Electronic Supplementary Information

Mussel-inspired Bio-compatible Free-standing Adhesive Films Assembled Layer-by-layer with Water-resistant Capacity

Dan Wang,^ab Jianfu Zhang,*^ab Yingjie Zhong,*^c Ming Chu,^ab Wenyang Chang,^a and Zhanhai Yao^b

^aSchool of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Changchun University of Science and Technology, Changchun, 130022, P. R. China.

^bState Key Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun, 130022, P. R. China.

^cChina Japan Friendship hospital, Jilin University, Changchun, 130022, P. R. China.

†Corresponding authors: zhangjianfu@cust.edu.cn; yingjiezong76@163.com

Fig. S1 (a) Thicknesses of (CHI-C/HA-D)*n water-resistant adhesive films assembled by LbL as a function of deposition cycles n. Cross-section SEM images of (b) (CHI-C/HA-D)*50 and (c) (CHI-C/HA-D)*150 multilayer films deposited on glass substrate. (d) Surface SEM image of (c).
Fig. S2 UV spectra and standard curves of a series of 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propionic acid (a,b) and DA (c,d) solutions with different concentrations at 280 nm. The blue line in a and c is the corresponding UV spectra of sample, respectively.

Fig. S3 Cross-section SEM image of (CHI/HA)*50 multilayer film deposited on glass substrate.
Fig. S4 FTIR spectra of (CHI-C/HA-D)*150 and (CHI/HA)*150 free-standing films.

Fig. S5 Typical stress–strain curves of (a) dry and (b) full swelling (CHI-C/HA-D)*150 free-standing adhesive film.

**Supplementary Videos**

Video S1: Exfoliation process of adhesive film (3.5 cm × 2.5 cm) deposited on glass substrate.

Video S2: Porcine skin bonded with free-standing adhesive film.