

Supplementary information for

Liposomal adhesion via electrostatic interactions and osmotic deflation increases membrane tension and lipid diffusion coefficient

Atsushi Oda^{1,†}, Chiho Watanabe^{2,†}, Natsumi Aoki¹, and Miho Yanagisawa^{2,3,*}

¹Department of Applied Physics, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Naka-cho 2-24-16, Koganei, Tokyo 184-8588, Japan

²Komaba Institute for Science, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Komaba 3-8-1, Meguro, Tokyo 153-8902, Japan

³Department of Basic Science, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Komaba 3-8-1, Meguro, Tokyo 153-8902, Japan

*Corresponding author. E-mail: myanagisawa@g.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp

†Equally contributed to this work

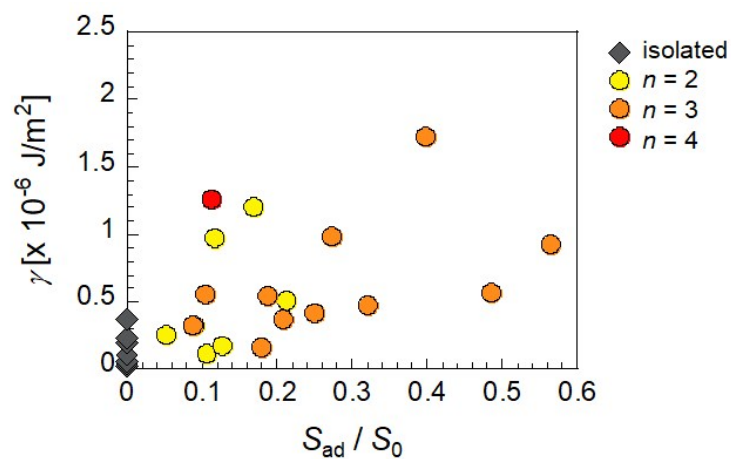


Figure S1. Membrane tension γ is plotted against the adhesive surface area normalized by the total surface area, S_{ad}/S_0 for isolated (diamond) and adhered (circles) liposomes. The original data is the same as the one used for Fig. 3(b). The different colors of the adhered liposomes represent the number of liposomes n attached to the target liposome used in the measurement: $n = 2$ (yellow), $n = 3$ (orange), $n = 4$ (red).

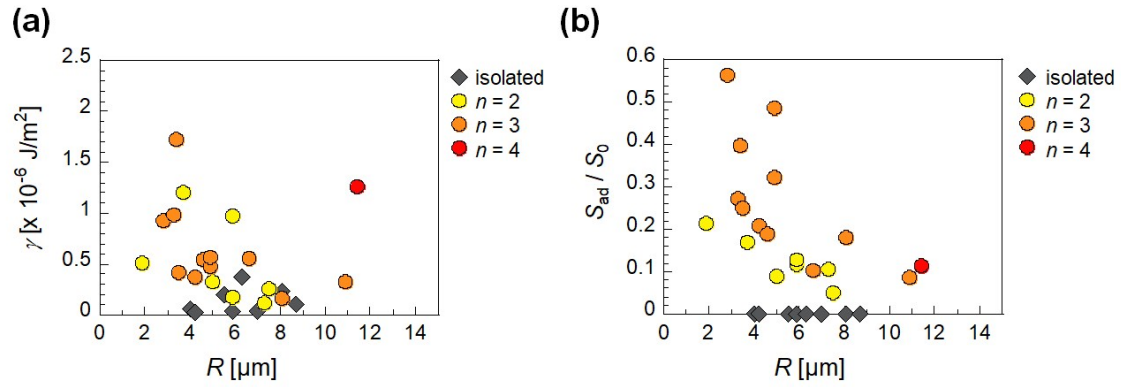


Figure S2. (a) Membrane tension, γ and (b) adhesive area normalized by the total surface area, S_{ad}/S_0 are plotted against the radius of liposome R for isolated (diamond) and adhered (circles) liposomes, respectively. The original data is the same as the one used for Fig. 3(b). The different colors for adhered liposomes represent the number of liposomes n attached to the target liposome used for the measurement: $n = 2$ (yellow), $n = 3$ (orange), $n = 4$ (red).