Supporting Information

Injectable and in situ Crosslinkable Gelatin Microribbon Hydrogels for Stem Cell

Delivery and Bone Regeneration in vivo

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Identification of ASCs

Flow cytometry was performed to characterize ASCs, and 85.5% of these cells

were CD90 positive, 44.2% and 17.9% of the cells were CD105 and CD73 positive, and

less than 5% were CD45 positive, (Figure S1A-D), and they were capable of undergoing

osteogenic and adipogenic differentiation when cultured in osteogenic and adipogenic

medium, as demonstrated by ALP, ARS and oil red staining (Figure S1E-G).

Characterization of osteogenic differentiation

Osteogenic differentiation of ASCs encapsulated in 5% µRBs after injection

through 16 gauge needles (Inject group) or pre-fabricated µRBs without injection

(Implant group) were characterized by ALP staining at day 7 and ARS staining at day

21 (Figure S2).

Characterization of BMP-2 release in vitro

ELISA test was used to quantify BMP-2 release in vitro. As shown in

supplementary figure 3, a weak burst release within the first day was observed and a

sustained release of the incorporated BMP-2 was detected in the following several weeks. 40% BMP-2 was released in total until day 14.

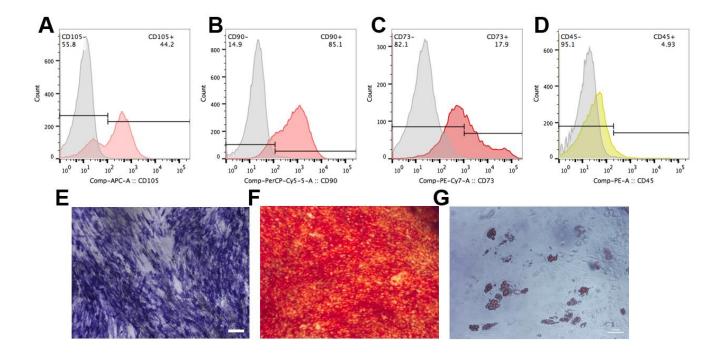


Figure S1. Characterization of mouse adipose-derived stem cells (ASCs). Flow cytometry was performed for CD105 (A), CD90 (B), CD73(C), and CD45 (D). ALP (E), ARS (F) and Oil red (G) staining of ASCs that cultured in osteogenic differentiation medium and adipogenic differentiation medium. Scale bar: 100 μm.

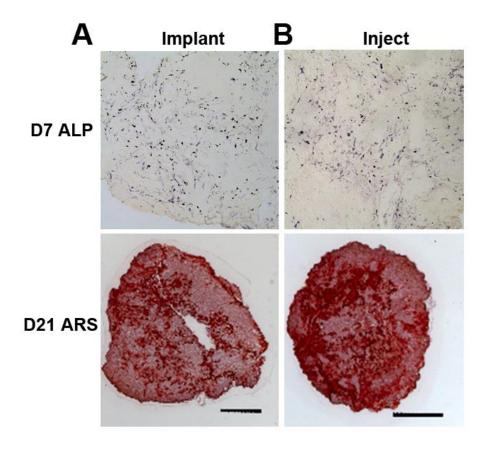


Figure S2. Osteogenic differentiation of ASCs encapsulated in $\mu\text{RB-based}$ scaffold.

ALP staining at day 7 and ARS staining at day 21 of ASCs that encapsulated in prefabricated μ RB-based scaffold without injection (A) and μ RB-based scaffold post-injection (B). Bar=2 mm.

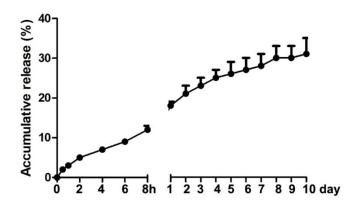


Figure S3. Characterization of BMP-2 release. Cumulative BMP-2 release from μ RB scaffolds. Data are presented as mean±S.D. N=3 per group.