

Poly(Vinyl Sulfonate) Facilitates bFGF-Induced Cell Proliferation

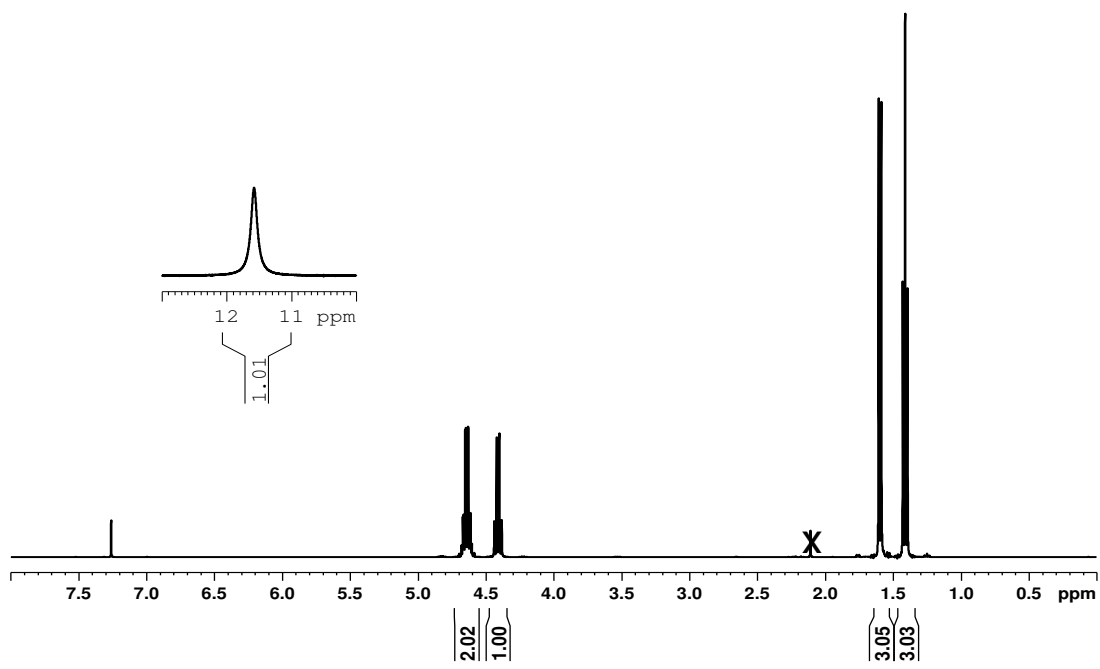
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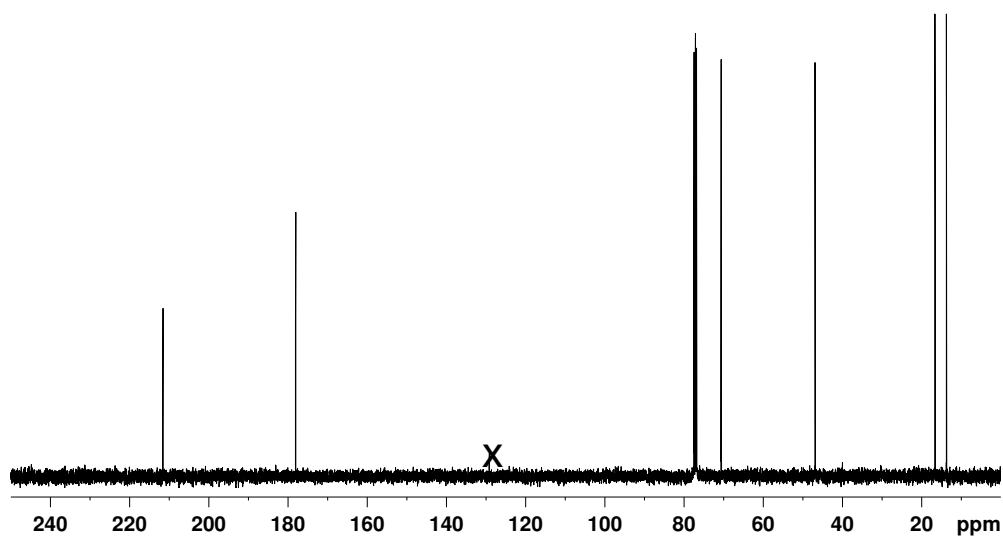
Charles E. Young Drive East, Los Angeles, California 90095-1569 United States

Supporting Information

a



b



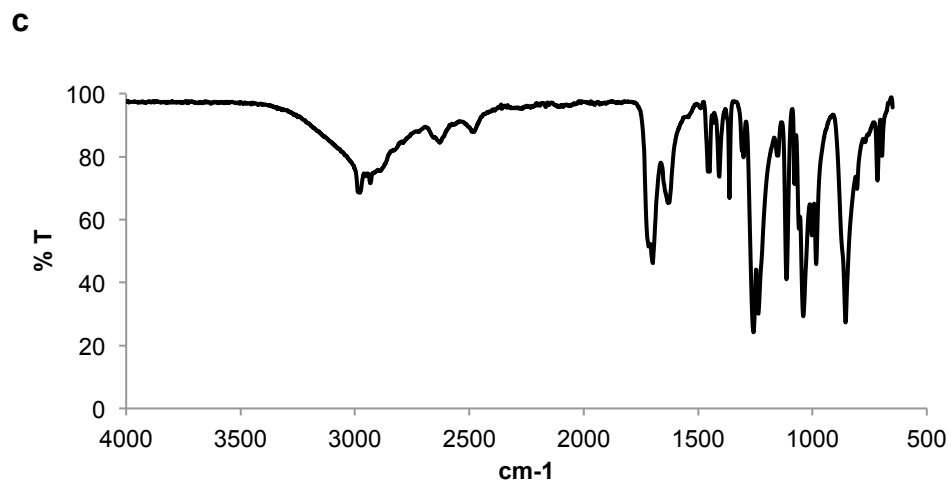
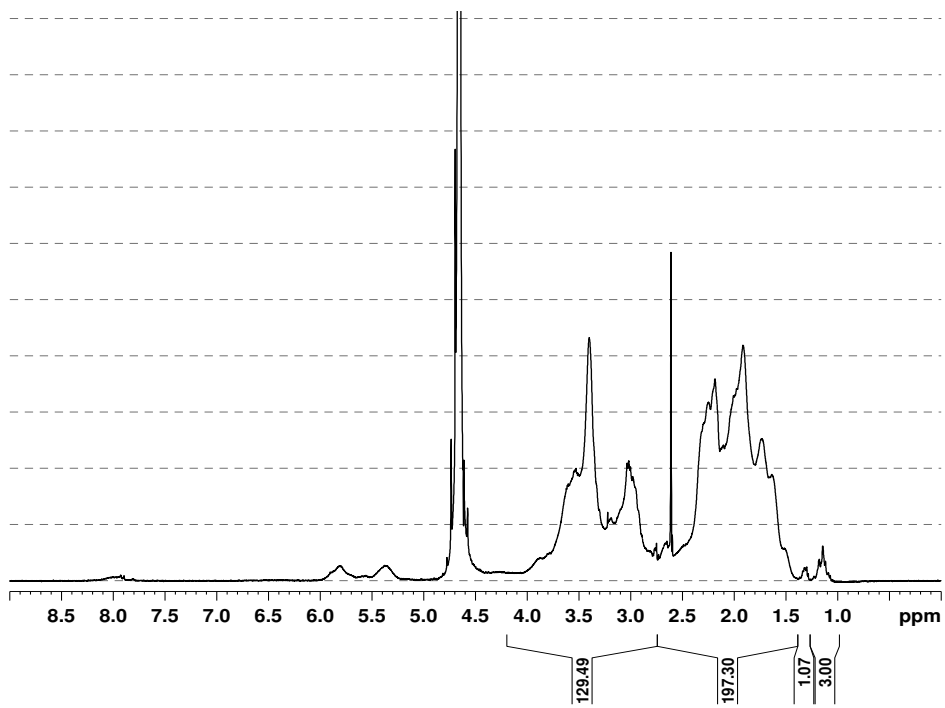
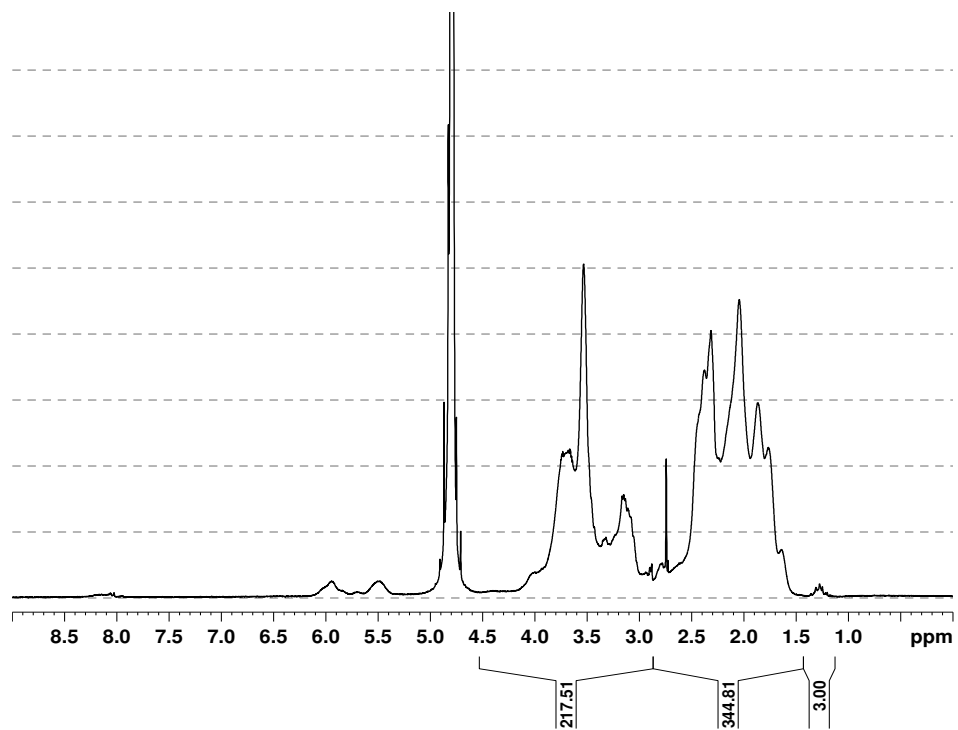


Figure S1. Characterization of the CTA: a) ¹H NMR spectrum in CDCl₃, b) ¹³C NMR spectrum in CDCl₃, c) FTIR spectrum.

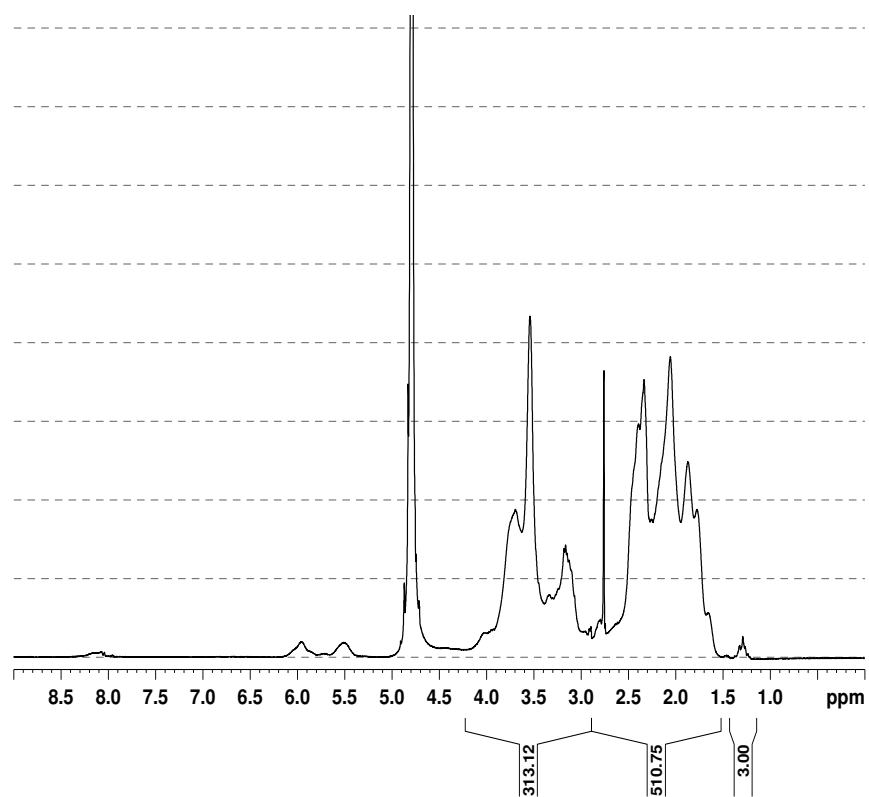
a



b



c



d

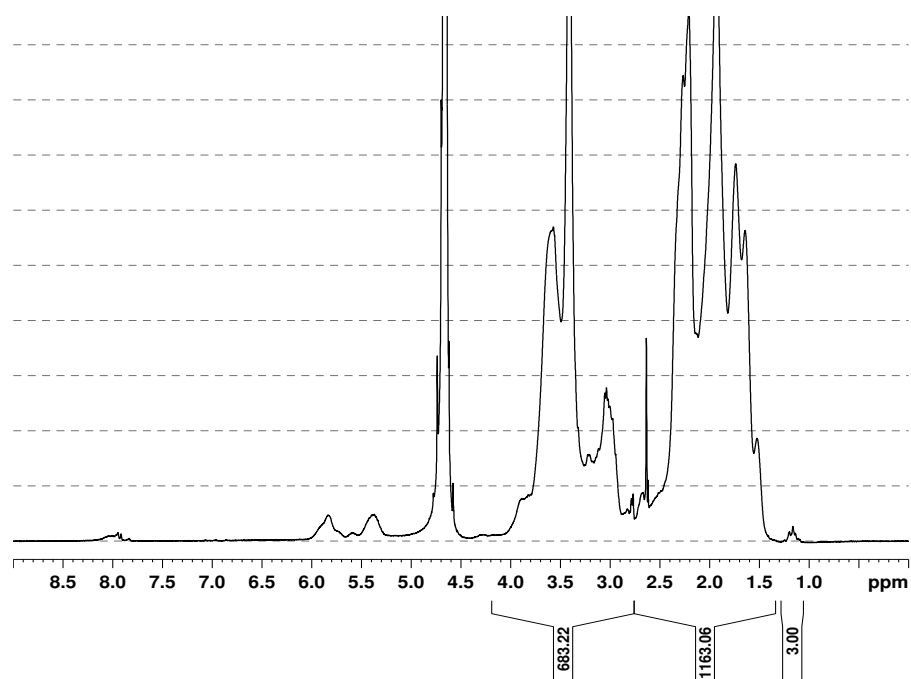


Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectra of the pVS polymers. a) pVS 14.4 kDa, b) pVS 24.6 kDa, c) pVS 35.9 kDa, and d) pVS 80.3 kDa.

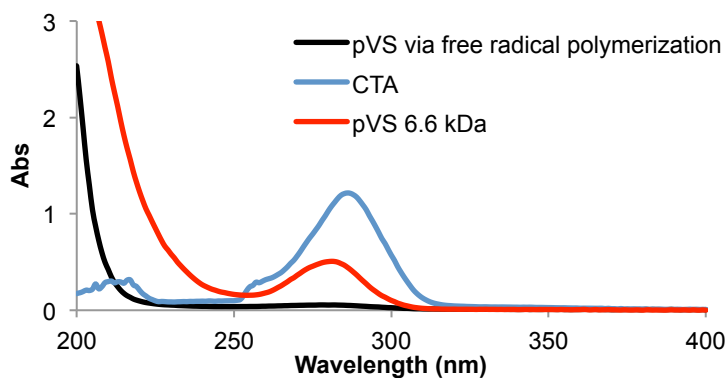


Figure S3. UV-Vis spectrum of pVS 6.6 kDa synthesized via RAFT polymerization, compared to the UV-Vis spectra of pVS prepared via free radical polymerization and the CTA in MilliQ-water.

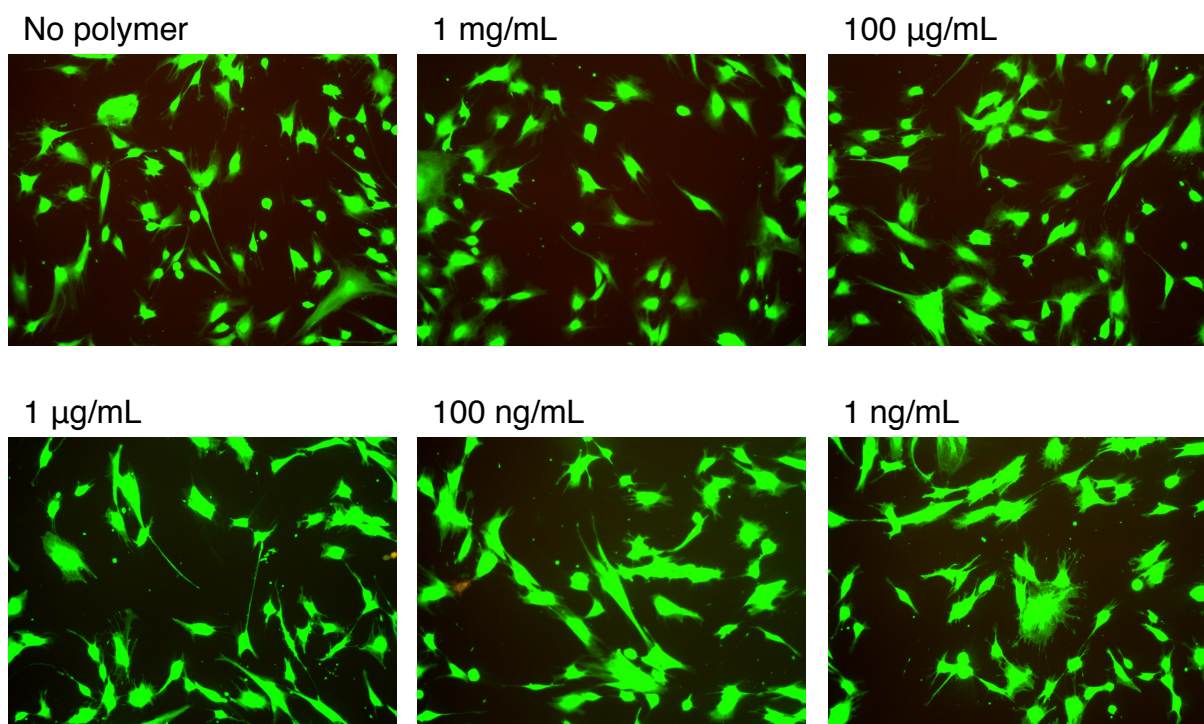


Figure S4. Representative fluorescent images of HDF cells in LIVE/DEAD[®] viability/cytotoxicity assay. HDF cells were incubated with pVS 80.3 kDa at various concentrations for 24 hours before they were washed and stained with calcein AM and ethidium homodimer-1. The fluorescent images of the samples were captured on an Axiovert 200 microscope (equipped with an AxioCam MRm camera and FluoArc mercury lamp) under a green and a red channel and overlaid to produce the images here.