

Formation of multigradient porous surfaces for selective bacterial entrapment

Alberto S. de León,¹ Adolfo del Campo,² Aitziber L. Cortajarena,³ Marta Fernández-García,¹
Alexandra Muñoz-Bonilla^{1*} and Juan Rodríguez-Hernández^{1*}

- 1 Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Polímeros (ICTP-CSIC), C/Juan de la Cierva 3, 28006-Madrid, Spain
- 2 Instituto de Cerámica y Vidrio (ICV-CSIC), C/Kelsen 5, 28049-Madrid, Spain
- 3 Instituto Madrileño de Estudios Avanzados en Nanociencia (IMDEA-Nanociencia), Cantoblanco, 28049 Madrid, Spain & CNB-CSIC-IMDEA Nanociencia Associated Unit "Unidad de Nanobiotecnología".

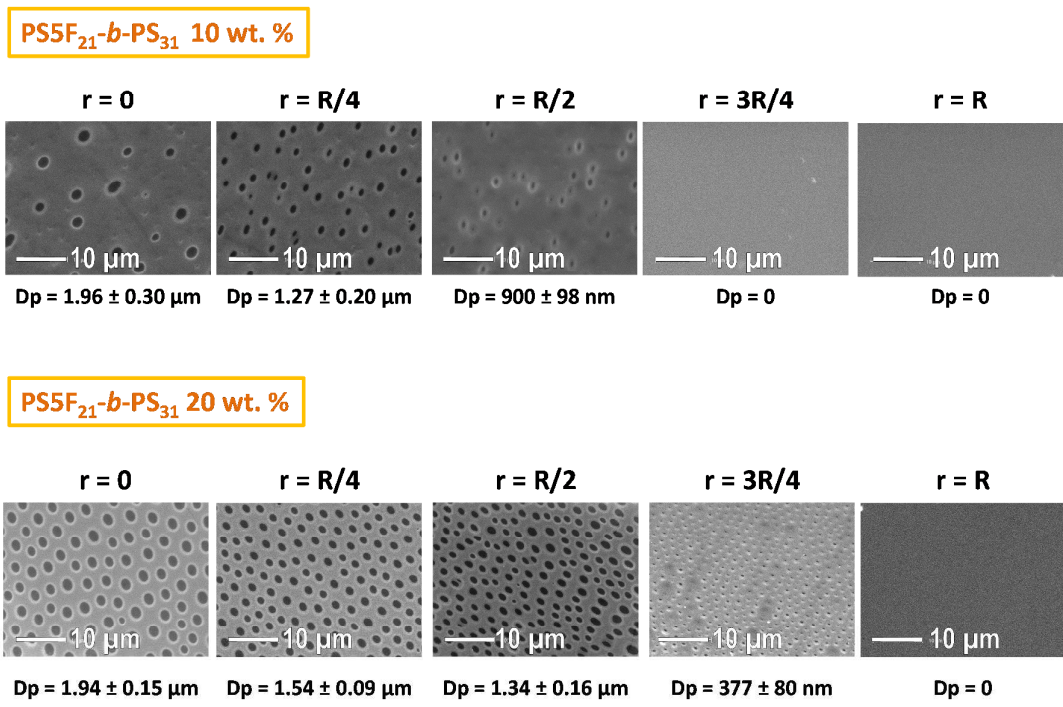
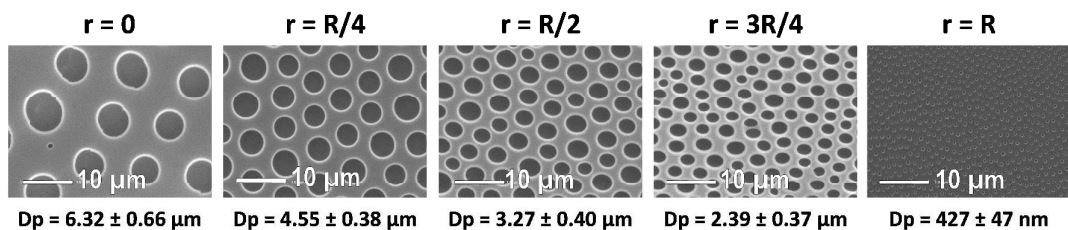


Figure S1. Variation of the pores as a function of the radial distance to the edge for blends containing PS5FS₂₁-*b*-PS₃₁ and PS and having either 10 or 20 wt.% of PS5F₂₁-*b*-PS₃₁ and 90 or 80 wt. % of PS.

PS₄₀-*b*-P(PEGMA300)₄₈ 10 wt. %



PS₄₀-*b*-P(PEGMA300)₄₈ 20 wt. %

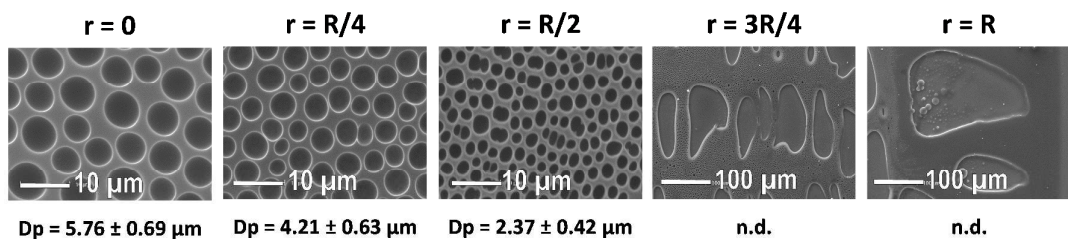


Figure S2. Variation of the pores as a function of the radial distance to the edge for blends containing PS₄₀-*b*-P(PEGMA300)₄₈ and PS and having either 10 or 20 wt. % of PS₄₀-*b*-P(PEGMA300)₄₈ and 90 or 80 wt. % of PS.