Supplementary Figures



Figure S1. HBME cells in the patterned hydrogel droplets overlaid by matrigel with 200 μ m spacing.



Figure S2. Surface topography of intact and oxidized PAA-coated PDMS. Surface height profile of (A) intact and (B) oxidized PAA-coated PDMS measured by AFM (Area 10 μ m x 10 μ m). Surfaces do not show significantly different topographies between the intact and oxidized regions.



Figure S3. Soluble factors can be used to inhibit migration of MDA-MB-231 cells in the patterned hydrogel system. Fluorescent images of GL-expressing cells in the (A) absence and (B) presence of Latrunculin (50 μ M) at day4. White dotted line represents initial cell area at day0. (C) Comparison of spread area at day 4 reveals that migration was significantly inhibited by the presence of latrunculin. Area at day4 was normalized by area at day0 (***p <0.001). Scale bar 1 mm.



Figure S4. Migration assay of CXCR4-CXCL12 (GL, CXCL12- α , and CXCL12- β) at day1 within a matrigelsupplemented collagen matrix with 500 µm spacing. Migration values are expressed as a mean ± standard deviation (n = 3 for GL, n = 3 for CXCL12- α , n = 3 for CXCL12- β). In contrast to similar experiments conducted with spacings of 250 µm, no significant differences in migration were observed between the three cell types (p > 0.35).



Figure S5. Varied simulation parameters to identify the different diffusion profiles for α and β isoforms of CXCL12. The combination of increased secretion rates and altered K_{on} and K_{off} values results in significantly accelerated diffusion profiles over 24 hours between CXCL12- α and CXCL12- β .



Figure S6. Multiplex gel patterning in air. (A) Stitched fluorescent image of multiple hydrogels in air encapsulating fluorescent beads having different pattern-to-pattern distances (200 μ m, 300 μ m, 400 μ m, and 500 μ m). Scale bar 500 μ m.