

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Rheological behavior of Pluronic/Pluronic diacrylate hydrogels used for bacteria encapsulation

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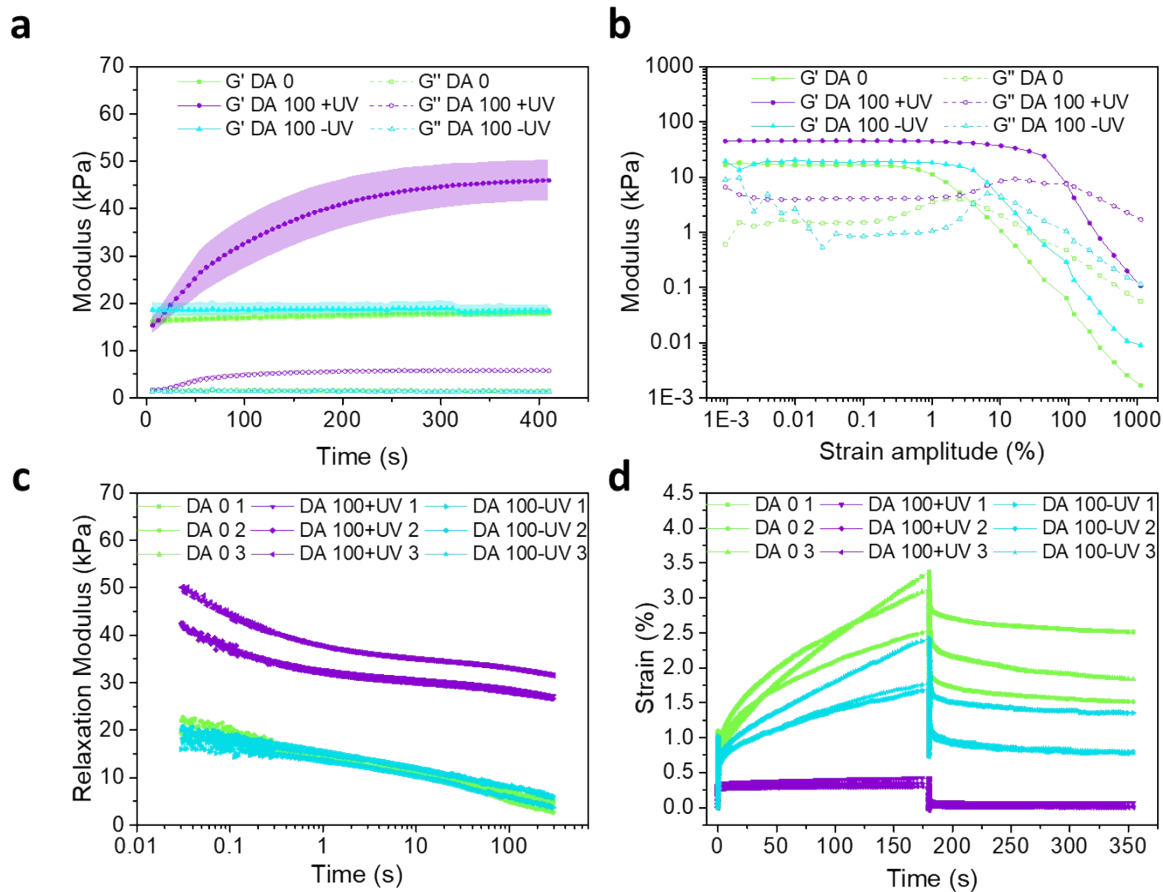


Figure S1: Rheological properties of DA 0 and DA 100 hydrogels before and after UV exposure and polymerization **a)** Time evolution of the G' and G'' (shaded regions around the data points indicate mean \pm standard deviation) at room temperature; **b)** Representative strain amplitude sweep of DA X hydrogels measured at a frequency of 1 Hz; **c)** Creep/recovery curves at an applied stress of 100 Pa (Stress was applied for 180 s and then removed to measure the recovery over the next 180 s), and **d)** Stress relaxation curves at 1% strain. In **c)** and **d)** data from 3 independent experiments are shown to visualize the reproducibility of the measurements.

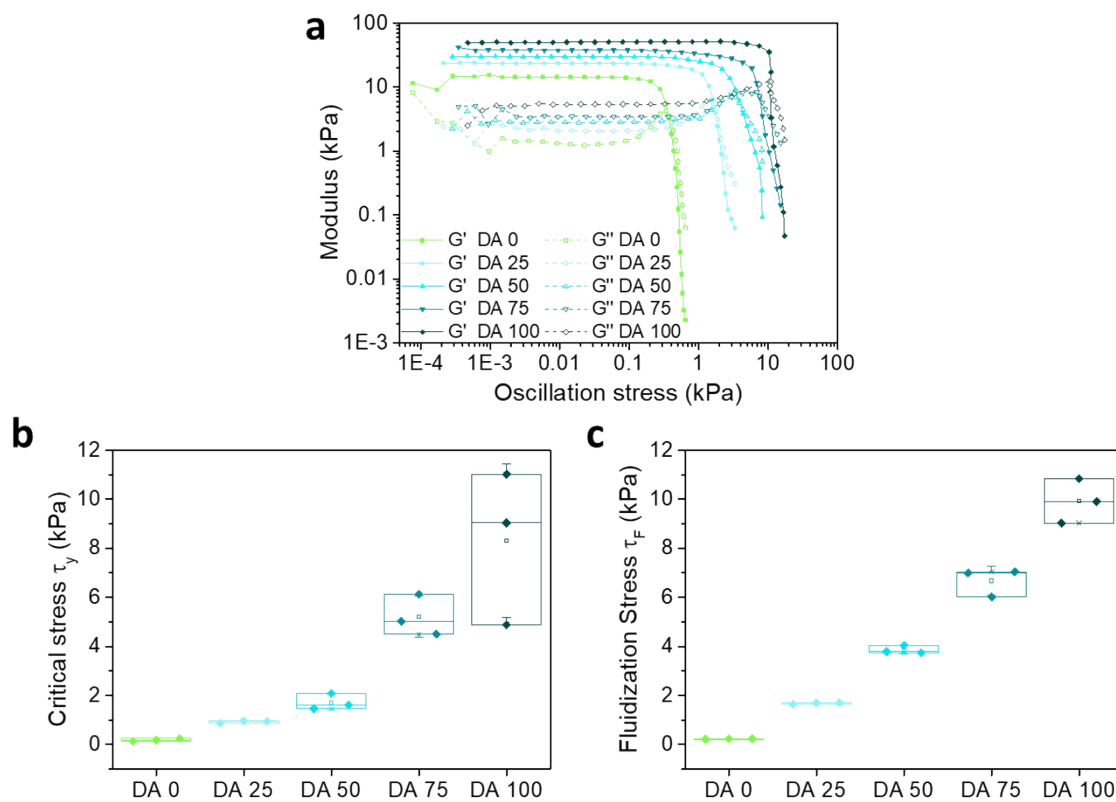


Figure S2. a) Representative stress sweeps and the corresponding **b)** yield stress, τ_y , and **c)** stress at fluidization point, τ_F with increasing DA content in the hydrogels.

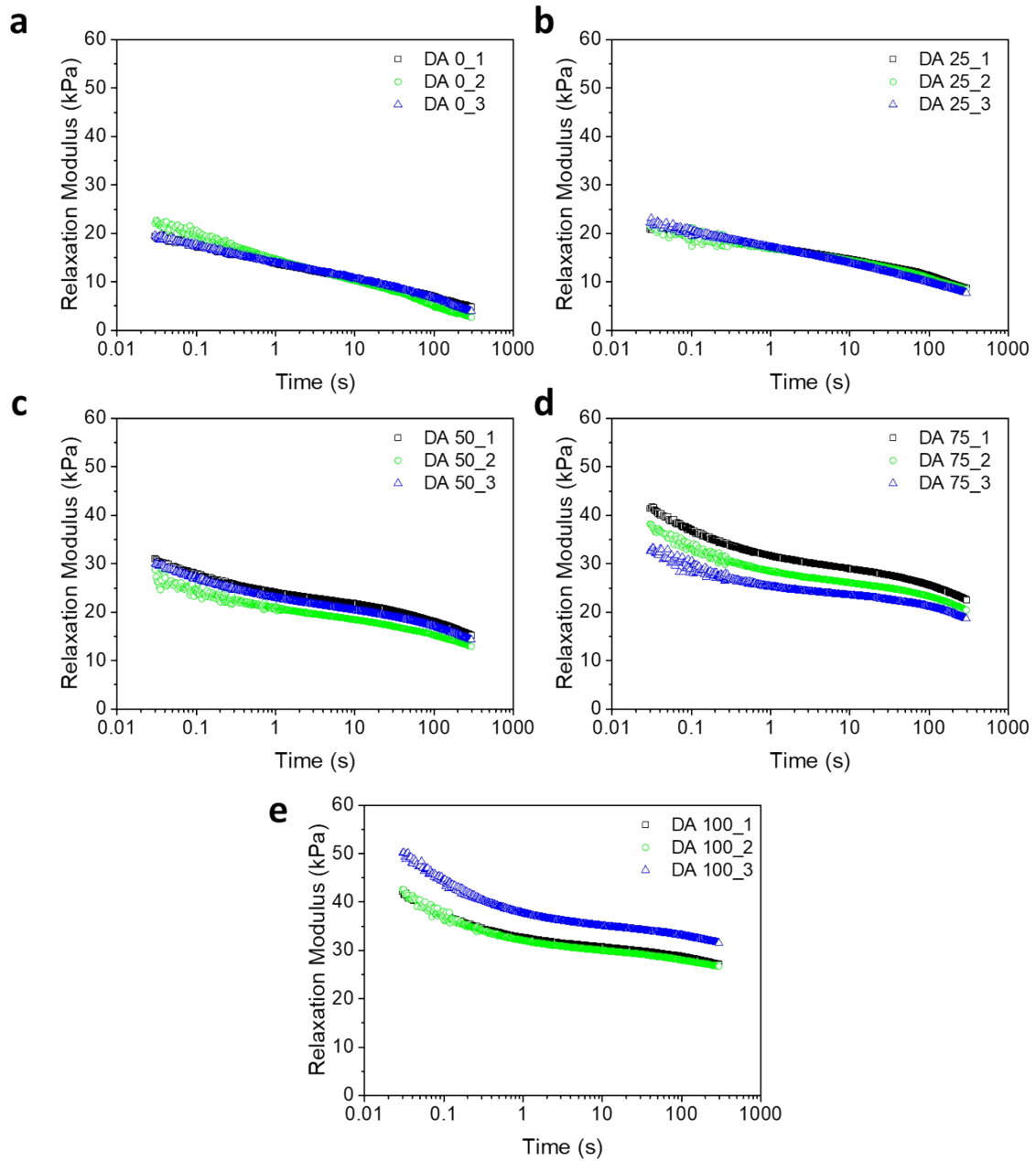


Figure S3: Stress relaxation curves of the DA 0-100 hydrogels at strain of 1% from three consecutive experiments used for the fitting in **Figure 3**.

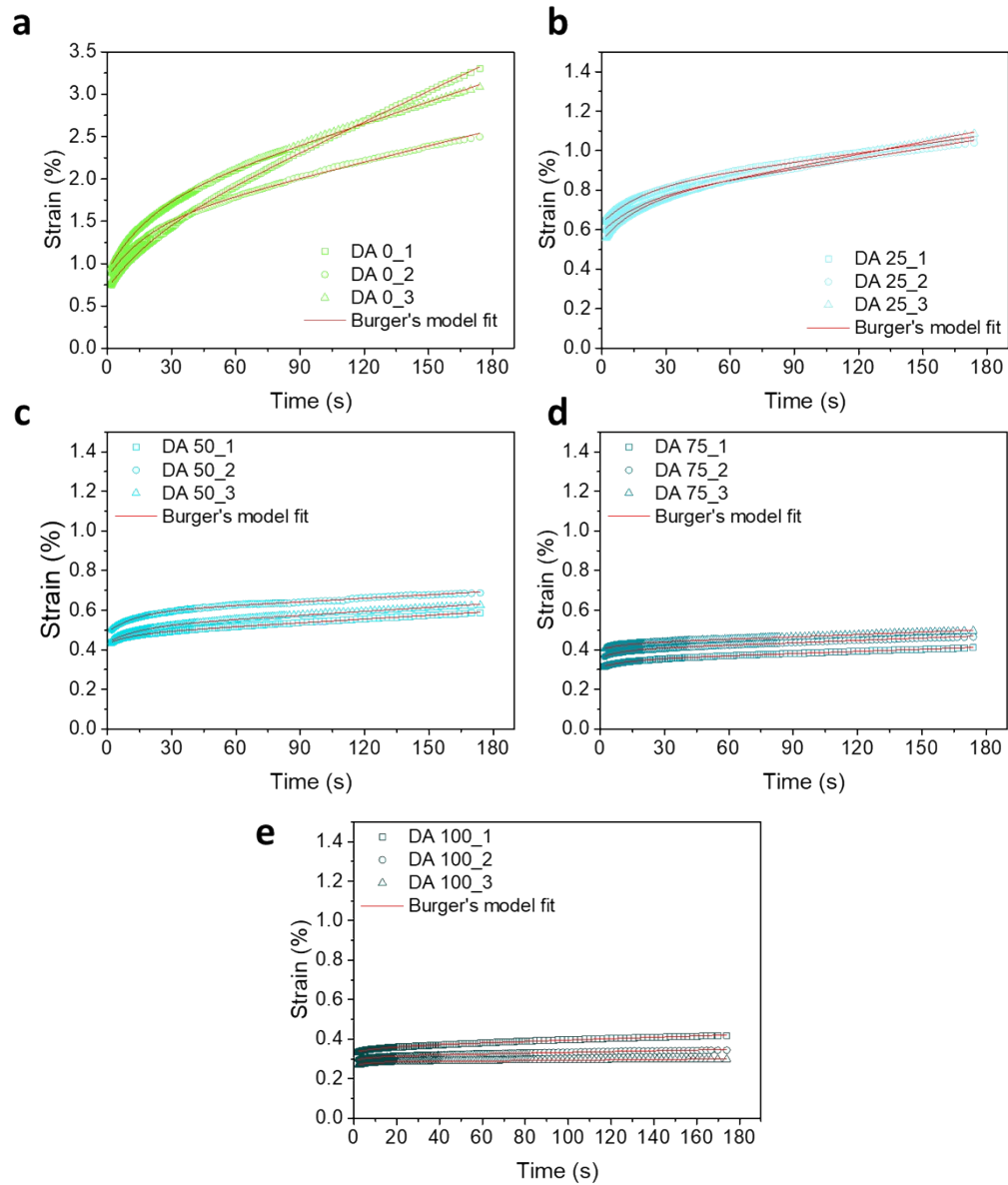


Figure S4: Creep strain and corresponding burgers model (Eq. 2) fits for the DA0-100 hydrogels.

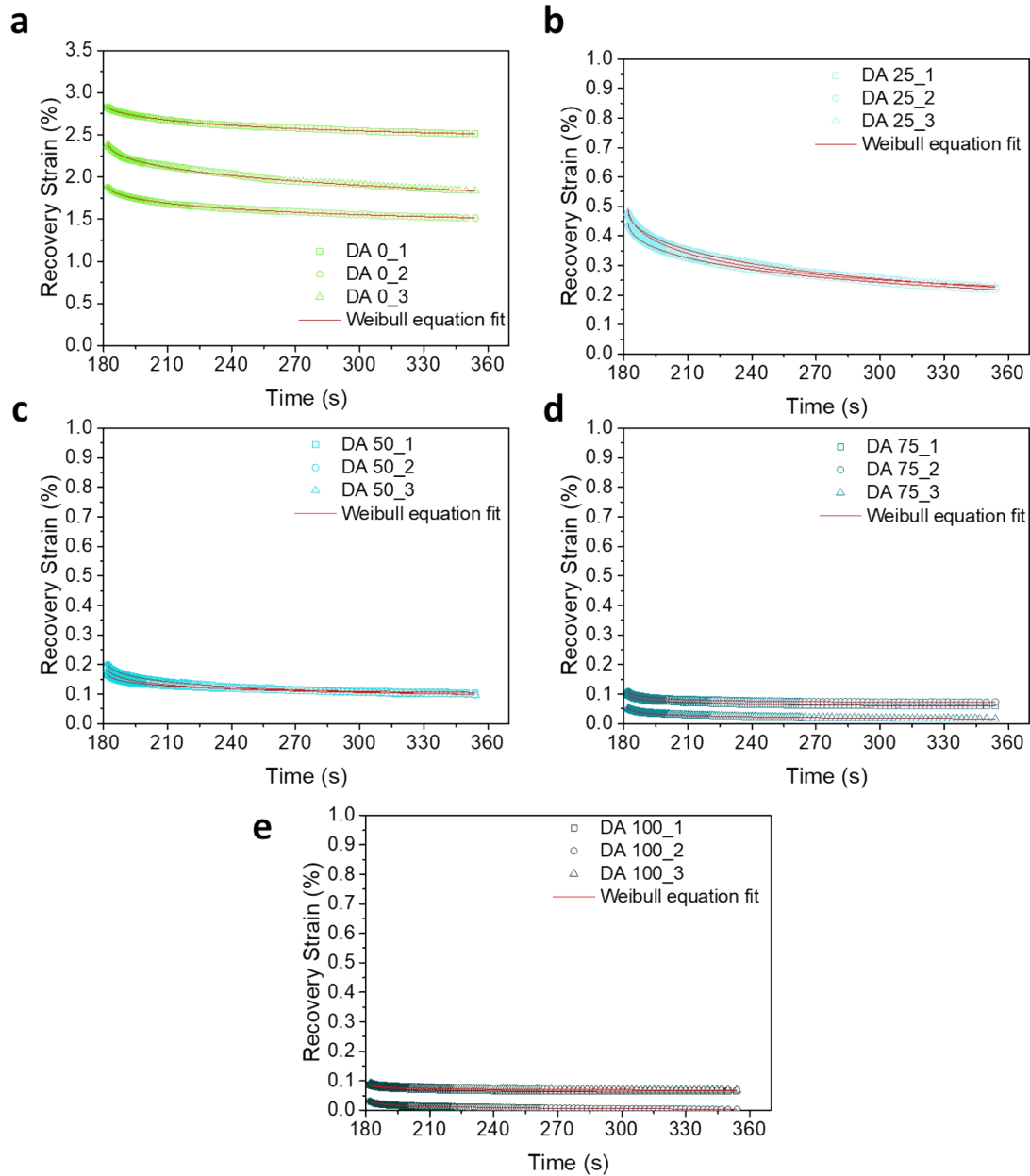


Figure S5: Recovery strain and corresponding fits to the Weibull equation (Eq. 3) for DA0-100 hydrogels.