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Supporting Information

Three-dimensional encapsulation of live cells by hybrid matrix of supramolecular hydrogel and nanoparticles

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Color version of Figures

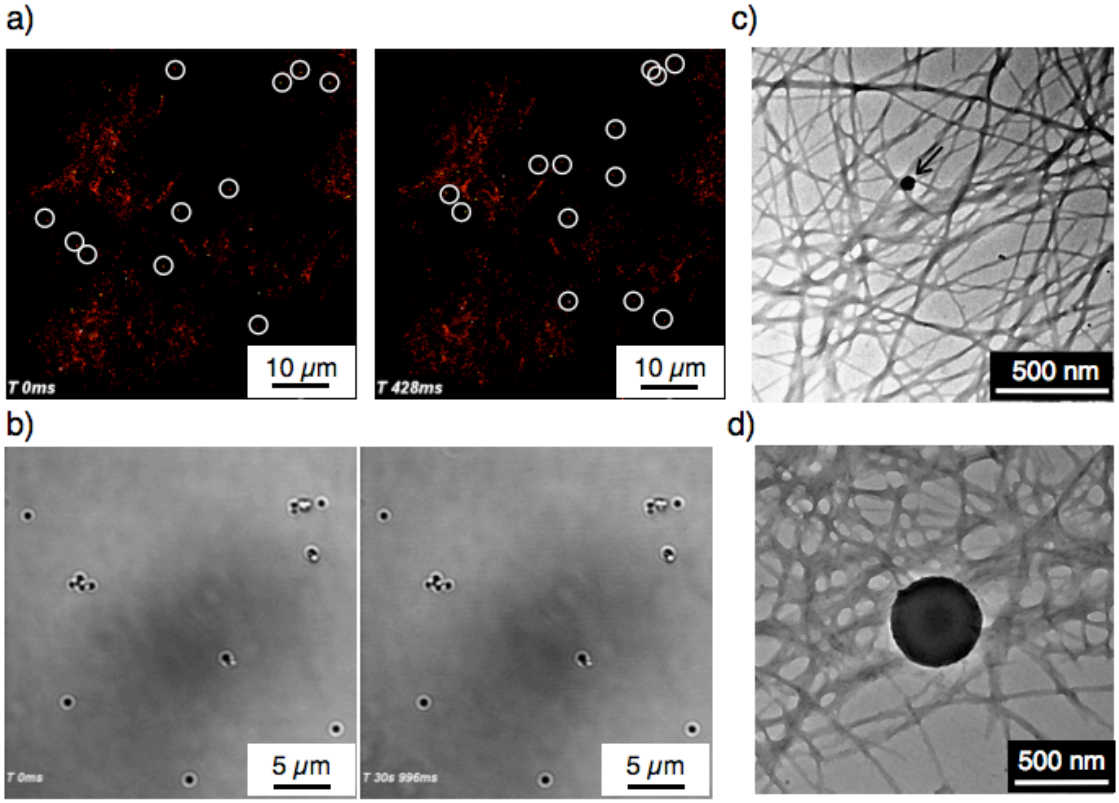

Figure 4. CLSM images of hydrogel **1** (0.10 wt%) stained by octadecylrhodamine B chloride at ambient temperature (see experimental section for details) in the presence of (a) 0.1-μm plain beads (0 s and 0.4 s) and (b) 0.5-μm plain beads (0 s and 30 s) ((a): fluorescence mode; (b): DIC mode) and TEM images (no staining) of hydrogel **1** (0.10 wt%) in the presence of (c) 0.1- and (d) 0.5-μm plain beads.

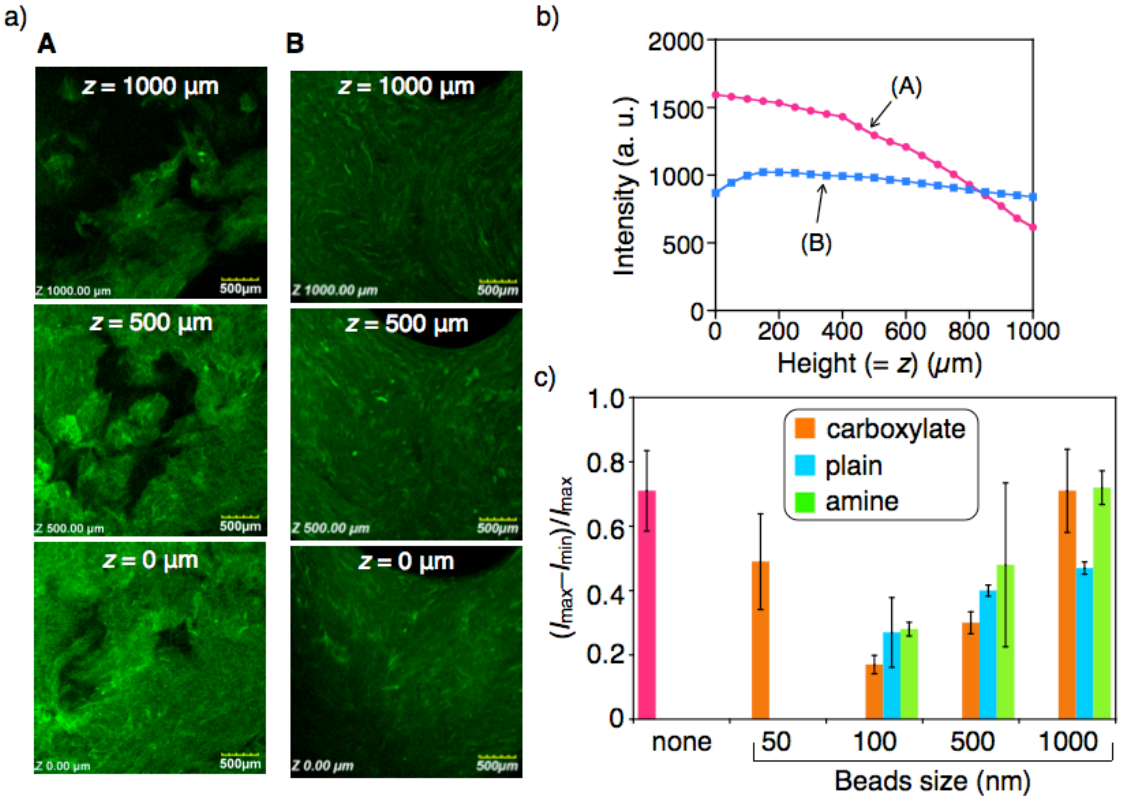

Figure 5. (a) CLSM images of of hydrogel **1** (0.10 wt%) stained by HANBD at ambient temperature (see experimental section for details) in the absence (A) and the presence of 0.1-μm plain beads (B), (b) fluorescence intensity (integration of pixel intensity of images at each z-axis height) plots versus z-axis height of the gels in the panel (a), and (c) fiber dispersion efficiency depending on types of beads, which is evaluated by the normalized difference between maximum and minimum fluorescence intensities ((I_{max} – I_{min})/ I_{max}). The mean and standard deviations of the values were estimated on the basis of at least three individual data.