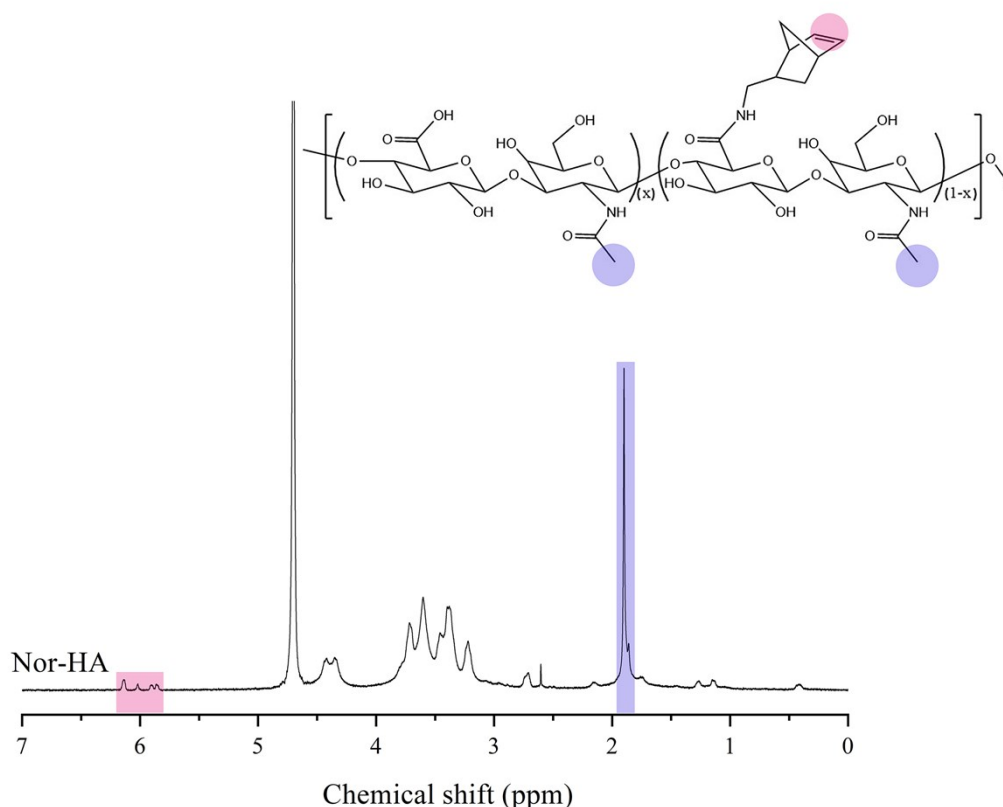


## High-throughput hyaluronic acid hydrogels array for cell selective adhesion screening.

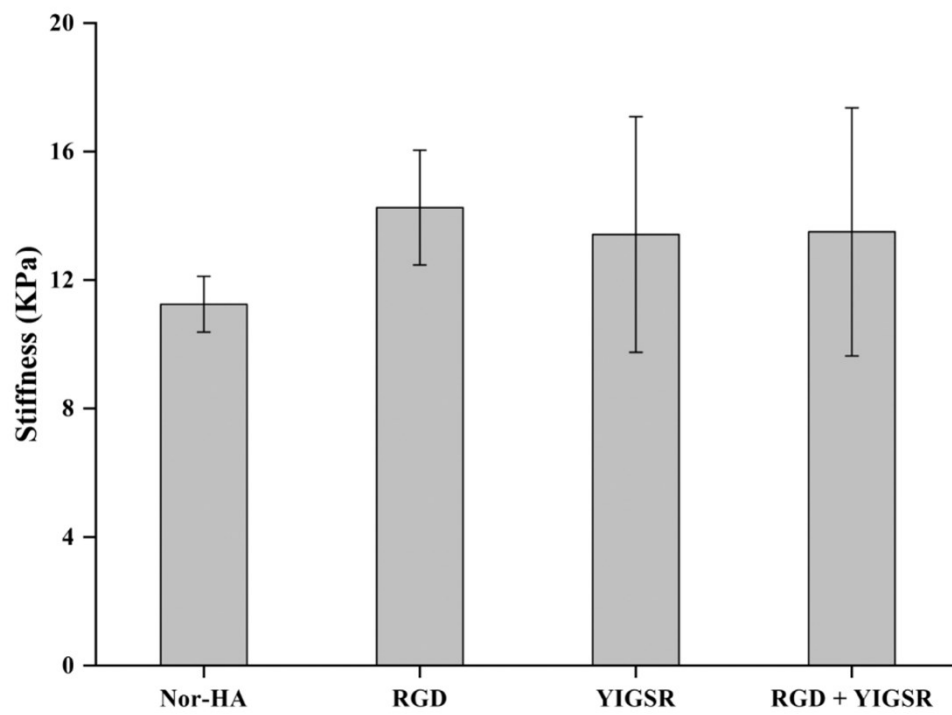
Cong Wang<sup>‡</sup>, Hongye Hao<sup>‡</sup>, Jing Wang, Yunfan Xue, Junjie Huang, Kefeng Ren,  
Jian Ji\*

AUTHOR ADDRESS: MOE Key Laboratory of Macromolecule Synthesis and Functionalization,  
Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, PR China.

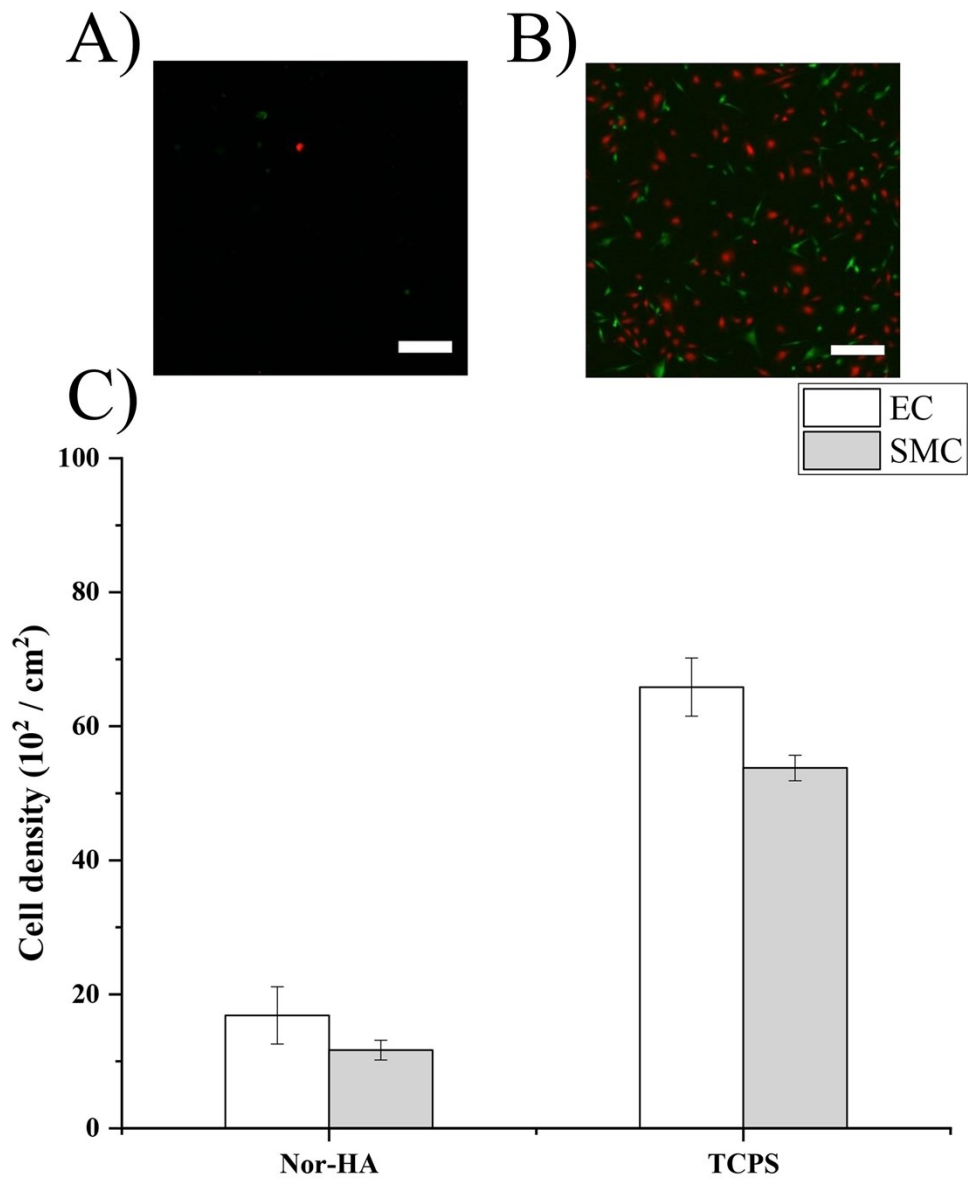
\*E-mail: [jjjian@zju.edu.cn](mailto:jjjian@zju.edu.cn).



**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (Bruker, AVANCEIII400) of the norbornene modified hyaluronic acid (Nor-HA). Norbornene modification was calculated as 15.8% by integration of the vinyl peaks (integration 1.00, 2H, shaded pink) relative to methyl group of HA (integration 9.48, 3H, shaded blue).

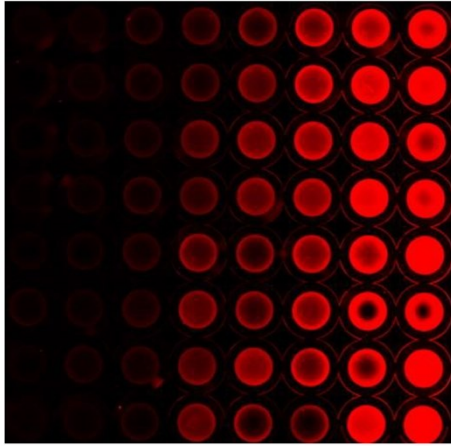


**Figure S2.** The stiffness of pure Nor-HA hydrogels and peptide modified hydrogels (each peptide at 2 mM concentration).

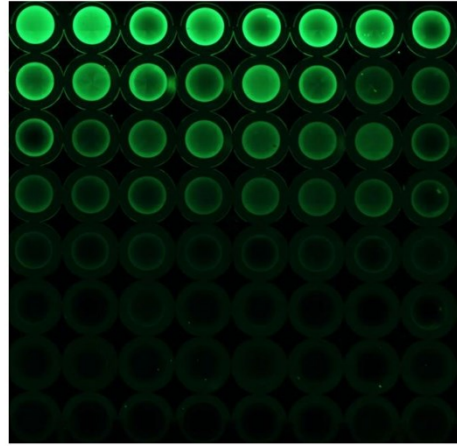


**Figure S3.** The fluorescent images of ECs (red) and SMCs (green) on top of A) pure Nor-HA hydrogels and B) Tissue culture polystyrene (TCPS). C) Cell densities of ECs and SMCs on pure hydrogels and TCPS. Scale bar: 250  $\mu\text{m}$ .

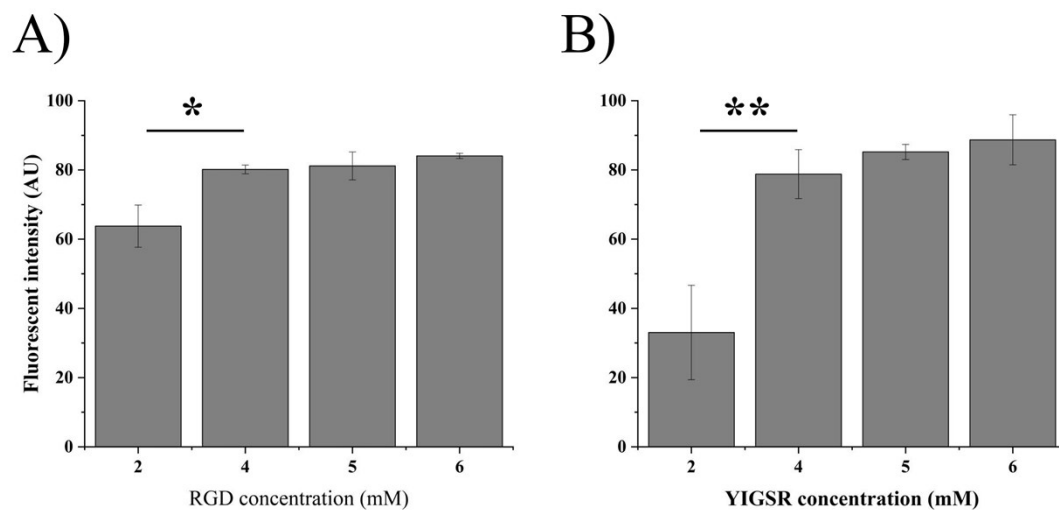
A)



B)



**Figure S4.** Fluorescent images of orthogonal peptide gradient for: A) RGD gradient to increase horizontally and B) YIGSR gradient to increase vertically.



**Figure S5.** Fluorescent intensities of modified hydrogels at different peptide concentrations (labeled peptides: unlabeled peptides equals 1: 49 in molar ratio) for A) RGD and B) YIGSR. Concentrations higher than 4 mM showed no significant rise of the fluorescent density ( $n = 3$ ,  $*P < 0.05$ ,  $**P < 0.01$ ). So the maximum concentration was set at 4 mM.