Supplementary Data:
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"Fragmentation of Injectable Bioadhesive Hydrogels Affords Chemotherapeutic Macromolecules"

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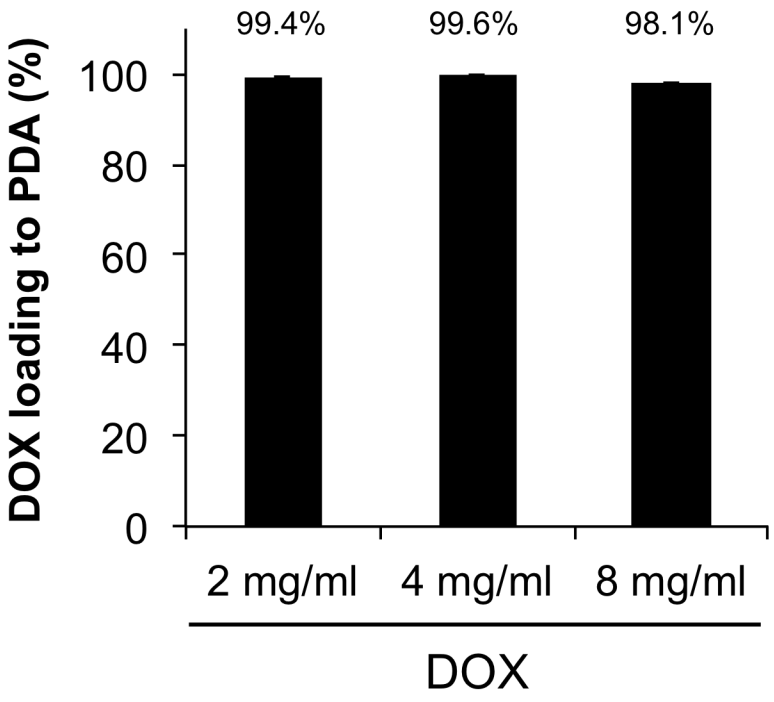

Figure S1. Efficiency of DOX loading to 10 wt% PDA determined by ultrafiltration and absorbance measurements of unconjugated DOX at 480 nm.

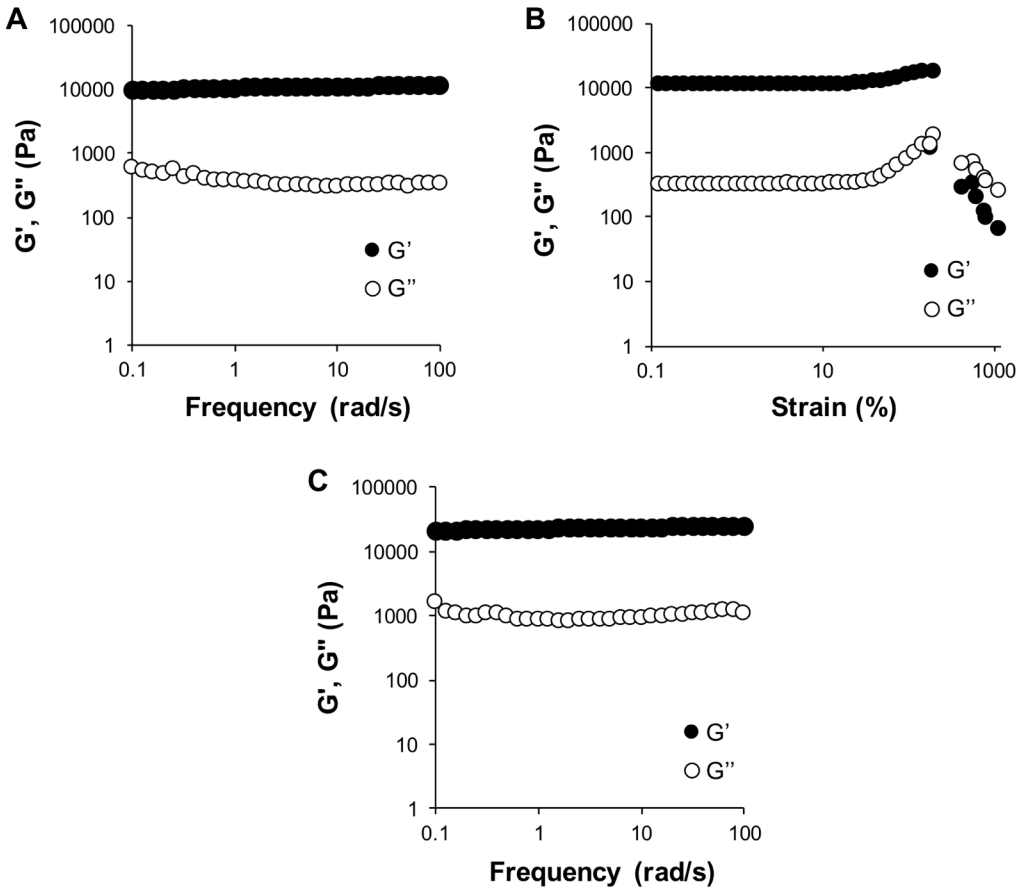

Figure S2. (A) Frequency sweep (0.1 – 100 rad/s at constant 0.2% strain, after gelation for 6 hours). (B) Strain sweep (0.1 – 1000% strain at constant frequency (6 rad/s), after gelation for 6 hours). (C) Frequency sweep (0.1 – 100 rad/s at constant 0.2% strain, after gelation for 24 hours).

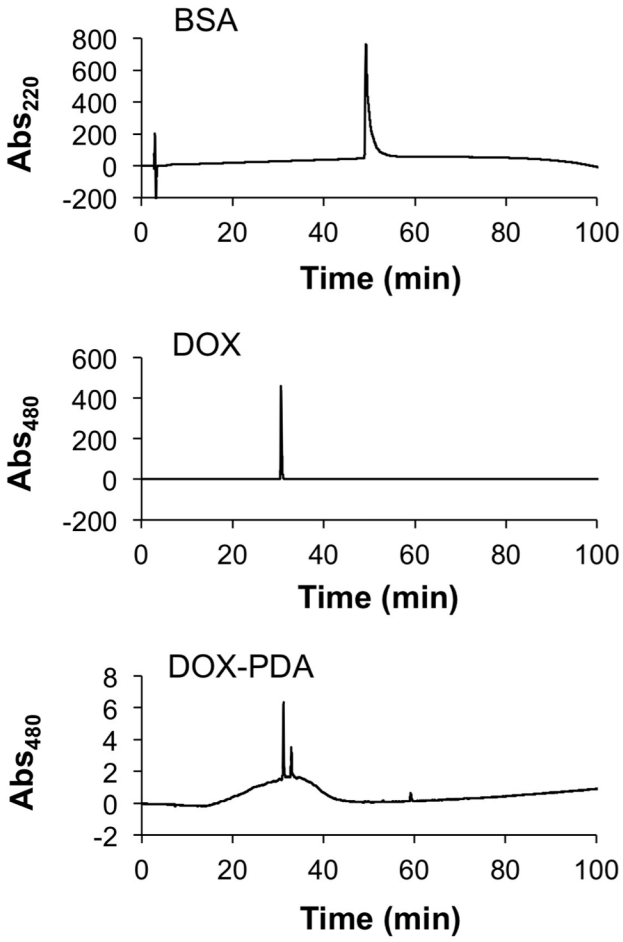

Figure S3. HPLC chromatograms of BSA (absorbance at 220 nm), DOX (480 nm), and DOX-PDA (480 nm).

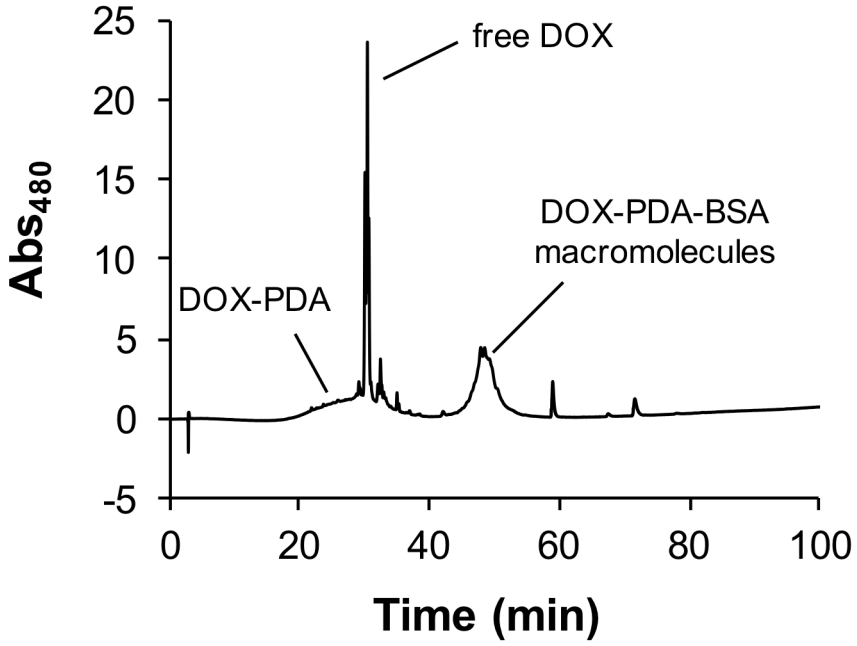

Figure S4. Hydrolytic degradation products of a DOX-PDA-BSA bioadhesive gel assessed by HPLC (absorbance at 480 nm) after 4 weeks.

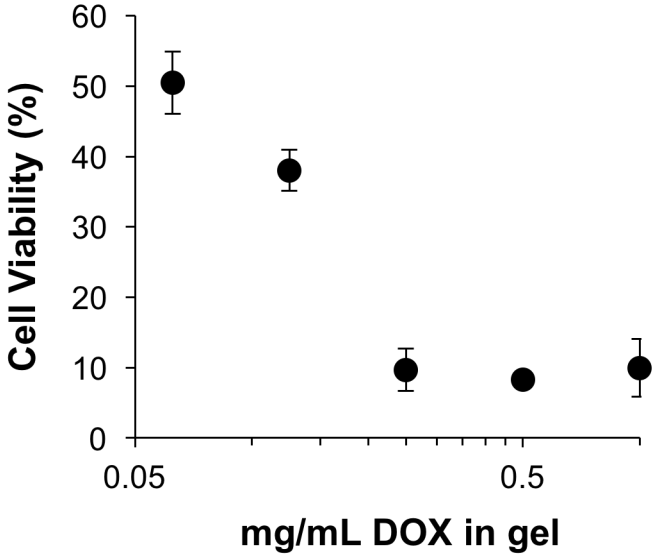

Figure S5. In vitro cytotoxicity of DOX-PDA-BSA bioadhesive gels for human dermal fibroblasts.

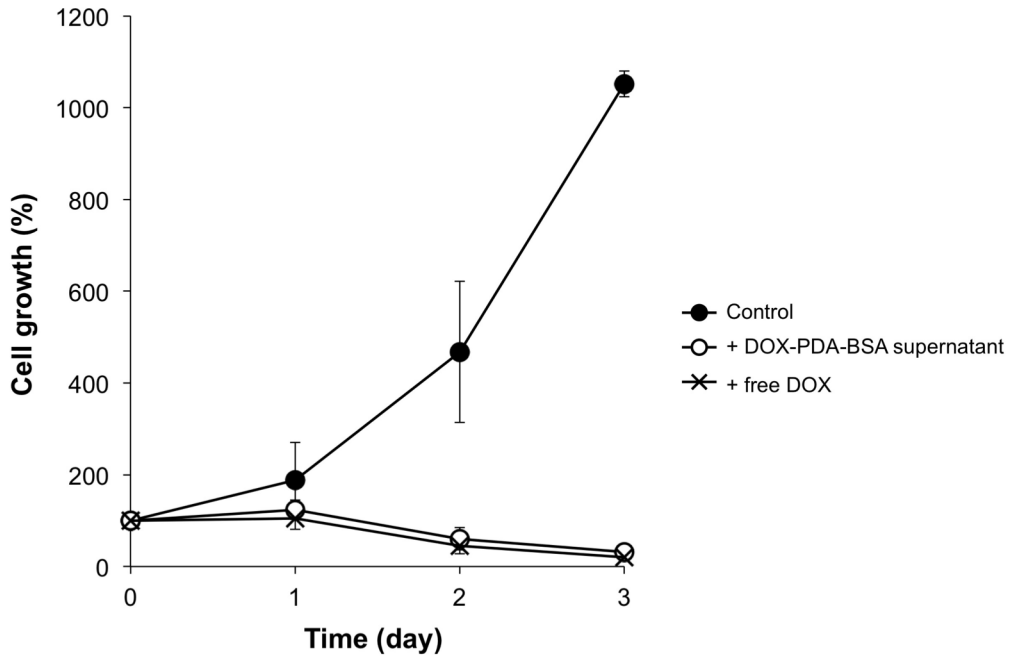

Figure S6. A549 cell viability measured by MTT assay for total DOX released to supernatant (4 μg/mL total DOX) versus free DOX (4 μg/mL) as a function of time.