

# SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR

## Heparin Mimic Material Derived from Cellulose Nanocrystals

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## 15 CONDUCTOMETRIC TITRATIONS

16 Surface charge density of the CNCs was determined using titration. This titration can  
17 be viewed in Figure S1. Within the graph the curve was divided into three parts: HCl  
18 titration, CNC surface charge titration and excess NaOH. This partitioning of the  
19 graphical data assists the calculation of the surface charge variables. Equation S1 was  
20 used to calculate the concentration of negatively charged functional groups:

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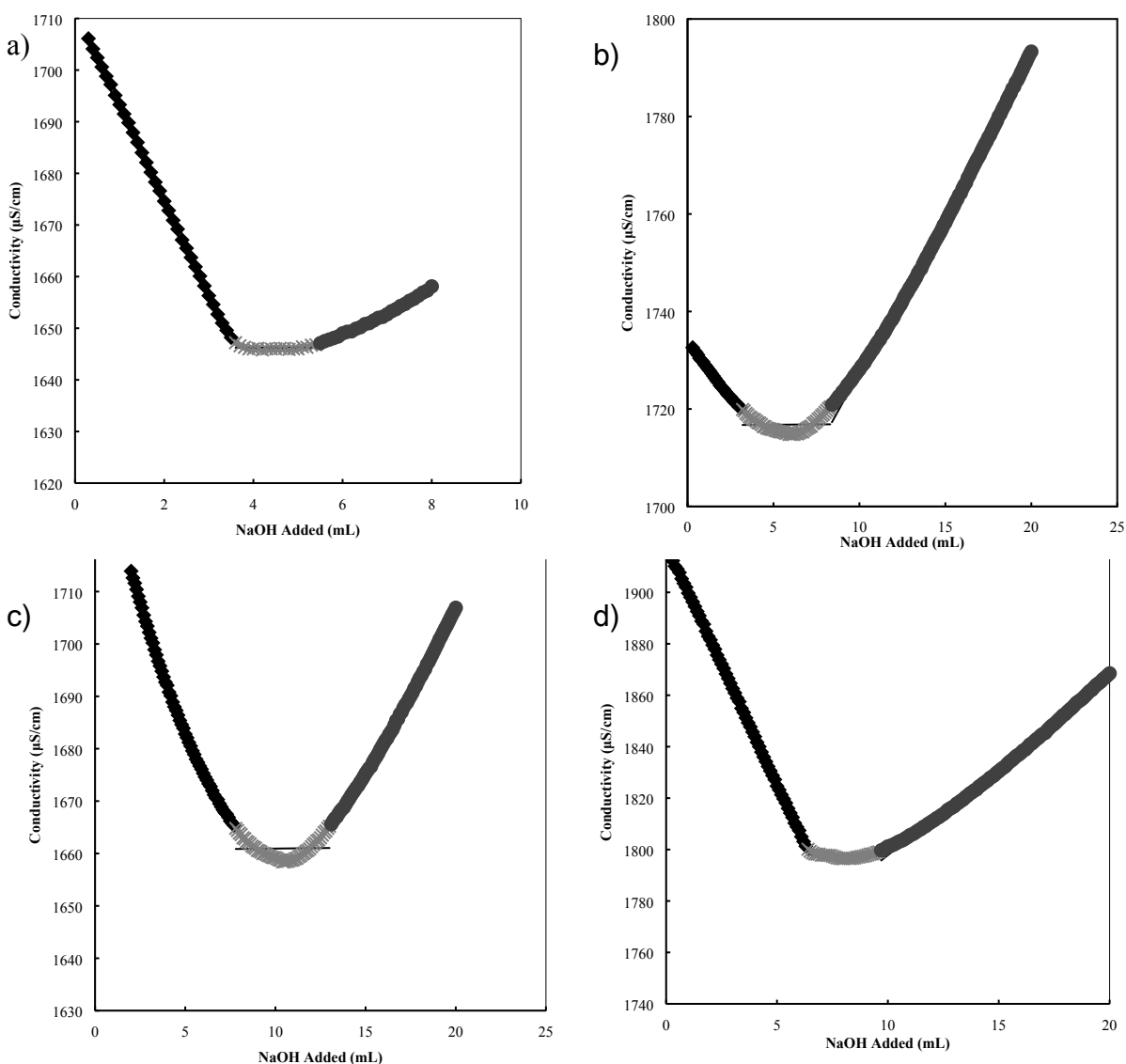
$$22 \quad \frac{\text{mmol negatively charged functional groups}}{\text{kg cellulose}} = \frac{C_{\text{NaOH}} * V_{\text{NaOH}}}{W_{\text{CNC}}}$$

23 Equation S1: Surface charge density calculation used to measure the amount of  
24 negatively charged functional groups on the surface of CNCs.

25  $C_{\text{NaOH}}$  is the molar concentration of base used in the titration,  $V_{\text{NaOH}}$  is the volume  
26 used to get the change in curve during the titration, and  $W_{\text{CNC}}$  is the weight in grams of  
27 the CNCs added to the titration.

28 Sodium chloride was added to the solution because the phase behavior of CNCs is  
29 sensitive to electrolytes. By adding an electrolyte, the phase shifts from being

30 predominantly anisotropic to isotropic.<sup>19</sup> An isotropic solution is favorable because the  
31 conductivity values are more precise.



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33 **Figure S1.** Conductometric titrations for (a) PCNC-1, (b) TEMPO CNC, (c) S-TEMPO  
34 CNC, and (d) S-CNC. The diamond shape shows the HCl titration portion, X-shape the  
35 charge titration of the sample, and the circle excess NaOH.

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