

**Figure S1, related to Figure 1. Characterization of IKVAV-PA Supramolecular Nanofibers with Different Degrees of Supramolecular Motion.**

(A) SEM micrographs of PA1, PA2, and PA3 coatings. Scale bar =2  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(B) Line graphs displaying nitrogen physisorption isotherms of IKVAV-PA scaffolds composed of PA1 (left), PA2 (middle), and PA3 (right). The BET specific surface areas are calculated between  $0.05 < p/p_0 < 0.35$  (see Methods).

(C) Bar graph displaying the storage modulus of PA1, PA2, and PA3 gels. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \* $P < 0.05$ .

(D) Line graph showing the circular dichroism (CD) spectra of PA1, PA2, and PA3 nanofibers.

(E) Line graph showing the Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) spectra of PA1, PA2, and PA3 nanofibers.

(F) Bar graph displaying the elastic modulus of PA1, PA2, and PA3 fibers. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ .

(G) Self-assembled structures of single PA1, PA2, and PA3 nanofibers after 10  $\mu\text{s}$  of coarse-grained molecular dynamic simulations. Colors correspond to the molecular mobility in the last 5  $\mu\text{s}$  accounted with RMSF. The illustrations include partial periodic images through the fiber formation axis. The simulation box is shown in blue, and water and ions are omitted for clarity.

(H) Line graph representing the root mean square deviation (RMSD) vs. time of PA1, PA2, and PA3. The RMSD plots are the average of 5 independent simulations.

(I) Self-assembled structures of single fibers of PA1, PA2, and PA3 after 10  $\mu\text{s}$  of coarse-grained molecular dynamic simulations. PA molecules are shown in transparent grey, except for the  $C_{16}$  tail represented in black. The illustrations include partial periodic images through the fiber formation axis. The simulation box is shown in blue, and water and ions are omitted for clarity.

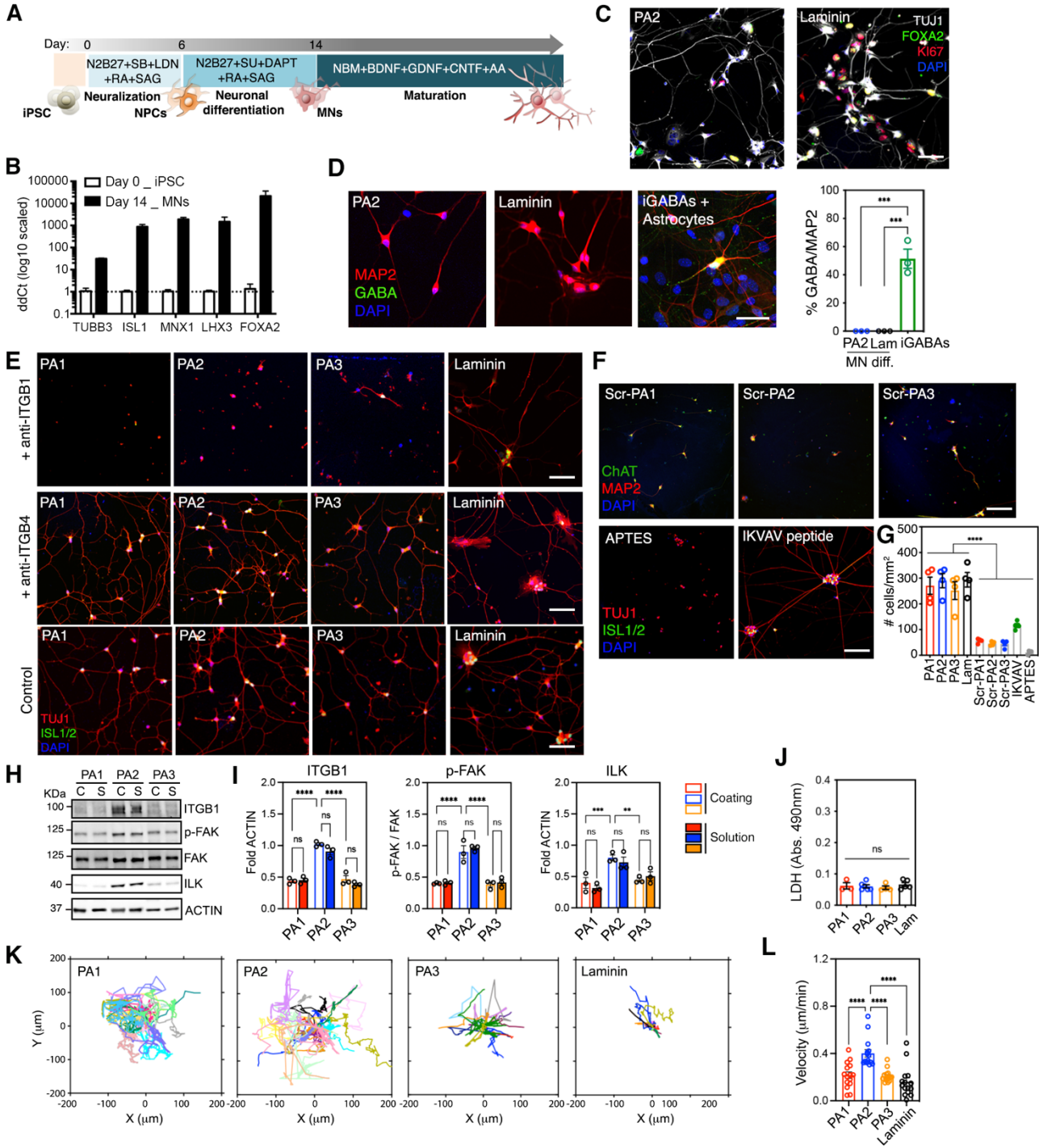
(J) Water mapping analysis of PA1, PA2, and PA3 within the assemblies through the last 2  $\mu\text{s}$  of simulation averaging the contacts of each of the PA beads ( $C_{16}$  tail beads numbered -3 to 0 and peptide backbone beads numbered from 1 on) with water. Results represent data obtained from 5 independent simulations. Chemical structure of IKVAV-PA sequence is represented on top.

(K) Non-periodic PA1, PA2, and PA3 nanofibers after 10  $\mu\text{s}$  of coarse-grained molecular dynamic simulations. The simulation box is shown in blue, and water and ions are omitted for clarity.

(L) Line graph representing the percentage of bending vs. time of PA1, PA2, and PA3 nanofibers. The percentage of bending plots are the average of 3 independent simulations.

(M) Bar graph depicting the percentage of bending of PA1, PA2, and PA3 nanofibers. The plots are the average of 3 independent simulations; ns: no significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test.

All the values are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD.



**Figure S2, related to Figure 2. Highly Mobile IKVAV-PA Supramolecular Scaffold Enhances Integrin-Dependent Effects on hiPSC-Derived MNs.**

(A) Schematic representation of the 14-day protocol of MN differentiation from human hiPSC that is utilized in this study.

(B) Bar graph displaying the RNA expression levels of neuronal (TUBB3), MN (ISL1, MNX1 and LHX3) and non-neuronal/floor plate (FOXA2) markers at day 0 (hiPSC cultures; white bars) and day 14 (highly MN differentiated cultures; black bars) as measured by qRT-PCR. Data was normalized to day 0 values.

(C) Fluorescence microscopy images of hiPSC-derived MN cultures on PA2 and laminin coatings stained for TUJ1 (white), KI67 (red) and FOXA2 (green). Nuclei were labeled with DAPI (blue).

(D) Left: Representative confocal micrographs of hiPSC-derived MN cultures on PA2 and laminin coatings stained for MAP2 (red) and GABA (green). Nuclear DNA is stained with DAPI (blue). Human GABAergic interneurons cultured on mouse astrocytes were used as a positive control for GABA staining. Right: Bar graph representing the percentage of GABA/MAP2 positive cells in hiPSC-derived MN cultures on the different conditions tested. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison; \*\*\*P<0.001.

(E) Representative confocal micrographs of MNs treated with anti-ITGB1- or anti-ITGB4-blocking antibodies and cultured on different IKVAV-PA or laminin coatings for 72h. Cells were stained with neuronal (TUJ1, red) and MN (ISL1/2, green) markers, and nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue).

(F) Representative confocal images of hiPSC-derived MNs cultured on the scrambled VVIK-PAs (Scr-PA1, -PA2 and -PA3), APTES, and IKVAV peptide coatings. MNs were immunolabeled for neuronal (MAP2, TUJ1; red) and MN (ChAT, ISL1/2; green) markers. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue).

(G) Bar graph representing the number of cells per mm<sup>2</sup> cultured on scrambled VVIK-PAs (Scr-PA1, -PA2 and -PA3), APTES, and immobilized IKVAV. The IKVAV-PA1, PA2 and PA3, as well as a commercial laminin coating were used as references. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.

(H) Representative western blot (WB) of ITGB1, p-FAK, FAK and ILK in MNs cultured with different IKVAV-PAs in solution (S) or coatings (C) for 72h. ACTIN was used as a loading control.

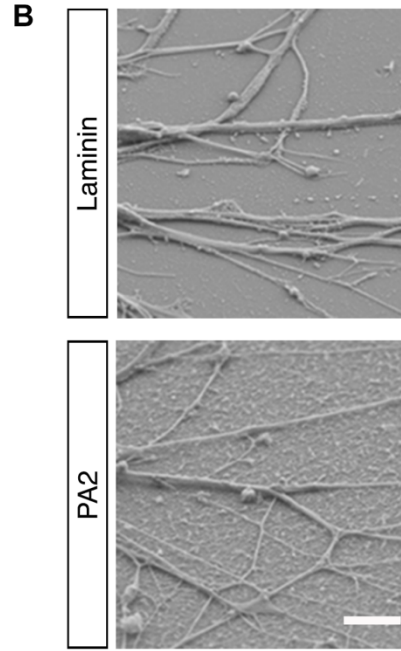
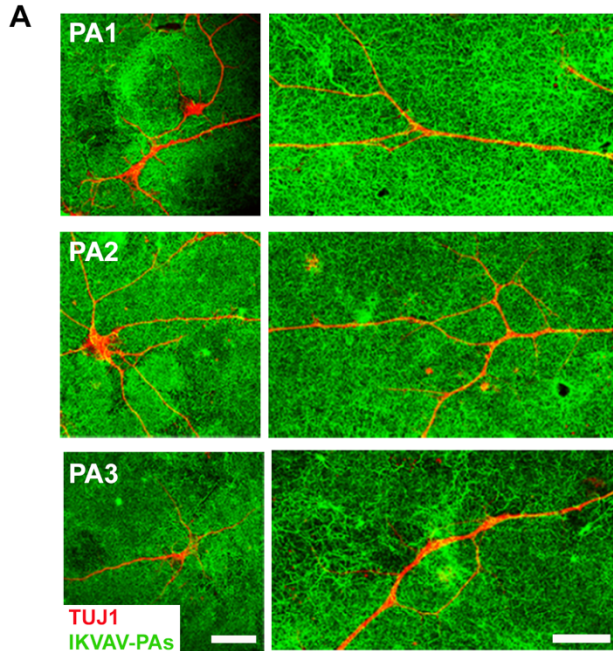
(I) Bar graphs representing the normalized protein levels of ITGB1, p-FAK, and ILK in MNs cultured with different IKVAV-PAs in solution (S) or coatings (C) for 72h. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*\*P <0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001, and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001; ns: no significant differences.

(J) Bar graph representing the released LDH levels in hiPSC-derived MN cultures after 72h in PA1, PA2, PA3 and commercial laminin coatings. ns: no significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test.

(K) XY-trajectory plots displaying the migratory paths of individual human hiPSC-derived MNs over 72h on IKVAV-PAs or commercial laminin coatings.

(L) Bar graph displaying migration velocity of hiPSC-derived MNs plated on various coatings as shown in N. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.

Data was obtained from at least 2-3 independent differentiations. All the values are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM; Each dot in the graphs represents average values of multiple fields from a specific differentiation in D, G, and J; unique values from independent differentiations in I; and an individual cell in L. Scale bars: C=50  $\mu$ m; D=40  $\mu$ m; E and F=100  $\mu$ m.



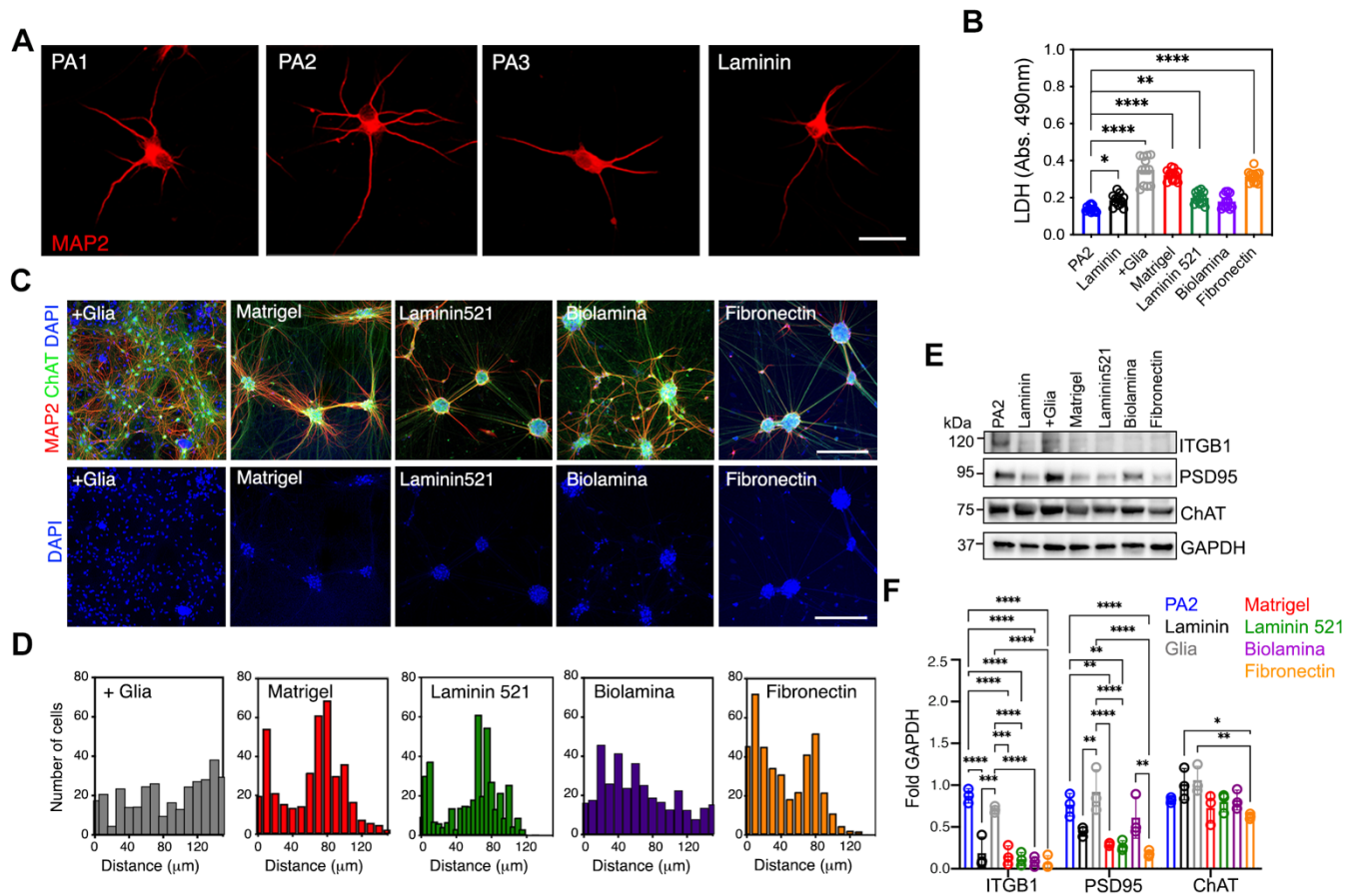
**Figure S3, related to Figure 3. Unbiased Characterization of the Effects of IKVAV-PA Nanofibers with High Supramolecular Motion on Long-Term hiPSC-Derived MN Cultures.**

(A) Left: Structured illumination micrographs of TUJ1+ hiPSC-derived MNs cultured on different IKVAV-PAs covalently linked to alexa-488 dye after 60 days *in vitro*. Right: Higher magnification of the neuronal processes on the different IKVAV-PA coatings.

(B) SEM micrographs of hiPSC-derived MN processes cultured on commercial laminin coating or on IKVAV-PA2 nanofibers after 60 days *in vitro*.

(C) Bar plots displaying the most representative GO terms found enriched among all the differentially expressed proteins (orange) as well as the group of proteins downregulated (red) or upregulated (green) in MN cultures plated for >45 days on PA2 relative to MNs cultured on commercial laminin coatings.

Scale bars: **A-Left**=10  $\mu\text{m}$ , **A-Right**=5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and **B**=5  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure S4, related to Figure 4. The Effect of IKVAV-PA Nanofibers with High Supramolecular Motion on Long-Term Survival, Adhesion and Neuronal Morphogenesis on hiPSC-Derived MN Cultures.**

**(A)** Representative confocal micrographs of hiPSC-derived MNs on the different supramolecular IKVAV-PA coatings or laminin coatings for 45 days *in vitro*. Cells were stained with the dendritic marker, microtubule associated protein-2 (MAP2, red).

**(B)** Bar graph representing the released LDH levels in hiPSC-derived MN cultures plated on different ECM coatings (i.e., Mouse glia, Matrigel, Laminin 521, Biolamina, and Fibronectin) at day 45. Asterisks represent significant differences respect to PA2 based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ .

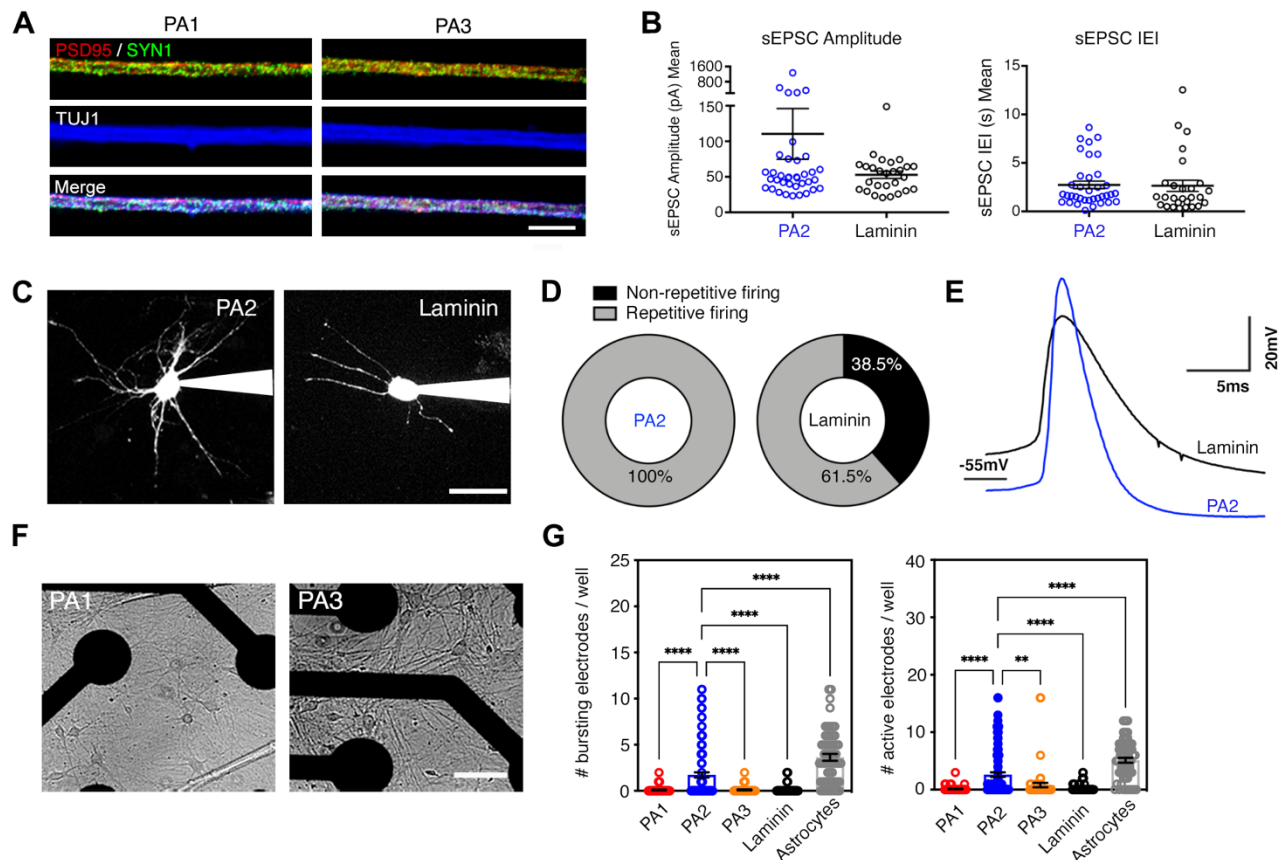
**(C)** Representative confocal micrographs of hiPSC-derived MN cultures plated on different ECM coatings (i.e., Mouse glia, Matrigel, Laminin 521, Biolamina, and Fibronectin) at day 45. Cells were stained with the neuronal (MAP2, red) and MN (ChAT, green) markers (top row). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue).

**(D)** Histogram analysis of cell distribution on the different coatings referred on **E**.

**(E)** WB of ITGB1, PSD95, and ChAT protein levels in hiPSC-derived MNs cultured on the different coatings referred on **E**. GAPDH was used as a loading control.

**(F)** Bar plot showing the normalized levels of ITGB1, PSD95, and ChAT in the various coatings (PA2, Laminin, Mouse glia, Matrigel, Laminin 521, Biolamina and Fibronectin) at day 45. All values were normalized to GAPDH. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ .

Data was obtained from 2 independent differentiations. All the values are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Each dot in the graphs represents individual values from distinct differentiations in **B** and **F**. Scale bars: **A**=25  $\mu\text{m}$ ; **C**=100  $\mu\text{m}$ .



### Figure S5 related to Figure 5. The Effect of Highly Mobile IKVAV-PA2 on Functional Neuronal Maturation.

(A) Representative SIM micrographs of pre- and post-synaptic terminals (labeled with SYN1 and PSD95, respectively) distributed along the hiPSC-derived MNs neurites cultured on IKVAV-PA1 and PA3 at day 60.

(B) Dot plots showing mean cell values of sEPSC amplitude (left) and IEI (right) from multiple hiPSC-derived MNs cultured on PA2 (n=27) or laminin (n=37) coatings. No significant differences were observed between conditions based on a t-test.

(C) 2-photon microscopy images of hiPSC-derived MNs cultured on IKVAV-PA2 and laminin coatings at days 48-49 and filled with Texas Red dextran through the patch electrode.

(D) Pie charts showing the percentage of neurons cultured on IKVAV-PA2 and laminin coatings that were able to repeatedly fire action potentials.

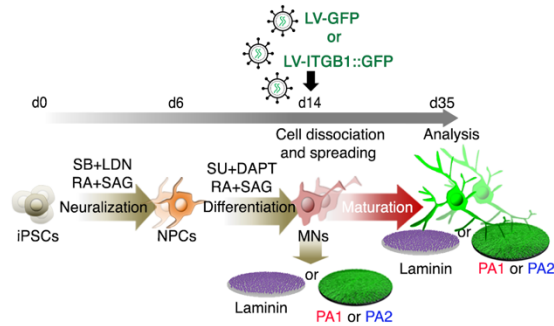
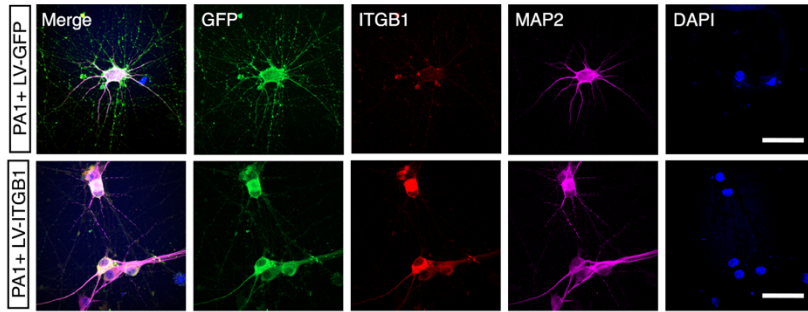
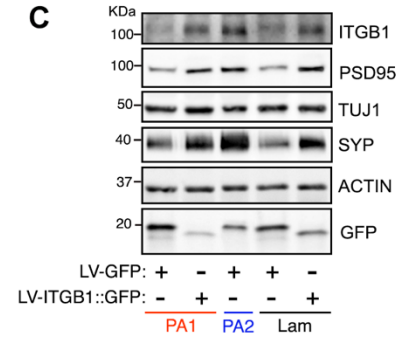
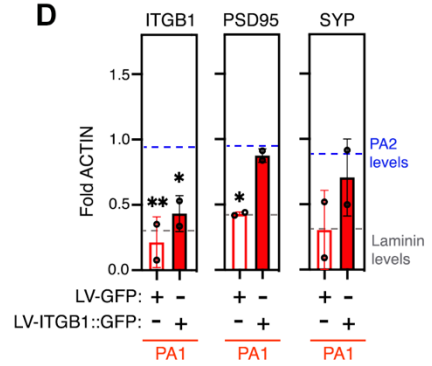
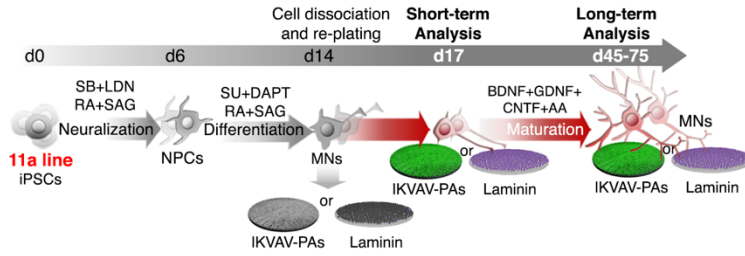
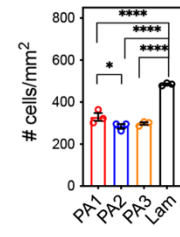
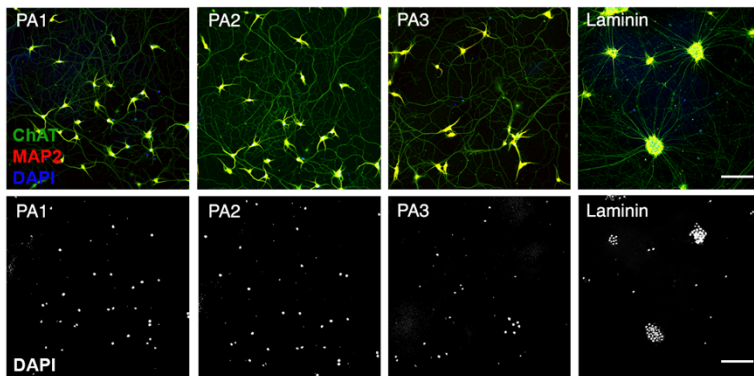
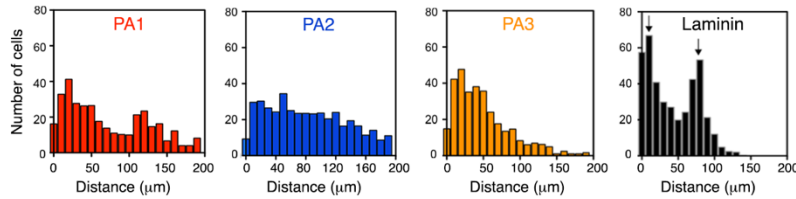
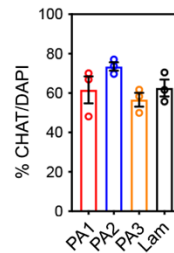
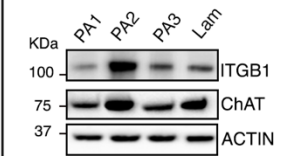
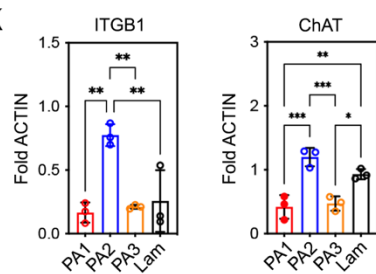
(E) Representative traces of action potentials from human MNs grown on IKVAV-PA2 and laminin coatings. Action potential size and rate of rise and fall were significantly different for PA2 versus laminin, see [Table S2](#).

(F) Bright-field images of MNs cultured on an MEA plate coated with IKVAV-PA1 and PA3 at day 40.

(G) Bar graphs showing the number of bursting electrodes (left) and the number of active electrodes (right) per well of hiPSC-derived MN cultures plated on IKVAV-PA and laminin coatings or astrocytic monolayers. Each dot represents values of individual wells from 5 independent differentiations. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*\*P < 0.01 and \*\*\*\*P < 0.0001.

Scale bars: **A**=20  $\mu$ m; **C**= 50  $\mu$ m; **F**=100  $\mu$ m.



**A****B****C****D****E****F****G****H****I****J****K**

**Figure S6, related to Figure 6. The Modulation of ITGB1 Expression by the Highly Mobile IKVAV-PA2 Triggers Changes in Cellular Behavior.**

(A) Schematic representation of the experimental workflow with hiPSC-derived MNs cultured on IKVAV-PA1, PA2 or laminin coatings and transduced with LV-GFP, or ITGB1-GFP lentiviruses.

(B) Representative confocal images of hiPSC-derived MNs cultured on IKVAV-PA1 and transduced with LV-GFP or ITGB1-GFP lentiviruses. Cells were labeled with GFP (green) and stained for ITGB1 and MAP2 (magenta). Nuclei were labeled with DAPI (blue).

(C) Representative WB of ITGB1, TUJ1 and synaptic proteins (PSD95, SYP) from MN cultures on IKVAV-PA1, PA2 or laminin coatings and transduced with LV-GFP or ITGB1-GFP lentiviruses. GFP was used to determine transduction efficiencies and ACTIN was used as a loading control.

(D) Bar graphs representing the normalized protein levels of ITGB1, PSD95 and SYP in human MNs cultured on IKVAV-PA1 and transduced with LV-GFP or ITGB1-GFP lentiviruses. Blue and gray dashed lines indicated mean protein levels in PA2 or laminin coatings, respectively. All values were normalized to ACTIN. Asterisks represent significant differences relative to PA2 coatings based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*P <0.05 and \*\*P<0.01.

(E) Schematic representation of the experimental paradigm of 11a hiPSC line-derived MNs cultured on IKVAV-PAs and commercial laminin coatings.

(F) Bar graph representing the number of cells per mm<sup>2</sup> in 11a line hiPSC-derived MN cultures on IKVAV-PAs and laminin coatings at 72h. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*P <0.05 and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.

(G) Representative confocal micrographs of 11a line hiPSC-derived MN cultures plated on the various coatings after >45 days. Cells were stained with neuronal (MAP2, red) and MN (ChAT, green) markers (top row). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (bottom row).

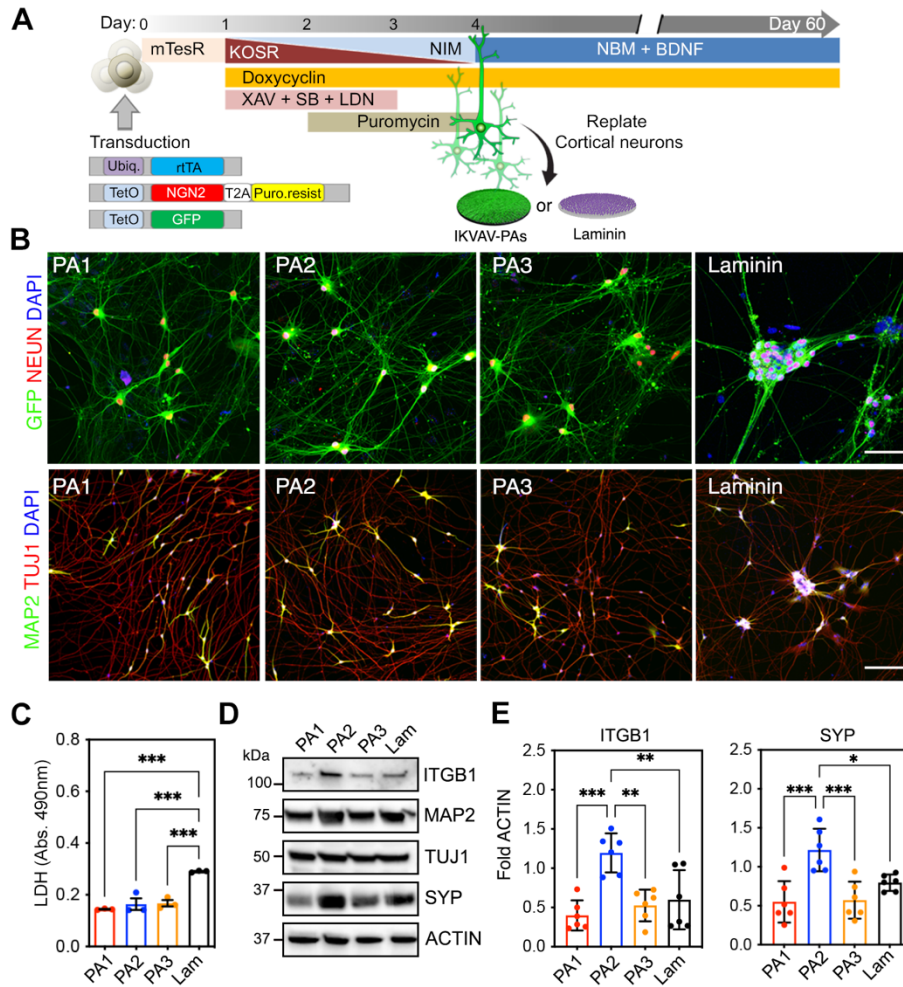
(H) Histogram analysis of cell distribution on the different coatings as referred to in G.

(I) Bar graph representing the percentage of ChAT+ cells in 11a line hiPSC-derived MN cultures on IKVAV-PAs and laminin coatings >45 days. No significant differences were observed across conditions based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test.

(J) Representative WB of ITGB1 receptor and ChAT from 11a line hiPSC-derived MN cultures on IKVAV-PAs and laminin coatings >45 days. ACTIN was used as a loading control.

(K) Bar graphs showing normalized protein levels of ITGB1 and ChAT in the 4 tested experimental conditions. All values were normalized to ACTIN. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*P <0.05, \*\*P<0.01 and \*\*\*P<0.001.

Data was obtained from at least 3 independent differentiations, except for PA1 condition in A-D that was obtained from 2 distinct differentiations. All the values are presented as the mean ± SEM. Each dot in the graphs represents values from independent differentiations. Scale bars: B=50 μm; G= 100 μm.



**Figure S7, related to Figure 6. Highly Mobile IKVAV-PA Supramolecular Scaffold Enhances Maturation of Human iPSC-Derived Cortical Excitatory Neurons.**

(A) Schematic representation of cortical neuron differentiation from hiPSC, and culture on IKVAV-PA scaffolds or laminin coatings.

(B) Representative confocal micrographs of hiPSC-derived cortical neurons cultured on the different IKVA-PAs and on laminin coatings at day 60. Cells were stained with the neuronal markers TUJ1, MAP2, and NEUN. Nuclei were stained with DAPI. Scale bars: Top=50  $\mu$ m; Bottom=100  $\mu$ m.

(C) Bar graph representing the released LDH levels in hiPSC-derived cortical neurons after 72h on PA1, PA2, PA3, and commercial laminin coatings. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*\*\*P<0.001.

(D) WB of ITGB1 receptor, neuronal markers MAP2 and TUJ1, and the synaptic marker SYP in cortical neurons cultured on IKVAV-PAs or commercial laminin coatings. ACTIN was used as a loading control.

(E) Bar graphs showing the normalized protein levels of ITGB1 and SYP in the 4 tested experimental conditions. All values were normalized to ACTIN. Asterisks represent significant differences based on ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test; \*P <0.05, \*\*P<0.01 and \*\*\*P<0.001.