

**Supplementary Table 1.** Antibodies employed ELISA and immunostaining assessments

<b>Antibody<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>Clone</b>	<b>Immunostaining</b>	<b>ELISA</b>
Runx2	S-19	√	
Osterix	M-15		√
Alkaline Phosphatase	N-18	√	
Osteopontin	AKm2A1	√	
Osteocalcin	M-15		√
PPAR $\gamma$	I-18		√
A-FABP	C-15		√
Sox 9	C-20	√	√
Collagen II	N-19		√
Collagen X	E-14	√	√
Myocardin	M-16		√
SM22 $\alpha$	P-15		√
VE-Cadherin	C-19	√	√
PECAM-1	M-20		√
Thrombomodulin	M-17		√
Ki-67	M-19	√	
GAPDH	V-15		√
$\beta$ -actin	13E5		√

<sup>†</sup> All antibodies were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, except for  $\beta$ -actin which was obtained from Cell Signaling

**Supplementary Table 2. Osteogenic MSC Literature Involving Tensile Conditioning**

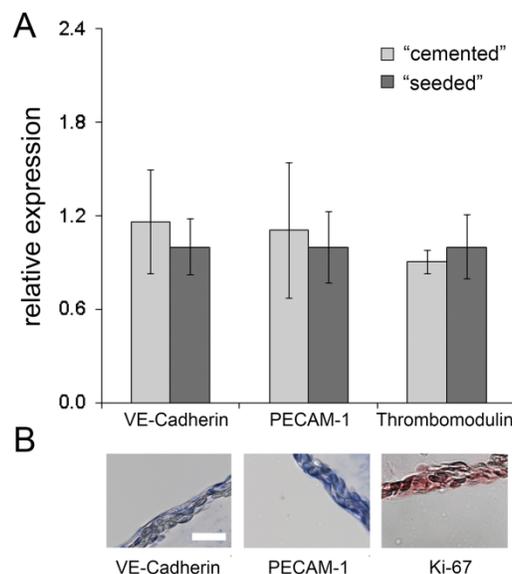
Ref	Cells and Scaffold	Mechanical Conditioning and Media Supplements	Time Points and Analyses	Results
5	hBMSCs, 30,000 cells in 200 $\mu$ L collagen 3D, collagen gel	<i>Conditioning:</i> 1 Hz, 10% or 12% <u>uniaxial tensile</u> strain for 4 h/day <i>Media Supplements:</i> No osteoinductive agents	<i>Time points:</i> 1, 2 weeks <i>Assays:</i> <u>BMP-2</u> - RT-PCR detection	<i>10% Strain vs Unloaded</i> <u>1 week</u> – <b>4-fold</b> increase in BMP-2 compared to the unstrained control <u>2 weeks</u> – <b>1.65-fold</b> increase in BMP-2 <i>12% Strain vs Unloaded</i> <u>1 week</u> – <b>no</b> significant differences in BMP-2 <u>2 weeks</u> – <b>1.75-fold</b> increase in BMP-2
6	hMSCs, seeded at 10,000 cells/cm <sup>2</sup> 2D, collagen coated surfaces	<i>Conditioning:</i> 0.25 Hz, 3% <u>equi-biaxial strain</u> (2 s on, 2 s off) <i>Media Supplements:</i> 50 mg/ml AA, 10mM BGP, and 0.1 mM DXM	<i>Time points:</i> 3, 8, 12, 16 days <i>Assays:</i> <u>ALP activity</u> - 50mM p-nitrophenyl phosphate. <u>Mineral deposition</u> - o-cresolphthalein reaction kit	<i>Loaded vs Unloaded</i> <u>ALP activity:</u> <b>no</b> differences at days 3, 8, 12 or 16 <u>Mineral deposition:</u> loading in a <b>2.3-fold</b> increase after 16 days in culture
7	hBMSCs OR 10T $\frac{1}{2}$ , seeded at 1x10 <sup>4</sup> cells/cm <sup>2</sup> 2D, flexible silicone rubber BioFlex <sup>TM</sup> plates coated with collagen I	<i>Conditioning:</i> 0.5 Hz, 3% <u>tensile</u> elongation <i>Media Supplements:</i> 100 nM DXM, 50 mM AA, and 10 mM BGP	<i>Time points:</i> 1, 3, 7, 10 days of loading following 2 days of static culture <i>Assays:</i> <u>ALP activity</u> - p-nitrophenyl phosphate (pNPP) <u>Osteogenic genes</u> - RT-PCR. <u>Runx2 protein</u> - western blot.	<i>hBMSCs - Loaded vs Day 0</i> <u>Runx2:</u> day 7: <b>no</b> increase; day 10: <b>62%</b> increase <u>Runx2 protein:</u> day 7: <b>no</b> increase; day 10: <b>60%</b> increase <u>OP:</u> 7 day: <b>56%</b> increase; 10 day: <b>2-fold</b> increase. <u>Collagen I:</u> 7 day: <b>14%</b> increase; 10 day: <b>2.3-fold</b> increase <u>ALP:</u> 7 day: <b>4.7-fold</b> increase; 10 day: <b>6.7-fold</b> increase <i>hBMSCs - Loaded vs Unloaded</i> <u>Runx2:</u> day 7 <b>60%</b> decrease; day 10: <b>56%</b> decrease <u>Runx2 protein:</u> day 7: <b>70%</b> decrease; day 10: <b>70%</b> decrease <u>OP:</u> day 7: <b>50%</b> decrease; day 10: <b>44%</b> decrease <u>Collagen I:</u> day 7: <b>53%</b> decrease; day 10: <b>40%</b> decrease <u>ALP:</u> day 7: <b>~43%</b> decrease; day 10: <b>32%</b> decrease <i>10T<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> Cells - Day 10 – Loaded vs Day 0</i> <u>Runx2:</u> day 7: <b>33%</b> increase; day 10: <b>78%</b> increase <u>Runx2 protein:</u> day 7: <b>3.3-fold</b> increase; day 10: <b>5.2-fold</b> increase <u>OP:</u> day 7: <b>63%</b> increase; day 10: <b>3-fold</b> increase. <u>Collagen I:</u> day 7: <b>39%</b> decrease; day 10: <b>11%</b> increase. <u>ALP:</u> day 7: <b>3-fold</b> increase; day 10: <b>5.5-fold</b> increase <i>10T<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> Cells – Loaded vs Unloaded</i> <u>Runx2:</u> 7 day: <b>27%</b> decrease; 10 day: <b>38%</b> decrease <u>OP:</u> 7 day: <b>50%</b> decrease; 10 day: <b>36%</b> decrease <u>Collagen I:</u> 7 day: <b>67%</b> decrease; 10 day: <b>63%</b> decrease <u>ALP:</u> 7 day: <b>85%</b> decrease; 10 day: <b>80%</b> decrease
41	Rat MSCs Silicone strips (10 mm x60 mm) coated with collagen I	<i>Conditioning:</i> 0.17 Hz, 2.5% <u>tensile</u> strain <i>Media Supplements:</i> No osteoinductive agents	<i>Time points:</i> 3, 6, 9, 14 <i>Assays:</i> <u>Runx2, Collagen I, and OCN</u> - Immunocytochemistry <u>BMP2</u> - western blot	<i>Loaded vs Unloaded</i> <u>Runx2:</u> <b>2-fold</b> increase at day 6 <u>Collagen I:</u> <b>1.76-fold</b> increase at day 6 <u>OCN:</u> <b>1.5-fold</b> increase at day 6 <u>BMP2:</u> <b>4.8-fold</b> increase at day 14

Abbreviations: TGF- $\beta$ 1 Transforming growth factor  $\beta$ 1, AA – ascorbic acid, DXM – dexamethasone, BGP-  $\beta$ -glycerophosphate, PG – proteoglycan, ALP – alkaline phosphatase, OP – osteopontin, OCN – osteocalcin, BSP – bone sialoprotein; HUVEC – human umbilical vein endothelial cells; MSC –mesenchymal stem cells; hBMSCs – human bone marrow-derived MSCs

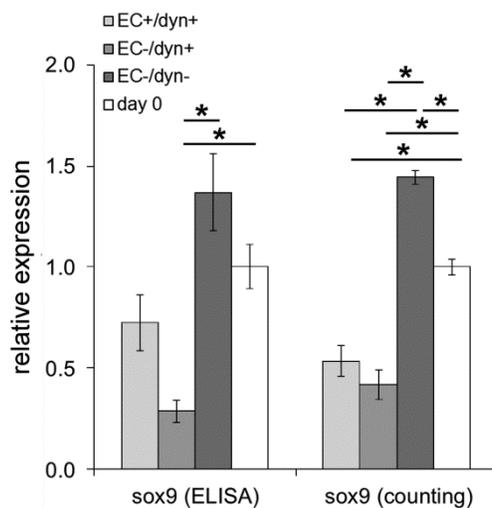
**Supplementary Table 3. Endothelial Cell – MSC Co-Culture Literature**

Ref	Cells and Scaffold	Mechanical Conditioning and Media Supplements	Time Points and Analyses	Results
8	EC and BMSC, $1 \times 10^4$ cells/cm <sup>2</sup> 2D study: direct and indirect contact	<i>Conditioning:</i> Static <i>Media Supplements:</i> 50:50 mixture of EC culture medium (EGM2-MV) and BMSC culture medium ( $\alpha$ -MEM, 10% FBS)	<i>Time points:</i> 3, 14 days <i>Assays:</i> <u>ALP activity</u> - colorimetric assay <u>OCN</u> – ELISA	<i>Direct Contact EC-MSc Co-Culture vs Mono-Culture (1:1 ratio)</i> <u>ALP:</u> at 2 wks, a <b>2-fold</b> increase was observed in co-cultured BMSCs <u>OCN:</u> a <b>1.4-fold</b> increase in OCN expression in co-cultured BMSCs <i>Indirect Contact</i> <b>No significant differences - data not shown</b>
9	hMSC and HUVEC 15,000 cells each per spheroid (30,000 cells per spheroid) 3D study	<i>Conditioning:</i> Static <i>Media Supplements:</i> 5 mM BGP, 50 $\mu$ g/mL AA, and 10 nM DXM	<i>Time points:</i> 7, 14 days <i>Assays:</i> <u>ALP levels</u> - fluorescence images	<i>MSCs and ECs Directly Co-cultured at a 1:1 Ratio</i> <u>ALP levels:</u> At day 7, ~ <b>5 times</b> higher in MSC/HUVECs than in HDFa/MSc controls. At day 14, ~ <b>26 times</b> higher in MSC/HUVECs than in HDFa/MSc controls
10	HUVEC and hMSC $5 \times 10^5$ cells/spheroid 3D study	<i>Conditioning:</i> Static <i>Media Supplements:</i> 10% FBS, 0.2mM AA, 2 mM L-glutamine, 10 nM DXM, and 0.01M BGP	<i>Time points:</i> 10 days <i>Assays:</i> <u>ALP</u> - RT-PCR	<i>EC-hMSC Spheroids with 100% hMSCs or 95% hMSCs Plus 5% HUVECs</i> <u>ALP:</u> <b>4-fold</b> increase (plus or minus 1.7) by adding 5% HUVECs to the spheroids
42	MSC and HUVEC $3 \times 10^3$ cells/cm <sup>2</sup> 2D co-culture: direct contact	<i>Conditioning:</i> Static <i>Media Supplements:</i> Basal: M199 +DMEM  Osteogenic media: DMEM+ M199 with 10 mM BGP, 10 nM DXM, 50 $\mu$ g/mL AA	<i>Time points:</i> 1, 2, 3 weeks <i>Assays:</i> <u>Osteogenic genes</u> - RT-PCR <u>ALP activity</u> - 2 mM $\rho$ -nitrophenol phosphate	<i>MSC-EC Co-Culture vs Mono-culture</i> <u>ALP:</u> <b>50%</b> higher levels in co-culture <u>Collagen I:</u> <b>2.2-fold</b> higher levels in co-culture <u>BSP:</u> <b>7.5-fold</b> increase in co-culture at 1 week <u>Runx2:</u> <b>50%</b> increase in co-culture at 1 week <u>OCN:</u> <b>no significant differences</b>  <i>MSC-EC Co-Culture vs Day 0</i> <u>ALP:</u> day 7: <b>2-fold</b> increase; day 14: <b>3.8-fold</b> increase; day 21: <b>4-fold</b> increase. <u>Collagen I:</u> day 7: <b>1.3-fold</b> increase; day 14: <b>1.4 fold</b> increase; day 21: <b>1.7-fold</b> increase <u>BSP:</u> day 7: <b>11.5-fold</b> increase  <i>Different EC-MSc Cell Ratios:</i> <u>Basal conditions:</u> ALP activity increased in co-cultures after 3 wks. 25%EC-75%MSc: <b>29-fold</b> ; 50%EC-50%MSc: <b>18-fold</b> <u>Osteogenic conditions:</u> ALP activity increased in 3 wk co-cultures: 25%EC-75%MSc: <b>3.5 fold</b> ; 50%EC-50%MSc: <b>3.7 fold</b> 25%EC-75%MSc

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**Supplementary Figure 1.** (A) The phenotype of “cemented” ECs was evaluated relative to conventionally “seeded” ECs, i.e. “cemented” ECs were compared to ECs which had been seeded as a confluent monolayer on the surface of PEGDA hydrogels containing cell adhesion ligand RGDS. Competitive ELISAs indicated that ECs in both contexts expressed similar levels of VE-Cadherin and PECAM-1, markers associated with EC intercellular junctions and permeability regulation. Furthermore, competitive ELISAs were conducted for thrombomodulin, a protein downregulated following EC damage.<sup>43</sup> As for VE-Cadherin and PECAM-1, levels of thrombomodulin were similar for both “cemented” and conventionally “seeded” ECs. These results are consistent with a previous study demonstrating that “cemented” ECs display a similar phenotype as conventionally “seeded” ECs.<sup>16</sup> (B) “Cemented” EC layers immunostained for VE-Cadherin, PECAM-1, and Ki-67 (a nuclear protein associated with cell proliferation). Scale bar = 40  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Supplementary Figure 2.** Comparison of day 22 sox9 levels as assessed by ELISA and cell counting techniques. For ELISA assays, 3-4 samples per treatment group were analyzed. For cell counts, sections from at least 3 separate samples of each treatment group were evaluated. The degree of correlation between the two assessment techniques was 99.2% by Pearson's correlation coefficient method.