

Supporting Information

for Adv. Healthcare Mater., DOI 10.1002/adhm.202301941

A Self-Assembled 3D Model Demonstrates How Stiffness Educates Tumor Cell Phenotypes and Therapy Resistance in Pancreatic Cancer

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Supporting Information

A self-assembled 3D model demonstrates how stiffness educates tumor cell phenotypes and therapy resistance in pancreatic cancer

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Figs. S1 to S8



Figure S1. Molecular characterization of **PA-E3Y**. (**A**) Analytical reverse-phase highperformance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) trace of **PA-E3Y** (C_{16} -V3A3E3Y) at 220 nm. Gradient: Acetonitrile–Water (+0.1% NH4⁺). (**B**) Electrospray ionization mass spectrum (ESI-MS) of **PA-E3Y**.



Figure S2. Characteristics of E3Y PA gel. (A) Frequency sweep rheographs of PA-E3Y and PA-E3Y_h hydrogels at 1.0 % wt/v gelator concentration. (B) Amplitude sweep rheographs of PA-E3Y and PA-E3Y_h hydrogels 1.0 % wt/v gelator concentration. (C) The stiffness of the PA-E3Y_h hydrogels increased as the gelator increased (n = 3). (D) Tan δ values of Matrigel, 1 kPa and 10 kPa PA-E3Y_h hydrogels. Tan δ (the ratio of G"/G') represented the elasticity of the hydrogel, the lower Tan δ value, the more elastic the gel (n = 3). (E) Self-recovery or thixotropic property of 1%

PA-E3Y_h hydrogels prepared with 0.05 M CaCl₂. Thixotropic behaviour of **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogel was measured at a constant frequency of 10 Hz and strain of 0.1% (100 s), 100% (100 s), 0.1% (200 s), 100% (200 s), and 0.1% (400 s). (**F**) Confocal micrographs of nanofibers of **PA-E3Y**_h with different concentrations of CaCl₂. Thioflavin T (0.4 mM) stained five times diluted 0.2% **PA-E3Y**_h treated with 1 mM and 10 mM of CaCl₂. The 0.2% **PA-E3Y**_h –Ca²⁺ at 10 mM without the ThT was used as a control, and there was no fluorescent signal detected (n = 3, scale bar: 100 µm). (**G**) Comparative analysis of the fiber density of PDX tissue and **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogels. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; **** P < 0.001; **** P < 0.0001.



Figure S3. Stiffness of malignant and ECM area in pancreatic cancer patient-derived xenografts (PDXs) and mouse-derived allografts (MDAs). (A) Average stiffness of cancer cells and stroma areas in 4 MDAs tissue (n = 15). (B) Stiffness of cancer cells and stroma areas in 4 MDAs tissue (n = 15). (C) Stiffness of cancer cells and stroma areas in the 6 PDXs tissue (n = 15). Three frozen tissue sections for each specimen were independently measured by AFM. Five force maps were obtained from each section, and every force map covered a size of $50 \times 50 \ \mu\text{m}^2$ region under 10×10 point grids representing 100 force curves. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001; **** P < 0.001.



Figure S4. Cell viability and morphology of PDAC in Matrigel, 1 kPa and 10 kPa PA-E3Y_h hydrogel. (**A**) Representative flow cytometry histograms for PDAC live cells (12556) derived from 2D, Matrigel, 1 and 10 kPa **PA-E3Y_h** hydrogels. (**B**) Images of PDAC cells seeded in Matrigel, 1 and 10 kPa **PA-E3Y_h** hydrogel for 7 and 14 days. Optical images of cell laden Matrigel and **PA-**

E3Y_h hydrogels on Day 7 and 14 were taken on an optical microscope (Scale bar: 500 µm); and images of PDAC cells stained with Phalloidin in Matrigel and **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogels on Days 7 and 14 were taken by fluorescent microscopy (Scale bar: 500 µm. n = 3). (C) Cell colony formation in Matrigel, 1 and 10 kPa **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogels for 14 days. The images at left side: The cell morphology was stained by Phalloidin and the images were taken by confocal microscopy (Scale bar in the upper images: 100 µm; scale bar in the bottom images: 50 µm). The histogram at right side: Analysis of the size and number of cell colonies in Matrigel, 1 and 10 kPa **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogels (n = 3). (**D**) Optical images of duct-like structure of PDAC in 1 and 10 kPa **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogels (Scale bar: 100 µm, n = 3). * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001; **** P < 0.001.



CXCR4⁺





Figure S5. Matrix stiffness affects EMT and CSC phenotype in PDAC. (A) EMT, ECM and CSC related gene expression of PDAC cells (12560) cultured on 2D plastic, in Matrigel, 1, and 10 kPa **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogels on day 4 were investigated by qPCR (n = 3). (**B**) EMT and CSC related gene expression of PDAC cells on 2D plastic, 2D plastic with CaCl₂ and 10 kPa PA-E3Y_h hydrogel (n = 3). The 10 kPa **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogel culture: The 10 kPa stiffness of **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogels were prepared by mixing PA-E3Y_h and 50 mM CaCl₂, and the cell-laden hydrogel was cultured within 2 mL of sphere medium. 2D plastic with CaCl₂ culture: PDAC cells were cultured on 2D plastic within 2 mL of sphere medium plus the same amount of 50 mM CaCl₂ as 10 kPa PA-E3Y_h hydrogel. (C) CD133⁺/CXCR4⁺ CSC subpopulations were detected by flow cytometry for PDAC cells (12560) cultured in 2D plastic, Matrigel, 1 kPa and 10 kPa PA-E3Yh hydrogels. Representative flow cytometry plots are shown on the left, and the analysis for the percentage of CD133⁺, CXCR4⁺ and CD133⁺/CXCR4⁺ populations is provided on the right side (n = 3). (**D**) Number of spheres by size range formed by PDAC cells (12560) derived from 2D plastic, Matrigel, 1 and 10 kPa **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogel for first and second generation spheres (n = 3). (E) Invasive capacity of PDAC cells (12560) derived from 2D plastic, Matrigel, 1 and 10 kPa PA-E3Yh hydrogels as assayed in Matrigel-coated transwell inserts, in the absence or presence of the specific chemoattractant CXCL12 (n = 3). (F) Representative images of invasive PDAC cells (12560) derived from 2D plastic, Matrigel and PA-E3Y_h hydrogel, transferred through the Matrigel-coated inserts with and without CXCL12. * *P* < 0.05; ** *P* < 0.01; *** *P* < 0.001; **** *P* < 0.0001.



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Figure S6. Matrix stiffness affects enrichment of CD133⁺/CXCR4⁺ CSC population during chemotherapy. (**A**,**B**) CD133⁺/CXCR4⁺ CSC population during drug treatment as evaluated by flow cytometry (n = 3). (**A**) Representative flow cytometry plots for CD133⁺, CXCR4⁺, and CD133⁺/CXCR4⁺ CSC subgroups in PDAC cells (12560) in the absence and presence of drug treatment. (**B**) Analysis of CD133⁺, CXCR4⁺ and CD133⁺/CXCR4⁺ CSC populations (n = 3). (**C**,**D**) Response of PDAC cell cycle to Gem/Abx in 2D, Matrigel, 1 and 10 kPa **PA-E3Y**_h hydrogels. (**C**) The representative cell cycle profiles of untreated (blue) and treated (red) PDAC cells (12560) gated to exclude debris and doublets. (**D**) Percentages represent the proportion of PDAC cells (12560) that were in G1, S, G2-M and S+G2-M phases compared to untreated controls (n = 3). * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001; **** P < 0.001.



Figure S7. Flow cytometry gating strategy. (A) Flow cytometry gating strategy of CSC marker analysis. (B) Flow cytometry gating strategy of cell cycle analysis after drug treatment. SSC = side scatter, FSC = forward scatter.

The order of sample in WB: 2D plastic, Matrigel, 1 kPa, 10 kPa.



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Membrane 2
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The whole membrane





The order of sample in WB: 2D plastic, Matrigel, 1 kPa, 10 kPa.

Figure S8. Raw data of western blot.