

## SUPPORTING MATERIALS

# Electrochemical Diffusion Study in Poly(Ethylene Glycol) Di-methacrylate-Based Hydrogels

Eva Melnik<sup>1\*†</sup>, Steffen Kurzhals<sup>1</sup>, Giorgio C. Mutinati<sup>1</sup>, Valerio Beni<sup>2</sup> and Rainer Hainberger<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Molecular Diagnostics, AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH, 1210 Vienna, Austria;

<sup>2</sup> Bioelectronics and Organic Electronics, Smart Hardware, Digital Systems, RISE Research Institutes of Sweden, 60233 Norrköping, Sweden;

\* Correspondence: eva.melnik@ait.ac.at

## Content

2. Materials and Methods.....	2
2.2. Electrochemical Sensors and Measurement Setup .....	2
2.4. Gravimetric Hydrogel Characterization.....	3
2.5. Hydrogel Characterization with Scanning Electron Microscope .....	4
3. Results .....	5
3.2 Gravimetric Hydrogel Characterization.....	5
3.5. Response of MB-Conjugates of Sensors with and without Hydrogel .....	6
3.6 Hydrogelcharacteriazion with Different PEG-DMA Molecular Weights .....	6

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.2. Electrochemical Sensors and Measurement Setup

Figure S1 shows the measurement setup.

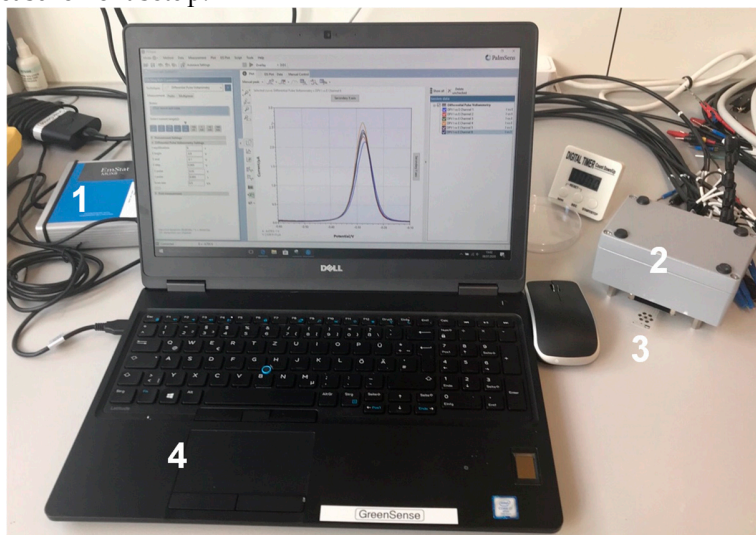


Figure S1: Measurement setup: 1) PalmSens multiplexer MUX8-R2 (PSTrace software 5.7), 2) connector, 3) sensor, 4) computer.

#### 2.4. Gravimetric Hydrogel Characterization

**Table S1: Variables of the gravimetric analysis**

Name	Short	Formular	Determination
Number-average molecular weight of the polymer chain between the cross-links [1]	$\bar{M}_c$	$\frac{1}{\bar{M}_c} = \frac{2}{\bar{M}_n} - \frac{\tilde{v}/V_1 [\ln(1 - v_{2,s}) + v_{2,s} + \chi v_{2,s}^2]}{v_{2,r} \left[ \left( \frac{v_{2,s}}{v_{2,r}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{v_{2,s}}{v_{2,r}} \right]}$	Calculation
Number-average of molecular weight	$\bar{M}_n$	Weight of the crosslinking polymer, PEG-DMA, 1-10kDa	From molecule specification
Specific volume of the polymer	$\tilde{v}$	$\tilde{v} = 1/\rho_p$	With $\rho_p$ , the bulk density of the polymer with 1.1 kg×L <sup>-1</sup>
Molar volume of the solvent (18 cm <sup>3</sup> /mol for water)	$V_1$	Molecular specification of water	18*10 <sup>-3</sup> L×mol <sup>-1</sup> for water
Flory-Huggin's polymer-solvent interaction parameter [1]	$\chi$		0.495 for PEG-water system
Volume fraction of the relaxed gel	$v_{2,r}$	$v_{2,r} = V_p/V_r$	
Volume fraction of the swollen gel	$v_{2,s}$	$v_{2,s} = V_p/V_s$	
Relaxed volume of the polymer	$V_r$		Weighing and recording the weight after crosslinking (minus $W_{sens}$ ), and calculation of volume over the water density 1 mg/μl
Weight of the hydrogel after cross-linking	$W_c$		Weighing and recording the weight after crosslinking and subtraction of $W_{sens}$
Weight of the water in hydrogel	$W_w$	$W_w = W_{wash} - W_{dry}$	Calculation
Volume of the swollen gel	$V_s$		$W_w$ in volume, 1 mg±1 μl
Swollen hydrogel weight	$W_{sh}$	$W_{sh} = W_{wash} - W_{sens}$	
Volume of the polymer	$V_p$	$V_p = W_p/\rho_p$	The density $\rho_p$ is 1.1 kg×L <sup>-1</sup>
Weight of the washed hydrogel	$W_{wash}$		Weighing and recording the weight of the sensor with hydrogel after initial swelling (washing)
Weight of the polymer	$W_p$	$W_p = W_{dry} - W_{sens}$	Calculation
Weight of the dried hydrogel after drying 24 h at room temperature	$W_{dry}$		Weighing and recording the weight of the sensor with hydrogel after initial swelling and drying
Weight of the screen-printed sensor	$W_{sens}$		Sensor weight, on which the hydrogel was fabricated
Mesh size [2]	$\xi$	$\xi = v_{2,s}^{-1/3} * C_n^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{2\bar{M}_c}{M_r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} * l$	Calculated
Rigidity factor of the polymer [3]	$C_n$		4 for PEG
Molecular weight of repeating units [2]	$M_r$		44 *10 <sup>-3</sup> kg/mol for PEG
Carbon-carbon bond length [2]	$l$		0.154 nm
Swelling ratio	SR	$SR = W_{sh}/W_p$	

## 2.5. Hydrogel Characterization with Scanning Electron Microscope

To avoid electron charging effects, the hydrogel layers were fabricated on screen-printed silver layers for the imaging characterisation with the SEM. The pore structure of the hydrogel dried in a vacuum chamber was clearly visible, in contrast to hydrogels sputtered in a Cressington Sputter Coater 108auto before SEM analysis. The hydrogels were coated with a mixture of gold (Au) and palladium (Pd).

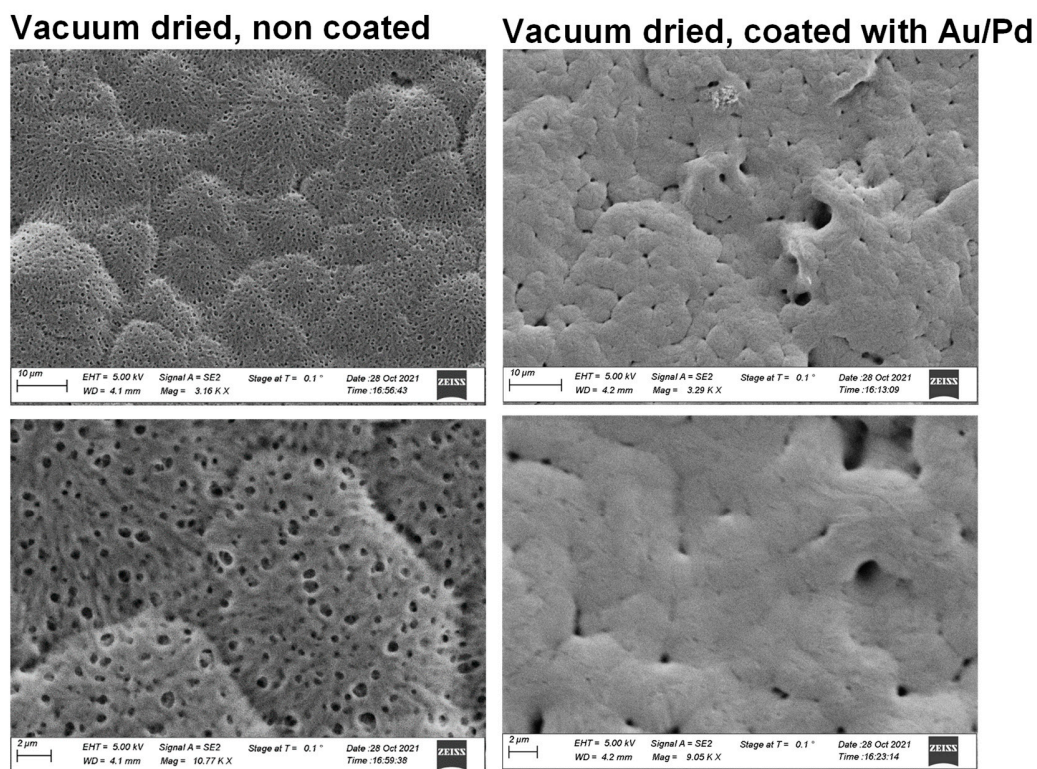


Figure S2: SEM images of vacuum dried and lyophilized hydrogel structures.

### 3. Results

#### 3.2 Gravimetric Hydrogel Characterization

Table S2: Determined values form Gravimetric hydrogel characterization.

Molecular weight of PEG-DMA, Mw (kDa)	Molar concentration of PEG-DMA in the ink (MCI) ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	PEG-DMA weight percent in the ink (%(w/w))	PEG-DMA Molar Concentration in the ink ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	Weight of the polymer ( $W_p$ ) (mg)	Swollen Hydrogel Weight ( $W_{sh}$ ) (mg)	Swelling ratio $SR = W_{sh}/W_p$	Number-average molecular weight of the polymer chain between the cross-links, $\bar{M}_c$ (g/mol)	Mesh size $\xi$ (nm)
1	54.1	5.4	54.1	7	101	14.43	407.37341	3.58
2	27.1	5.4	27.1	8.6	100.3	11.66	630.38039	4.46
3.4	15.9	5.4	16	14.7	140.4	9.53	900.60772	5.15
10	5.4	5.4	5.4	13.9	128.5	9.24	1238.2168	6.91

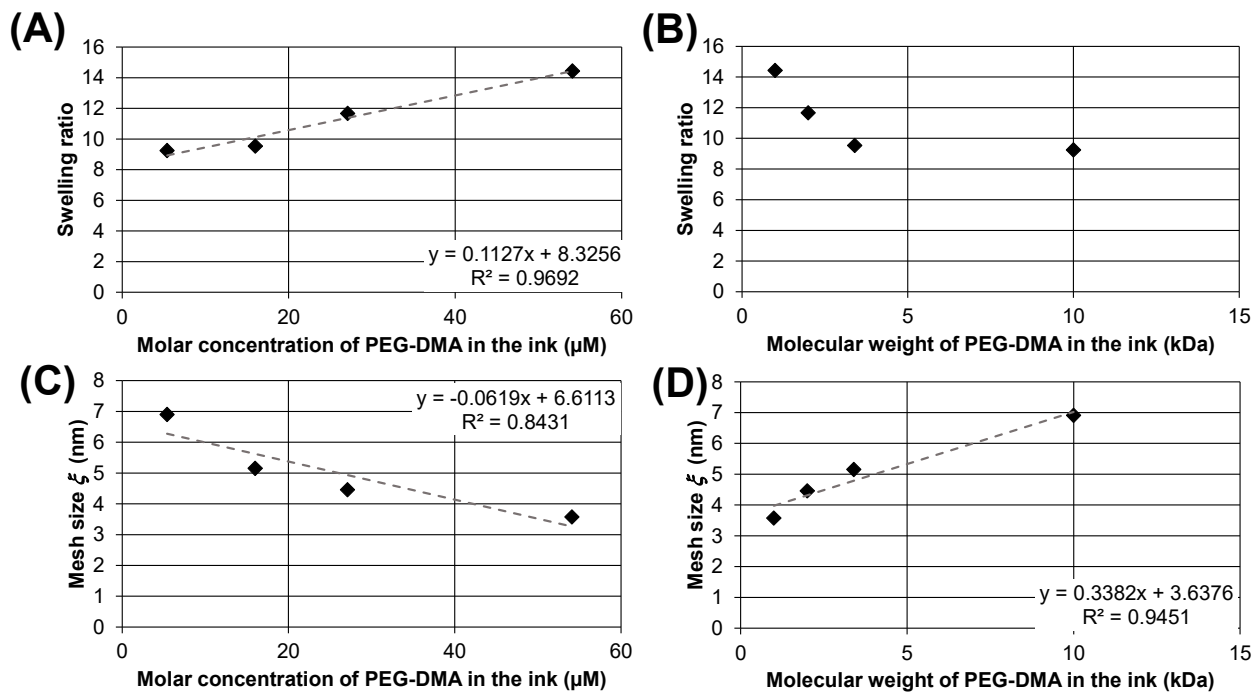


Figure S3: Correlation between (A) swelling ratio and the molar concentration in the ink, (B) swelling ratio and the molecular weight of PEG-DMA (kDa) (C) mesh size and the molar concentration in the ink (D) mesh size and the molecular weight of PEG-DMA (kDa).

### 3.5. Response of MB-Conjugates of Sensors with and without Hydrogel

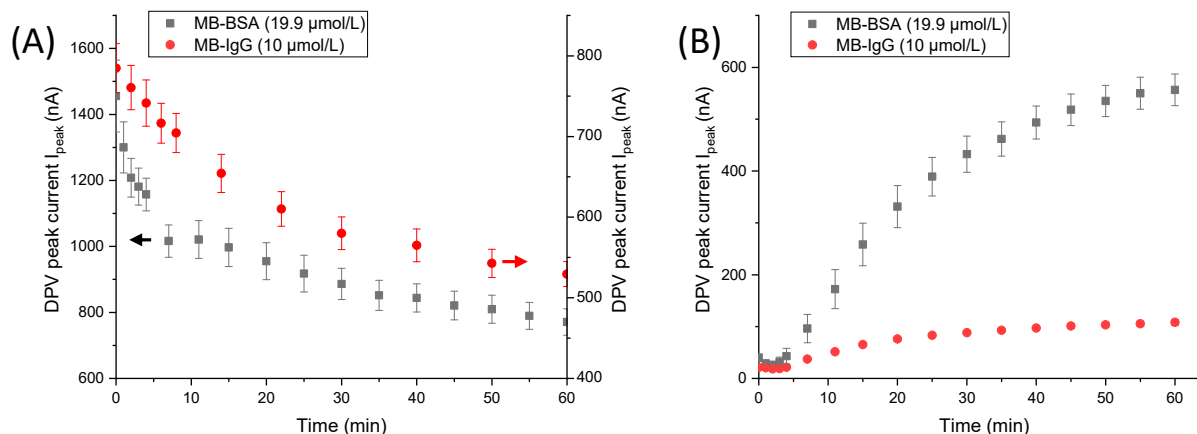


Figure S4: DPV measurement on electrochemical sensors of MB-BSA and MB-IgG (A) without and (B) with hydrogel (10kDa PEG-DMA as crosslinker) over 60min. During the first five minutes, a DPV measurement was performed every minute and afterwards every five minutes.

### 3.6 Hydrogel Characterization with Different PEG-DMA Molecular Weights

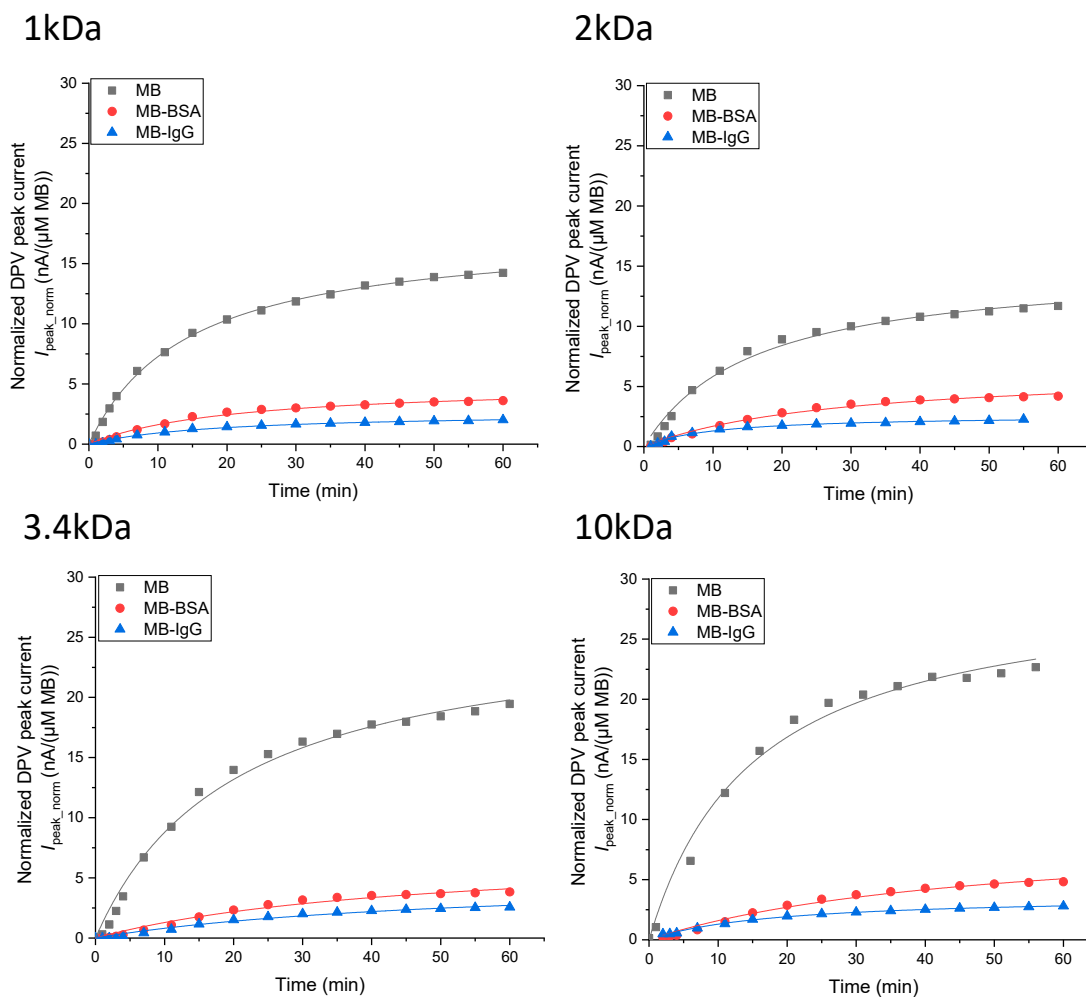


Figure S5: Normalized DPV peak currents (nA/ $\mu\text{M}$  MB) of MB, MB-BSA, and MB-IgG measurements on 1, 2, 3.4 and 10kDa PEG-DMA hydrogel modified sensors over 60 min. Curves were fitted with a Langmuir fitting function.

**Table S3: Values of the equilibrium rate constant  $k_e$ .**

<b>PEG-DMA (kDa)</b>	<b>Methylene blue</b>	<b>MB-BSA</b>	<b>MB-IgG</b>
	$k_e \pm \text{sd}, (\text{min}^{-1})$	$k_e \pm \text{sd}, (\text{min}^{-1})$	$k_e \pm \text{sd}, (\text{min}^{-1})$
<b>1</b>	14.4 $\pm$ 0.5	21.1 $\pm$ 2.5	18.8 $\pm$ 1.9
<b>2</b>	15.9 $\pm$ 1.7	28.1 $\pm$ 3.7	10.3 $\pm$ 1.2
<b>3.4</b>	20.1 $\pm$ 2.1	46.5 $\pm$ 10.6	53.8 $\pm$ 2.5
<b>10</b>	15.2 $\pm$ 1.9	46.5 $\pm$ 8.0	18.4 $\pm$ 1.0

---

1 Bray, J.C.; Merrill, E.W. Poly(vinyl alcohol) hydrogels. Formation by electron beam irradiation of aqueous solutions and subsequent crystallization. J. Appl. Polym. Sci. 1973, 17, 3779–3794, doi:10.1002/app.1973.070171219.

2 Hickey, A.S.; Peppas, N.A. Mesh size and diffusive characteristics of semicrystalline poly(vinyl alcohol) membranes prepared by freezing/thawing techniques. Journal of Membrane Science 1995, 107, 229–237, doi:10.1016/0376-7388(95)00119-0.

3 Lin, S.; Sangaj, N.; Razafiarison, T.; Zhang, C.; Varghese, S. Influence of physical properties of biomaterials on cellular behavior. Pharm. Res. 2011, 28, 1422–1430, doi:10.1007/s11095-011-0378-9.