

VISCOSITY AND INTERFACIAL PROPERTIES IN A MUSSEL-INSPIRED ADHESIVE COACERVATE

Dong Soo Hwang^{a,†}, Hongbo Zeng^{b,d,†}, Aasheesh Srivastava^a, Daniel V. Krogstad^a, Matthew Tirrell^{a,b,e}, Jacob N. Israelachvili^{a,b} and J. Herbert Waite^c

^aMaterials Research Laboratory, ^bDepartment of Chemical Engineering, ^cDepartment of Molecular, Cell, and Developmental Biology, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

^dDepartment of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2V4, Canada

^eDepartments of Bioengineering, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science & Engineering, Materials Science Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-1762, USA

[†]D.S. Hwang and H. Zeng contributed equally to this work

Polycation: rec mussel adhesive protein (MW 23 kDa; pI 10)



Polyanion: hyaluronic acid (MW 35,000; pI 2.5)

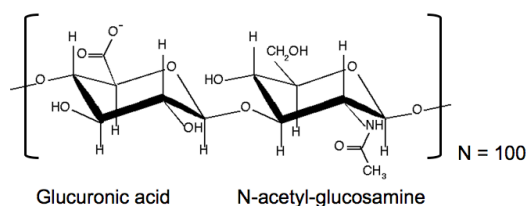


Figure S1. Polycationic and polyanionic macromolecules used for complex coacervation. The polycation (*above*) is a fusion protein consisting of two domains taken from mussel adhesive proteins in which the tandemly repeated decapeptide sequence AKPSYPPTYK (from mfp-1) is at the ends, whereas the Lys, Tyr, Gly-rich sequence of mfp-5 is in the core; the polyanion is hyaluronic acid (*below*).

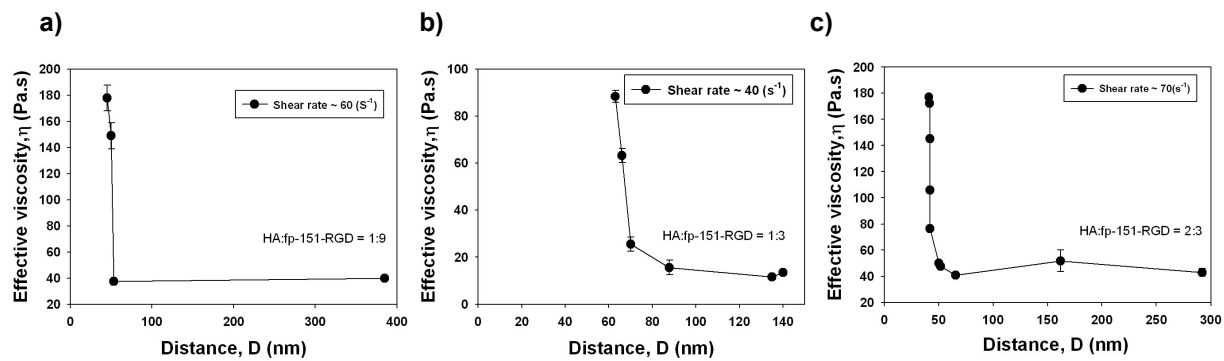


Figure S2. Viscosities of complex coacervate depending gap distance between two mica sheets, HA :fp-151-RGD ratio of (a) 1:9, (b) 1:3, (c) 2:3 (w/w)).

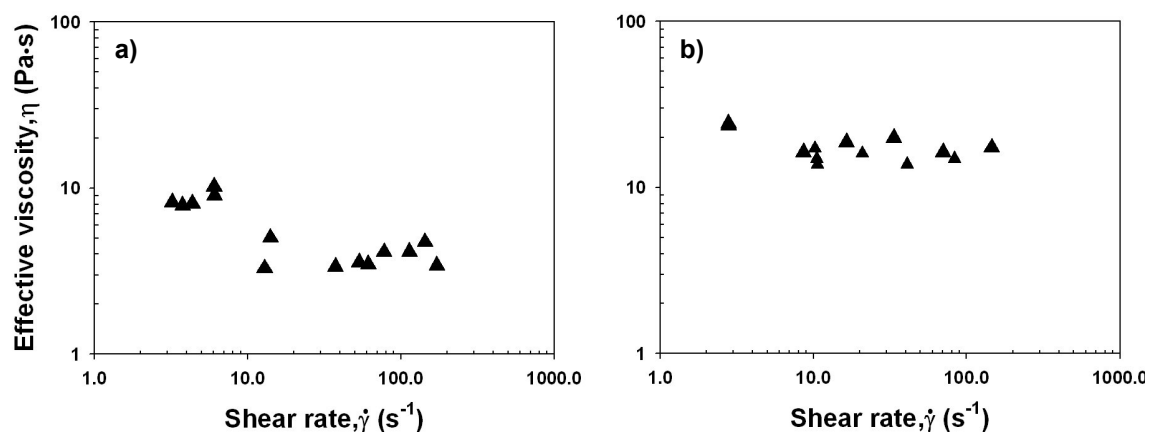


Figure S3. Viscosities of (a) HA and (b) fp-151-RGD depending on shear rate. Polyelectrolyte concentrations are both 100 mg/mL.