Supporting Information

Remnant Effects of Culture Density on Cell Chirality After Re-seeding

Hoi Kwan Kwong,[†] Yaozhun Huang,[†] Yuanye Bao,[†] Miu Ling Lam,[‡,#] and Ting-Hsuan Chen*[,†,‡,#,§]

[†]Department of Biomedical Engineering and [‡]School of Creative Media, City University of Hong Kong, 83 Tat Chee Avenue, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

[#]CityU Shenzhen Research Institute, Shenzhen, 518057, China

[§]State Key Laboratory of Molecular Engineering of Polymers, Fudan University, China

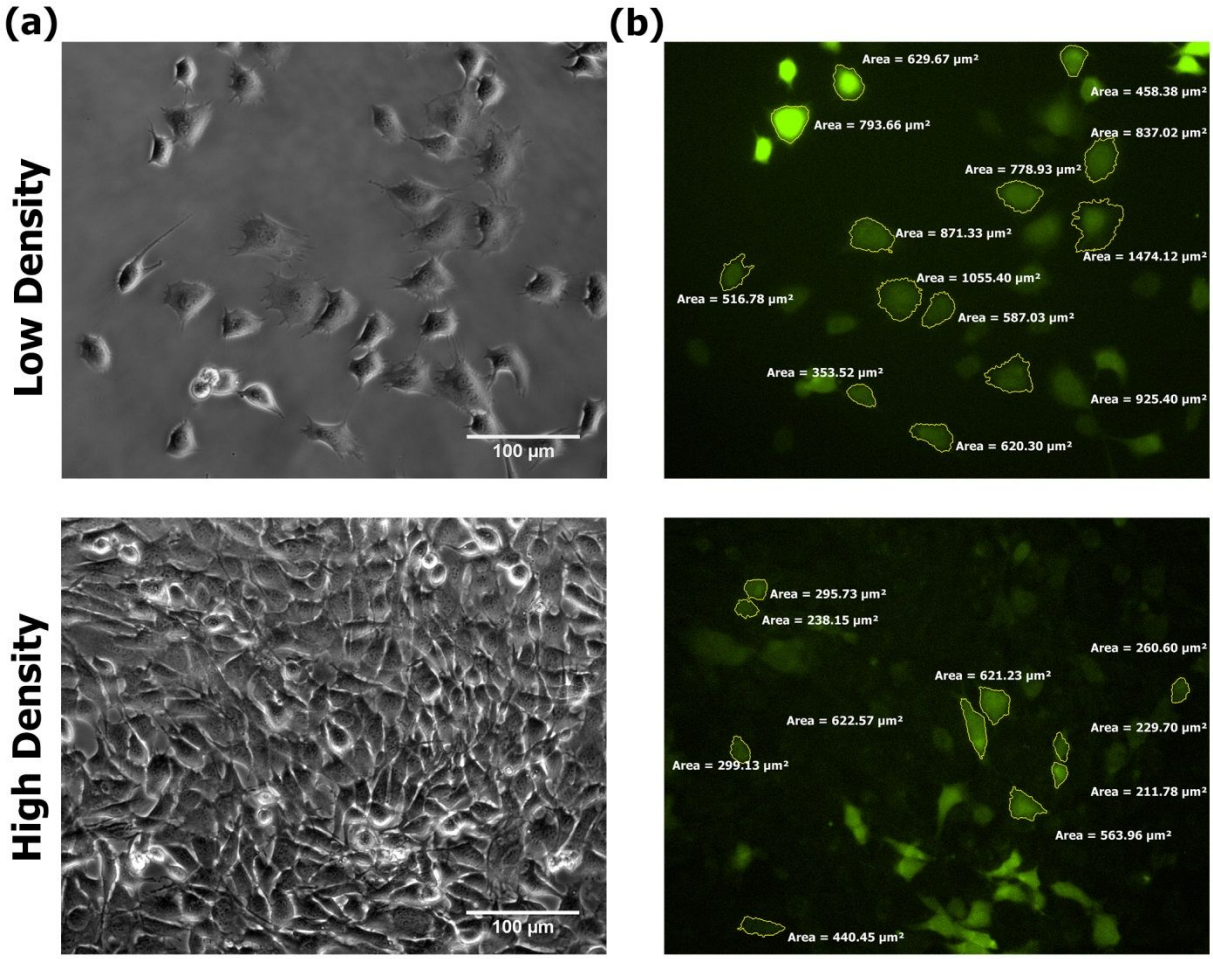

Figure S1. Cell size measurement. (a) Phase contract image of cells with low or high density. (b) Staining by cell tracker allows cell size to be measured by Nikon Element.

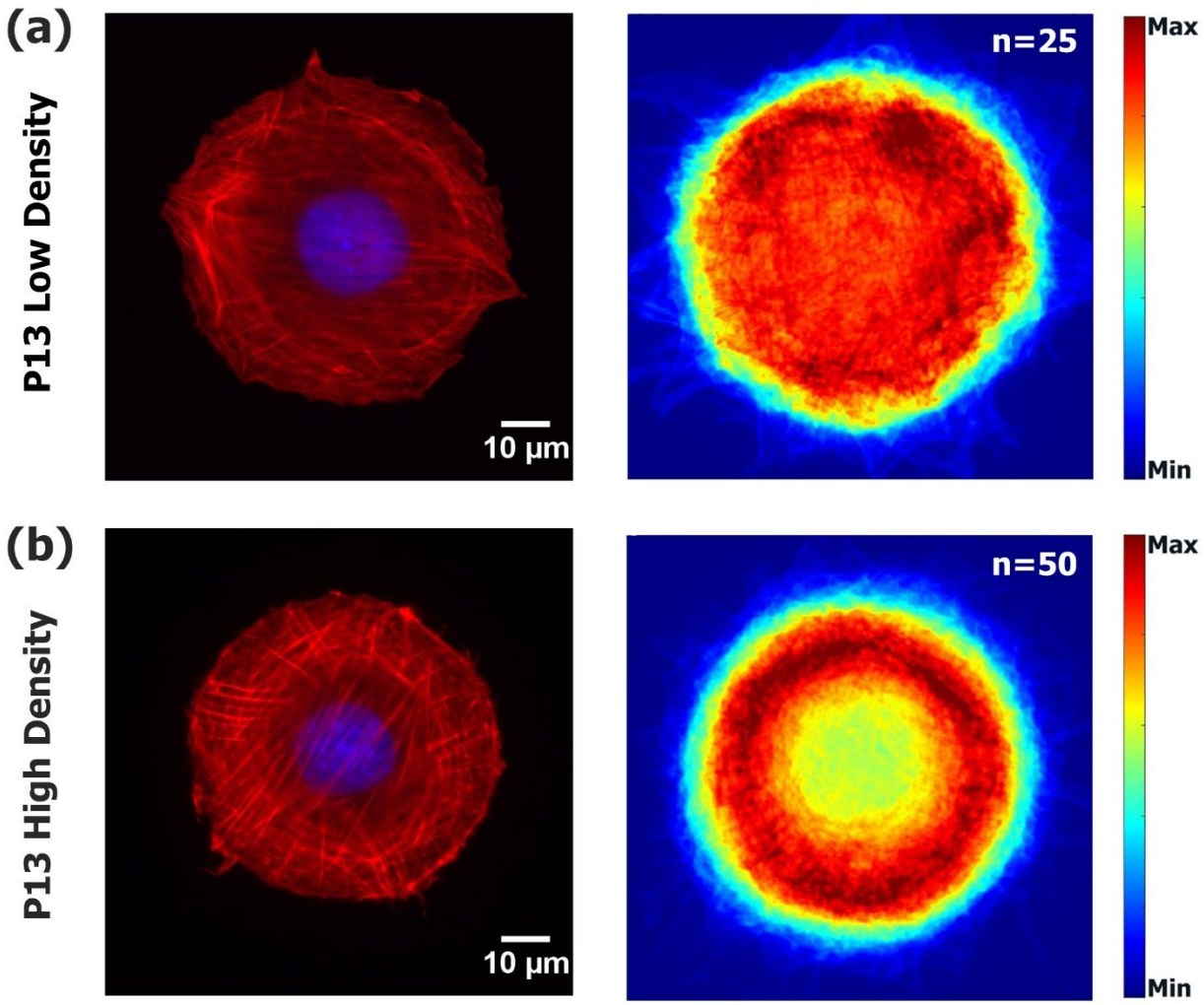

Figure S2. Actin ring on PDMS substrate. Actin cytoskeleton spreading on circular island on PDMS substrate (left) and heat map of actin distribution (right) of cells after subcultures with low (a) or high (b) density.

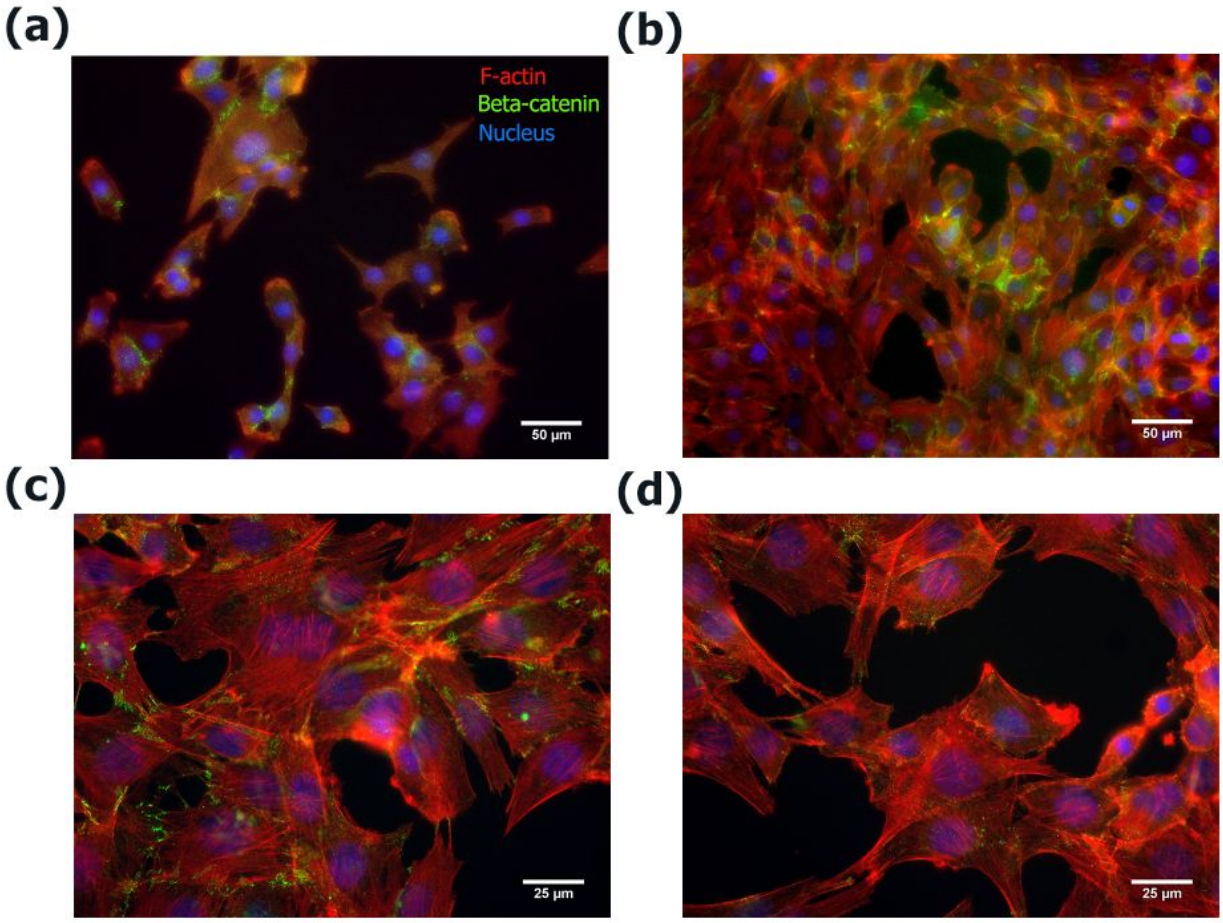

Figure S3. Actin and β-catenin staining of cells in low- or high-density culture. (a-d) Fluorescence microscopy images showing of culture with low density by 20X (a), high density by 20X (b) or high density by 40X (c), and high density supplemented with ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid (EGTA) (d), where β-catenin (green) is localized at the cell-cell contacts in high-density culture but disrupted by treating EGTA.