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MDPI

Communication

A Simplified and Robust Activation Procedure of Glass Surfaces for Printing Proteins and Subcellular Micropatterning Experiments

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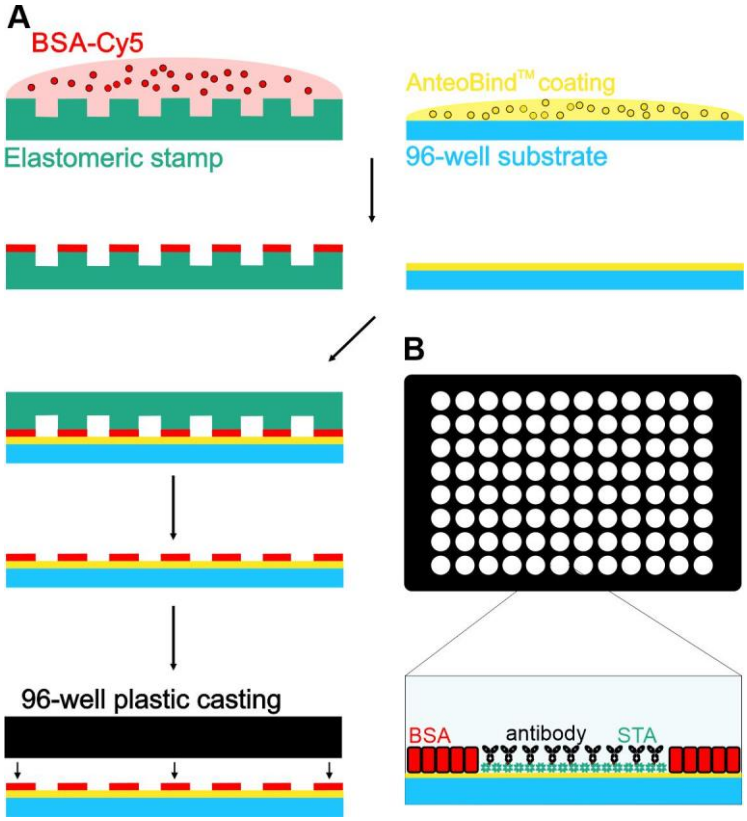

Figure S1. Cross-section sketches of μCP procedure. (**A**) A PDMS stamp is incubated with BSA (or BSA-Cy5) for surface passivation. At the same time, an uncoated clean glass substrate is covered with AnteoBind coating solution. Both, the stamp and the substrate, are washed and dried, followed by μCP (the stamp is laid onto the coated substrate by its own weight). After ripping of the stamp, the microstructured glass is finally bonded with a multi-well plastic casting. (**B**) Ready-to-use multi-well plate with micron-scale BSA grid for further live cell experiments. In a standard subcellular micropatterning experiment, single wells are further functionalized with streptavidin and biotinylated anti-bait antibodies prior cell seeding.

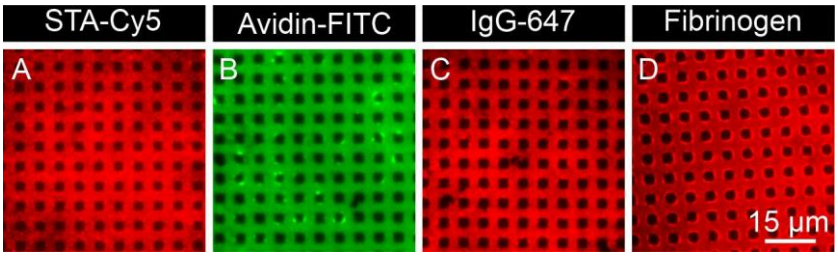

Figure S2. µCP of various biomolecules. Instead of printing BSA, different proteins were used to show the versatile binding properties of the surface coating. TIRF microscopy images show representative micron-scale protein grids of: (**A**) Cy5-conjugated streptavidin, (**B**) FITC-labeled avidin, (**C**) Alexa647-labeled anti-EGFR antibody and (**D**) biotin-labeled fibrinogen with subsequent incubation of STA-Cy5.