

Supporting Information

Easy-to-prepare Coating of Standard Cell Culture Dishes for Cell Sheet Engineering using Aqueous Solutions of Poly(2-n-propyl-oxazoline)

Matthias Ryma¹, Julia Blöhbaum¹, Raminder Singh², Ana Sancho¹, Jasmin Matuszak², Iwona Cicha², Jürgen Groll^{1}*

¹Department of Functional Materials in Medicine and Dentistry and Bavarian Polymer Institute, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

²Cardiovascular Nanomedicine Unit, Section of Experimental Oncology und Nanomedicine (SEON), Else Kröner-Fresenius-Stiftung-endowed Professorship for Nanomedicine, ENT Department, University Hospital Erlangen, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany

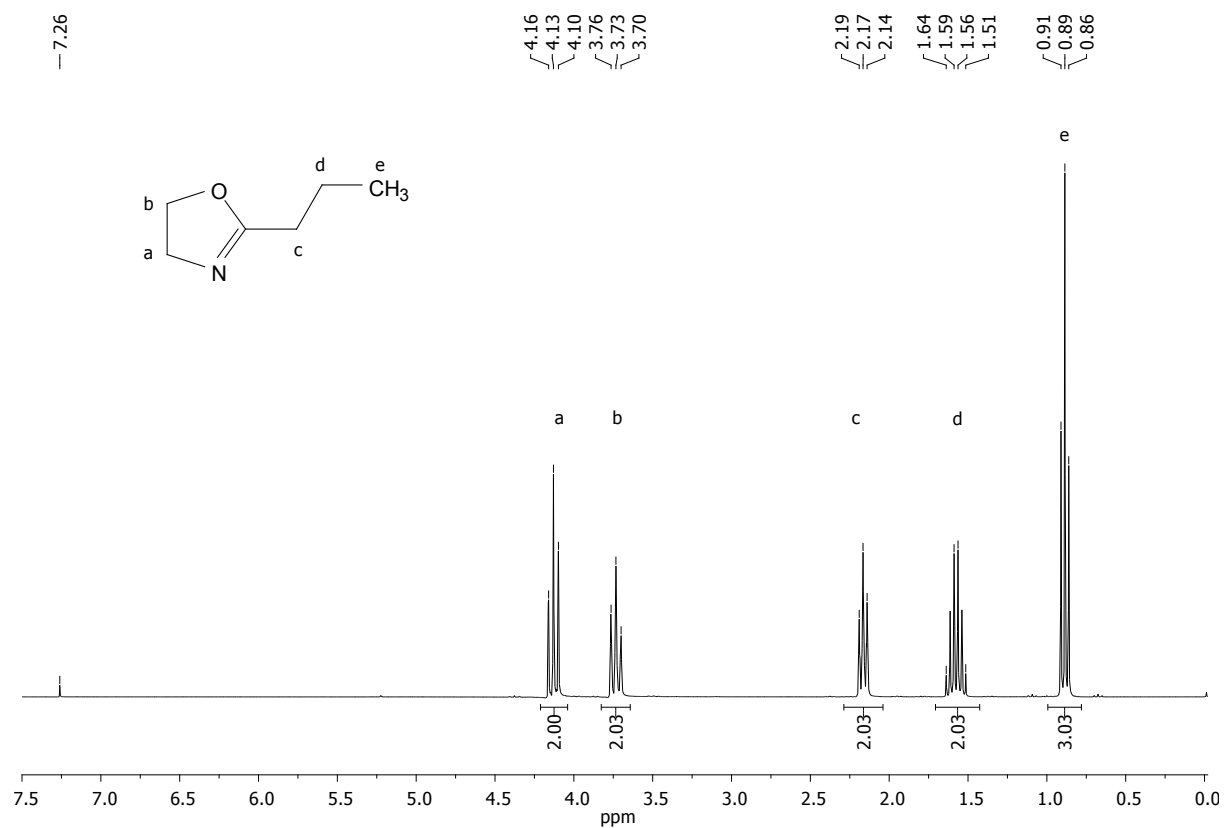


Figure S1. ¹H NMR of monomer n-propyl-2-oxazoline (CD₃CN, 300 MHz)

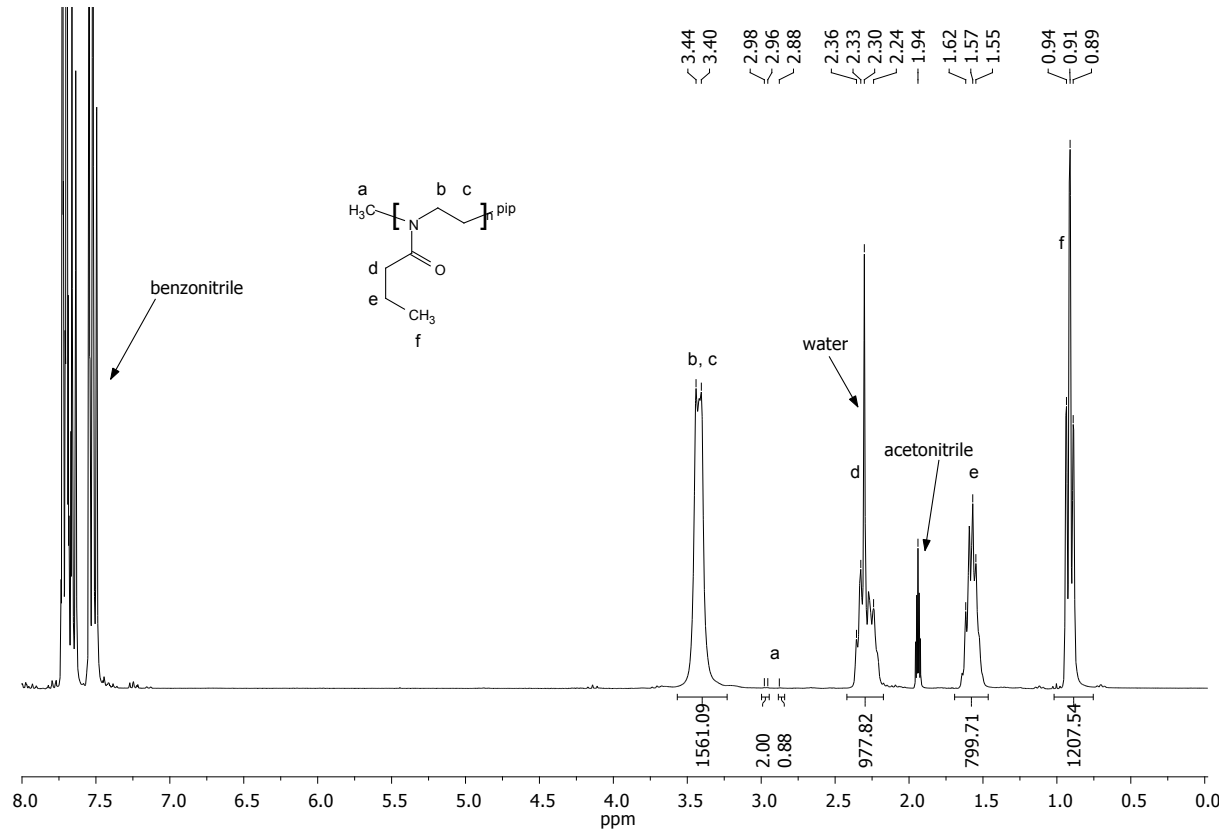


Figure S2. ¹H NMR of poly(2-propyl-2-oxazoline) (CD₃CN, 300 MHz) directly after the polymerization

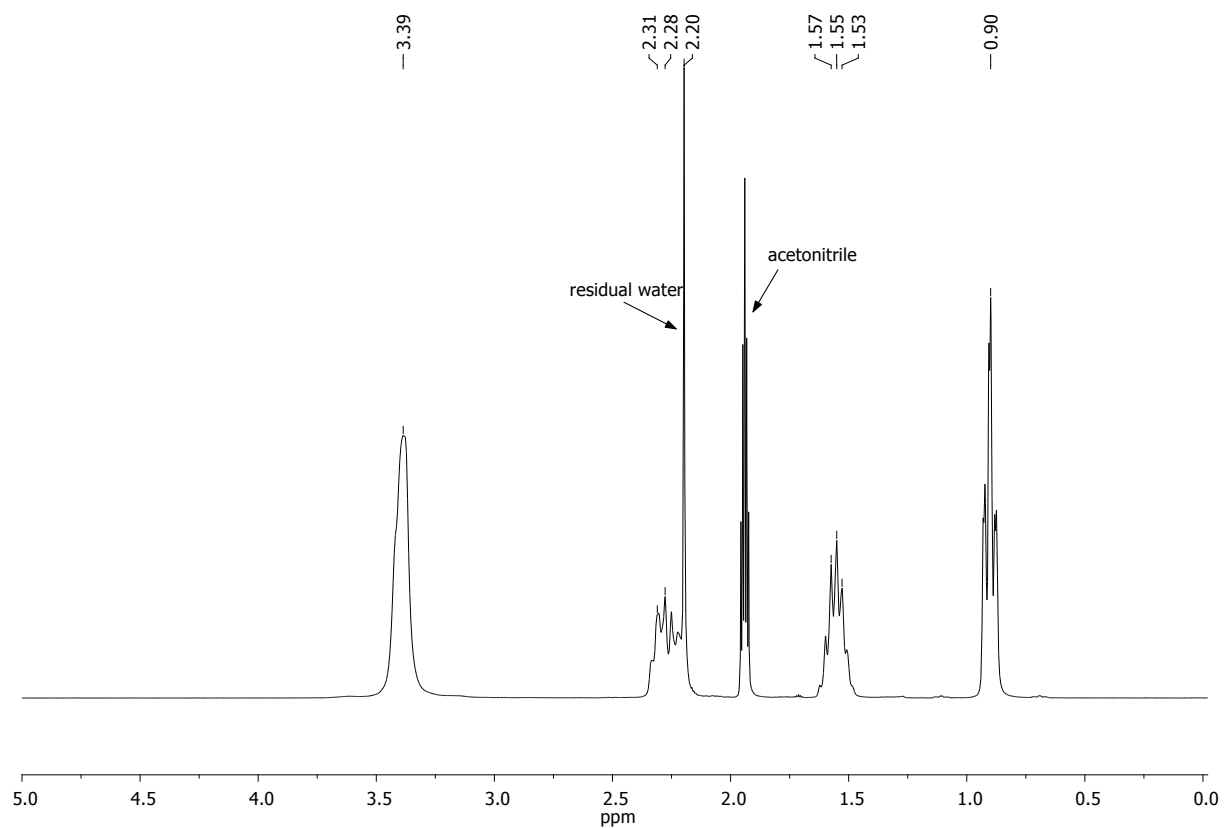


Figure S3. ^1H NMR of poly(2-propyl-2-oxazoline) (CD_3CN , 300 MHz) after dialysis against water

DMF GPC measurement:

Table S1. DMF GPC results

PMMA standard, triple calibration	
M_n (g/mol)	41720
M_w (g/mol)	54340
$\bar{D}$	1.3

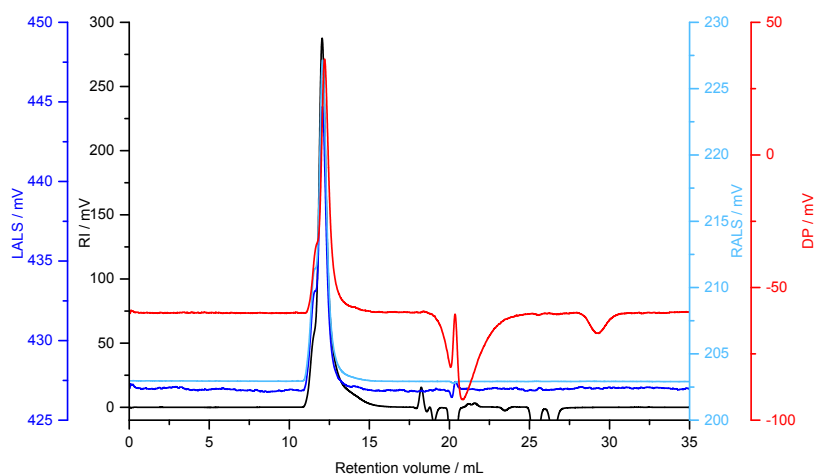


Figure S4. GPC trace of poly(2-propyl-2-oxazoline) in DMF (1 g/L LiBr)

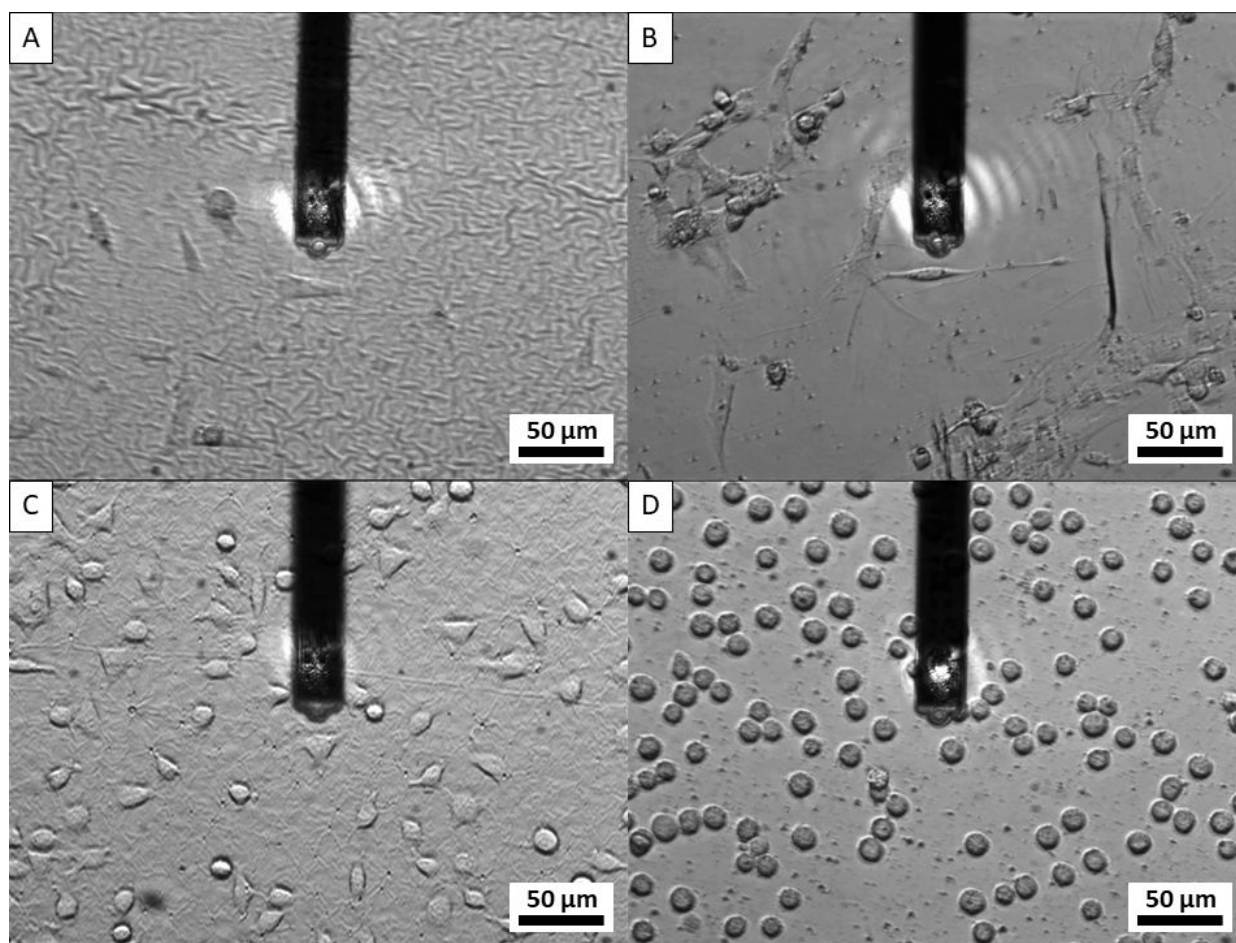


Figure S5. Cell-substrate adhesion force measurements using Fluidic Force Microscopy. (A) HMEC-1 seeded on PnPrOx-coating above its LCST. (B) HMEC-1 seeded on PnPrOx-coating after dissolving PnPrOx for 30 minutes at 14 °C. (C) L929 seeded on PnPrOx-coating above its LCST. (D) L929 seeded on PnPrOx-coating after dissolving PnPrOx for 30 minutes at 14 °C.

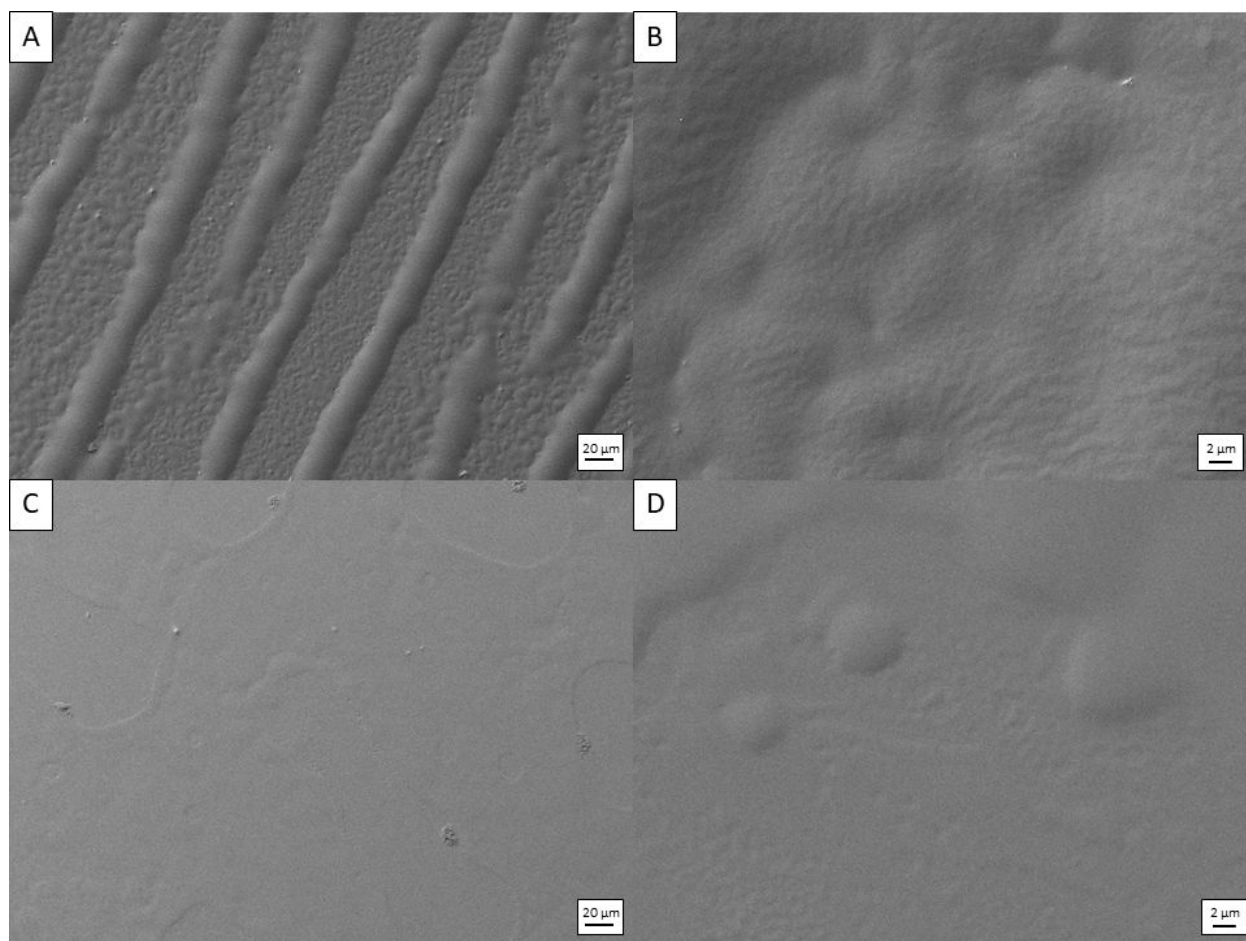


Figure S6. (A-B) SEM-image of surface created by deposition of PnPrOx in aqueous solution.
(C-D) SEM-image of surface created by deposition of PnPrOx dissolved in ethanol.