Supplementary Material

Influence of hyaluronic acid transitions in tumor microenvironment on glioblastoma malignancy and invasive behavior

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Supplemental Table 1. Buffers and antibodies used in Western blotting

Buffer	**Composition**
5% NFDM	5 wt% Nonfat Instant Dry Milk (Great Value) in TBST

Target name	**Blocking buffer**	**Primary antibody**	**Secondary antibody**
HAS1 (64 kDa)	5% NFDM	1:1000 in 5% NFDM (Abcam, ab128321)	1:2500 in TBST (Cell Signaling Technology, 7074S)
HAS2 (60 kDa)		1:1000 in 5% NFDM (Abcam, ab131364)	
HAS3 (63 kDa)		1:250 in 5% NFDM (Abcam, ab138541)	
HYAL1 (48 kDa)		1:500 in 5% NFDM (Abcam, ab85375)	
HYAL2 (50 kDa)		1:250 in 5% NFDM (Abcam, ab68608)	
β-actin (48 kDa)		1:1000 in 5% NFDM (Cell Signaling, 4967S)	

Supplemental Figures

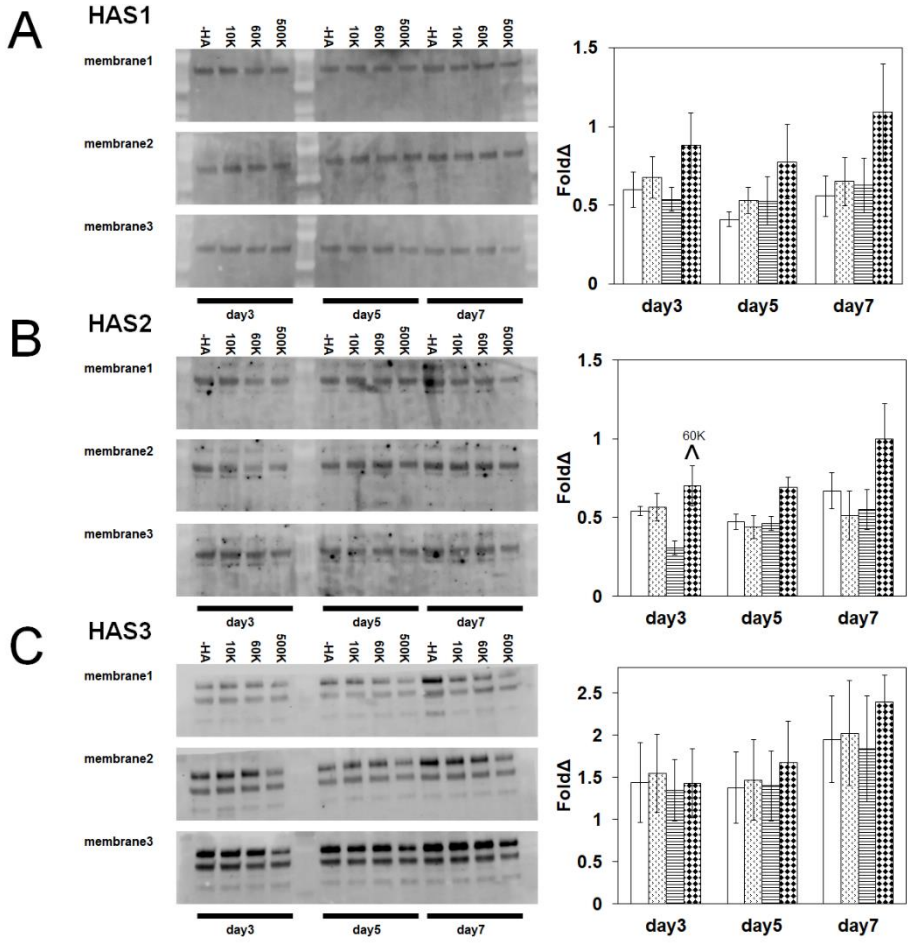

Figure S1. Hyaluronan synthase (HAS) protein expression of GBM cells in gelatin hydrogels as a function of matrix immobilized HA molecular weight, determined via Western Blot at days 3, 5 and 7. β-actin is used as loading control. ^ $p < 0.05$ significant increase between different groups.

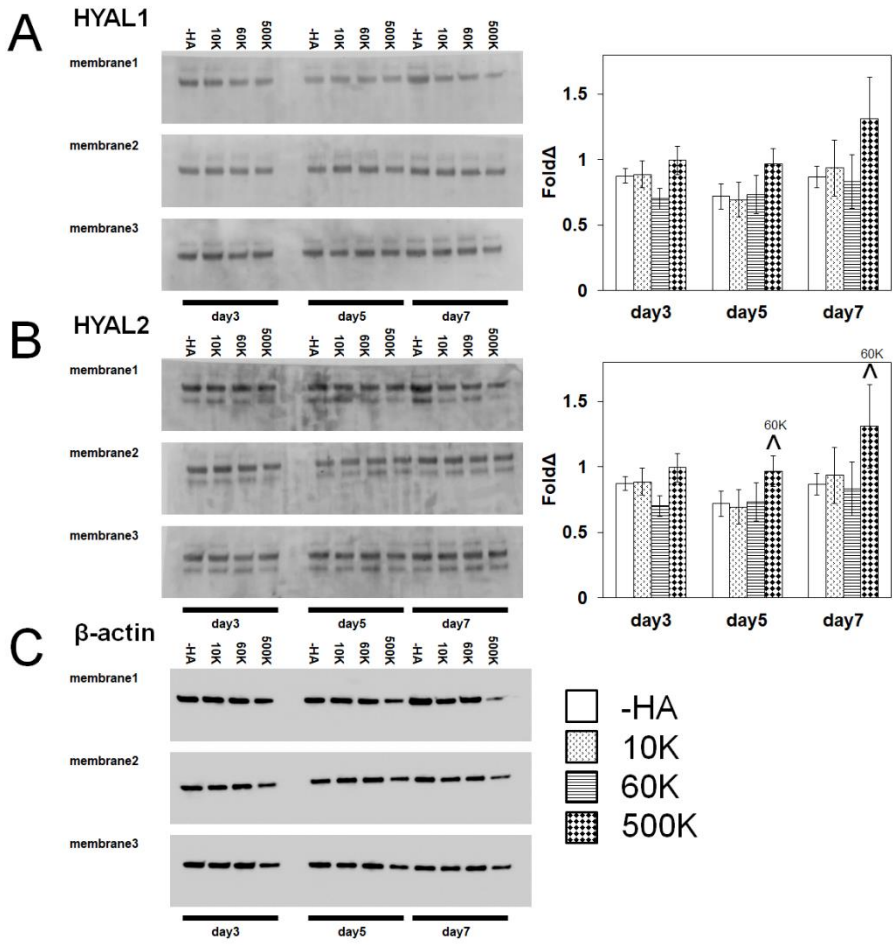

Figure S2. Hyaluridase (HYAL) protein expression of GBM cells in gelatin hydrogels as a function of matrix immobilized HA molecular weight, determined via Western Blot at days 3, 5 and 7. β-actin is used as loading control. ^ $p < 0.05$ significant increase between different groups.