda=281$ nm of T20PDG with different concentrations and the blue dotted line is the corresponding fitted curve.

Fig. S3 Optical images of PDG and TXPDG in Tris-HCl solution (*conc.*=10 mg/mL) before and after oxidation process.

Fig. S4 Dynamic laser scattering (DLS) measurements of PDG and TXPDG in Tris-HCl solution (*conc.*=10 mg/mL).

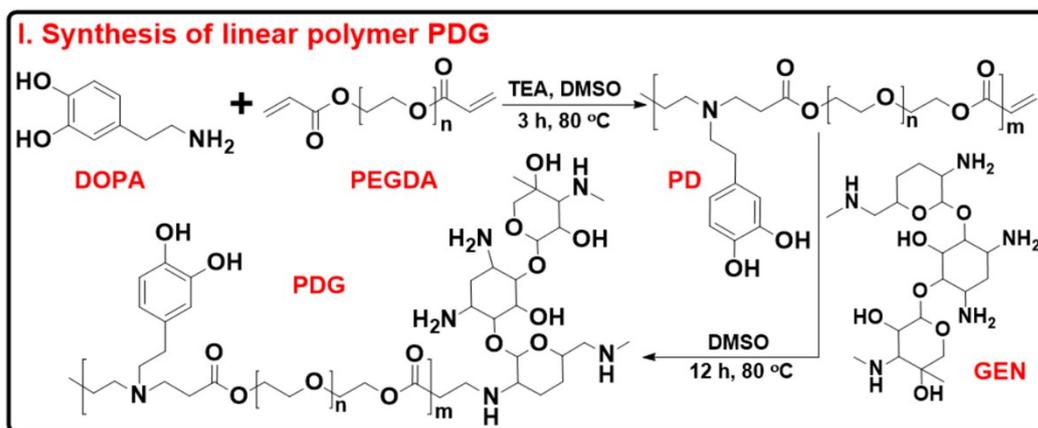
Fig. S5 Optical images of *E. coli* and *S. aureus* bacteria solutions (*conc.*= 1×10^6 CFU/mL) cultivated with various functional polymers at various concentrations for 24 h.

Fig. S6 (A) The effects on the membrane integrity of *E. coli* after induced by various HBPs, and the red dotted line represents the absorbance of the control group without the addition of HBPs. (B) Variation of zeta-potentials of different HBPs.

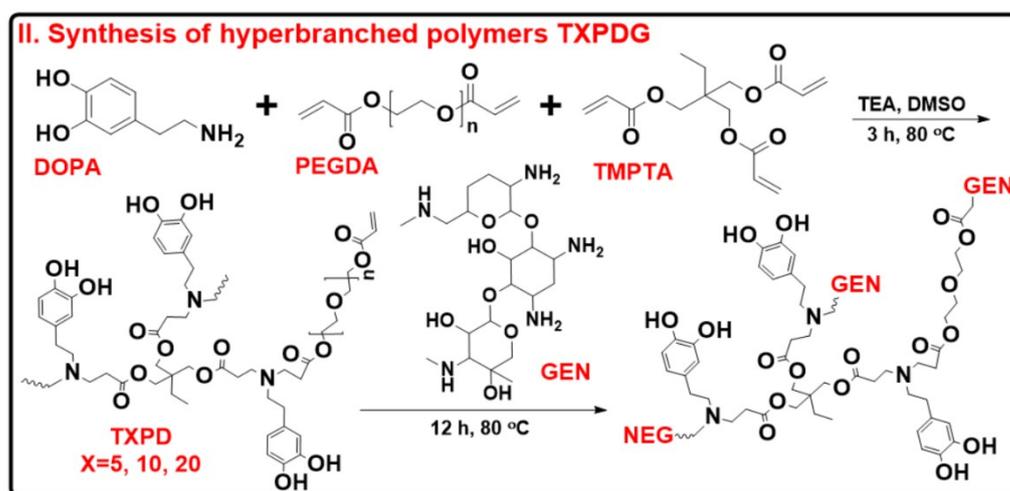
Fig. S7 Relative quantity of viable bacteria on various HBPs coated substrates.

Fig. S8 Proliferation ($OD_{\lambda=450 \text{ nm}}$ values) of MC3T3 cells cultivated on bare Ti plates and those modified with various functional polymeric coatings.

Table S1 Minimum inhibiting concentration (MIC) of various polymers towards *E. coli* and *S. aureus* bacteria.



Scheme S1 Synthesis routes of linear polymer PDG.



Scheme S2 Synthesis routes of hyperbranched polymer TXPDG.

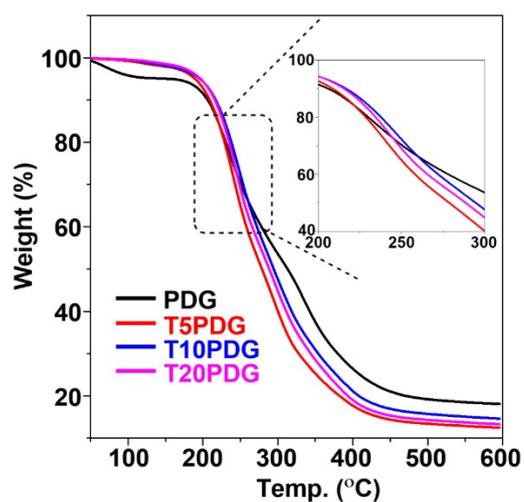


Fig. S1 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) measurements of PDG and TXPDG.

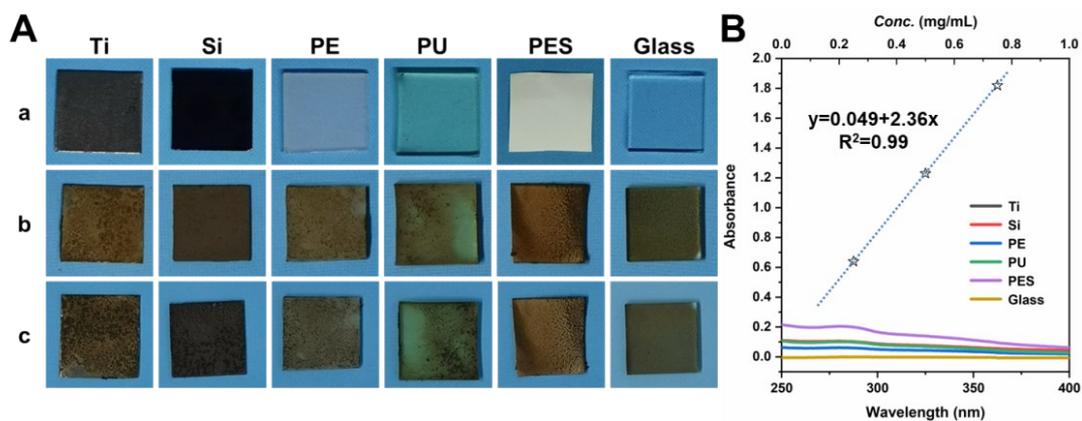


Figure S2 (A) Optical images of various bare substrates (a), those decorated by T20PDG coatings (b) and those after immersing in PBS at 37°C for 14 days. (B) UV–vis spectra of the soaking solutions of each sample decorated by T20PDG. The star symbols represent the UV absorbance at $\lambda=281$ nm of T20PDG with different concentrations and the blue dotted line is the corresponding fitted curve.

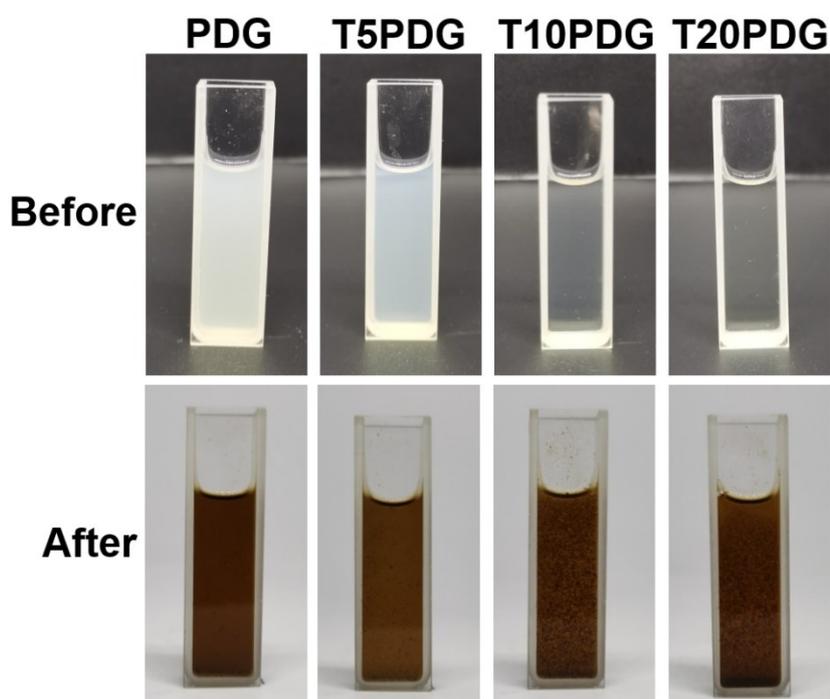


Fig. S3 Optical images of PDG and TXPDG in Tri-HCl solution (*conc.*=10 mg/mL) before and after oxidation process.

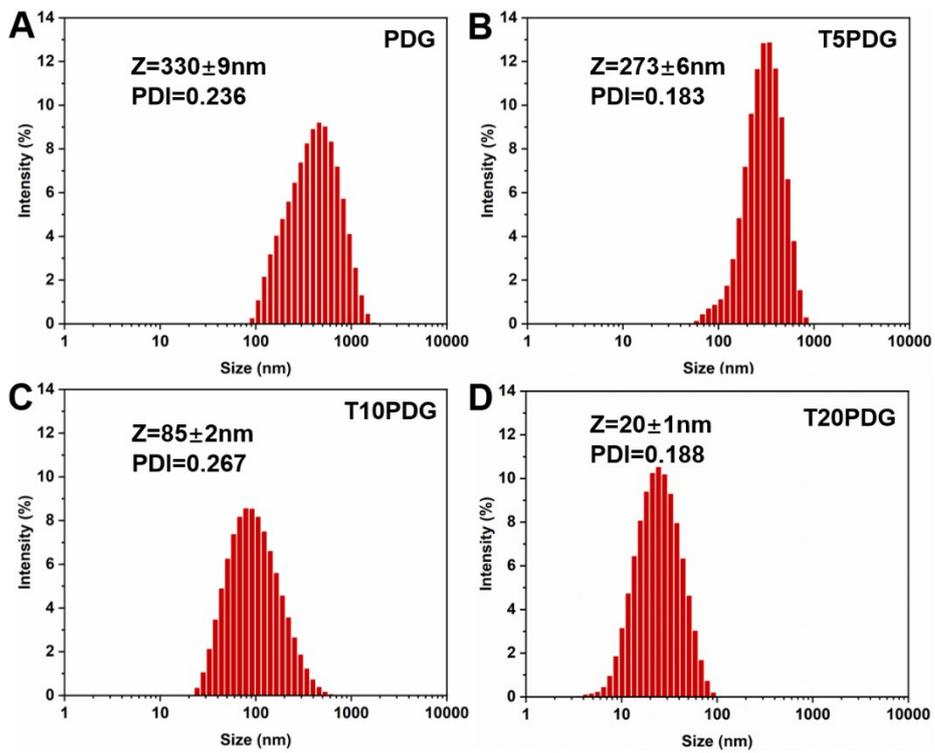


Fig. S4 Dynamic laser scattering (DLS) measurements of PDG and TXPDG in Tris-HCl solution (*conc.*=10 mg/mL).

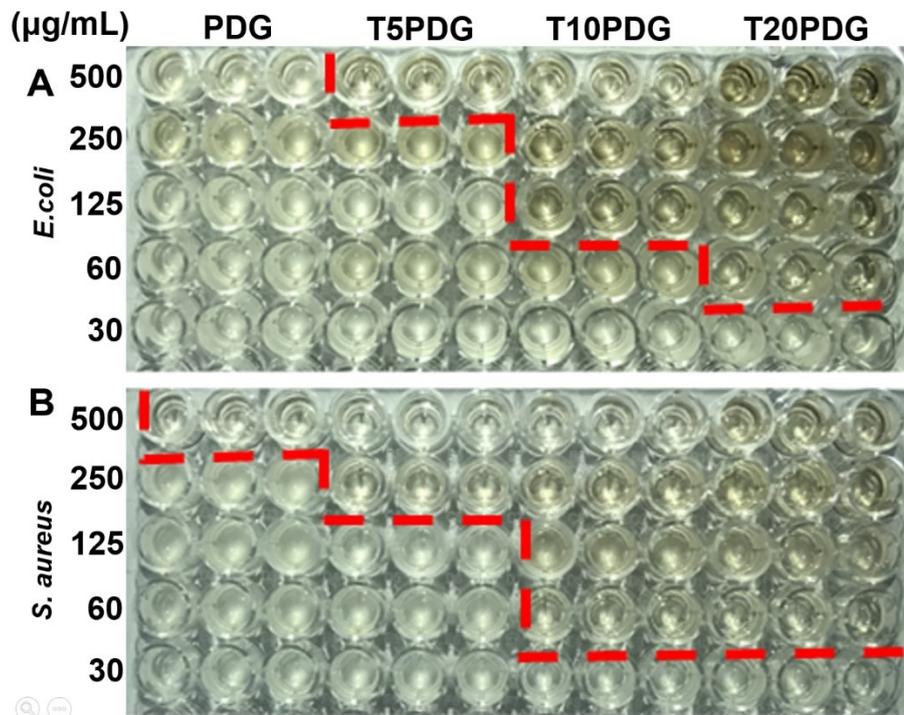


Fig. S5 Optical images of *E. coli* and *S. aureus* bacteria solutions (*conc.*= 1×10^6 CFU/mL) cultivated with various polymers at various concentrations for 24 h.

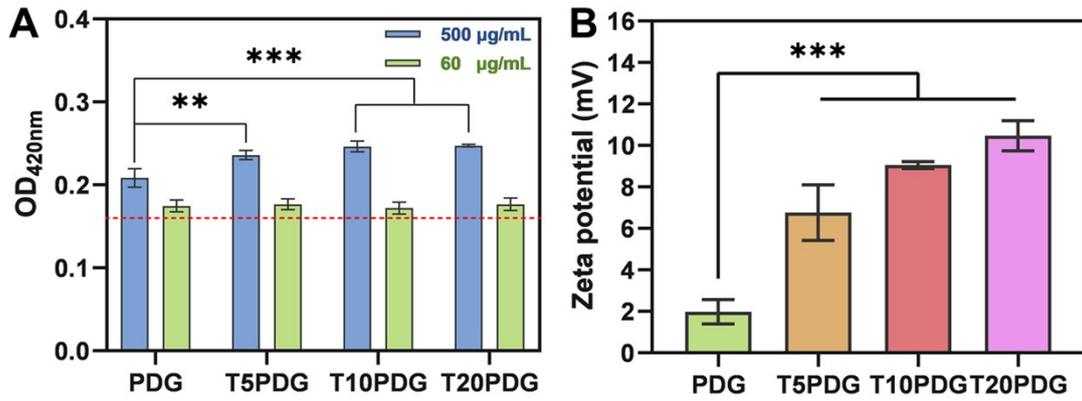


Fig. S6 (A) The effects on the membrane integrity of *E. coli* after induced by various HBPs, and the red dotted line represents the absorbance of the control group without the addition of HBPs. (B) Zeta-potentials of different HBPs TXPDG (x=5, 10, 20).

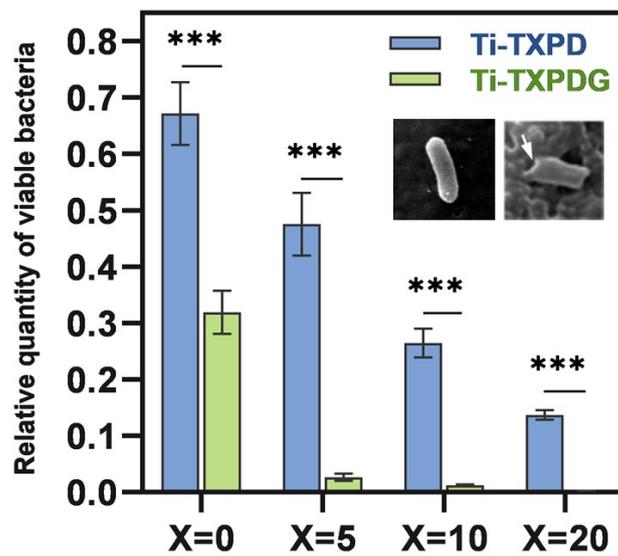


Fig. S7 Relative quantity of viable bacteria on various HBPs coated substrates.

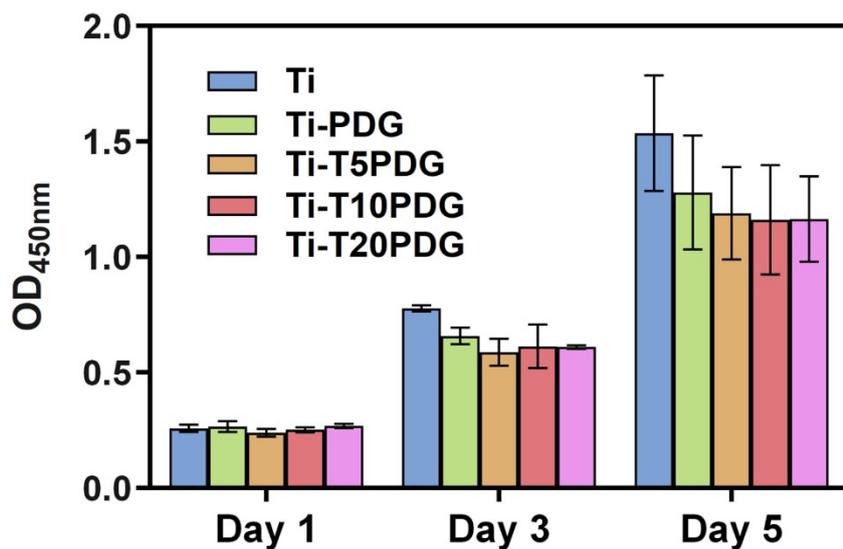


Fig. S8 Proliferation ($OD_{\lambda=450\text{ nm}}$ values) of MC3T3 cells cultivated on bare Ti plates and those modified with various functional polymeric coatings.

Table S1 Minimum inhibiting concentration (MIC) of various polymers towards *E. coli* and *S. aureus* bacteria.

Samples	MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	
	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>
PDG	>500	500
T5PDG	500	250
T10PDG	125	60
T20PDG	60	60