

Table S1. rt-PCR Primer sequences for pluripotency and neural retina genes.

Gene	Forward Sequence	Reverse Sequence	Amplicon Length (b.p.)
<i>Nanog</i>	ATGCCTGCAGTTTCATCC	GAGCTTTGTTGGACTGG	153
<i>Oct4</i>	AGCACGAGTGGAAAGCAACT	AGATGGTGGTCTGGCTGAAC	248
<i>Sox2</i>	AAGGGTTCTGCTGGGTTT	AGACCACGAAAACGGTCTTG	150
<i>Lin28</i>	AAGAAGTCTGCCAAGGGCTGGAA	CCACTTCTCCACTCTGCAGATTG	418
<i>Dnmt1</i>	TCAGAGCTGTTCTGCGTCTGCAA	TGAGTCTGCCATTCTGCTCTCCA	398
<i>Klf4</i>	TTGACTTGGGCTCAGGTA	GCCACTCTCCAGGTCTGTG	294
<i>Pax6</i>	GGGTCTGTACCAACGATAACAT	GGGTCCCTCTCAAACCTTTCT	369
<i>Otx2</i>	GAAGGGAGAGGACGACATTACT	AGTAGGAAGTTGAGCCAGCATAG	471
<i>Rx</i>	TGGACCGACCCATCCATTG	AGGTGTCTAGGATGCCGTCT	264

Table S2. Statistical significance of water uptake results with varying pH, as presented in Figure 4A. “n.s.” is not significant, \*p < 0.05.

Comparison	No Surf.	Brij 56	DTAB
pH 3 vs. pH 5	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
pH 5 vs. pH 7	*	*	n.s.
pH 7 vs. pH 9	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

Table S3. Statistical significance of compressive modulus results with varying pH, as presented in Figure 4B. “n.s.” is not significant, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001.

Comparison	No Surf.	Brij 56	DTAB
pH 3 vs. pH 5	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
pH 5 vs. pH 7	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
pH 7 vs. pH 9	****	**	n.s.