

Electronic supplementary information (ESI)

A Highly Efficient Microwave-Assisted Synthesis of an LED-Curable Methacrylated Gelatin for Bio Applications

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Table of contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Table S1- Formulations and process conditions for the synthesis of GelMAs. | 2 |
| SS1- Dielectric constant (ϵ_r) calculation method | 4 |
| Equation S1 | 4 |
| SS2- Dipole moment calculation procedures | 5 |
| SS3- Dipole moment calculation of GMA | 5 |
| SS3-1- Geometric optimization of GMA | 5 |
| SS3-2- Conformers and dipole moment of GMA | 8 |
| SS4- Dipole moment calculation of MA | 9 |
| SS4-1- Geometric optimization of MA | 9 |
| SS4-2- Conformers and dipole moment of MA | 11 |
| SR-References | 13 |

Figure captions

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure S1- Clear yellowish viscous dialyzed MWA-synthesized GelMA solutions, A: GMA-GelMA and B: MA-GelMA. | 3 |
| Figure S2- MWA-synthesized GelMA powder after freeze-dry, A: GMA-GelMA and B: MA-GelMA. | 3 |
| Figure S3- UV-Vis spectrum and molar absorptivity of the VA-086 ($\epsilon_{374} = 26.12 \text{ L mol}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) in DMSO solvent (0.1 mol/L). | 4 |
| Figure S4- Spectral power distribution of custom-made blue LED light source. | 4 |
| Figure S5- Forcite geometry optimization A: Energy and B: Convergence of GMA. | 6 |
| Figure S6- Geometry optimized molecular structures of GMA. | 7 |
| Figure S7- A: Energy and B: RMS deviation of all of the possible spatial conformers of GMA. | 7 |
| Figure S8- Forcite geometry optimization A: Energy and B: Convergence of MA. | 10 |
| Figure S9- Geometry optimized molecular structures of MA. | 10 |
| Figure S10- A: Energy and B: RMS deviation of all of the possible spatial conformers of MA. | 11 |
| Figure S11- Tensile (stress-strain) curves of the LED-cured GelMA hydrogels. | 12 |

Table S1- Formulations and process conditions for the synthesis of GelMAs.

| No | Code | Methacrylation reagent | Methacrylation reagent concentration | Methacrylation time (min) | MW power (W) | Appearance of GelMA solution after 10 min |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | MW-G-5-1-100 | GMA | 5 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 2 | MW-G-5-1-500 | GMA | 5 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 500 | One phase |
| 3 | MW-G-5-1-1000 | GMA | 5 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 1000 | One phase |
| 4 | MW-G-5-5-100 | GMA | 5 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 5 | MW-G-5-5-500 | GMA | 5 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 500 | One phase |
| 6 | MW-G-5-5-1000 | GMA | 5 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 7 | MW-G-5-10-100 | GMA | 5 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 8 | MW-G-5-10-500 | GMA | 5 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 500 | Two phases |
| 9 | MW-G-5-10-1000 | GMA | 5 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 10 | MW-G-10-1-100 | GMA | 10 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 11 | MW-G-10-1-500 | GMA | 10 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 500 | One phase |
| 12 | MW-G-10-1-1000 | GMA | 10 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 1000 | One phase |
| 13 | MW-G-10-5-100 | GMA | 10 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 14 | MW-G-10-5-500 | GMA | 10 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 500 | Two phases |
| 15 | MW-G-10-5-1000 | GMA | 10 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 16 | MW-G-10-10-100 | GMA | 10 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 17 | MW-G-10-10-500 | GMA | 10 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 500 | Two phases |
| 18 | MW-G-10-10-1000 | GMA | 10 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 19 | MW-M-5-1-100 | MA | 5 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 20 | MW-M-5-1-500 | MA | 5 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 500 | One phase |
| 21 | MW-M-5-1-1000 | MA | 5 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 1000 | One phase |
| 22 | MW-M-5-5-100 | MA | 5 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 23 | MW-M-5-5-500 | MA | 5 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 500 | Two phases |
| 24 | MW-M-5-5-1000 | MA | 5 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 25 | MW-M-5-10-100 | MA | 5 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 26 | MW-M-5-10-500 | MA | 5 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 500 | Two phases |
| 27 | MW-M-5-10-1000 | MA | 5 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 28 | MW-M-10-1-100 | MA | 10 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 29 | MW-M-10-1-500 | MA | 10 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 500 | One phase |
| 30 | MW-M-10-1-1000 | MA | 10 x | 1 (30 s×2 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 31 | MW-M-10-5-100 | MA | 10 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 32 | MW-M-10-5-500 | MA | 10 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 500 | Two phases |
| 33 | MW-M-10-5-1000 | MA | 10 x | 5 (30 s×10 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 34 | MW-M-10-10-100 | MA | 10 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 100 | One phase |
| 35 | MW-M-10-10-500 | MA | 10 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 500 | Two phases |
| 36 | MW-M-10-10-1000 | MA | 10 x | 10 (30 s×20 cycles) | 1000 | Two phases |
| 37 | C-G-5 | GMA | 5 x | 240 | NA* | One phase |
| 38 | C-G-10 | GMA | 10 x | 240 | NA | One phase |
| 39 | C-M-5 | MA | 5 x | 240 | NA | One phase |
| 40 | C-M-10 | MA | 10 x | 240 | NA | One phase |

*Not

applicable

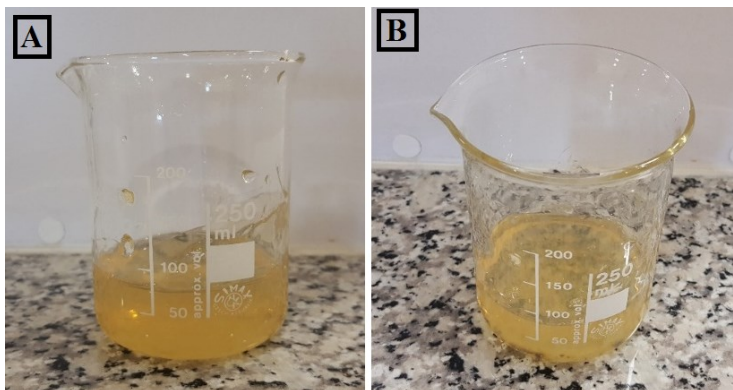


Figure S1- Clear yellowish viscous dialyzed GelMA solutions, A: GMA-GelMA and B: MA-GelMA.

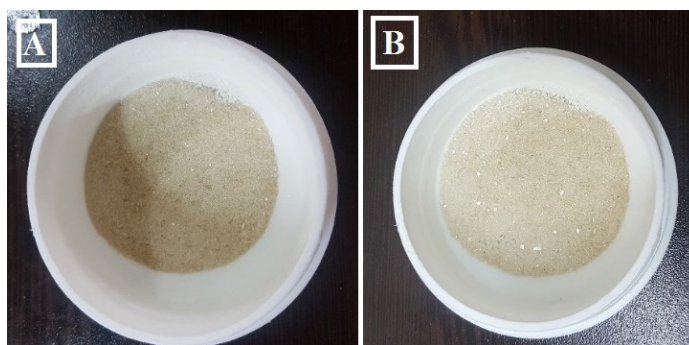


Figure S2- MWA-synthesized GelMA powder after freeze-dry, A: GMA-GelMA and B: MA-GelMA.

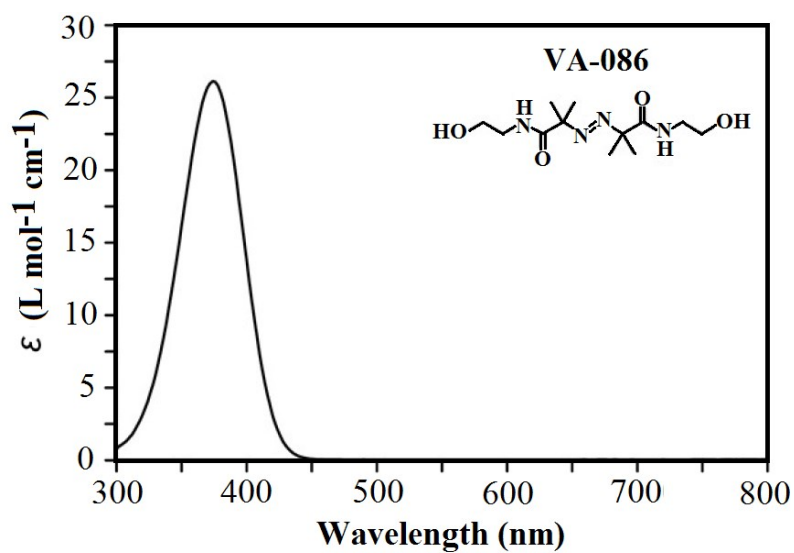


Figure S3- UV-Vis spectrum and molar absorptivity of the VA-086 ($\epsilon_{374} = 26.12 \text{ L mol}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) in DMSO solvent (0.1 mol/L).

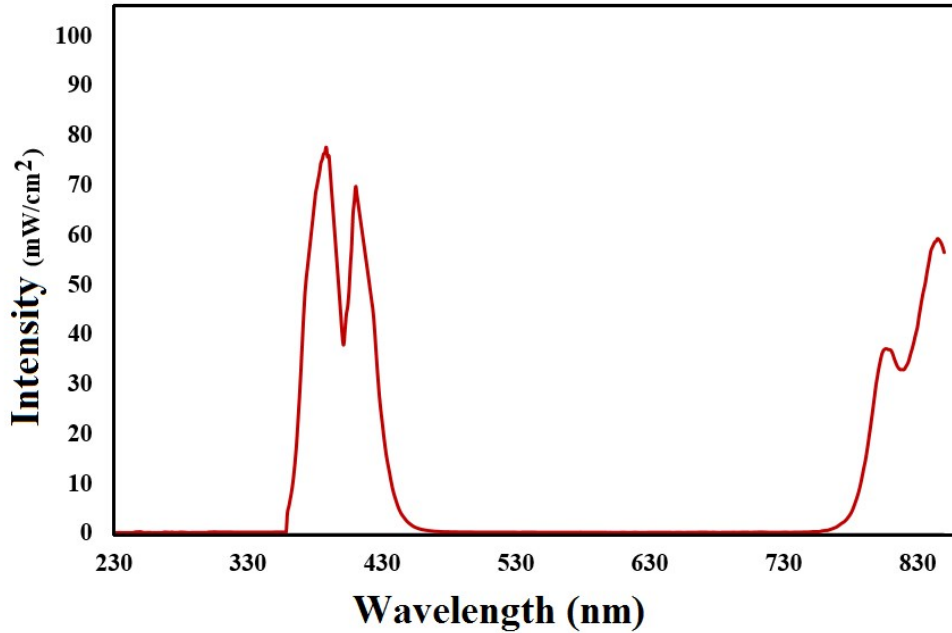


Figure S4- Spectral power distribution of custom-made blue LED light source.

SS1- Dielectric Constant (ϵ_r) calculation method

ϵ_r , the ability of materials to absorb and store the electrical potential energy, is defined as the ratio of the electric permeability of the material to the vacuum electric permeability. Also, ϵ_r can be calculated according to Equation S1.¹

$$\epsilon_r = 1 + [1 / (3 V K_B T \epsilon_0)] (\langle \mu^2 \rangle - \langle \mu \rangle^2) \quad \text{Equation S1}$$

V , T , k_B , ϵ_0 , $\langle \mu^2 \rangle$ and $\langle \mu \rangle^2$ are volume, temperature (K), Boltzmann's constant, vacuum dielectric constant, the average value of dipole moment squared, and the square of the mean dipole moment values, respectively.

SS2- Dipole moment calculation procedures

The BIOVIA Material Studio 2017 software (2017.1.0.48, Accelrys Inc., USA) was run to simulate the molecular structures and calculate the total energy to estimate the dipole moment (μ) of GMA and MA as the quantum properties. Steps:

- 1) Drawing the GMA and MA molecular structures in the 3D atomistic media.
- 2) Optimizing the molecular structure geometrically (Module: Forcite/ task: Geometry Optimization/ Forcefield: COMPASS/ Quality: Ultra-fine).
- 3) Identifying all of the possible molecule conformers and their total energy (Module: Conformer/ task: conformer Calculation/ Forcefield: COMPASS).
- 4) Calculating the μ average value of all of these possible conformers.

SS3- Dipole moment calculation of GMA

SS3-1- Geometric optimization of GMA

---- Energy parameters ----

Forcefield : COMPASS
Charges : Forcefield assigned

Electrostatic terms:

Summation method : Atom based
Truncation method : Cubic spline
Cutoff distance : 18.5 A
Spline width : 1 A
Buffer width : 0.5 A

van der Waals terms:

Summation method : Atom based
Truncation method : Cubic spline
Cutoff distance : 18.5 A
Spline width : 1 A
Buffer width : 0.5 A

Geometry optimization status

Total energy : 99.420520 kcal/mol

Contributions to total energy (kcal/mol):

Valence energy (diag. terms) : 80.002

Bond : 2.019
Angle : 117.209
Torsion : -39.227
Inversion : 0.000

Valence energy (cross terms) : -8.818

Stretch-Stretch : -0.025
Stretch-Bend-Stretch : -0.737
Stretch-Torsion-Stretch : -0.241

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| Separated-Stretch-Stretch | : | 0.000 |
| Torsion-Stretch | : | -0.831 |
| Bend-Bend | : | -0.498 |
| Torsion-Bend-Bend | : | -6.508 |
| Bend-Torsion-Bend | : | 0.022 |
| Non-bond energy | : | 28.237 |
| van der Waals | : | 3.212 |
| Electrostatic | : | 25.024 |

rms force : 1.246E-004 kcal/mol/A

max force : 3.678E-004 kcal/mol/A

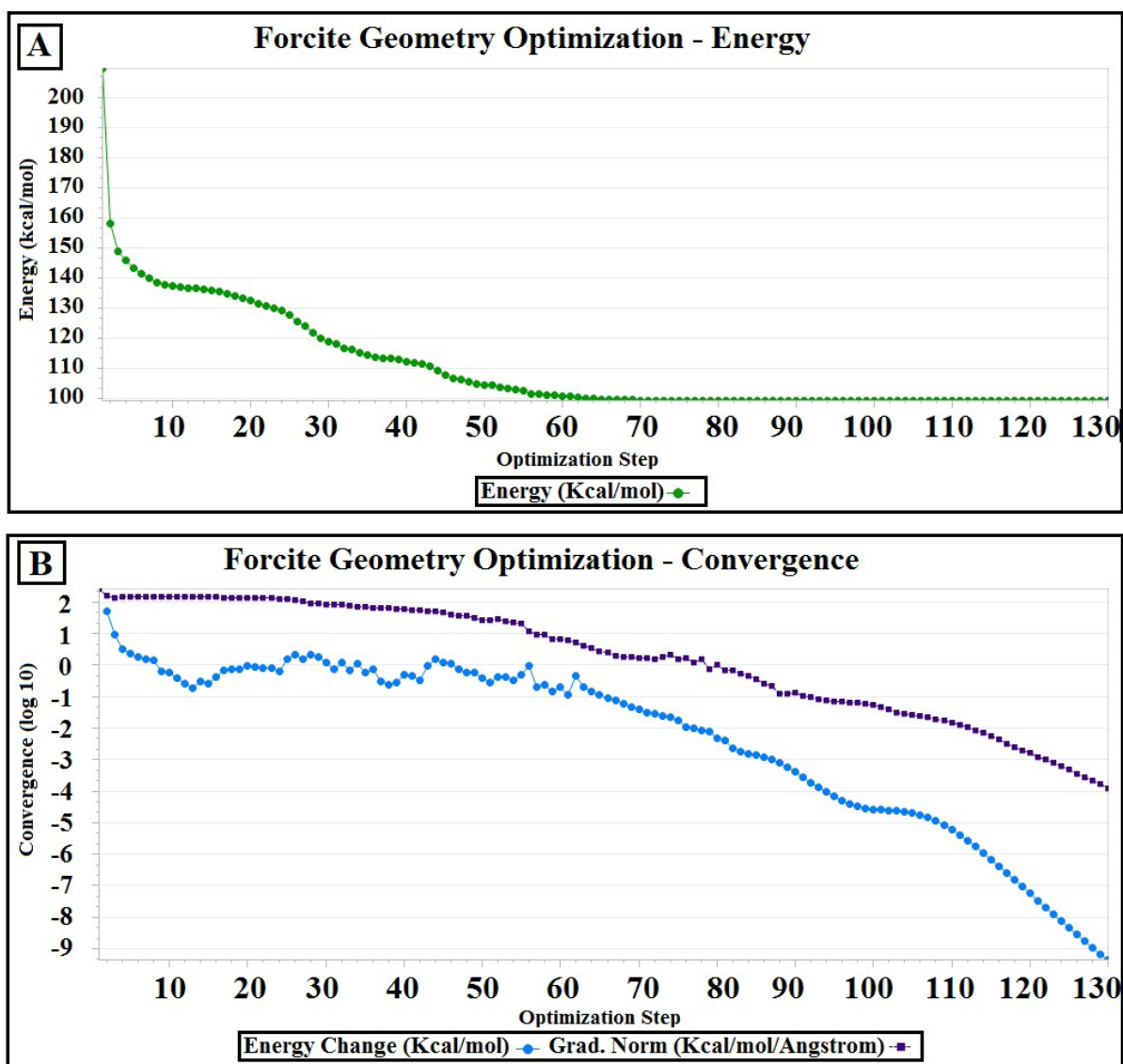


Figure S5- Forcite geometry optimization A: Energy and B: Convergence of GMA.

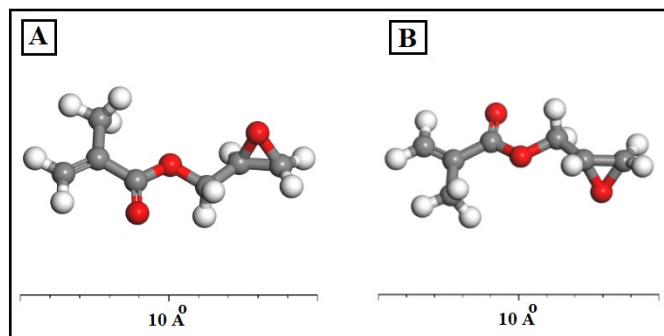


Figure S6- Geometry optimized molecular structures of GMA.

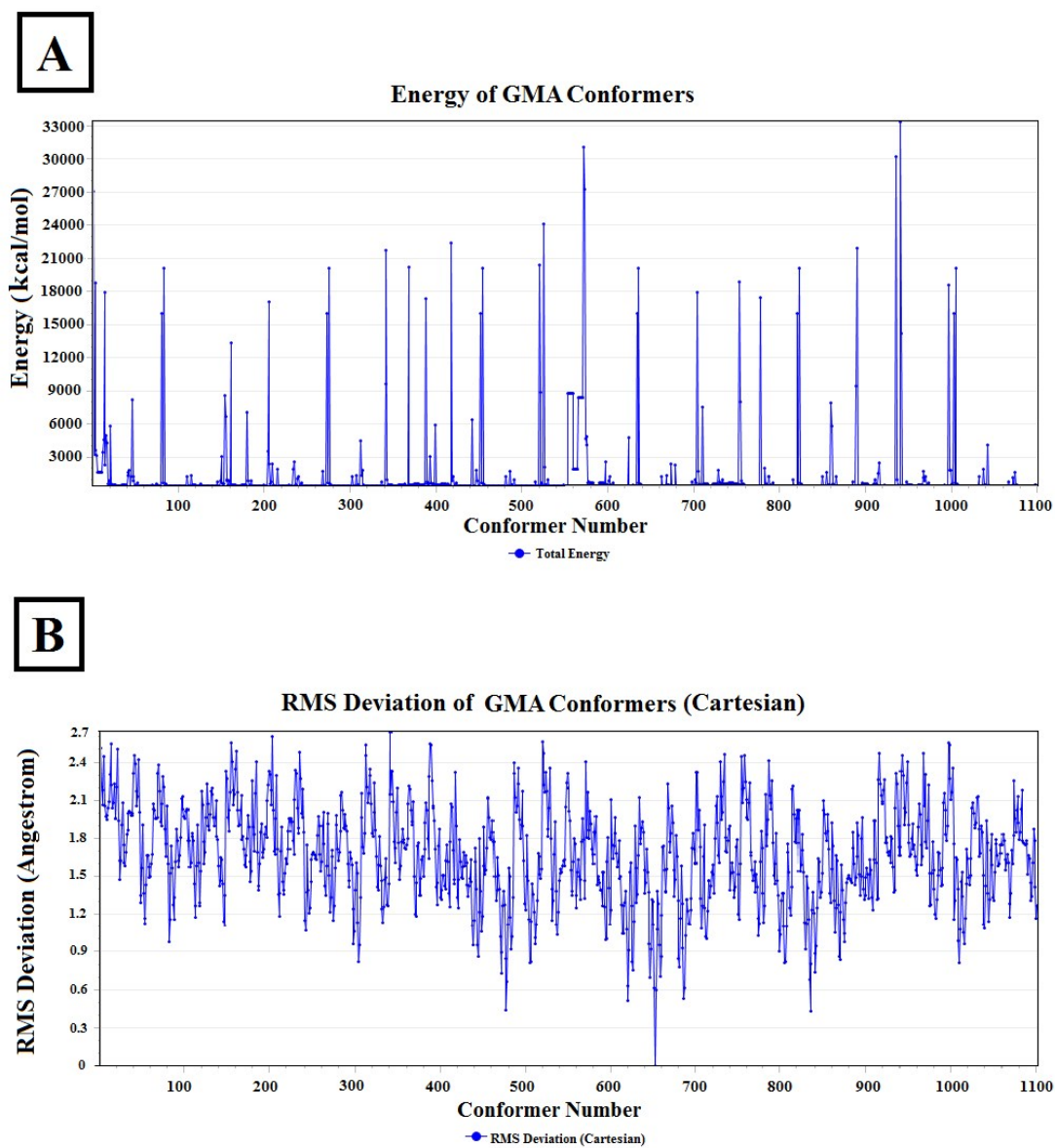


Figure S7- A: Energy and B: RMS deviation of all of the possible spatial conformers of GMA.

SS3-2- Conformers and dipole moment of GMA

---- Conformer Search Status ----

Progress: 100% (1296/1296 conformers)

1296 conformers are sterically allowed.

Number accepted: 85% (1101 conformers)

Module : Conformers

---- Search Parameters ----

Search method : Systematic grid scan

H-bond scale factor : 0.4

Anchor atom ID : -1

Perturb from : Perturb reference

VdW radii scale factor : 0.4

Vicinal radii scale factor : 0.4

---- Energy parameters ----

Forcefield : COMPASS

Charges : Use current

Electrostatic terms:

Summation method : Atom based

Truncation method : Cubic spline

Cutoff distance : 18.5 A

Spline width : 1 A

Buffer width : 0.5 A

van der Waals terms:

Summation method : Atom based

Truncation method : Cubic spline

Cutoff distance : 18.5 A

Spline width : 1 A

Buffer width : 0.5 A

SS4- Dipole moment calculation of MA

SS4-1- Geometric optimization of MA

---- Energy parameters ----

Forcefield : COMPASS
Charges : Use current

Electrostatic terms:

Summation method : Atom based
Truncation method : Cubic spline
Cutoff distance : 18.5 A
Spline width : 1 A
Buffer width : 0.5 A

van der Waals terms:

Summation method : Atom based
Truncation method : Cubic spline
Cutoff distance : 18.5 A
Spline width : 1 A
Buffer width : 0.5 A

Geometry optimization status

Total energy : 18.568365 kcal/mol

Contributions to total energy (kcal/mol):

Valence energy (diag. terms) : 6.970

Bond : 1.561
Angle : 4.547
Torsion : 0.814
Inversion : 0.048

Valence energy (cross terms) : -8.818

Stretch-Stretch : -0.025
Stretch-Bend-Stretch : -0.737
Stretch-Torsion-Stretch : -0.241
Separated-Stretch-Stretch : 0.000
Torsion-Stretch : -0.831
Bend-Bend : -0.498
Torsion-Bend-Bend : -6.508
Bend-Torsion-Bend : 0.022

Non-bond energy : 20.416

van der Waals : 20.416
Electrostatic : 0.000

rms force : 1.350E-004 kcal/mol/A

max force : 6.868E-004 kcal/mol/A

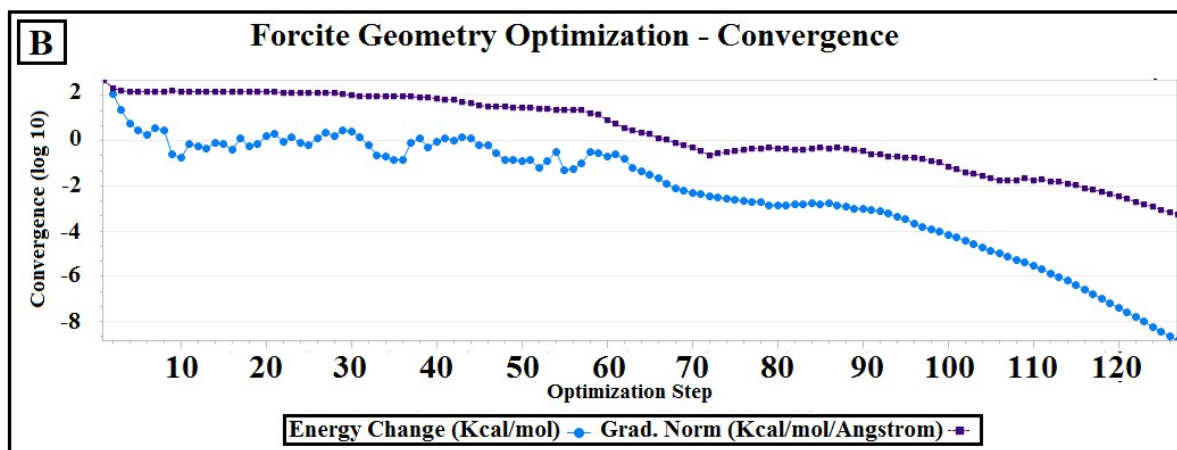
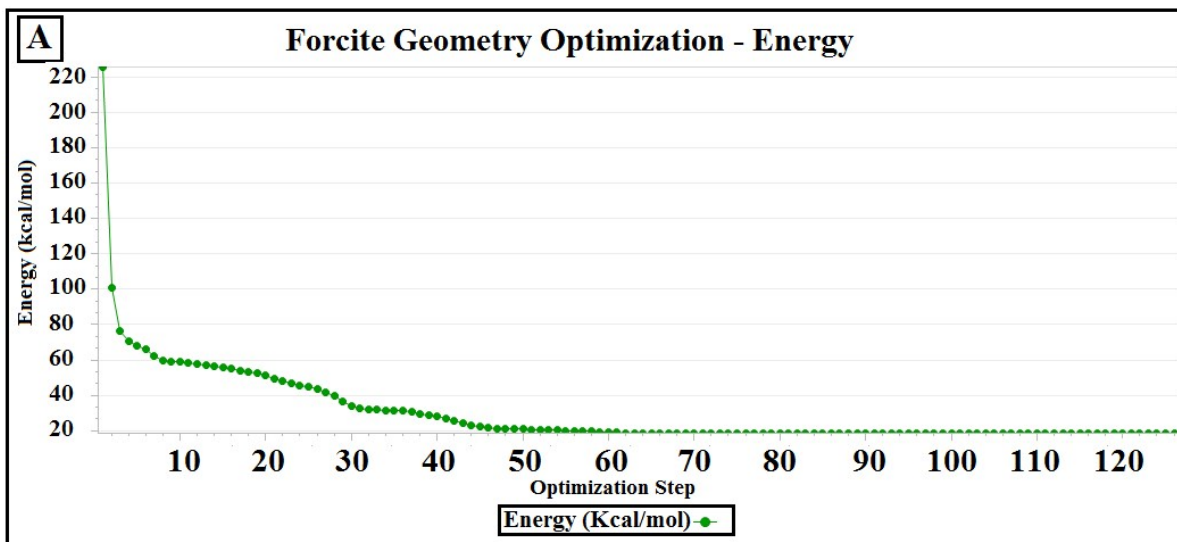


Figure S8- Forcite geometry optimization A: Energy and B: Convergence of MA.

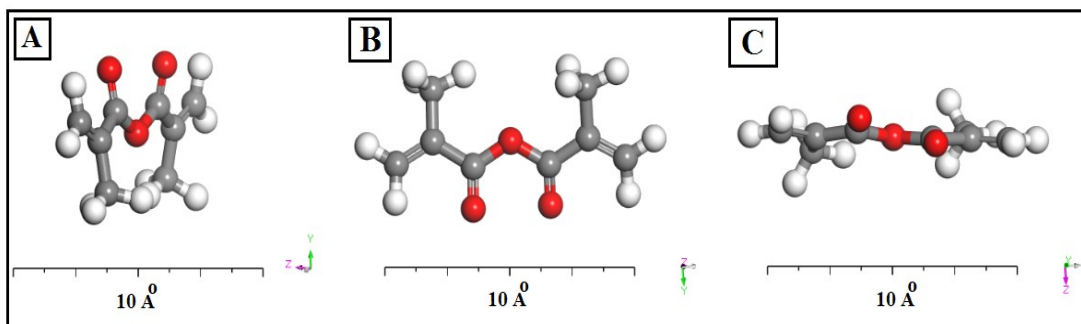
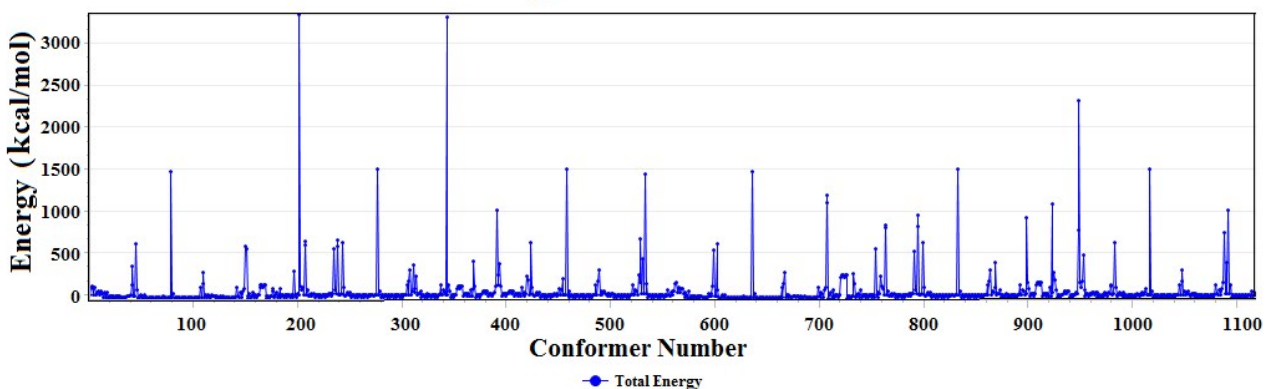
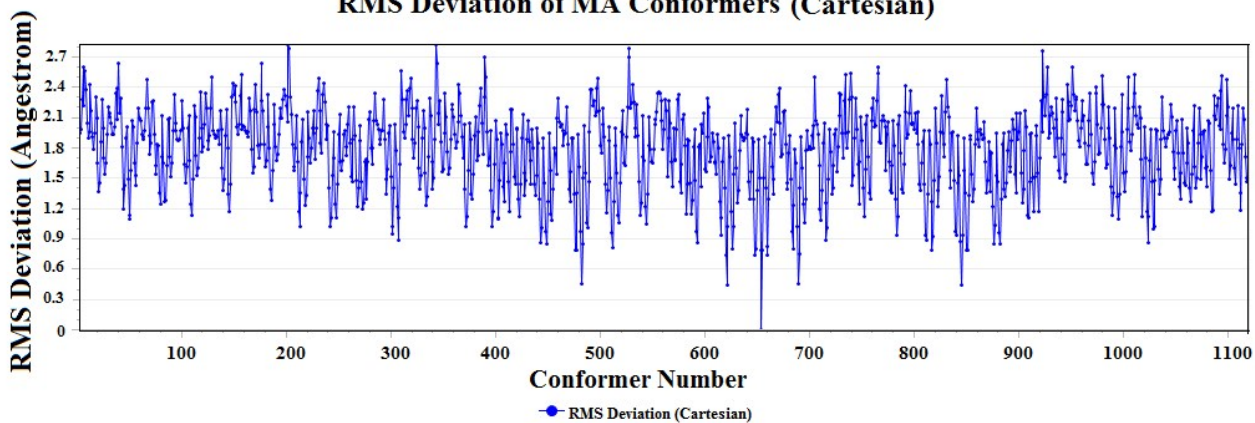


Figure S9- Geometry optimized molecular structures of MA.

A**Energy of MA Conformers****B****RMS Deviation of MA Conformers (Cartesian)****Figure S10- A: Energy and B: RMS deviation of all of the possible spatial conformers of MA.****SS4-2- Conformers and dipole moment of MA****---- Conformer Search Status ----**

Progress: 100% (1296/1296 conformers)

1296 conformers are sterically allowed.

Module : Conformers

---- Search Parameters ----

Search method : Systematic grid scan

H-bond scale factor : 0.4

Anchor atom ID : -1

Perturb from : Perturb reference

VdW radii scale factor : 0.4

Vicinal radii scale factor : 0.4

---- Energy parameters ----

Forcefield : COMPASS
Charges : Forcefield assigned

Electrostatic terms:

Summation method : Atom based
Truncation method : Cubic spline
Cutoff distance : 18.5 Å
Spline width : 1 Å
Buffer width : 0.5 Å

van der Waals terms:

Summation method : Atom based
Truncation method : Cubic spline
Cutoff distance : 18.5 Å
Spline width : 1 Å
Buffer width : 0.5 Å

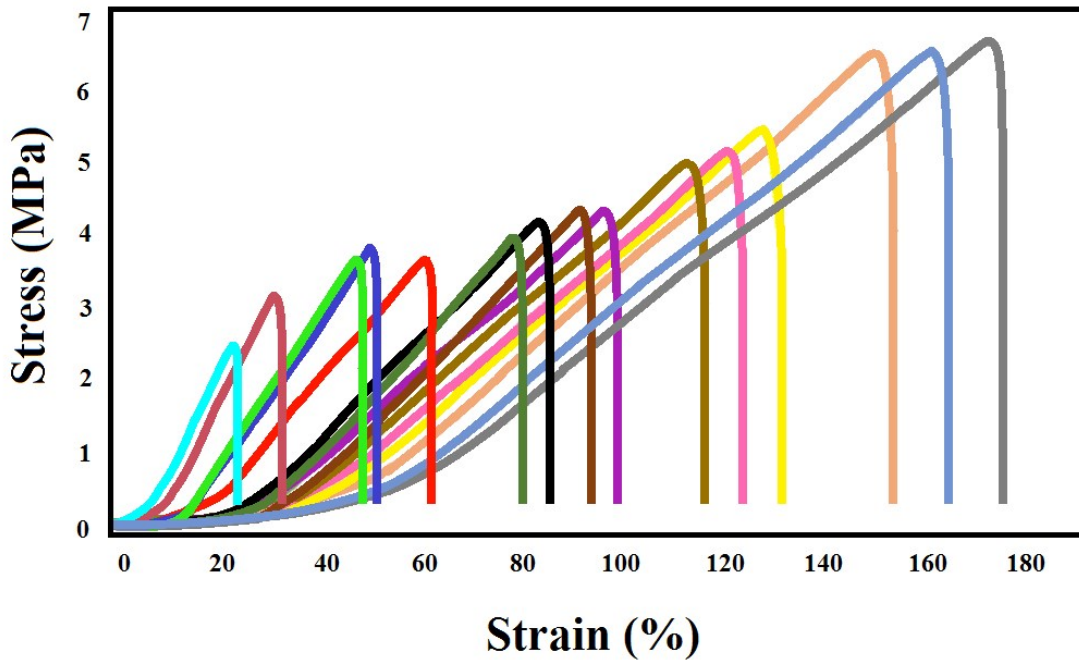


Figure S11- Tensile (stress-strain) curves of the LED-cured GelMA hydrogels.

SR- Reference

- 1 L. Shen, L. Zou, M. Ding, T. Zhao, L. Zhang and Q. Li, Molecular Dynamics Simulation on Dielectric Constant and Thermal Conductivity of Crosslink Epoxy/functionalized graphene Nanocomposites, *Mater. Sci. Eng.*, 2020, **761**, 012009.