## Supporting Information for

# Recapitulation and Modulation of the Cellular Architecture of 

# a User-Chosen Cell of Interest Using Cell-Derived, Biomimetic 

## Patterning

John H. Slater, James C. Culver, Byron L. Long, Chenyue W. Hu, Jingzhe Hu, Taylor F. Birk, Amina A. Qutub, Mary E. Dickinson, and Jennifer L. West

Supplemental Table 1: Metrics Used to Define Cellular Architecture

## Cell Metrics

| Metric | Description | Mathematical Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morphology Metrics |  |  |
| Cell Size | Cell spread area. | $A_{C}$ |
| Circularity | Shape factor. | $\frac{4 \pi \cdot A_{C}}{P_{C}{ }^{2}}$, where $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{c}}=$ Cell Perimeter |
| Elongation | Shape factor. | $\frac{P_{C}}{A_{C}}$ |
| Adhesion Site Metrics |  |  |
| Number of Adhesion Sites | Number of adhesions per cell. | $N_{\text {A }}$ |
| Adhesion Total Area | Sum of the area of all adhesions. | $\sum N_{A}$ |
| Polarity | Distance between the center of mass of the vinculin stain and the centroid of the cell. | $\sqrt{\left(\chi_{C, x}-\Omega_{V, x}\right)^{2}+\left(\chi_{C, y}-\Omega_{V, y}\right)^{2}}$, where $\chi_{C}=$ centroid <br> of the cell $C$ <br> $\Omega_{V}=$ center of mass of the vinculin stain $V$ |
| Maximum Intensity | The maximum of the average vinculin stain intensities of all 10 bands* | $\max \left(\left\{I_{B_{1}} \cdots I_{\left.B_{1}\right\}}\right\}\right)$ |
| Maximum Location | The index of the band* with the highest average vinculin stain intensity | The least $n$ such that $I_{B_{n}}=\max \left(\left\{I_{B_{1}} \cdots I_{B_{10}}\right\}\right\}$ ) |

Above Average Adjusted Distribution

## Slope

Comparison to COI

Adjusted, weighted sum of average vinculin stain intensities greater than the mean intensity.
$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{10} s\left(I_{B_{k}}\right) \cdot I_{B_{k}} \cdot k}{\max \left(\left\{I_{B_{1}} \cdots I_{B_{10}}\right\}\right) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{10} s\left(I_{B_{k}}\right)}$

$$
\text { Where } s(I)=\left\{\begin{array}{lc}
1 & \text { if } I \geq \operatorname{mean}\left(I_{B_{1}} \cdots I_{B_{10}}\right) \\
0 & \text { otherwise }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\frac{I_{B_{8}}-I_{B_{2}}}{8-2}
$$

 for the COI and the patterned cell as the initial cell of reference
$N N=$ nearest neighbor adhesion site
$\chi_{\mathrm{A}}=$ centroid of the adhesion site A
patterned cells as reference; the shorter the distance, the closer the match; COI compared to COI is an exact match.

## Actin Cytoskeleton Metrics

| Polarity | Distance between the center of mass of actin and the centroid of the cell. | $\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\left(\chi_{C, x}-\Omega_{A, x}\right)^{2}+\left(\chi_{C, y}-\Omega_{A, y}\right)^{2}} \\ & \text { where } \Omega_{A}=\text { center of mass of actin } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uniformity | Sum of squared elements in the histogram counts of the image for pixel intensities. Analogous to energy or sum of squared elements in the grayscale co-occurrence matrix. | $\sum p^{2}$ |
| Entropy From Histogram | Measure of randomness of the image where $p$ is the histogram counts of the image for pixel intensities, with 256 possible bins for a grayscale image. | $-\sum p * \log _{2}(p)$ |
| Entropy From GLCM | Measure of randomness of the image where $g$ is the histogram counts of the gray level co-occurrence matrix of the image. | $-\sum g * \log _{2}(g)$ |
| Correlation | A measure of Pearson's correlation of each pixel to its neighborhood over the whole image. For a perfectly linearly and positively correlated set of pixels, correlation $=$ 1. | $\sum_{i, j} \frac{\left(i-\mu_{i}\right)\left(j-\mu_{i}\right) p(i, j)}{\sigma_{i} \sigma_{j}}$ |
| Energy | Sum of squared elements in the grayscale co-occurrence matrix. | $\sum_{i, j} p(i, j)^{2}$ |
| Homogeneity | Measure of the closeness of the distribution of elements in the grayscale co-occurrence matrix to the diagonal of the matrix. For a diagonal matrix, homogeneity $=1$. | $\sum_{i, j} \frac{p(i, j)}{1+\|i-j\|}$ |
| Maximum Location | The index of the band* with the highest average actin stain intensity | Similar to Adhesion Site maximum location |
| Above Average Adjusted Distribution | Weighted average location (as a band* index) of the actin stain bands | Similar to Adhesion Site mean location above average |

Slope of average vinculin stain intensity between bands* $B_{8}$ and $B_{2}$.

The sum of the Euclidean distance between nearest neighbors of the COI (cell-of-interest ) and a second cell (patterned cell) using the COI adhesion sites as reference plus the
with intensity greater than the mean intensity.

## Fiber Alignment Match

Sum of squares difference between histograms of COI and pattern cell actin fiber orientation

$$
\begin{gathered}
\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(h_{C O I, i}-h_{\text {pattern }, i}\right)^{2} \\
N=\text { number of histogram bins } \\
h_{i}=\text { size of } i \text {-th bin of histogram }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Nucleus Metrics

| Major Axis Length | Length of major axis. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minor Axis Length | Length of minor axis. |  |
| Major Minor Axis Ratio | Axis length ratio | $\frac{I_{N, M a j o r}}{I_{N, M i n o r}}$ |
| Polarity | Distance between the center of mass <br> of DAPI and the centroid of the cell. | $\left(\chi_{C, x}-\Omega_{D, x}\right)^{2}+\left(\chi_{C, y}-\Omega_{D, y}\right)^{2}$ <br> where $\Omega_{\mathrm{D}}=$ center of mass of DAPI |

[^0]

Supplemental Figure 1: Montage of images of the morphology pattern derived from COI 1. An outline of COI 1 was used to define this fibronectin pattern configuration. Arrays of the FN pattern were created with IG-LSL, fluorescently immunolabeled, imaged, and compiled into a montage. $\mathrm{SB}=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.


Supplemental Figure 2: Montage of images of the adhesion pattern derived From COI 1. An image of the vinculincontaining adhesion sites of COI 1 was used to define this fibronectin pattern configuration. Arrays of the FN pattern were created with IG-LSL, fluorescently immunolabeled, imaged, and compiled into a montage. $\mathrm{SB}=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.


Supplemental Figure 3: ‘Average’ cells cultured on patterns derived from COI 1. (a-d) Fluorescent images of the vinculin-containing adhesions, actin cytoskeleton, and nucleus of COI 1 that the (e,j) FN pattern configurations were derived from. HUVECs were cultured on arrays of the (e) morphology (OL) or ( j ) adhesion site (ADH) derived pattern configuration, fixed, fluorescently immunolabeled for vinculin, actin, counterstained with DAPI, and imaged. (f-h, k-m) The individual cell images, $\mathrm{n}=106$ and 73 for the number of cells cultured on the ( $\mathrm{f}-\mathrm{h}$ ) morphology and ( k -m) adhesion site derived pattern configurations respectively, for each channel were aligned, overlaid, and intensity averaged. SB=10 $\mu \mathrm{m}$.


Supplemental Figure 4: ‘Average’ cells cultured on patterns derived from COI 2. (a-d) Fluorescent images of the vinculin-containing adhesions, actin cytoskeleton, and nucleus of COI 2 that the (e,j) FN pattern configurations were derived from. HUVECs were cultured on arrays of the (e) morphology (OL) or ( j ) adhesion site (ADH) derived pattern configuration, fixed, fluorescently immunolabeled for vinculin, actin, counterstained with DAPI, and imaged. (f-h, k-m) The individual cell images, $\mathrm{n}=60$ and 41 for the number of cells cultured on the ( $\mathrm{f}-\mathrm{h}$ ) morphology and ( $\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{m}$ ) adhesion site derived pattern configurations respectively, for each channel were aligned, overlaid, and intensity averaged. $\mathrm{SB}=10$ $\mu \mathrm{m}$.


Supplemental Figure 5: 'Average’ cells cultured on patterns derived from COI 3. (a-d) Fluorescent images of the vinculin-containing adhesions, actin cytoskeleton, and nucleus of COI 3 that the (e,j) FN pattern configurations were derived from. HUVECs were cultured on arrays of the (e) morphology (OL) or (j) adhesion site (ADH) derived pattern configuration, fixed, fluorescently immunolabeled for vinculin, actin, counterstained with DAPI, and imaged. (f-h, k-m) The individual cell images, $\mathrm{n}=69$ and 53 for the number of cells cultured on the ( $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{H}$ ) morphology and ( $\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{m}$ ) adhesion site derived pattern configurations respectively, for each channel were aligned, overlaid, and intensity averaged. $\mathrm{SB}=10$ $\mu \mathrm{m}$.


Supplemental Figure 6: ‘Average’ cells cultured on patterns derived from COI 4. (a-d) Fluorescent images of the vinculin-containing adhesions, actin cytoskeleton, and nucleus of COI 4 that the (e, j) FN pattern configurations were derived from. HUVECs were cultured on arrays of the (e) morphology (OL) or ( j ) adhesion site (ADH) derived pattern configuration, fixed, fluorescently immunolabeled for vinculin, actin, counterstained with DAPI, and imaged. (f-h, k-m) The individual cell images, $\mathrm{n}=24$ and 15 for the number of cells cultured on the ( $\mathrm{f}-\mathrm{h}$ ) morphology and ( $\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{m}$ ) adhesion site derived pattern configurations respectively, for each channel were aligned, overlaid, and intensity averaged. SB=10 $\mu \mathrm{m}$.


[^0]:    *A band is a locus of points within the cell cytoplasm at a relative distance from the nucleus. Let $r$ range over segments of lines radiating from the centroid of a cell nucleus starting at the nucleus perimeter and ending at the cell perimeter. Let $r_{n}(1 \leq n \leq 10)$ denote the $n$-th of 10 equi-length, separate, and consecutive subsegments of $r$. For a given cell, band $B_{n}(1 \leq n \leq 10)$ is the locus of all $r_{n}$.

