## Aging and Viscoelasticity Affect Multiscale Tendon Properties and Tendon Derived Cell Behavior

Benjamin R Freedman<sup>1,2</sup>, Raphael S Knecht<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Yann Tinguely<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Ege Eskibozkurt<sup>1,2,5</sup>, Cathy S. Wang<sup>1,6</sup>, David J Mooney<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

<sup>2</sup>Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering, Harvard University, Boston, MA, USA
<sup>3</sup>Julius Wolff Institute and Center for Musculoskeletal Surgery, Charité — Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

<sup>4</sup>École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland <sup>5</sup>Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA.

<sup>6</sup>Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA.

## **Supporting Information**



**Figure S1** | **Mechanical Testing Protocol.** Tendons were mechanically tested in tension with stress relaxations at 1% and 4% strain, dynamic loading (0.125% strain at 0.1, 1, 5, and 10Hz) and a quasi-static ramp to failure.



Figure S2 | Rat Weight with Aging. The effect of age on rat body weight. Data shown as mean $\pm$ s.d. with N=10 rats/group. \**P* < 0.0083 indicates significant differences, as analyzed by a one-way ANOVA with post hoc tests with Bonferroni corrections.



Figure S3 | Effect of Age on Achilles Tendon Viscoelastic Properties. (a) Representative stress relaxation curves following ramp to 4% strain. The effect of aging on (b) the percent relaxation at 1% strain, (c) the percent relaxation at 4% strain, (d) the relaxation half time at 1% strain, and (e) the relaxation half time at 4% strain were investigated. Data shown as mean $\pm$ s.d. with N=7-10 tendons/group. \**P* < 0.0083 indicates significant differences, as analyzed by a one-way ANOVA with post hoc tests with Bonferroni corrections.



Figure S4 | Effect of Age on Dynamic and Quasi-Static Achilles Tendon Mechanics. The effect of age on the (a) dynamic modulus at 4% strain, (b)  $\tan(\delta)$  at 4% strain, (c) toe modulus, (d) linear modulus, and (e) transition strain. Data shown as mean±s.d. with N=7-10 tendons/group. \**P* < 0.0083 indicates significant differences, as analyzed by a one-way ANOVA with post hoc tests with Bonferroni corrections.



**Figure S5** | **Cell Viability in Alginate Hydrogels.** (a) Cells isolated and expanded from rat Achilles tendons at 1 and 28 months of age were encapsulated in 3D into alginate hydrogels of varying stiffness and viscoelasticity. (b) Cells were examined for their viability following encapsulation after 24h, and cell viability quantified. Values represent the average viability of >1000 cells.



Figure S6 | Effect of EdU Incubation Time on Proliferation. The effect of EdU incubation time and alginate molecular weight on the percent of proliferating cells from 1-mo donors after 3-days in culture was examined. Data shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. with N=3-6 gels/group. \**P* < 0.0125 indicates significant differences, as analyzed by a two-way ANOVA with post hoc tests with Bonferroni corrections.

Table S1: Overview of the CaSO<sub>4</sub> concentrations (in mM) used for MVG and VLVG to tune their stiffness.

Alginate	Stiffness	CaSO <sub>4</sub> (mM)
MVG	high	42
MVG	low	16
VLVG	high	48
VLVG	low	24