## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION (S.I.)**

## **Bioactive Hydrogels based on Lysine Dendrigrafts as Crosslinkers: Tailoring Elastic Properties to Influence hMSC Osteogenic Differentiation**

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## **Figures**



**Figure S1**: **FT-ATR spectra of lyophilized DGL G5-PEG hydrogels before surface functionalization, showing the functional groups region (2300 – 1000 cm-1).** The central portion of the spectrum is occupied by the amide I and II bands at 1648 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1560 cm<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. At the right end, the shouldered peak at 1100 cm<sup>-1</sup> is the C-O stretching of the dicarboxylic-PEG, not showing differences between the 50 and 65mM gels. Of note, a broad and weak signal is present at ≈2100 cm<sup>-1</sup>, indicating carbodiimide traces. Interestingly, the small peak at 1730 cm<sup>-1</sup>, attributed to the stretching of uncrosslinked COOH groups in the PEG, indicates the quantitative reaction of the dicarboxylic acid-PEG chains with the terminal amines of DGL G5.



**Figure S2**: **Time sweeps of** *in situ-***polymerized DGL G5-PEG hydrogels.** Hydrogels of the same dicarboxylic acid-PEG content 65mM-5) show symmetric curves, indicating similar crosslinking rates.



**Figure S3: frequency sweeps of selected DGL G5-PEG hydrogels before swelling (1% shear strain).** The storage modulus (Gʹ) is reported in circles and the loss modulus (Gʺ) in triangles. Storage modulus at 1Hz was 18,45±1,72 (65mM-3), 46.33±3.28 (50mM-5), 66.73±0.898 (65mM-4) and 98.83±4.23 (65mM-5).



**Figure S4: swelling kinetics of selected DGL G5-PEG gels.** (A), fluid absorption capacity (FAC) expressed as fold increment of the dry hydrogel weight  $W_0$  (taken as the 0 in t<sub>0</sub>), in PBS at r.t. (t1 is the hydrogel weight after crosslinking and before swelling). Having polyelectrolyte character due to protonated amine groups at physiological pH, DGL G5-PEG hydrogels exhibited fast swelling at room temperature, reaching equilibrium in approximately 2h. (B), equilibrium fluid absorption capacity (FAC), indicating the g PBS absorbed by each g of dry polymer. At equilibrium, 65mM-3 gels absorbed approximately 20 times their initial dry weight ( $W_0$ ) in PBS, 50mM-5 and 65mM-4 gels 15 times, and 65mM-5 gels 10 times. ONE-WAY ANOVA (with Tuckey's correction for multiple comparisons) analysis, with P<0.05 (\*), P<0.01 (\*\*), P<0.001 (\*\*\*). Not significant = P > 0.05. All statistical tests are reported at the end of the Supplementary Information.



**Figure S5**: **stress-strain curves of non-functionalised, swollen DGL G5-PEG hydrogels.** Uniaxial strain was measured in non-confined compression up to 5% of the initial length.



**Figure S6: paired comparison ofsurface E values obtained by AFM indentations with a colloidal (coll) or pyramidal (pyr) tip.** Each point represents the averaged E value over a squared array of 400 μm<sup>2</sup> (20x20). At least five different regions were analysed per gel. No statistical difference was found in paired E values obtained with the colloidal or pyramidal tip geometry. Group comparisons of data obtained with the colloidal tip showed statistical significance only among non-nearby groups. N (gels) = 3, non-parametric analysis (Kruskal-Wallis test) with P < 0.05 (\*), P < 0.01 (\*\*), P < 0.001 (\*\*\*). All statistical tests are reported at the end of the Supplementary Information.



**Figure S7: paired comparison of surface E values measured with a pyramidal tip before and after (F) functionalisation with GRGDSPC and BMP-2 mimetic peptides.** Each point represents the averaged E value over a squared array of 400 μm<sup>2</sup> (20x20). At least five different regions were analysed per gel. N (gels) = 3, One-way ANOVA (Tukey's correction for multiple comparisons) with P < 0.05 (\*), P < 0.01  $(**)$ , P < 0.001  $(**)$ . Not significant = P > 0.05. All statistical tests are reported All statistical tests are reported at the end of the Supplementary Information.



**Figure S8: surface topography (height sensor images) of DGL G5-PEG hydrogels after surface functionalization with peptides.** Three representative images, measured over 400 µm<sup>2</sup> each, are shown per condition, reporting surfaces grafted with GRGDSPC-TAMRA+BMP-2 bp (left), BMP-2- TAMRA bp + GRGDSPC (middle) and GRGDSPC-TAMRA + BMP-2-TAMRA bp (right).



**Figure S9: root mean square roughness (RMS) of selected DGL G5-PEG hydrogel surfaces after peptide grafting to the surface.** Each point represents the averaged RMS value over a squared array of 400 μm<sup>2</sup> (20x20). At least three different regions were analysed per gel. N (gels) = 3, One-way ANOVA (Tukey's correction for multiple comparisons) with P < 0.05 (\*), P < 0.01 (\*\*), P < 0.001 (\*\*\*). Not significant =  $P > 0.05$ . All statistical tests are reported at the end of the Supplementary Information.



**Figure S10: surface functionalization strategy of DGL G5-PEG hydrogels after crosslinking**. Cysteinecontaining peptides, the GRGDSPC (**A**) and BMP-2 bp (**B**), are covalently grafted using a maleimide-PEG-NHS spacer (**C**). This spacer is first reacted with the free α (not shown) and ε-amine groups available on DGL G5 surfaces via a nucleophilic substitution (eliminating N-hydroxysuccinimide, not shown) in 10mM phosphate buffered solution at pH 7.3 (1). Then, once hydrogel surfaces are activated by exposing maleimide units (**2**), the peptides are selectively conjugated at the C-ter (Cys) via a thiolmaleimide reaction in 10mM phosphate buffered solution at pH 7.3. Possibly, maleimide hydrolysis leads to ring opening but not peptide lost.

GRGDSPC-TAMRA + BMP-2 bp BMP-TAMRA bp + GRGDSPC



**Figure S11**: **3D-reconstruction of a Z-stack obtained in confocal microscopy of 50mM-5 DGL G5-PEG hydrogels**. It shows that the highest fluorescence intensity of TAMRA-tagged peptides is present at the hydrogel's top surface layers, over a gradient of about 50 microns. Pixel intensities were adjusted to avoid oversaturation of most intense layers (10x objective, 0.45 NA).



**Figure S12: calibration curves for fluorescent peptides combinations**. The curves were obtained in confocal microscopy for GRGDSPC-TAMRA peptides (yellow, **A**), BMP-2-TAMRA bp (red, **B**) and 1:1 GRGDSPC-TAMRA + BMP-2-TAMRA peptide mixtures (orange, **C**).



**Figure S13: undirect cytotoxicity test of unfunctionalized DGL G5-PEG hydrogels**. hMSC P5 metabolic activity (reduction potential) measured photometrically using an XTT test (O.D.<sub>490</sub> – O.D.<sub>690</sub>), normalized to cell activity in the control (DMEM+10%FBS, 100% of activity). N=6 wells per conditions, three readings per well. ONE-WAY ANOVA (uncorrected Fisher's LSD) analysis, with P<0.05 (\*), P<0.01 (\*\*), P<0.001 (\*\*\*). Not significant = P > 0.05. All statistical tests are reported All statistical tests are reported at the end of the Supplementary Information.





**Figure S14, A**: phase contrast images of hMSCs cultured over DGL G5-PEG hydrogels (65mM-3 condition) at different culture time points (1 day after seeding, 4 days after seeding, 7 days after seeding and 10 days after seeding) in osteogenic differentiation medium. On day 14, cells were fixed.





**Figure S14, B**: phase contrast images of hMSCs cultured over DGL G5-PEG hydrogels (50mM-5 condition) at different culture time points (1 day after seeding, 4 days after seeding, 7 days after seeding and 10 days after seeding) in osteogenic differentiation medium. On day 14, cells were fixed.





**Figure S14, C**: phase contrast images of hMSCs cultured over DGL G5-PEG hydrogels (65mM-4 condition) at different culture time points (1 day after seeding, 4 days after seeding, 7 days after seeding and 10 days after seeding) in osteogenic differentiation medium. On day 14, cells were fixed. 65mM-5



**Figure S14, D**: phase contrast images of hMSCs cultured over DGL G5-PEG hydrogels (65mM-5 condition) at different culture time points (1 day after seeding, 4 days after seeding, 7 days after seeding and 10 days after seeding) in osteogenic differentiation medium. On day 14, cells were fixed.



**Figure S14, E**: phase contrast images of hMSCs cultured over glass controls at different culture time points (1 day after seeding, 4 days after seeding, 7 days after seeding and 10 days after seeding) in osteogenic differentiation medium. On day 14, cells were fixed.





**Table S1: formulations of DGL G5-PEG hydrogels**. The concentration of DGL G5 in the final solution (in black in the table) was calculated according to the final concentration of dicarboxylic acid-PEG (50 mM or 65 mM) and the desired excess of amines available to react per carboxylic group (NH<sub>2</sub>/COOH molar ratio, from 3 to 6).



**Table S2: ONE-WAY ANOVA (Tuckey's correction for multiple comparisons) analysis of the fluid absorption capacity (FAC, g PBS/g dry polymer)**. Calculations for equilibrium swelling experiments conducted at r.t. ONE-WAY ANOVA (with Tuckey's correction for multiple comparisons) analysis, with P<0.05 (\*), P<0.01 (\*\*), P<0.001 (\*\*\*). Not significant = P > 0.05.







**Table S3: ONE-WAY ANOVA (Tuckey's correction for multiple comparisons) analysis of Young's modulus calculated from rheometry and compression measurements**. P<0.05 (\*), P<0.01 (\*\*), P<0.001 (\*\*\*). Not significant = P > 0.05.





**Table S4**: **AFM data**. E values obtained from each hydrogel surface region, extracted from matrices of 68 (8x8) force curves measured over a squared array of 20x20 μm. E values from each surface region were averaged to obtain one mean value - so that Young's modulus of each sample (n) was represented by at least 5 mean values and each hydrogel condition by 15 mean values (n = 3). The distribution of mean values obtained with the colloidal tip is not normal, so data were statistically analysed using non-parametric tests (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's correction for multiple comparisons).



**Table S5: ONE-WAY ANOVA (Tuckey's correction for multiple comparisons) analysis of fluorescence intensity measurements of surface-grafted peptides reported in Fig. 4**. P<0.05 (\*), P<0.01 (\*\*), P<0.001 (\*\*\*). Not significant =  $P > 0.05$ .





**Table S6: Kruskal-Wallis test (with Dunn's correction for multiple comparisons) of cell spread area and aspect ratio 6h after seeding.** Data were calculated from fluorescence intensity measurements after 6h of culture in DMEM (without Red Phenol) on selected DGL G5-PEG hydrogel surfaces and in DMEM + 10%FBS for glass controls. P<0.05 (\*), P<0.01 (\*\*), P<0.001 (\*\*\*). Not significant = P > 0.05.









**Table S7: Kruskal-Wallis test (with Dunn's correction for multiple comparisons) of cell spread area, aspect ratio, cell counts and osteopontin expression after two weeks of culture in OM.** Data were calculated according to fluorescence intensity measurements. P<0.05 (\*), P<0.01 (\*\*\*), P<0.001 (\*\*\*). Not significant =  $P > 0.05$ .