Supporting Information

Design of Sealable Custom-Shaped Cell Mimicries Based on Self-Assembled Monolayers on CYTOP Polymer

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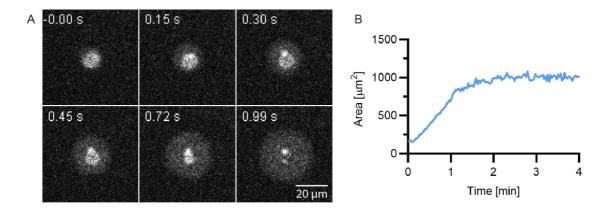


Figure S1: (A) Time lapse of GUV hemifusion with CYTOP (Movie 1); (B) corresponding SAM area over time.

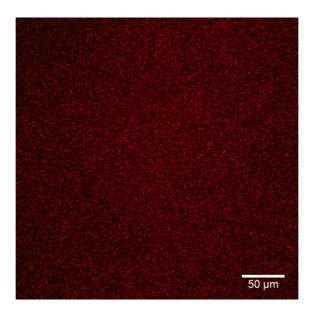


Figure S2: Homogeneous SAM coverage over 354.25 μ m x 354.25 μ m field of view. Lipids are labelled red with ATTO655-DOPE.

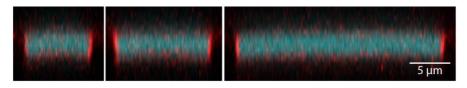


Figure S3: z-stack of sealed chambers with aspect ratios 1:1.5, 1:2.5, 1:5.

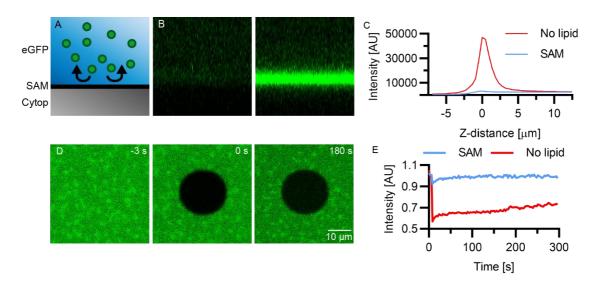


Figure S4: Passivation of eGFP against adhesion onto CYTOP surface (A). A confocal z-stack image was taken at the CYTOP surface with (B, left) and without (B, right) SAM, and intensity in Z was plotted in (C). Without the SAM passivation, intensity on the surface was 16-fold higher than in solution. FRAP analysis on the surface (D,E) showed permanent adhesion of eGFP on the CYTOP surface without SAM, as well as some aggregates.

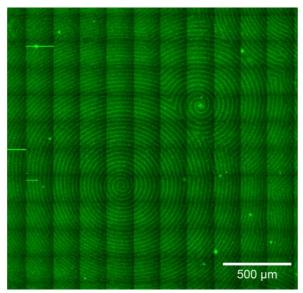


Figure S5: MinDE patterns over an extended area of 2 mm x 2 mm. Concentrations MinD 0.5 μ M, MinE 0.5 μ M.

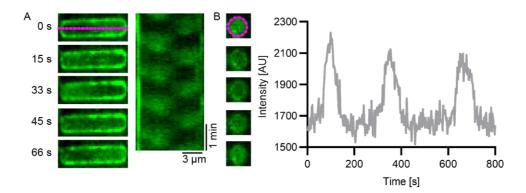


Figure S6: MinDE encapsulation in replica molded chambers. As with RIE-fabricated chambers, the longer chambers performed pole-to-pole oscillations (A) while the more symmetric chambers showed "blinking" (B), showing little difference in their behavior between the two fabrication methods.