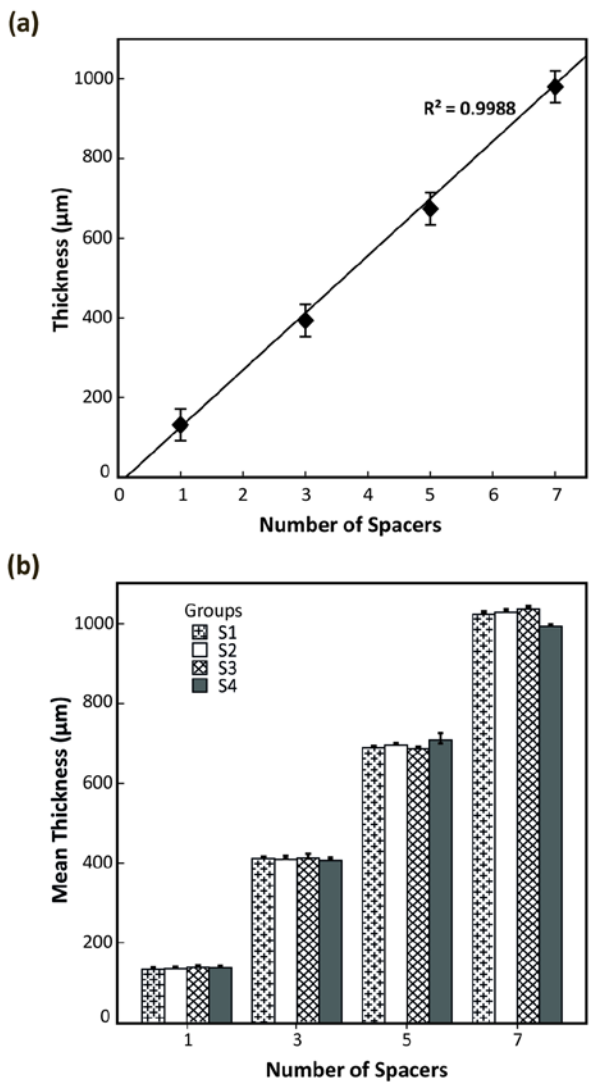
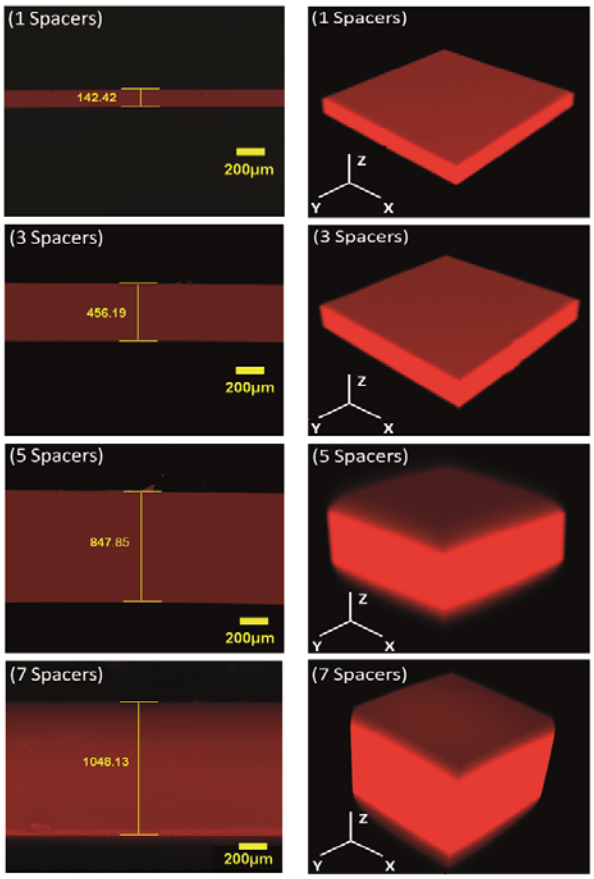
Section 2.2 (Page 2):

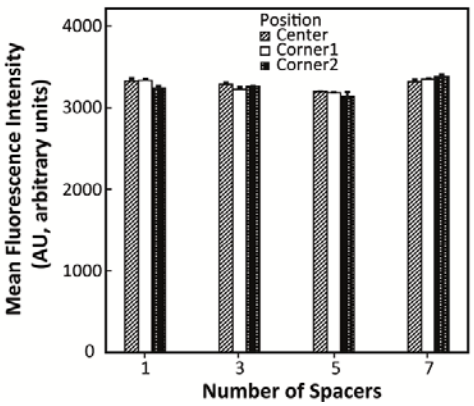
As the fabricated PSA films were about to be used for mechanical tests, we had to avoid touching the films as much as possible once the films were separated from the glass slide to minimize any loss of adhesiveness. Therefore, immediately after curing the polymer, the top coverslip was carefully removed. One corner of the fabricated film was lifted using a coverslip and deionized water was sprayed beneath the film. Running water underneath the film facilitated the detachment of the film from the glass slide and prevented occurrence of any rip in the film. The film was put on a piece of Parafilm via same side of the film that was detached from the glass slide. The film was left on the Parafilm to air-dry. The dried PSA films were then placed in the desiccator until further use. It should be noted that throughout the experiments we used the untouched face of the film (facing the air) for the characterization tests. During the preparation, the surface under the base slide was a non-reflecting grey-colour surface of a lab table. For the peel studies no backing layer was involved and just the adhesive films were used in the peeling test.

Section 3.4 (Page 6):



SI 1. (a) Control of thickness in each film (number of spacers varied from 3, 5 and 7), (b) Reproducibility of films with different thickness (S1-S4 refer to four samples of each thickness, each sample's thickness was measured four times. $P < 0.001$, the error bar shows SD).





SI 2. Quantification of distribution uniformity of Rhd B in PSA films with different thickness using confocal microscopy: (a) Cross sectional view, (b) 3D view and (c) Fluorescence intensity measurement in different parts of each film with different thickness (number of spacers varied from 3, 5 and 7). $P < 0.001$, the error bar shows SD).