Supplementary Information for:

Enhancing Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Cell Separation with Selective Fibronectin Coating and Topographical Modification on Polydimethylsiloxane Scaffold Platforms

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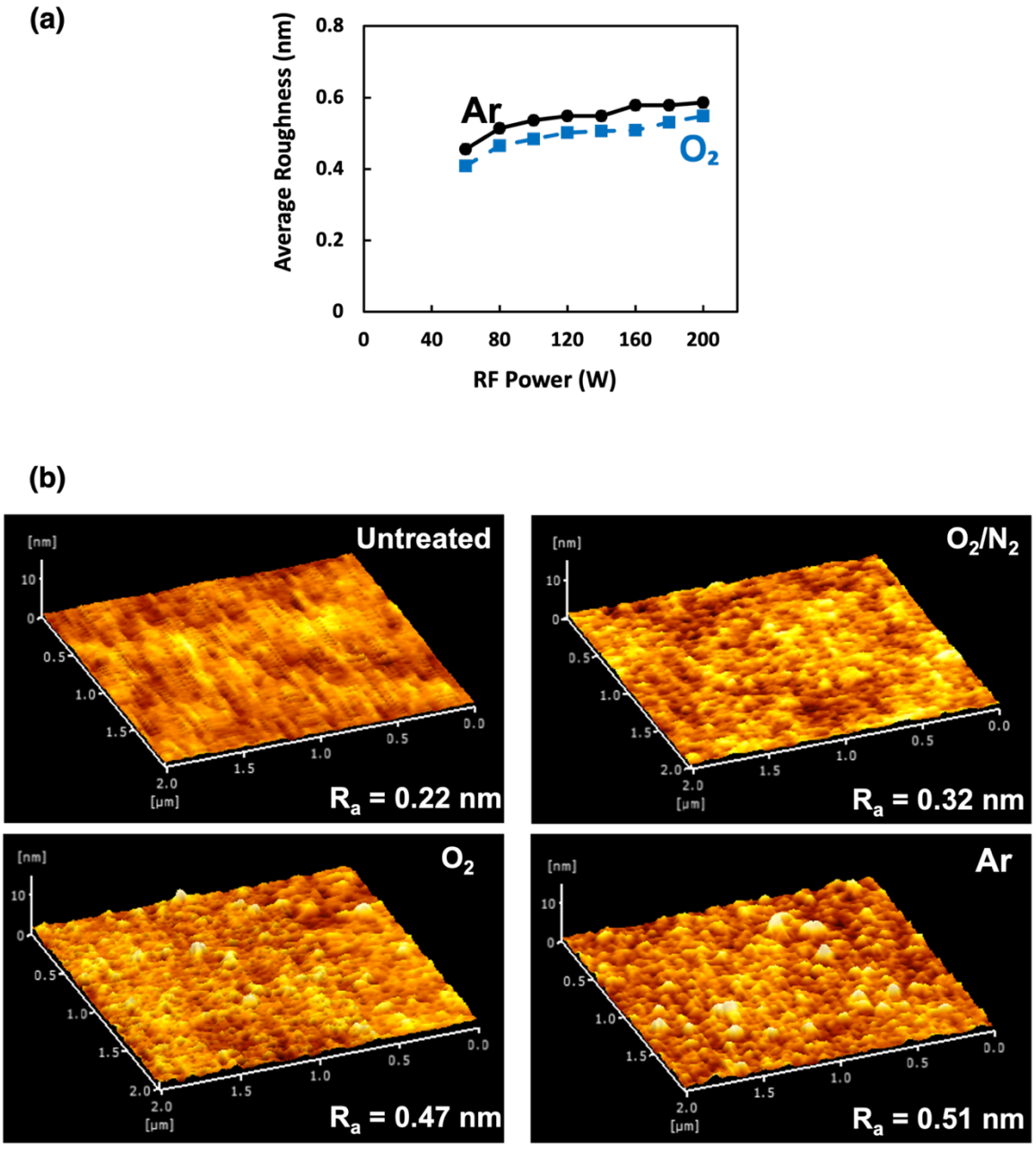
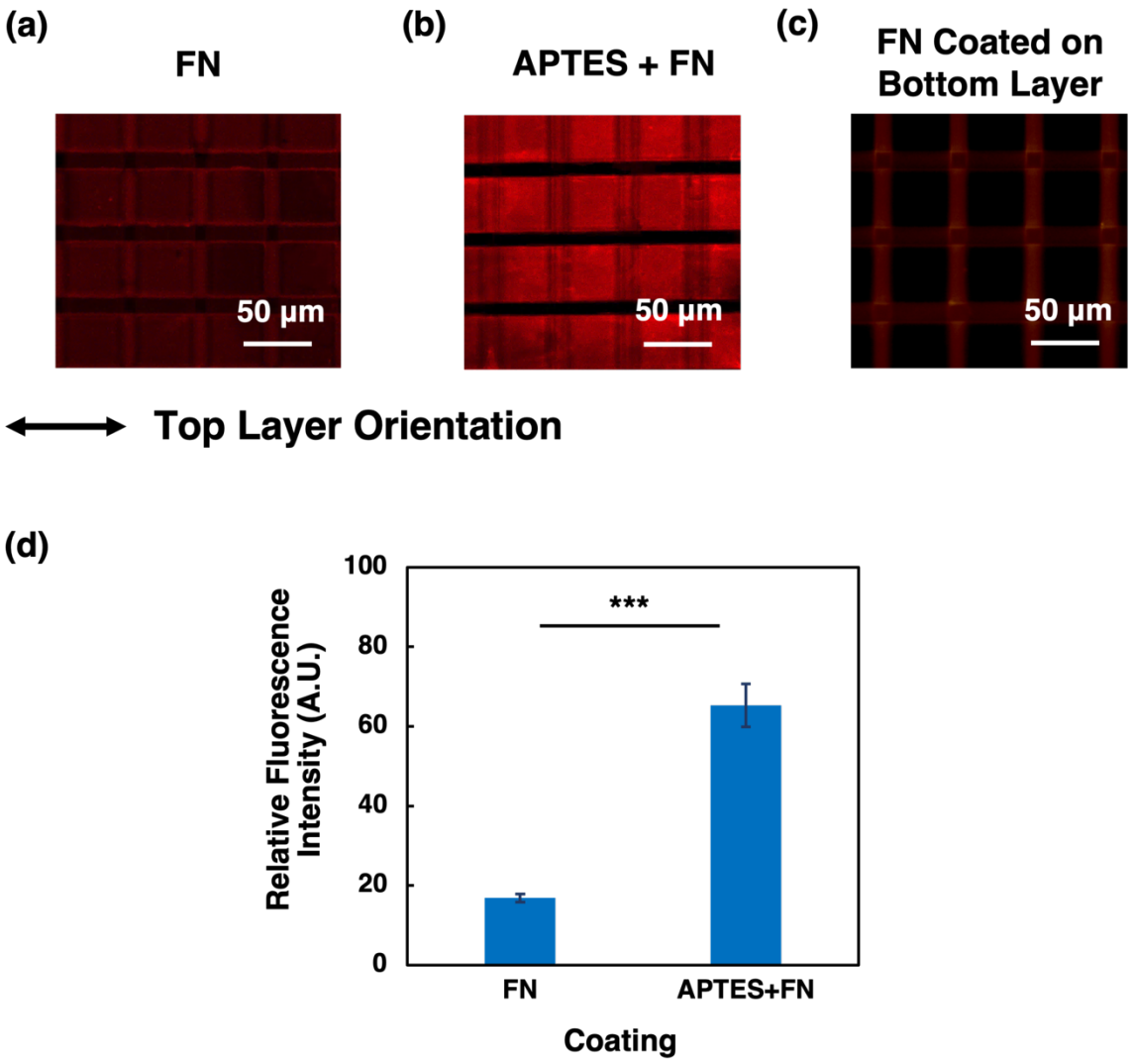
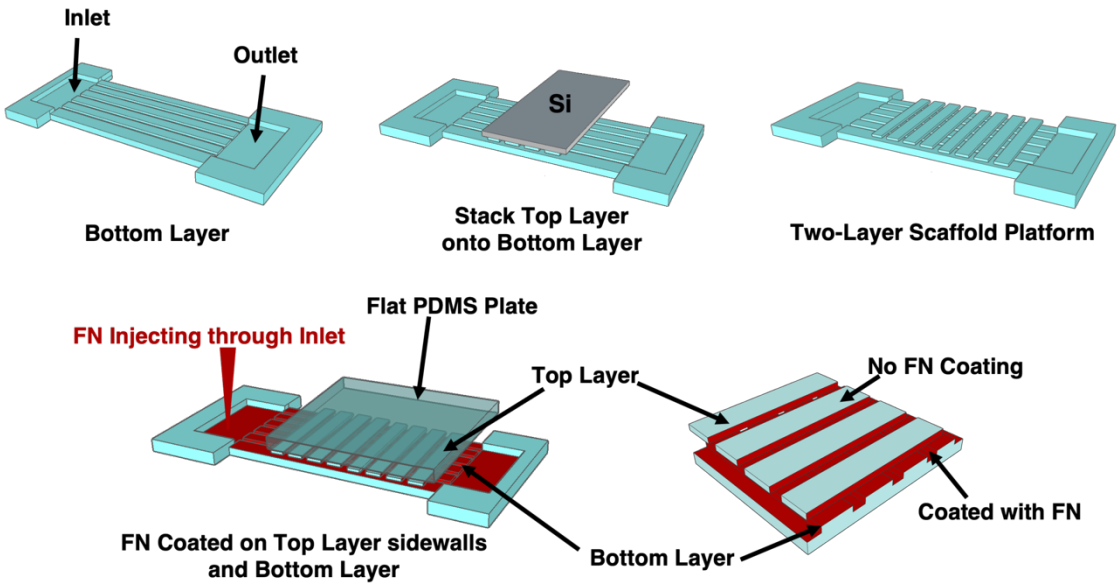
Supplementary Figures and Supplementary Figure Legends



Supplementary Figure S1. Average roughness of plasma treated polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS). (**a**) Average roughness of oxygen (O_2)- and argon (Ar)-treated PDMS surfaces with RF power ranging from 60 to 200 W. (**b**) Three-dimensional images of surface roughness measured by atomic force microscope for PDMS surfaces that were untreated, O_2/nitrogen (N_2) plasma at 200 W, and O_2 and Ar plasma at 80 W.



Supplementary Figure S2. Fluorescent imaging of FN. Fluorescence signals of (**a**) fibronectin (FN) and (b) (3-aminopropyl)triethoxysilane (APTES) + FN coated on entire platforms, and (**c**) FN coated only on top layer sidewalls and bottom layer. (**d**) Relative fluorescence intensity of FN- and APTES + FN-coated platforms. The fluorescence intensity is relative to the background intensity. One-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test; *** $p < 0.001$.



Supplementary Figure S3. Fabrication technology of coating FN on top layer sidewalls and bottom layer of two-layer scaffold platform.