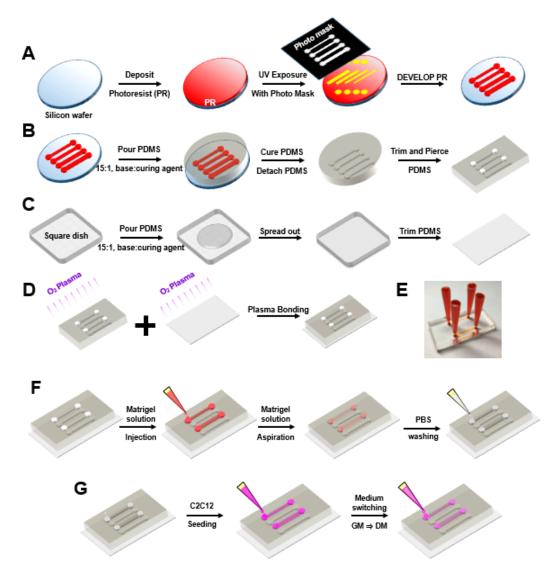
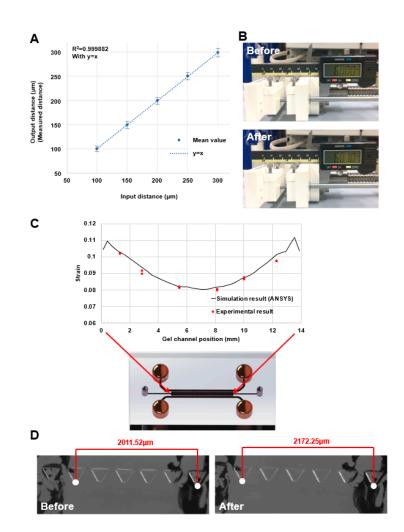
## **Supplementary Materials**

## Development of Microfluidic Stretch System for Studying Recovery of Damaged Skeletal Muscle Cells

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**Figure S1.** Microfluidic polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) device manufacturing and cell seeding process. (**a**) Silicon wafer was fabricated using soft lithography method. (**b**) PDMS devices are molded using the silicon wafer. (**c**) PDMS film are made for bonding with PDMS devices to close the channel. (**d**) PDMS device and film were sterilized using an autoclave and later exposed to O<sub>2</sub> plasma for bonding. For strong bonding, the devices are placed in a dry oven (80 °C) for overnight. (**e**) Micropipette tip is recommended to be inserted in the inlet and outlet for reservoir. (**f**) PDMS device bottom surface is coated with Matrigel. (**g**) C2C12 cells are seeded in the PDMS device.



**Figure S2.** Stretcher accuracy test. (a) Control accuracy of stretcher was tested by giving input command of 100, 150, 200, 250, and 300  $\mu$ m (x-axis) and measuring resultant output distance (y-axis) 32 times. Results show that the stretcher has less than 0.02% positioning error. (b) Measurement of output distance is shown for input under 100  $\mu$ m. (c) Simulation and experimental results for strain at different locations of the microfluidic channel are shown when 10% uniaxial stretch is given. (d) The distance of channel in microfluidic device is shown for before and after the stretch.

Material	Young's Modulus (MPa)	Poisson's Ratio	Assumptions
PDMS [1]	1.26	0.5	Linear, Elastic, Isotropic
PLA [2]	3500	0.36	
Polypropylene	1300	0.42	

Table S1. Material properties and assumption for ANSYS (ANSYS Inc., Canonsburg, PA, USA) simulation.

## References

(pipette tip) [3]

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