SI Appendix

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Protocols:

Formation of individual DNA origami raft. The mixture of staple strands, modified strands (leg sticky ends, biotinylated staples for function rafts only, horizontal sticky ends) and single-stranded M13mp18 DNA genome was diluted in $1 \times$ TAE/ Mg^{2+} buffer (40 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM acetic acid, 2.5 mM EDTA and 12.5 mM magnesium acetate). The final concentration of M13mp18 DNA genome in the solution was 10 nM. The molar ratio of the M13mp18 DNA genome to each staple strand was \sim 1: 10. The sample was cooled from 70 \degree C to 20 \degree C in an incubator over the course of 10 hours. The DNA origami rafts were purified afterwards using Amicon Ultra 0.5 mL centrifugal filters (100K, Millipore). The concentration of the DNA origami rafts was measured using NanoPhotometer P300 (Implen GmbH).

Patch sticky-end functionalization on DNA origami rafts. The biotinylated DNA origami rafts (functional raft a/b) and fluorescent streptavidin (Alexa Fluor®, Thermo Fisher) were mixed at a ratio of 1: 32 in $1 \times$ TAE/ Mg^{2+} buffer, and incubated at room temperature for 5 hours. Then, the streptavidin functionalized DNA origami rafts were purified using Amicon Ultra 0.5 mL centrifugal filters (100K, Millipore) to remove extra streptavidin. The biotinylated strand (S36 biotin) was mixed with an equal molar amount of each arm sticky end (from cS36-Arm-a11 to cS36- Arm-c'20) in $1 \times$ TAE/ Mg²⁺ buffer, and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes to form duplexes. The six pre-annealed duplexes were then added to six batches of streptavidin functionalized DNA origami rafts at a ratio of 128: 1. The mixtures were incubated at room temperature for 3 hours, and purified using Amicon Ultra 0.5 mL centrifugal filters (100K, Millipore). The concentrations of the final products were measured using NanoPhotometer P300 (Implen GmbH).

DNA functionalization on emulsion droplets. Biotinylated emulsion droplets were fabricated using the technique from L. Feng, et. al.'s paper (35). The biotinylated strand S36-biotin, strand cS36-cLeg20 and fluorescent streptavidin were mixed stoichiometrically and diluted to 0.5 µM in 100 µl TMS buffer (10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 3mM $MgCl₂$, 1mM SDS, 0.1mM NaN₃). The sample was annealed at room temperature for 30 minutes. In the folding experiment, 5 pmol of the linker strands (Linker-a20/b20) were added to the DNA/streptavidin solution. Then, 2 µl of creamed emulsion droplets was added to the DNA/streptavidin solution. The mixture was gently tumbled at room temperature for an hour and then washed three times to remove the excess DNA strands and streptavidin. The number density of DNA coated droplets was measured by fluorescent confocal microscopy (Leica TCS SP5).

DNA origami patch formation on emulsion droplets. The functional rafts were diluted to 100 pM in TMS buffer, and mixed with emulsion droplets at a ratio of 400: 1. The mixture was then diluted with TMS buffer to keep the DNA origami concentration \sim 50 pM. The sample was gently tumbled at room temperature for 24 hours, and then washed to remove the unattached functional rafts. The shepherding rafts were diluted to 100 pM in TMS buffer, mixed with emulsion droplets at a ratio of 400: 1, and gently tumbled at room temperature for 12 hours. The above step was repeated twice. Then the sample was washed to remove the free DNA origami rafts in the solution. The patches on the droplets were characterized using fluorescence confocal microscopy and atomic force microscopy. To obtain 3D reconstruction from confocal Z stack, the patchy

droplets were mixed with 20% polyacrylamide gel solution (50 µl 40% acrylamide/bis-acrylamide, 50 μ l 2×TMS buffer, 1 μ l 10% ammonium persulfate, 0.1 µl N,N,N',N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine) at a volume ratio of 1:1. Z-stack scanning was carried out immediately after gel polymerization.

Self-assembly of emulsion droplets with DNA origami patches. The droplets with various patch functionalities were mixed to form dimers (monovalent droplets), polymers (divalent droplets), or oligomers (monovalent and divalent droplets). The mixture was loaded into a capillary (#8100, VitroCom, Inc.), sealed with UV adhesives (NOA 68, Norland Products, Inc.) on a glass slide, and incubated at room temperature. The sample cell was tilted at an angle of \sim 70°. This allows for the packing of the droplets in the corner of the capillary, which significantly increases the kinetics for patch-mediated, inter-droplet binding. The sample was flipped every six hours to an opposite direction, enabling packing rearrangement. Data was collected after 6, 18, 36, 54, 78, 108 and 192 hours of incubation. During each collection, regions of interest were randomly selected and the numbers of droplets used for further statistical analysis were \sim 5 – 10% of the whole population.

Folding and unfolding of the trimers. Folding: The complementary linker strands (cLinker-a'20 and cLinker-b'10) were mixed at a 1: 1 ratio in TMS buffer $(\sim 0.5 \mu M)$ and incubated for 30 minutes to form duplexes. The mixture was then diluted to 10 nM in TMS buffer for further use. With the capillary containing the trimers unsealed, the linkers were injected such that the molar ratio of the linker duplexes to the sticky ends on the emulsion droplets (cLinker-a'20/b'10) ranges from 10:1 to 100:1. The capillary was re-sealed and incubated at room temperature for folding to happen. After a 4-hour incubation, the folding movies were taken using confocal fluorescent microscopy. Unfolding: After most trimers had folded, the capillary was unsealed again and an excess amount of the displacing strand DS17 (the ratio of DS17 to the linker duplex is \sim 10000: 1) was injected. The capillary was re-sealed and incubated at room temperature for another 4 hours before movie acquisition.

Calculation and Simulation:

Kinetics for patch binding. We first calculated the time that it takes for two droplets with complementary patches to bind, given they are held next to each other, as shown in the figure below. Then, we calculated the average inter-droplet binding time under different conditions, demonstrating that the densely packing of droplets will speed up the binding kinetics from several months to a few hours.

SI Fig. 1. A pair of droplets with complementary DNA origami patches held in contact. The two patches can diffuse on the surface. The red patch on the left droplet can bind to the green patch on the right droplet via DNA hybridization upon meeting in the reaction region.

a) When the two droplets with complementary patches are held in contact with each other, the average reaction time τ_r is calculated as (1):

$$
\tau_r = \tau_s (1 + \frac{\tau_b}{\tau_t}), \tag{1}
$$

where τ_s is the rotational search time (the average time for both patches to appear in the reaction region simultaneously); τ_b is the binding time of two complementary patches staying in their reaction region (the area *Ai* can be approximated as the patch's size \sim 0.5 μ m²), and τ ^t is the translational transit time of both patches staying in the reaction region before diffusing away. *τ^b* can be written as $\tau_b = \tau_h/N_G$, where τ_h is the hybridization time for one pair of DNA sticky ends (from 1 s to 10 s), and N_G is the average number of DNA bonds that could form when two patches stay in the

reaction region. The average number of rafts within one patch is \sim 50, among which half are functional rafts (with arm sticky ends for inter-droplet binding). There are 6 to 8 vertical sticky ends on each functional raft. Thus, the total number of the vertical sticky ends is 150 to 200. From this, we can estimate that N_G is ~ 100 , and consequently, τ_b ~ 0.01 s to 0.1 s. τ_t can be calculated from a simple equation:

$$
\tau_t \sim A_i/D_{patch}.\tag{2}
$$

Using $D_{patch} \sim 0.1 \ \mu m^2 / s$, we get $\tau_t \sim 1$ s. The ratio of τ_b to τ_t is much less than 1. The average reaction time of the two droplets with complementary patches, when held in contact with each other, is just τ_s , indicating that the process is diffusion limited aggregation (DLA). A previous study (2) has shown the calculation of τ_s as:

$$
\tau_s = D_{rot}^{-1} \frac{2ln2}{\alpha},\tag{3}
$$

where D_{rot} is the rotational diffusion coefficient, and α is defined as $A_p/4\pi R_d^2$, the ratio of the patch's area ($\sim 0.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$, estimated from AFM images) to the droplet's surface area. In our case, the translational diffusion coefficient of DNA origami patch *Dpatch* on droplet surface is on the order of 0.1 μ m²/s and the radius of droplet *R* = 2.35 μ m, leading to $D_{rot} \sim 0.02 \text{ s}^{-1}$. $D_{original}$ is obtained from previous work (3), in which they measured the diffusion constant $\sim 0.2 \mu m^2/s$ for a 0.5 µm particle attached to an O/W droplet. Since the patch size in our system is slightly bigger than that, we simply took $0.1 \mu m^2$ /s as an estimation of the patch's diffusivity. Qualitatively this checks with our observations that a patch roughly diffuses its own diameter $(0.5 \mu m)$ in a few seconds. Plugging all of these numbers into equation (2), we get $\tau_s \approx 3$ hours, which is also the "conditional" reaction time *τr*.

b) In this section we calculated the "real" reaction time *τ* of two droplets with complementary patches under a more general condition (being held in contact with each other is **not** required). Considering a monolayer of droplets with a typical number density $C_0 \sim 1500$ /mm² (dilute case), the reaction time can be written as the following equation:

$$
\tau = \tau_d + \frac{\tau_r}{4\pi R L C_0},\tag{4}
$$

where $L \sim 20$ nm) is the thickness of the contact region, where patch sticky ends on the opposing droplets can reach each other. Using the measured 2D diffusion coefficient of droplets $D_{2D} \sim 0.037$ $μm²/s$, we get a rough estimation of $τ_d ~ 3$ minutes. Plugging all the parameters into equation (4), we found the generalized reaction time is incredibly long \sim 4 months.

c) To speed up the reaction, we considered an "extreme" incubation protocol: the droplets are densely packed. In this scenario, the diffusion of droplets can be neglected, and the reaction time *τ* is equal to τ_r as calculated above. Close packing, however, hinders the rearrangement of droplets, and thus, a "flipping" technique is applied.

Monte Carlo simulation of the polymerization process. In the experiment, complementary divalent emulsion droplets were mixed so that they bind alternately following a step growth polymerization fashion. A Monte Carlo approach was implemented to simulate this process. In the simulation, the aggregation can be written by the following equation:

$$
A_i + A_j \stackrel{k_{ij}}{\rightarrow} A_{ij}.\tag{4}
$$

Here, a constant reaction rate *k* was used for each *kij*. Thus, the characteristic aggregation time *τ* can be calculated as $1/kC_0$, where C_0 is the droplet concentration. In the experiment, *τ* can be extracted from the data, which is around 20 hours. The time step of each iteration is defined as $\Delta t = \frac{1}{k C_0 N_{1/2}}$! $\frac{1}{\tau N_{1/2}}$, where $N_{1/2}$ is half of the total number of emulsion droplets in one sample. In a typical sample cell, the length of the capillary is around *2 cm* and there are about 2 to 3 layers of droplets at the corner. Thus $N_{1/2} \approx 0.5 \times \frac{2 \text{ cm}}{5 \mu m} \times 2.5 = 5000$, and $\Delta t \approx 14.4$ s. The "checking points" in the experiment are: 6 hours, 18 hours, 54 hours, 108 hours and 192 hours, corresponding to 1500, 4500, 13500, 27000, 40000 iterations in the simulation, respectively.

With the system parameters set, the simulation was conducted following the steps below:

1. Assign indices to each particle $(1, 2, 3, \dots, N)$.

2. Set the degree of polymerization (DOP) of each particle to 1 (monomer)

3. Randomly pick two particles with different indices.

4. If the DOPs of both particles are non-zero, add the DOPs, and assign the updated value to particle i. Set the DOP of particle j to be zero (particle vanished). Otherwise, do not update any vanished). Otherwise, do not update any information (no reaction).

5. Iterate: $step = step + 1$, and go back to step 3

6. At each "checking point", calculate the weight fractions of chains with various lengths.

Fig. S1. Schematic diagram of functional DNA origami raft. Left panel: there are 6 single-stranded extensions (DNA "legs" of 20 bases) on the bottom face of the functional raft. These "legs" serve to anchor the functional raft to the complementary DNA coated emulsion droplet surface. Right panel: on the top face of the raft, fluorescent streptavidin molecules first bind to the biotin groups (8 in total) extended from the staples. Each "arm" contains two segments: a 36-nt stem that can hybridize with S36-biotin (attachment to the streptavidin molecules on the top face), and a 20-nt sticky end for patch binding.

Fig. S2. AFM images of functional DNA origami rafts **(A)** and shepherding DNA origami rafts **(B)**. Scale bars are 200 nm.

Fig. S3. Patch formation on DNA coated emulsion droplet surface. **(A)** Confocal images of the DNA coated droplets labeled with streptavidin Alexa Fluor[®] 546 (SA-AF 546) (yellow). **(B)** Confocal images of the functional rafts labeled with SA-AF 647 on droplet surface. The functional rafts (red) are attached and homogeneously distributed on the droplets as shown in the DNA origami channel. **(C)** Confocal images of patch formation on the droplets after shepherding rafts are added. The DNA origami channel shows the assembly of the functional rafts into one patch on each droplet. All scale bars are 10 μ m.

Fig. S4. (A) Low magnification confocal image of the dimer assembly after 12 hours. The droplets and the two complementary patches are labeled with SA-AF 546 (yellow), 488 (green) and 647 (red), respectively. Inset: schematic of dimer assembly from two monovalent droplets functionalized with complementary 'arm' sticky ends (α on D_1 and α ' on D_2). The zoom-in images **(B)** and **(C)** show that each dimer is formed via the binding of complementary DNA origami patches. The top left, top right, bottom left and bottom right panel represents overlaid image, droplet channel, patch α' channel and patch α channel, respectively. All scale bars are 5 μ m.

Fig. S5. Representative confocal images showing the growth of the polymers assembled from complementary divalent droplets. The two types of droplets are labeled either with SA-AF 488 (yellow) or with 546 (cyan). All scale bars are 10 μ m.

Structure type

Fig. S6. Fractions of droplets in given structures after 192 hours of incubation.

Fig. S7. A comparison between Monte Carlo simulation of the chain length distributions and experimental results at various time points. At each time point, the numbers of droplets in chains of various lengths are used to calculate the weight fractions. Note in experiments there is a significant reduction of long chains at long times as compared to the Monte Carlo simulation.

Fig. S8. Representative confocal images showing the growth of tetramers assembled from four types of droplets with patches bearing pre-programmed binding specificity. The four types of droplets are: red monovalent droplets equipped with one patch α , yellow divalent droplets equipped with one patch α' and one patch β, green divalent droplets equipped with one patch β' and one patch $γ$ and blue monovalent droplets equipped with one patch γ' , respectively. All scale bars are 10 μ m.

Fig. S9. Representative confocal images showing the hetero trivalent clusters assembled from three types of droplets with patches bearing pre-programmed binding specificity after 102 hours of incubation. The three types of droplets are: red (core) trivalent droplets equipped with one patch $α$ and two patch $β$, green monovalent droplets equipped with one patch α' and yellow monovalent droplets equipped with patch β' , respectively. All scale bars are 10 µm.

Fig. S10. Representative confocal images of the 'triangles' formed after adding the linker strands. 19 'triangles' were counted with 1 linear trimer failed to fold, which could be caused by the fact that the sticky ends on "head" and "tail" of a trimer are both covered by linker strands. Scale bar is 10 μ m.

Fig. S11. Representative confocal images of the unfolded linear trimers formed 4 hours after adding the displacing strands. 16 linear trimers were counted with 4 'triangles' stayed unfold, which might be due to the slow kinetics for all the linkers to be unzipped via toehold strand displacement reaction. Scale bar is 10 µm.

Table S1. Staple sequences of cross DNA origami

Name	Sequence						
Biotin4T-CO-M-1	AGC TAA TGC AGA ACG CGC CTG TTT TAA TAT CCC ATC CTA ATT TGA AGC TTT T/3BioTEG/						
Biotin4T-CO-M-16	TAA GAA AAG ATT GAC CGT AAT GGG CCA GCT TTC CGG CAC CCA CGA CGT TTT T/3BioTEG/						
Biotin4T-CO-M-72	GCC ATT GCA ACA GGA AAA ACG CTC TGG CCA ACG AGA TAG AAC ACC GC TTT T/3BioTEG/						
Biotin4T-CO-M-87	AAT TCA TCA ACC ATA TCA AAA TTA TAG ATT TTC AGG TTT ACA ATA TAT TTT T/3BioTEG/						
Biotin4T-CO-M-92	CGA ACG AGA AAT GGT CAA TAA CCT TTA GAA CCT TTT /3BioTEG/						
Biotin4T-CO-M-107	CAG ACC AGT AAG GCT TGC CCT GAC TAT TAC AG TTTT /3BioTEG/						
Biotin4T-CO-M-165	TAG AAA ATG CGC CAA AGA CAA AAG GAA ACC ATT TTT /3BioTEG/						
Biotin4T-CO-M-174	ATA GGT GTC CTC AGA ACC GCC ACC CAG TTT CAT TTT /3BioTEG/						
Leg20-CO-M-19	GGT TTG CCC CAG CAG GCG AAA ATC AAT CGG CCT TTT TTT TTT CGT AAG TGG TGT TCC AAC TG						
Leg20-CO-M-21	TTC CCA GTG CTT CTG GTG CCG GAA GTG GGA ACT TTT TTT TTT CGT AAG TGG TGT TCC AAC TG						
Leg20-CO-M-23	ACC CTG AAA TTT GCC AGT TAC AAA TTC TAA GAT TTT TTT TTT CGT AAG TGG TGT TCC AAC TG						
Leg20-CO-M-66	TGT TCC AAC TG						
Leg20-CO-M-68	TGA TTT GAT ACA TCG GGA GAA ACA CAA CGG AGT TTT TTT TTT CGT AAG TGG TGT TCC AAC TG						
Leg20-CO-M-70	ATT TTA AAG GAA TTG AGG AAG GTT TGA GGC GGT TTT TTT TTT CGT AAG TGG TGT TCC AAC TG						
S36-biotin	CAT CGA ACA ATC CGG TCG AGT GCC ATG ATT TGT GAG/3BioTEG/						
cS36-Arm-a11	CTC ACA AAT CAT GGC ACT CGA CCG GAT TGT TCG ATG GAG ATT CCA GC						
cS36-Arm-a'20	CTC ACA AAT CAT GGC ACT CGA CCG GAT TGT TCG ATG AGC AGC AGA GCT GGA ATC TC						
cS36-Arm-b11	CTC ACA AAT CAT GGC ACT CGA CCG GAT TGT TCG ATG TCG TAC ATA AT						
cS36-Arm-b'20	CTC ACA AAT CAT GGC ACT CGA CCG GAT TGT TCG ATG ACG TCT GAT ATT ATG TAC GA						
cS36-Arm-c11	CTC ACA AAT CAT GGC ACT CGA CCG GAT TGT TCG ATG CCT TAG TGC TC						
cS36-Arm-c'20	CTC ACA AAT CAT GGC ACT CGA CCG GAT TGT TCG ATG CTA GGT CAC GAG CAC TAA GG						

Table S2. Biotinylated staples, leg sticky ends and arm sticky ends on DNA origami

	α in the stress of α and β is α in α is α in α				
Name	Sequence				
$FT-A-L1$	TCC TGA ACA AGA AAA AAT CAA CAA TAG ATA AGA GCA T				
$FT-A-L2$	TTG CAC CCA GCT ACA AAA GAT TAG TTG CTA TTG CAA A				
$FT-A-L3$	ATC CTA ATA ATA AGA GCA AGA GAA TTG AGT TAA GCC CTA TGG				
FT-A-L4	GTC TTG TTT GAG GGG ACG ACG AAC CGT GCA TCT GCC AAA GGT				
$FT-A-L5$	CGA ATC CCG GGT ACC GAG GTC TCG ACT CTA GAG GAT C				
FT-A-L6	CTG TTA GCT GAT TGC CCT TCA CAG TGA GAC GGG CAA C				
$FT-A-R1$	CTG TTG TTA AAT AAG AAT AAA GTG TGA TAA ATA AGG C				
$FT-A-R2$	CGA ATA AAT CGT CGC TAT TAA ATA ACC TTG CTT CTG T				
FT-A-R3	GTC TTA AAT AAA GAA ATT GCG TTA GCA CGT AAA ACA GAA GGT				
FT-A-R4	ATC CTT ATT CCT GAT TAT CAG AGC GGA ATT ATC ATC ATA TGG				
$FT-A-R5$	TGC TGA ACC TCA AAT AAT CTA AAG CAT CAC CTG CAA A				
FT-A-R6	ACA TTG GCA GAT TCA CCT GAA ATG GAT TAT TTA GCA T				
FT-A-U1	AAT AAG TTT ATT TTG TCG CAA AGA CAC CAC GGA GTG T				
$FT-A-U2$	TGT AGC GCG TTT TCA TGC CTT TAG CGT CAG ACG TTC A				
FT-A-U3	TGA GTA ATT TAC CGT TCC AGT GAA AGC GCA GTC TCT GTC TAC				
FT-A-U4	CTA TCG GTT TAG TAC CGC CAC ATC ACC GTA CTC AGG AAC TTG				
$FT-A-U5$	GAC ATA CTA AAG GAA TTG CGA AGA ATA GAA AGG AAC A				
FT-A-U6	CGT AAG AGG ACT AAA GAC TTT CGG CTA CAG AGG CTT T				
$FT-A-D1$	CGT AAC GTT AAT ATT TTG TTA ATA TTT AAA TTG TAA A				
$FT-A-D2$	GAC ATT GAG TAA TGT GTA GGT TTT TAA ATG CAA TGC C				
FT-A-D3	CTA TCA TTA GAT ACA TTT CGC TAG ATT TAG TTT GAC CAC TTG				
FT-A-D4	TGA GTA TCA AAA AGA TTA AGA AAG CAA AGC GGA TTG CTC TAC				
FT-A-D5	ATA ACG CCA AAA GGA ACA ACT AAT GCA GAT ACG TTC A				
FT-A-D6	GGA TAT TCA TTA CCC AAT CTT CGA CAA GAA CCA GTG T				
$AT-A-U1$	TCC TGA ACA AGA AAA AAT CAA CAA TAG ATA AGA CAC T				
$AT-A-U2$	TTG CAC CCA GCT ACA AAA GAT TAG TTG CTA TTT GAA C				
$AT-A-U3$	ACT CAA ATA ATA AGA GCA AGA GAA TTG AGT TAA GCC CGT AGA				
AT-A-U4	GAT AGG TTT GAG GGG ACG ACG AAC CGT GCA TCT GCC ACA AGT				
$AT-A-U5$	ATG TCC CCG GGT ACC GAG GTC TCG ACT CTA GAG GAT C				
$AT-A-U6$	TTA CGA GCT GAT TGC CCT TCA CAG TGA GAC GGG CAA C				
$AT-A-D1$	TTA CGG TTA AAT AAG AAT AAA GTG TGA TAA ATA AGG C				
$AT-A-D2$	ATG TCA AAT CGT CGC TAT TAA ATA ACC TTG CTT CTG T				
$AT-A-D3$	GAT AGA AAT AAA GAA ATT GCG TTA GCA CGT AAA ACA GCA AGT				
$AT-A-D4$	ACT CAT ATT CCT GAT TAT CAG AGC GGA ATT ATC ATC AGT AGA				
$AT-A-D5$	TGC TGA ACC TCA AAT AAT CTA AAG CAT CAC CTT GAA C				
$AT-A-D6$	ACA TTG GCA GAT TCA CCT GAA ATG GAT TAT TTA CAC T				
$AT-A-R1$	AAT AAG TTT ATT TTG TCG CAA AGA CAC CAC GGA TGC T				
$AT-A-R2$	TGT AGC GCG TTT TCA TGC CTT TAG CGT CAG ACT TTG C				
$AT-A-R3$	AGG ATA ATT TAC CGT TCC AGT GAA AGC GCA GTC TCT GCC ATA				

Table S3. Horizontal sticky ends on cross DNA origami

	6	18	36	54	78	108	
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	192 hours
Non-Specific							49
structures	$\overline{4}$	14	5	7	21	33	(18 non-specifically bound droplets)
							173
Branched structures	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\overline{4}$	28	27	36	77	(21 "branching" droplets)
Monomer	735	720	388	327	187	66	26
Dimer	154	318	278	428	268	254	168
Trimer	30	138	165	369	294	369	225
Tetramer	8	80	124	148	200	296	328
Pentamer	θ	40	85	95	120	145	220
Hexamer	$\boldsymbol{0}$	6	24	24	48	54	102
Heptamer	θ	θ	$\boldsymbol{0}$	τ	28	28	τ
Octamer	θ	$\boldsymbol{0}$	8	$\boldsymbol{0}$	8	$\boldsymbol{0}$	8
Nonamer	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	9	9	$\boldsymbol{0}$
Decamer	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	10
Undecamer	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	11	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$
Dodecamer	$\boldsymbol{0}$						
Tridecamer	$\mathbf{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$
Tetradecamer	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$
Total number counted	931	1320	1105	1443	1219	1318	1316

Table S5. Statistics of the divalent droplet polymerization*

* In the statistics, the numbers of droplets in various targeted/unexpected structures were counted.

Table S6. Statistics of linear trimers (ABC structure)

* Here NSA refers to non-specific assemblies. From our observations, we only found one non-specifically formed product (AA).

** The yield of linear trimers is calculated as: the number of ABC / the total number of $B = 59\%$.

Movie S1.

Low-magnification video of monovalent droplets diffusing at capillary top surface (2D).

Movie S2.

Low-magnification video of divalent droplets diffusing at capillary top surface (2D).

Movie S3.

Low-magnification video of trivalent droplets diffusing at capillary top surface (2D).

Movie S4.

Long 'alternating copolymers' wiggling at capillary top surface (2D).

Movie S5.

Real-time capture of a linear trimer folding into a 'triangle'.

Movie S6.

Real-time capture of a 'triangle' unfolding to a linear trimer.

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