

Synchronized cell attachment triggered by photoactivatable adhesive ligands allows QCM-based detection of early integrin binding

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FIGURES

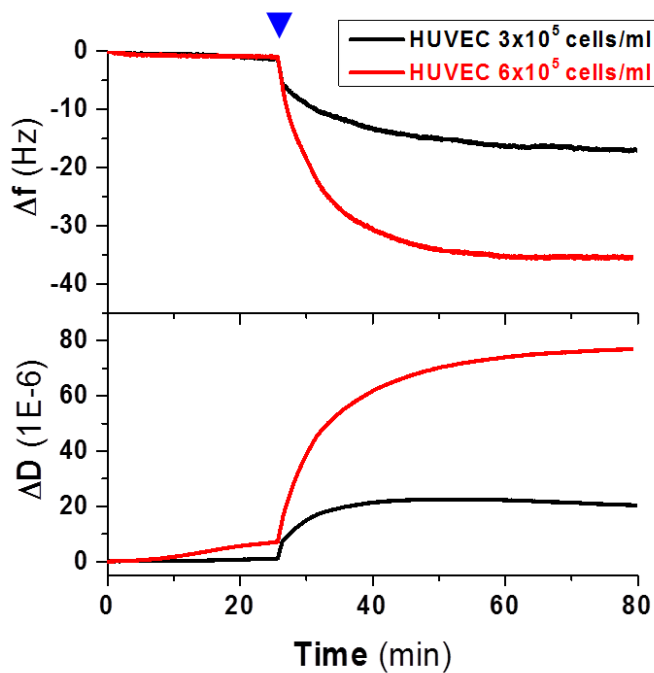


Figure S11. QCM-D monitoring of HUVEC attachment to RGD(DMNPB)fK crystals using two different cell concentrations. Arrow head shows the onset of UV-LED exposure (i.e. RGD activation). The frequency and dissipation changes associated with cell attachment increase with the density of the injected cell suspensions.

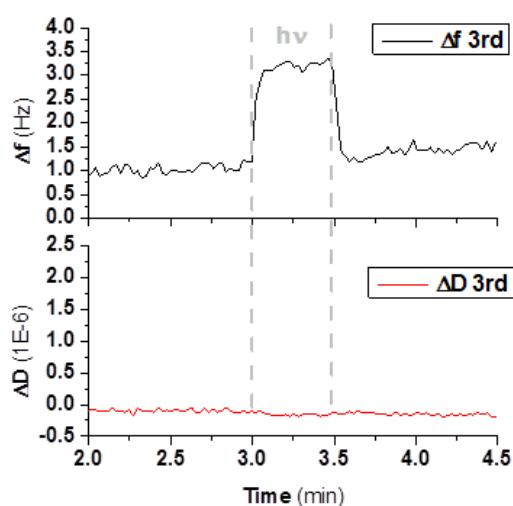


Figure S12. Photoinduced noise in the QCM curves as consequence of the irradiation of the crystal. A RGD(DMNPB)fK modified crystal was irradiated for 30 s with LED ($\lambda = 405$ nm) lamp. The experiment was performed in PBS. When the lamp was turned on ($t = 0$ s), an immediate jump in the frequency signal was detected. The jump turned back when the LED light was turned off ($t = 30$ s). The dissipation signal did not show any changes.

TABLES

	Control	Anti $\alpha_v\beta_3$
HUVEC	$0.97 \pm 0.12 \text{ Hz}$	$0.40 \pm 0.15 \text{ Hz}$
OV-MZ-6-wt	$0.45 \pm 0.18 \text{ Hz}$	--
OV-MZ-6- $\alpha_v\beta_3$	$0.91 \pm 0.24 \text{ Hz}$	$0.020 \pm 0.11 \text{ Hz}$

Table SI1. Average value of Δf_1 corresponding to the attachment of HUVEC and OV-MZ-6 cells to RGD(DMNPB)fK functionalized crystals after light exposure in the presence and absence of *anti- $\alpha_v\beta_3$* antibody. The addition of the antibody significantly reduces integrin binding response. Cell concentration used in all experiments was 3×10^5 cells/ml. Data are given as mean \pm s.d.

MOVIES

Movie1. Cell adhesion after RGD(DMNPB)fK photoactivation. Cells seeded on Crystals functionalized with RGD(DMNPB)fK were followed by time-lapse microscopy. LED 360 nm irradiation was performed during 30 s in the time interval covered by 0,5 - 1,5 seconds in the movie. Objective used was 40 X magnification. Pictures were taken every 2 seconds and movie frame rate was set at 15 pictures per second.