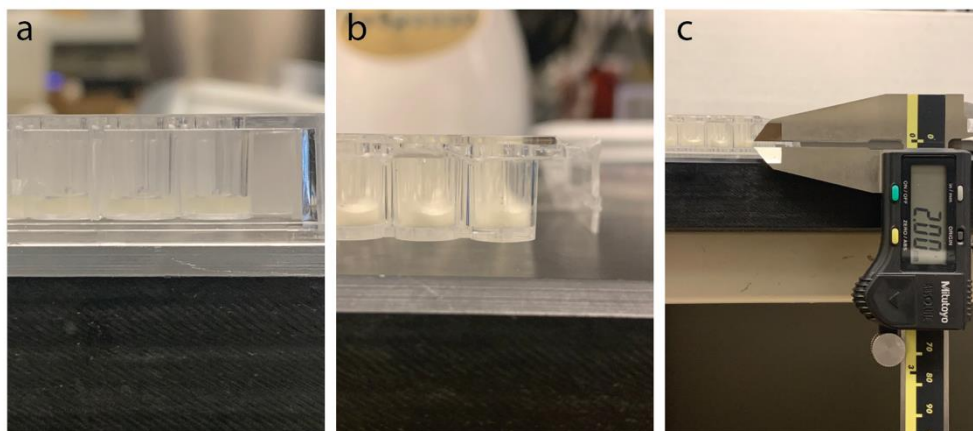


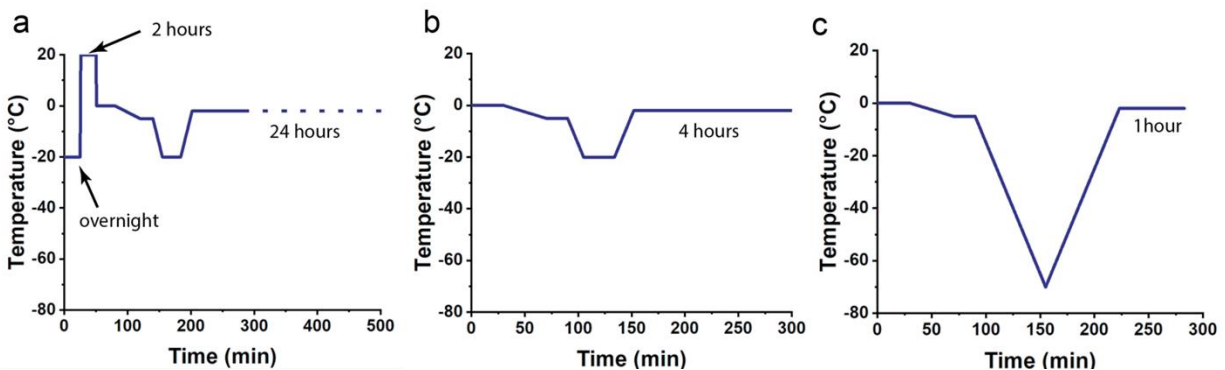
## Supporting Information

### 3D porous scaffold-based high-throughput platform for cancer drug screening

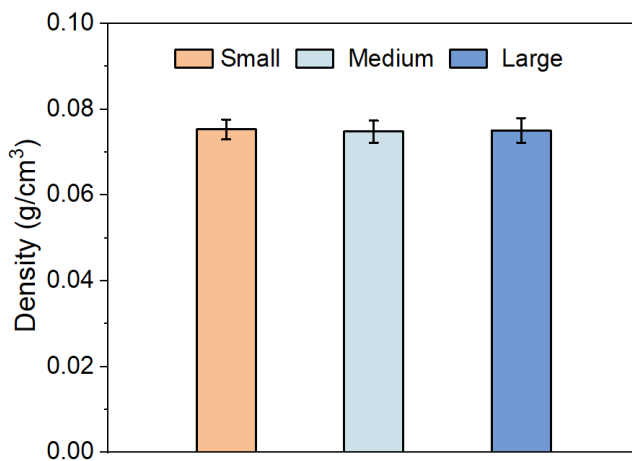
**Author name:** Yang Zhou, Gillian Pereira, Yuanzhang Tang, Matthew James, and Miqin Zhang



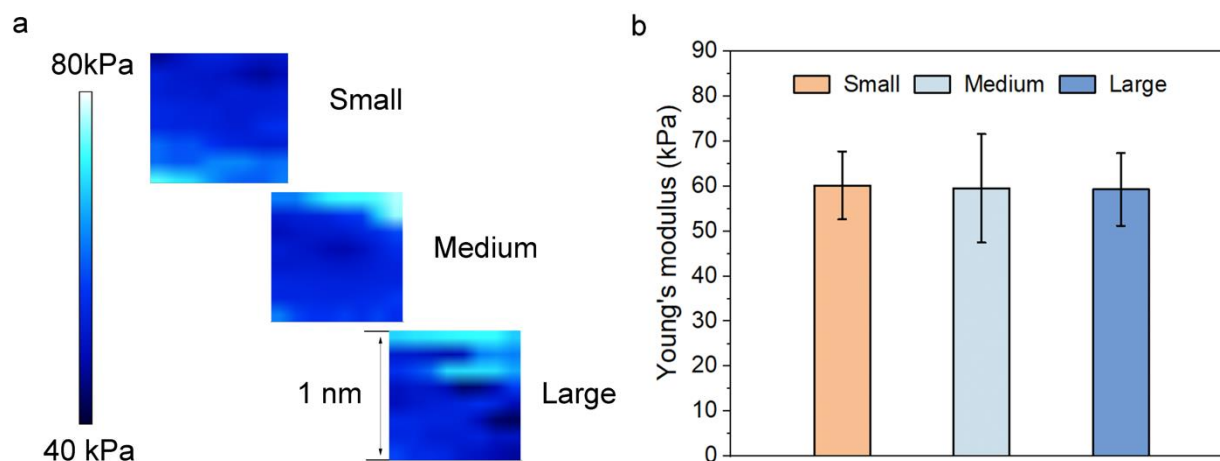
**Figure S1. Optical photos of polymer solutions and freeze-dried scaffolds in 96-well tissue culture plates.** (a) The picture of polymer solution dispensed in 96-well tissue culture plates. (b) The image of freeze-dried scaffolds in 96-well tissue culture plates. (c) The thickness measurement of the freeze-dried scaffolds using a caliper.



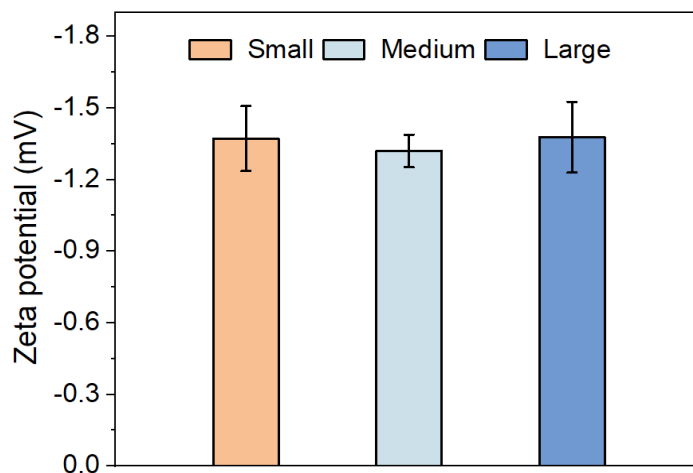
**Figure S2. Freezing profiles of scaffolds with different pore sizes.** (a) Freezing history of the scaffold with (a) large pore size, (b) with medium pore size and (c) smallest pore size.



**Figure S3. Density measurements of scaffolds of different pore sizes (Small, Medium, and Large).** n = 5.



**Figure S4. Scaffold surface Young's modulus characterization by AFM.** (a) Surface Young's modulus mapping of  $1 \times 1$  nm area on scaffolds of different pore sizes. (b) Average surface Young's moduli of scaffolds of different pore sizes.  $n = 3$ .



**Figure S5. Zeta potential of scaffolds of different pore sizes measured at pH = 7.4.**  $n = 3$ .