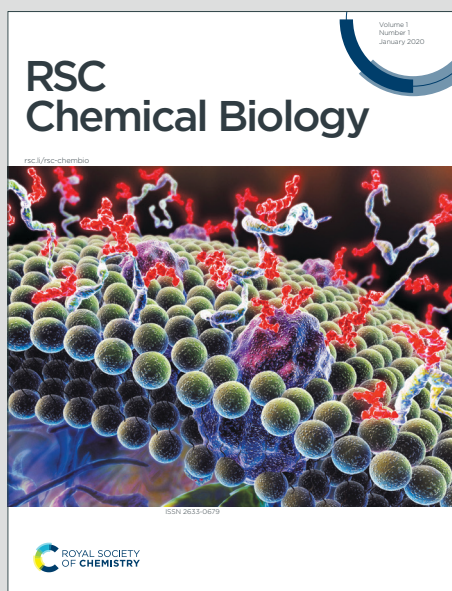


# RSC Chemical Biology

Accepted Manuscript

This article can be cited before page numbers have been issued, to do this please use: M. Bracchi, F. Nicotra and L. Russo, *RSC Chem. Biol.*, 2025, DOI: 10.1039/D5CB00185D.



This is an Accepted Manuscript, which has been through the Royal Society of Chemistry peer review process and has been accepted for publication.

Accepted Manuscripts are published online shortly after acceptance, before technical editing, formatting and proof reading. Using this free service, authors can make their results available to the community, in citable form, before we publish the edited article. We will replace this Accepted Manuscript with the edited and formatted Advance Article as soon as it is available.

You can find more information about Accepted Manuscripts in the [Information for Authors](#).

Please note that technical editing may introduce minor changes to the text and/or graphics, which may alter content. The journal's standard [Terms & Conditions](#) and the [Ethical guidelines](#) still apply. In no event shall the Royal Society of Chemistry be held responsible for any errors or omissions in this Accepted Manuscript or any consequences arising from the use of any information it contains.

# Glyco-functionalization of ECM mimics, influence in morphology and cell behaviour

View Article Online  
DOI: 10.1039/D5CB00185D

## Authors

Maddalena Bracchi<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Nicotra<sup>1</sup> and Laura Russo<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Medicine and Surgery, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Monza, Italy

<sup>2</sup> Fondazione IRCCS San Gerardo dei Tintori, Monza, Italy

<sup>3</sup> CURAM Research Ireland Centre for Medical Devices, University of Galway, Ireland

## Abstract

Current tissue engineering strategies primarily focus on replicating mechanical properties of the extracellular matrix (ECM); however, several studies have underscored the critical role of the ECM biochemical cues in developing functional tissue substitutes. Among these, glycans are known to play a key role in regulating cell fate. In this study we developed ECM mimics glyco-conjugated with two different glycans,  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose ( $\alpha$ Glc) and  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranose ( $\beta$ Gal), to investigate their influence on morphology and cell behaviour. The ECM mimics were generated crosslinking glycosylated gelatin samples, functionalised with the glycans by reductive amination, and hyaluronic acid. The crosslinking was performed by previous functionalization of gelatin and hyaluronic acid with tyramine, to enable enzymatic phenol-phenol coupling via horseradish peroxidase (HRP) and hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ). The glyco-conjugated hydrogels exhibited markedly different morphologies, characterized by increased fibrous content, smaller pore sizes, and more wrinkled surfaces. Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs) seeded in hydrogels functionalized  $\alpha$ Glc and  $\beta$ Gal exhibited a more elongated morphology and differential glycosignature compared to controls.

## Introduction



Extracellular matrix (ECM) mimetics<sup>1</sup> are gaining great interest not only for regenerative medicine purposes, but also to reproduce pathological tissues for animal-free drug screening, according with the most recent FDA guidelines<sup>2</sup>, and to identify biomarkers and morphological changes inducing pathological events. ECMs are hydrogels consisting of three-dimensional, hydrophilic polymer networks with strong swelling properties which allow to create an ideal cell microenvironment. Besides that, correct cell adhesion properties are required for their survival. To meet these requirements, a combination of polysaccharides providing swelling properties, and structural proteins to guarantee cell adhesion, are crosslinked to generate a suitable 3D network depending on the application. However, the cells need instructions to proliferate and differentiate generating the required tissue. It is now clear that not only the morphology and physical properties of the cell microenvironment provide cell signalling, but also, and more important, some signalling molecules. Indeed, the ECM is a dynamic environment that employs both biophysical and biochemical signals to regulate biological responses and maintain tissue function. Therefore, materials used in regenerative medicine must possess not only appropriate mechanical but also relevant biochemical properties to support tissue development and functionality. Among the various signalling molecules, glycans play a fundamental role in regulating tissue development and cell fate and pathological events induction<sup>3,4</sup>. For this reason, accurately replicating the native glycosignature in tissue engineering scaffolds is essential to ensure proper osteochondral and meniscal tissue regeneration and function.

## Results and Discussion

In this study we developed ECM mimics, based on covalently crosslinked gelatin and hyaluronic acid, and functionalised with two different glycans:  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose ( $\alpha$ Glc) and  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranose ( $\beta$ Gal). Gelatin was selected for its favourable properties, including biocompatibility, biodegradability, low immunogenicity, and the presence of Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) motifs that promote cell adhesion. Moreover, it is derived from denatured collagen, the primary structural component of the ECM. Hyaluronic acid, a non-sulfated glycosaminoglycan (GAG), was



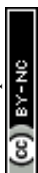
used due to its key characteristics, such as viscoelasticity, water-retention capacity, and its role in modulating inflammation.

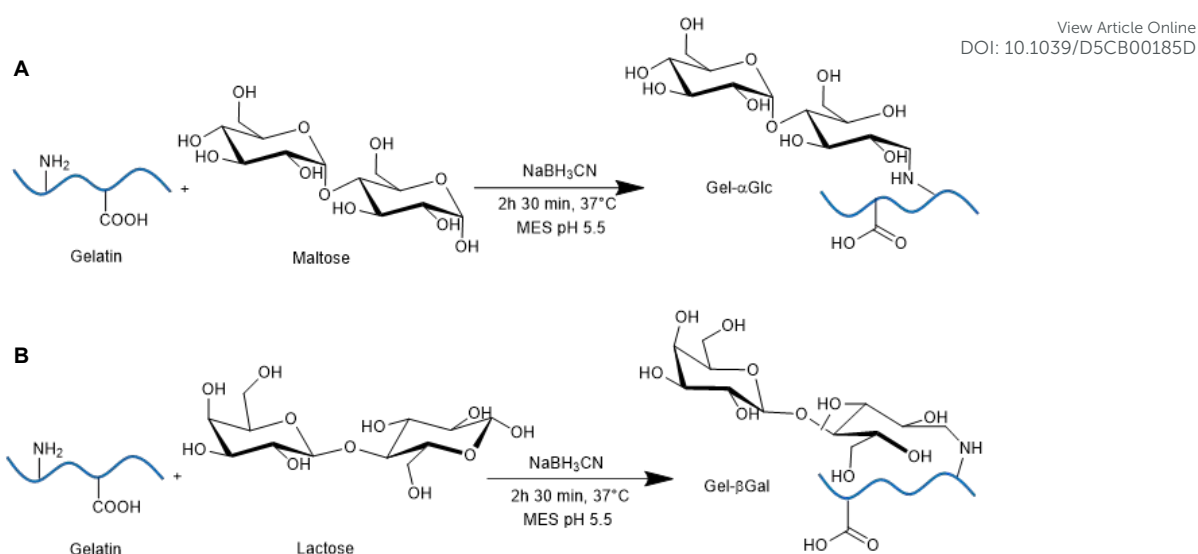
As glycans,  $\alpha$ Glc and  $\beta$ Gal were selected due to their presence in the ECM collagen, Glc( $\alpha$ 1-2)Gal( $\beta$ 1-O) is bound to hydroxylysine across collagens to mammals <sup>5</sup>, and collagen glycosylation modulates its structure and functions <sup>6</sup>. Furthermore, dysregulation of collagen glycosylation impacts in pathological events such as diabetes <sup>7</sup> and cancer <sup>4</sup>. Additionally, we selected chondroitin sulfate, a sulphated GAG with multifarious role in the ECM, such as its remodelling <sup>8</sup>, angiogenesis <sup>9</sup>, regulation of immunity <sup>10</sup>.

To perform the covalent crosslinking, both gelatin and hyaluronic acid were functionalised with tyramine to allow an enzymatic oxidative phenol-phenol coupling with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> catalysed by horseradish peroxidase (HRP) <sup>11</sup>.

### Covalent functionalization of gelatin with glycans

The glycans were separately attached to gelatin via a reductive amination of the aldehyde at the anomeric centre of the reducing sugar and the primary amino groups of the lysine residues of gelatin. In this reaction, occurring with NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN at pH 5.5, the pyranosidic structure of the reducing sugar is lost, providing an open chain alditol. Therefore, to functionalise gelatin respectively with  $\alpha$ Glc and  $\beta$ Gal, we exploited respectively maltose [Glc( $\alpha$ 1-4)Glc] and lactose [Gal( $\beta$ 1-4)Glc], in the reductive amination the reducing monosaccharide (Glc) loses its pyranosidic structure and acts as a linker, whereas the  $\alpha$ Glc and  $\beta$ Gal units are preserved (Scheme 1). The synthetic procedure was adapted from previous works <sup>12,13</sup>. Briefly, gelatin (500 mg, 2% w/V) was dissolved in 0.1 M MES pH 5.5 buffer at 37°C. Then maltose or lactose (6 g, 24% w/V), were added to the solution and stirred for 30 min. Subsequently, 586 mg of NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN were added, and the mixture was left under stirring for 2 h 30 min.



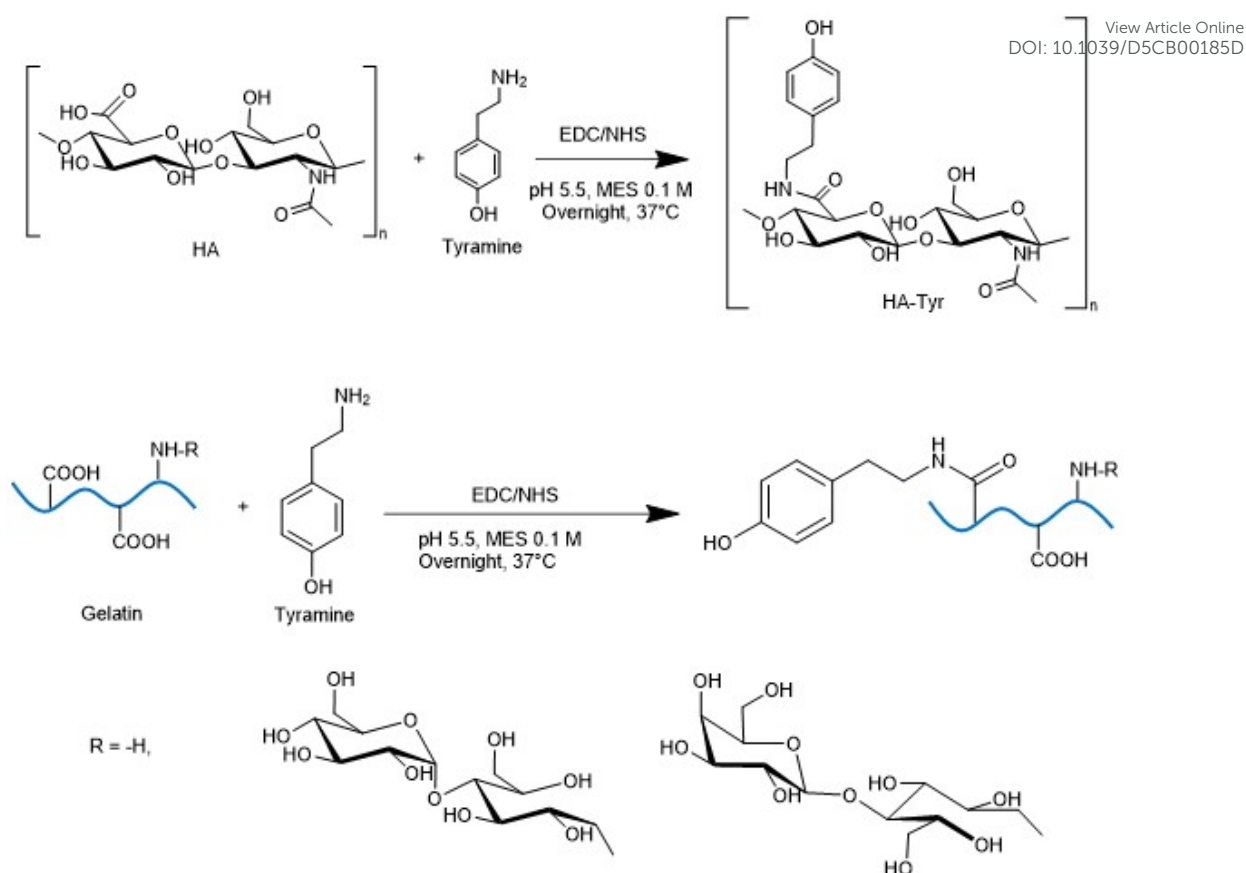


*Scheme 1. Functionalization of gelatin with  $\alpha$ Glc (A, Gel- $\alpha$ Glc) and  $\beta$ Gal (B, Gel- $\beta$ Gal) by reductive amination with maltose and lactose, respectively exploiting the lysine residues of the protein*

### Covalent functionalization of gelatin and hyaluronic acid with the tyramine

Gelatin functionalised with tyramine (Gel-Tyr) and hyaluronic acid functionalised with tyramine (HA-Tyr) were synthesized using the protocol described in a previous work<sup>14</sup> and illustrated below (Scheme 2).

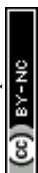




*Scheme 2. Functionalization of hyaluronic acid (HA) and gelatin (Gel) with tyramine.*

As previously reported <sup>14</sup>, for HA-Tyr, hyaluronic acid (500 mg, 1% w/V) was dissolved in 0.1 M MES pH 5.5, then 253 mg EDC and 152 mg NHS were added, and the solution was stirred for 40 min. Then tyramine (181 mg, 0.9% w/V) dissolved in 0.1 M MES pH 5.5 was added dropwise. After 40 min, again 253 mg EDC and 152 mg NHS were added to the reaction, which was allowed to proceed under mild stirring overnight. HA-Tyr functionalization was confirmed through FTIR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and UV-VIS characterizations (Supplementary Information).

For Gel-Tyr (2 g, 2% w/V), the same procedure was followed, using gelatin instead of hyaluronic acid <sup>14</sup>. Briefly, 77 mg of EDC and 46 mg of NHS were added to solution and stirred for 40 min. Tyramine (55 mg, 0.9% w/V) was dissolved in 0.1 M MES pH 5.5 and added dropwise. After 40 min, again 77 mg EDC and 46 mg NHS were added to the reaction, which was allowed to proceed under mild stirring overnight. The resulting products were finally dialyzed using a 14 kDa cellulose membrane for 24 h with 0.1 M NaCl solution and 48 h against deionized water, changing the dialysis



solution four times per day. The same protocol was utilised to attach tyramine to gelatin already functionalised with  $\alpha$ Glc and  $\beta$ Gal, generating Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc and Gel-Tyr- $\beta$ Gal. Tyramine grafting was confirmed by FTIR spectroscopy (Supplementary Information) in which the differences in peaks observed between 1620 and 1200  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in Gel-Tyr Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc and Gel-Tyr- $\beta$ Gal, suggesting the introduction of new functional groups or structural modifications in Gel after conjugation. The purified products were freeze-dried using Vacuum Freeze Dryer (Boyikang Laboratory Instruments Inc, Beijing, China) for 48 h at  $T = -50^{\circ}\text{C}$  and pressure below 15 Pa and stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  until further use.

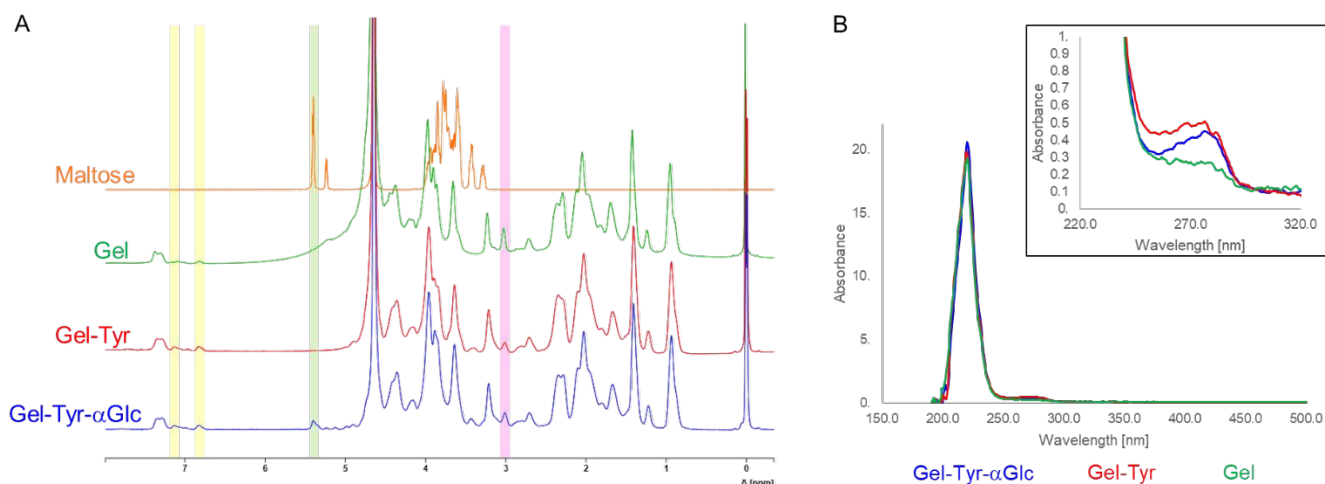
### Quantification of the functionalization

**$^1\text{H}$ -NMR and UV-VIS analysis.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR was performed at 400 MHz on a Varian Mercury 400, with samples prepared by dissolving 5 mg of the product in 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ . The lysine peak at 2.9 ppm and characteristic sugar peaks were studied to qualitatively confirm glycan conjugation. Furthermore, the degree of functionalization (DoF), defined as the ratio of the weight of phenol groups to the total product weight, was determined by comparing the integral ratio of the phenyl proton peaks of tyramine (6.85 and 7.19/7.17 ppm) to the TMSP reference peak integral (0 ppm). Figure 1A shows the  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc, compared to the spectra of Gel-Tyr and Gel. A decrease in the characteristic of  $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  peak lysine at 2.9 ppm is observed in both Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc and Gel-Tyr, in agreement with the conversion into a  $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}-$  group as well as partial internal crosslinking between the amine and activated carboxylic groups of gelatin (pink band). Therefore, it cannot be used as a quantitative parameter for glycans conjugation. Furthermore, the presence of glucose in Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc is confirmed by its characteristic peak at 5.45 ppm in the functionalized sample (green band). Tyramine has two characteristic peaks at 6.85 ppm and 7.19/7.17 ppm, which are present in both Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc and Gel-Tyr (yellow bands). While Gel also shows some signal in this region due to its aromatic groups, these peaks are more pronounced in the functionalized





materials. The DoF was determined by comparing the ratio of the integrated areas under the aromatic peaks to the reference peak of TMS at 0 ppm, reaching 1.2% for Gel-Tyr and 1.0% for Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc. These data were consistent with the UV-VIS analysis (Figure 1B), where tyramine grafting was quantified at 0.75% for Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc and 0.70% for Gel-Tyr. In fact, the percentage of the amino acid tyrosine in gelatin, approximately 0.5%<sup>15</sup>.

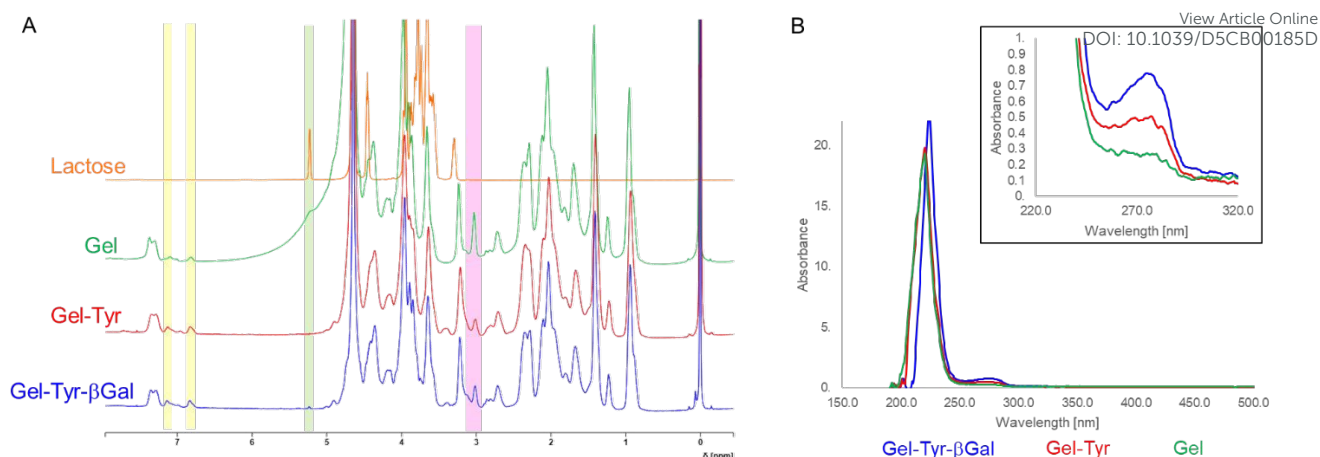


**Figure 1.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc, Gel-Tyr, Gel, and maltose with highlighted main peaks (A), and UV-VIS graphs of Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc, Gel-Tyr, and Gel with a magnified view of the tyramine peak region (B). Notably, the peak at the tyramine level is comparable in Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc and Gel-Tyr but lower in Gel, confirming the successful grafting.

A similar result was observed for Gel-Tyr- $\beta$ Gal. The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR analysis (Figure 2A) showed a decrease in the lysine peak (pink band) and tyramine peaks (yellow bands) comparable to those in Gel-Tyr, resulting in a DoF of 1.1%. Additionally, lactose exhibits a peak at 5.4 ppm, which, although weak, is present in Gel-Tyr- $\beta$ Gal, confirming the conjugation. Furthermore, DoF of tyramine grafting from UV-VIS analysis was quantified as 0.8%, comparable with Gel-Tyr (Figure 2B).

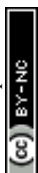


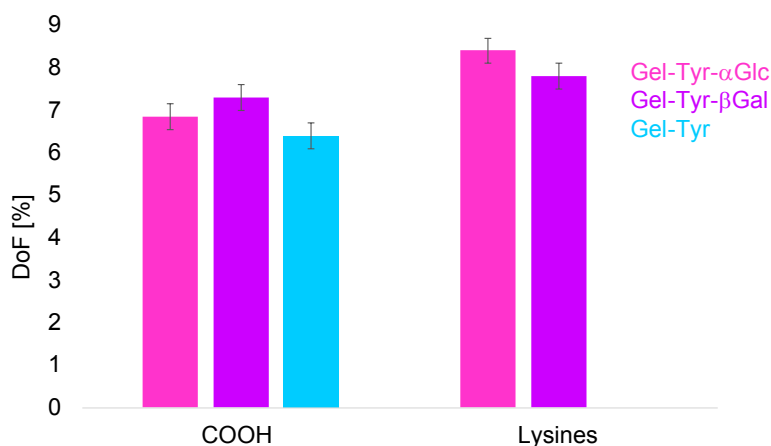




*Figure 2. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of Gel-Tyr-βGal, Gel-Tyr, Gel, and Lactose with highlighted main peaks (A), and UV-VIS graphs of Gel-Tyr-βGal, Gel-Tyr, and Gel with a magnified view of the tyramine peak region (B). In this case, Gel-Tyr-βGal exhibits an even higher peak than Gel-Tyr, confirming that sugar conjugation does not impact the success of tyramine grafting*

**Colorimetric Assays.** The ninhydrin assay for primary amines was used to evaluate the amount of functionalised lysine with respect of the 5% in mass of lysine content in untreated gelatine. The functionalization resulted 2.80% for Gel-Tyr-αGlc and 2.75% for Gel-Tyr-βGal. However, these values reflect not only sugar conjugation but also partial internal crosslinking between the amine and activated carboxyl groups of aspartic and glutamic acid of gelatin. To specifically quantify the percentage of sugars in the samples, anthrone assay was performed. Calibration curves for maltose and lactose were obtained, and the percentage in mass in samples was calculated as 0.80% and 0.75% for Gel-Tyr-αGlc and Gel-Tyr-βGal, respectively. The molar DoF was 6.4%, 6.8% and 7.3% of carboxylic groups for Gel-Tyr, Gel-Tyr-αGlc and Gel-Tyr-βGal, respectively. Correspondingly, the DoF relative to lysine residues was 8.4% for Gel-Tyr-αGlc and 7.8% for Gel-Tyr-βGal (Figure 3).



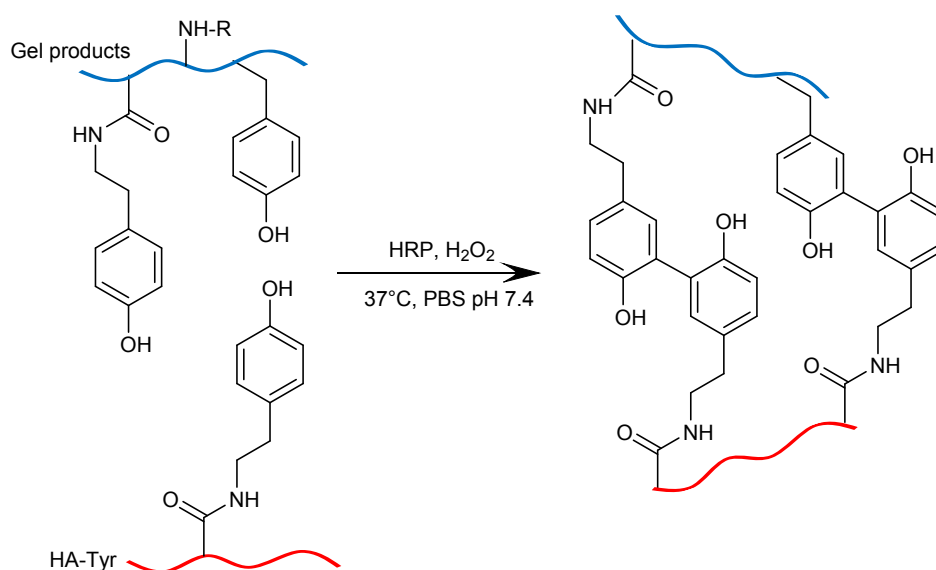


View Article Online  
DOI: 10.1039/D5CB00185D

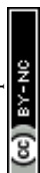
Figure 3. Graph representing the molar DoF of lysines and carboxylic groups in Gel-Tyr-αGlc, Gel-Tyr-βGal and Gel-Tyr

### Gelatin-Hyaluronic Acid Crosslinking, Hydrogels Formulation

The hydrogels were formed via enzymatic crosslinking exploiting the oxidative phenol-phenol coupling with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  catalysed by horseradish peroxidase (HRP) (Scheme 3).



Scheme 3. Crosslinking reactions between functionalized Gel products and HA-Tyr achieved through an enzymatic HRP-mediated oxidation



This reaction occurs under mild conditions, aqueous solution, neutral pH, and physiological temperature, making it well-suited for biomedical applications<sup>16–18</sup>. The reaction was performed between HA-Tyr and the differently functionalised gelatins, Gel-Tyr, Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc and Gel-Tyr- $\beta$ Gal, defining the best experimental conditions.

Different formulations were designed starting from a previous study by modifying the relative amount of the starting materials (Table 1), while the concentrations of HRP and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> were kept constant at 0.5 U/mL and 0.5 mM, respectively<sup>14</sup>. Freeze-dried materials were dissolved in D-PBS 7.4 at 37°C until use, and the HRP and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solutions were prepared by dissolving stock solutions in deionized water to 12.5 U/mL and 0.01 M concentrations respectively. Hydrogels were prepared by mixing the respective materials, followed by the addition of HRP and, finally, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solutions.

*Table 1. hydrogels formulations, obtained by combining HA-Tyr with Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc, Gel-Tyr- $\beta$ Gal or Gel-Tyr*

<i>Formulation</i>	<i>eq mol phenols Gel-Tyr</i>	<i>eq mol phenols HA-Tyr</i>	<i>c Gel-Tyr [mg/mL hydrogel]</i>	<i>c HA-Tyr [mg/mL hydrogel]</i>
GelHA-0.30	1	0.30	26	4
GelHA-0.45	1	0.45	24	6
<i>Formulation</i>	<i>eq mol phenols Gel-Tyr-<math>\alpha</math>Glc</i>	<i>eq mol phenols HA-Tyr</i>	<i>c Gel-Tyr-<math>\alpha</math>Glc, [mg/mL hydrogel]</i>	<i>c HA-Tyr [mg/mL hydrogel]</i>
GelHA-0.30- $\alpha$ Glc	1	0.30	26	4



GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc	1	0.45	24	6
<i>Formulation</i>	<i>eq mol phenols</i> <i>Gel-Tyr-bGal</i>	<i>eq mol phenols</i> <i>HA-Tyr</i>	<i>c Gel-Tyr-bGal</i> <i>[mg/mL</i> <i>hydrogel]</i>	<i>c HA-Tyr</i> <i>[mg/mL</i> <i>hydrogel]</i>
GelHA-0.30- $\beta$ Gal	1	0.30	26	4
GelHA-0.45- $\beta$ Gal	1	0.45	24	6

The gelation time of the hydrogels was measured using an inverting test in 2 mL Eppendorf tubes: a properly formed hydrogel stays at the bottom of the vial even after inversion. FTIR was also performed on freeze-dried samples to qualitatively confirm hydrogels formation.

In Figure 4 the obtained spectra are displayed: crosslinked materials exhibit similar profiles, with slight variations due to the different conjugated sugars. Notable differences appear in the 1000–1200

cm<sup>-1</sup> range particularly with the emergence of a 1030 cm<sup>-1</sup> peak in crosslinked formulations, which may indicate successful crosslinking.

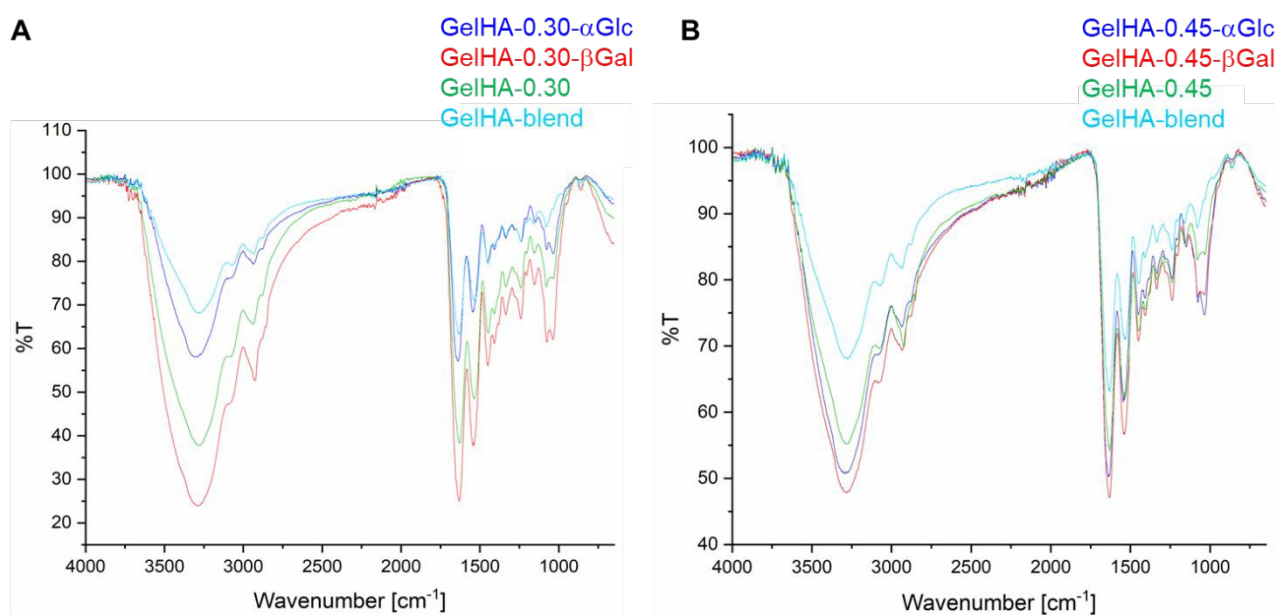


Figure 4. FTIR spectra of Gel:HA=1:0.30 (A) and Gel:HA=1:0.45 formulations (B), compared to GelHA-blend

Furthermore, hydrogels formation was monitored through real-time UV-VIS, analysing three key stages: the solution blend before HRP addition, immediately after HRP addition but before activation, and the hydrogel formation right after H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> addition (Supplementary Information).

The gelation time was monitored to assess whether sugar addition affects crosslinking kinetics (Table 2). It was observed that formulations with a higher HA-Tyr concentration exhibited faster crosslinking kinetics. Additionally, in formulations with the same molar equivalents, the conjugation of sugars on gelatin led to an increase in gelation time.

Table 2. Gelation times of enzymatically crosslinked hydrogels formed with functionalized Gel and HA-Tyr

Formulation	Gel used	eq phenols Gel-Tyr	eq phenols HA-Tyr	Gelation time



GelHA-0.30- $\alpha$ Glc	Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc	1	0.30	2 min 15 s
GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc	Gel-Tyr- $\alpha$ Glc	1	0.45	1 min 50 s
GelHA-0.30- $\beta$ Gal	Gel-Tyr- $\beta$ Gal	1	0.30	2 min 45 s
GelHA-0.45- $\beta$ Gal	Gel-Tyr- $\beta$ Gal	1	0.45	1 min 25 s
GelHA-0.30	Gel-Tyr	1	0.30	2 min
GelHA-0.45	Gel-Tyr	1	0.45	45 s

Hydrogels characterization

**Sem analysis.** Hydrogels for SEM analysis were prepared by freezing overnight at -20°C, storing at -80°C, and subsequently freeze-drying. The resulting images are shown in Figure 5, while pore dimensions are provided in Table 3. It is evident that formulations containing sugar exhibit a totally different morphology compared to the control samples, with more fibres and smaller pores and a smoother and more wrinkled surface. Notable differences are present among these samples: formulations with  $\alpha$ Glc are characterized by a more reticular structure, while samples containing  $\beta$ Gal exhibit an intermediate behaviour between the other two. However, across all formulations, pore size remains highly variable due to the high SD, in particular in formulations without sugars, as well as in GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc and GelHA-0.30- $\beta$ Gal. One-way ANOVA was performed, which highlights significant differences between samples with and without sugar. A statistically significant difference in porosity was observed between the sugar-conjugated formulations and the control hydrogels, indicating that the morphology undergoes changes as a result of this functionalization, regardless of the specific sugar used.



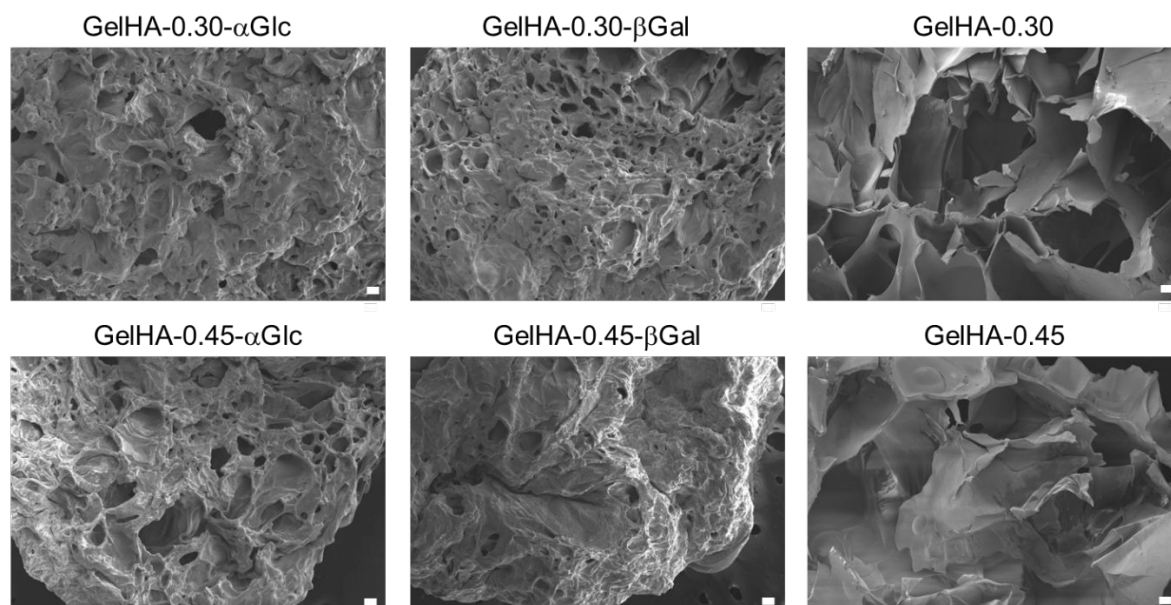
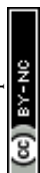


Figure 5. SEM images of hydrogels cross-sections, 100X magnification, scale bar: 100  $\mu\text{m}$

Table 3. Minimum (Min), maximum (Max) and mean diameter values, standard deviation (SD) and analysis of multiple comparisons performed with Tukey's method on SEM images; means which do not share a letter are significantly different

Formulation	Min [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	Max [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	Mean [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	SD [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	Groups	
GelHA-0.30	316.72	540.5	421.18	77.31	A	
GelHA-0.45	162.68	561.78	404.18	108.99	A	
GelHA-0.45- $\alpha\text{Glc}$	41.76	352.25	166.19	99.79		B
GelHA-0.30- $\beta\text{Gal}$	29.07	307.64	129.98	87.26		B
GelHA-0.45- $\beta\text{Gal}$	29.99	200.5	86.46	56.29		B
GelHA-0.30- $\alpha\text{Glc}$	33.45	228.59	83.38	62.65		B

**Rheological tests.** An amplitude sweep test was performed to assess the rheological properties of the formulations, and the results are presented in Figure 6A and Table 4. Formulations with a higher HA concentration exhibit higher  $G'$  values, while  $G''$  increases only in the formulation without sugar and





remains comparable in the others.  $G'$  values are significantly lower in formulations containing sugars compared to GelHA-0.30 and GelHA-0.45, which also show lower yield and flow points ( $\gamma_y$  and  $\gamma_F$ , respectively). Among the sugars, glucose results with the lowest  $G'$ , while galactose leads to the highest. Overall, the addition of sugar enhances the viscous properties of the hydrogels.

Table 4. Rheological parameters obtained after amplitude sweep test

Formulation	$G'$ [Pa]	$G''$ [Pa]	$\gamma_y$ [%]	$\gamma_F$ [%]
GelHA-0.30- $\alpha$ Glc	93.0	1	85	214
GelHA-0.30- $\beta$ Gal	107.2	2.4	105	290
GelHA-0.30	244.4	0.9	90	148
GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc	129.1	1.6	100	260
GelHA-0.45- $\beta$ Gal	146.5	2.3	50	220
GelHA-0.45	965.9	6.4	70	85

Viscosity curves for the formulations are presented in Figure 6B. All formulations exhibited shear-thinning behaviour, characterized by a decrease in viscosity with increasing shear stress. This pseudoplastic behaviour was modelled using the Power Law <sup>19</sup>, and the corresponding K and n parameters were determined (Table 5). Higher K values were observed in the GelHA-0.30- $\alpha$ Glc, GelHA-0.30- $\beta$ Gal, GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc, and GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc formulations, indicating greater viscosity in hydrogels with lower Gel equivalents. Across all formulations, the n values were below 1, consistent with the shear-thinning behaviour qualitatively noted earlier. A slight increase in n was noted in formulations with higher Gel content, whereas lower n values were found in glucose and galactose conjugated hydrogels, reflecting their more pronounced shear-thinning behaviour.

A frequency sweep test was done to evaluate the mechanical stability of the formulations across a range of frequencies, with the  $G^*$  and  $\tan \delta$  parameters reported in Figure 6C and Table 5.  $G^*$  was higher in formulations with increased HA content and in hydrogels lacking sugar conjugation,



supporting the results from the amplitude sweep test. Among the glyco-conjugated formulations those containing galactose showed consistently higher  $G^*$  values, regardless of the equivalents of Gel or HA. Concerning  $\tan \delta$ , all formulations exhibited values well below 1, indicating dominant elastic behaviour. Hydrogels without sugar conjugation displayed the lowest  $\tan \delta$  values, suggesting that glyco-conjugation slightly increases the viscous component of the material.

*Table 5. Rheological parameters obtained after viscosity curves, analysis with Power law and frequency sweep test.  $K$  is the consistency index, directly correlated to viscosity, and  $n$  is the flux index.  $n$  measures the pseudoplasticity of the material, and is 1 in Newtonian fluids, lower than 1 in shear thinning hydrogels and upper than 1 in shear thickening materials. When  $n$  is near 0, the material has a very strong shear thinning behaviour, because viscosity diminishes a lot when deformation rate increases, and  $n=0$  indicates the ideal case.*

Formulation	$n$	$K [Pa \cdot s^n]$	$G^* [Pa]$	$\tan \delta$
GelHA-0.30- $\alpha$ Glc	0.094	162.9	106.8	0.021
GelHA-0.30- $\beta$ Gal	0.104	220.0	113.3	0.022
GelHA-0.30	0.328	32.1	356.5	0.003
GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc	0.073	209.6	150.4	0.027
GelHA-0.45- $\beta$ Gal	0.003	229.4	181.6	0.021
GelHA-0.45	0.110	98.8	763.5	0.018

### Mechanical properties

Compression test was performed on cylindrical hydrogel specimens to evaluate their mechanical properties, with key parameters presented in Figure 6D-6E and Table 6. The initial elastic region of the stress–strain curve was analysed to determine the Young's modulus for each formulation. The highest stiffness values were observed in formulations without sugar conjugation (2.3 kPa for G\_0.3H and 2.8 kPa for GelHA-0.45 as well as in GelHA-0.45- $\beta$ Gal, which exhibited a maximum of 3.1 kPa.

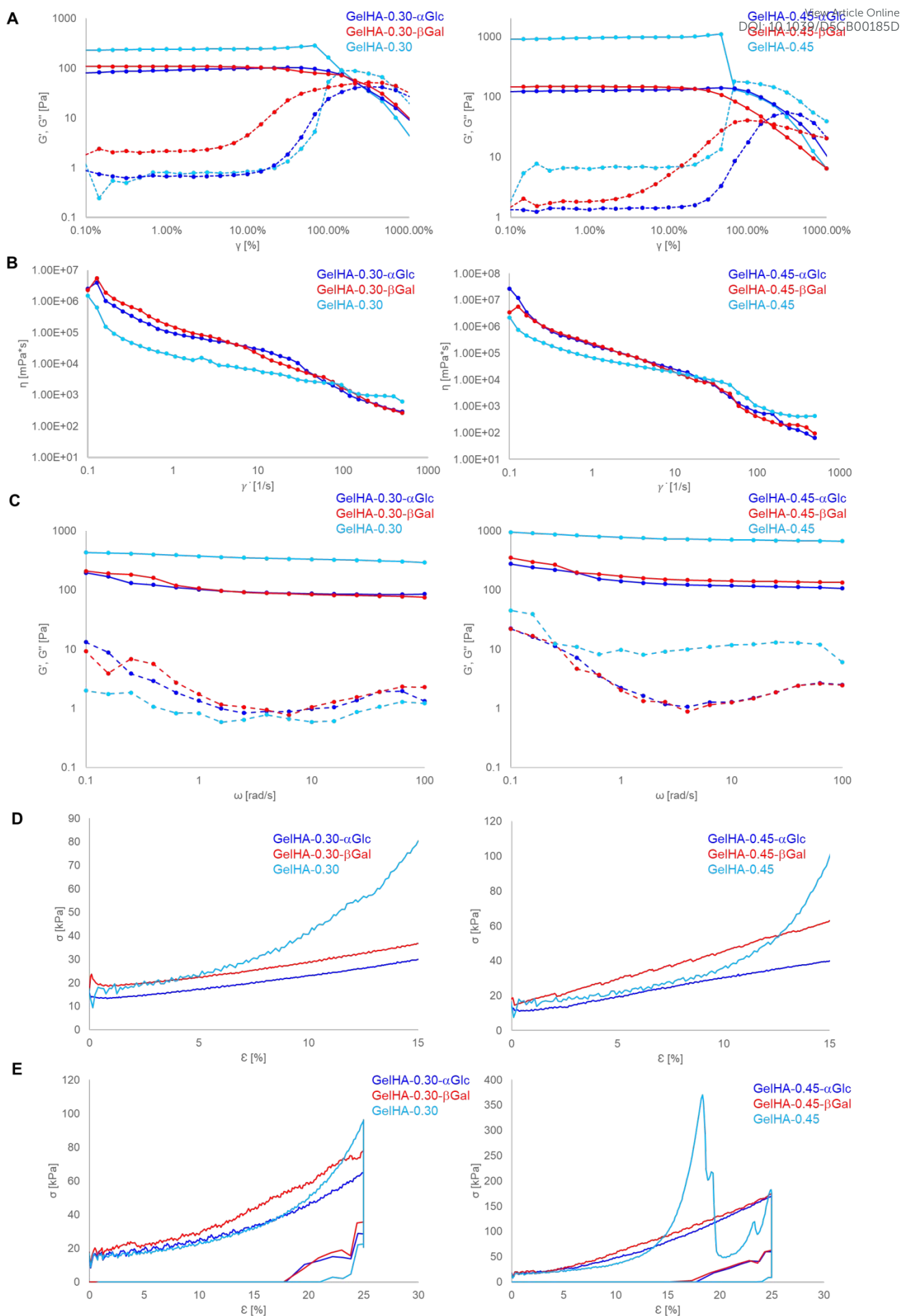


A trend of increasing Young's modulus with higher HA content was noted, likely due to the higher phenol DoF in HA compared to Gel, which enhances crosslinking density. Despite the greater stiffness of formulations grafted only with tyramine, these hydrogels reached their yield points at lower deformations, indicating earlier onset of microstructural damage. This trend was further supported by hysteresis area analysis, which showed that GelHA-0.30 approached the fracture threshold, while GelHA-0.45 failed at 18.4% deformation. Across all formulations, a decline in stress was observed during the 10-second hold phase, consistent with viscoelastic relaxation. Upon unloading, the materials exhibited only partial recovery, with evident residual deformation, suggesting microscale structural damage. Hydrogels modified with  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose,  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranose displayed similar yield points, stress at 25% strain, and hysteresis percentages.

Table 6. mechanical parameters obtained from compression tests

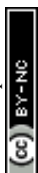
	GelHA-0.30- $\alpha$ Glc	GelHA-0.30- $\beta$ Gal	GelHA-0.30	GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc	GelHA-0.45- $\beta$ Gal	GelHA-0.45
<b>E [kPa]</b>	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.8
<b><math>\epsilon_y</math> [%]</b>	16.9	15.4	10.6	17.7	19.6	9.2
<b><math>\sigma_y</math> [kPa]</b>	36.4	44.1	23.1	99.2	87.7	31.5
<b><math>\sigma_{25\%}</math> [kPa]</b>	64.8	74.3	95.7	161.0	163.5	174.8
<b><math>\epsilon_r</math> [%]</b>	-	-	-	-	-	370.2
<b><math>\sigma_r</math> [kPa]</b>	-	-	-	-	-	18.4
<b>% hysteresis at <math>\epsilon = 25\%</math></b>	87.5	88.8	96.1	87.6	87.8	99.0





*Figure 6.  $G'$  (continuous line) and  $G''$  (dashed line) curves of formulations obtained after amplitude sweep test (A), viscosity curves (B),  $G'$  (continuous line) and  $G''$  (dashed line) curves of formulations obtained after frequency sweep test (C), stress-strain curves obtained from compression until 15% deformation (D) and compression until 25% deformation, 10s hold and unload tests (E)*

**Correlation between Rheological and Mechanical Parameters.** A multivariate analysis was conducted to explore correlations and relationships among the mechanical and rheological parameters across all the formulations. Parameters included in this study were  $G^*$ ,  $\tan \delta$ ,  $n$ ,  $K$ ,  $\gamma_y$  and  $\gamma_F$  for the rheology and  $E$ ,  $\epsilon_y$ ,  $\sigma_y$ ,  $\sigma_{25\%}$  and % hysteresis at  $\epsilon = 25\%$  for compression test. A heatmap correlation matrix was generated based on standardized values of these key parameters to provide a qualitative overview of parameter distribution and similarity among formulations (Figure 7A). Stronger positive correlations were found between  $\sigma_{25\%}$  and % hysteresis ( $R^2 = 0.98$ ),  $K$  and  $\tan \delta$  ( $R^2 = 0.87$ ),  $\epsilon_y$  and  $K$  ( $R^2 = 0.86$ ),  $E$  and  $\sigma_{25\%}$  ( $R^2 = 0.82$ ). Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was subsequently performed to reduce dimensionality and quantitatively determine the main sources of variation within the dataset (Figure 7B). Principal Dimension 1 (PC1) accounts for 47.1% of the total variance, while Principal Dimension 2 (PC2) explains 37.8%, together capturing 84.9% of the total variability in the dataset. The relative positioning of hydrogel formulations reflects distinct material behaviours, while the direction and magnitude of the variable vectors indicate their contribution and correlation. PCA revealed that PC1 is mainly influenced by variables such as  $G^*$ ,  $n$ , % hysteresis,  $E$  and  $\sigma_{25\%}$ , which are associated with the structural and viscoelastic differences among the various hydrogel formulations. In contrast, PC2 is more affected by  $K$ ,  $\epsilon_y$ ,  $\gamma_y$  and  $\gamma_F$ , reflecting secondary characteristics related to deformation and flow behaviour. Formulation GelHA-0.3 is placed in the upper-right quadrant, indicating high pseudoplastic behaviour along with a more rigid and organized structure. Conversely, GelHA-0.45 appears in the lower-right quadrant, aligned with vectors  $E$  and  $G^*$ , suggesting increased elasticity and rigidity, but also greater energy dissipation and reduced



mechanical energy retention. For the sugar-modified hydrogels, GelHA-0.3- $\alpha$ Glc and GelHA-0.3- $\beta$ Gal cluster in the upper-left quadrant, showing good deformability and moderate viscoelastic properties. Among them, GelHA-0.3- $\alpha$ Glc demonstrates higher consistency and intermediate mechanical behaviour. In contrast, GelHA-0.45- $\alpha$ Glc and GelHA-0.45- $\beta$ Gal are found in the lower-left quadrant, indicating a weaker structure with more viscous and dissipative characteristics.

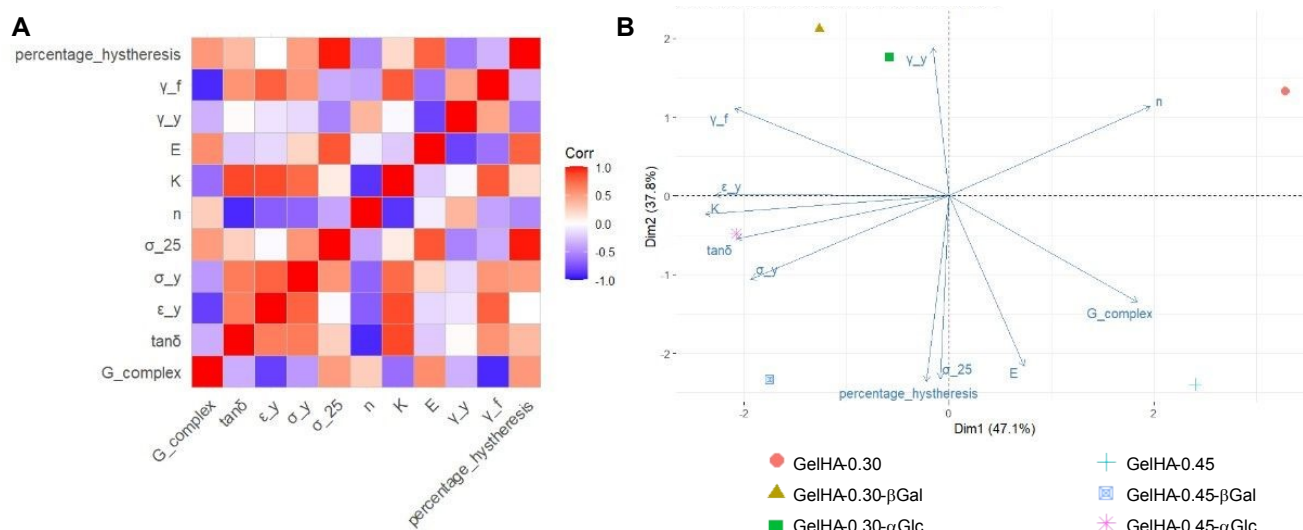


Figure 7. Heatmap correlation matrix of rheological and mechanical key parameters (A) and PCA performed on formulations and parameters (B)

Since parameters  $\sigma_{25\%}$  and % hysteresis exhibited highest  $R^2$  value, they were modeled through a linear regression (Supplementary Information). Three multiple linear regression analyses were conducted to investigate how combinations of mechanical and rheological parameters influence the overall properties of the hydrogels.  $K$  was selected as the dependant variable of the multiple regression because it is a macroscopic measure of the viscoelastic behaviour of hydrogels and their inner structural interaction, which is influenced by composition, crosslinking density and links distribution. Its variation is highly sensitive to structural modifications thus it is a good target to evaluate the influence of more predictive parameters. The first model included  $n$  and % hysteresis as independent variables to assess whether viscoelasticity is influenced by both shear-thinning behaviour and hysteresis. The model yielded a multiple  $R^2$  of 0.837 and a  $p$ -value of 0.066, suggesting a relatively strong relationship, although not statistically significant at the 0.05 threshold. The second



model used  $G^*$  and  $\epsilon_y$  to explore the association between hydrogel stiffness and the capacity for plastic deformation before fracture. This model resulted in a multiple  $R^2$  of 0.765 and a p-value of 0.114, indicating a weaker correlation compared to the first. The third model involved  $E$  and  $\sigma_{25\%}$  as predictors to examine the relationship between structural resistance under load and the initial stiffness of the material. In this case, the multiple  $R^2$  and p-value were 0.299 and 0.586, respectively, highlighting a poor fit and a weak association between the selected parameters. Among the three, viscoelastic behaviour was best described by the first model ( $n$  and % hysteresis). However, diagnostic plots revealed several issues with this model, including non-linearity, heteroscedasticity, and non-normality of residuals (Supplementary Information). To address these limitations, the initial linear model was compared with three alternative models: a log-transformed, a robust regression, and a square root-transformed model. Based on the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), the log-transformed model was selected as the most appropriate, yielding an improved  $R^2$  of 0.937 (Supplementary Information). This result indicates that the logarithmic transformation improved the overall model performance by reducing the influence of heteroscedasticity.

## Cellular Test

hBM-MSCs were seeded in hydrogels and cultured for 21 days to evaluate cell viability and morphological changes induced by sugar conjugation, using formulations grafted only with tyramine as controls. The resulting images are presented in Supplementary Information.

During the first three days, hydrogels did not induce significant morphological changes. However, by day 7, some differences began to emerge. In control hydrogels, only a few cells started to elongate, while the majority remained rounded. In other formulations, particularly those with  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose, a greater number of cells elongated. These differences became more pronounced over time. By day 21, hydrogels with galactose showed a high number of elongated cells. In the presence of glucose, all cells elongated, forming a dense pellet. In control hydrogels, both rounded and elongated cells were observed. When comparing formulations with varying concentrations of Gel and





HA, in presence of sugars cells tend to form more aggregates and proliferate more. However, in control materials, a higher number of elongated cells were present in GelHA-0.45. The percentage viability was calculated for all formulations (Figure 8), demonstrating optimal cytocompatibility, with all results greater than 85%. One-way ANOVA revealed no significant differences among all formulations at three time points (Supplementary Information).

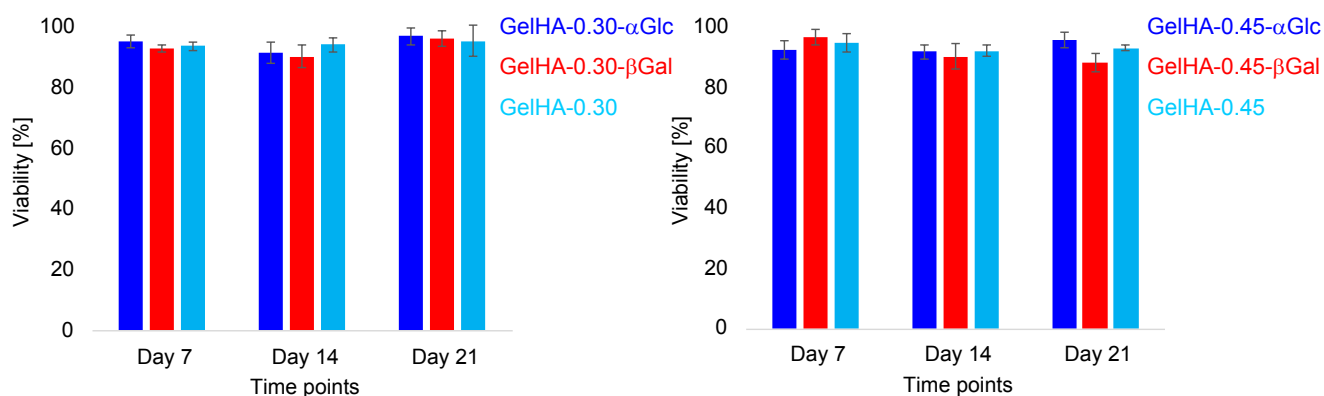


Figure 8. Viability calculated with Live-Dead assay with standard deviation (SD) error bars

Figure 9A shows the fluorescent images of cells labelled with Phalloidin and DAPI, in which morphological trends observed below were confirmed. Cells included in formulations containing glucose and galactose, particularly GelHA-0.30-αGlc and GelHA-0.45-αGlc, exhibited a more elongated morphology compared to controls. Nuclei roundness was quantified with Fiji ImageJ, and the resulting violin plot is shown in Figure 9B. In formulations with glucose and galactose nuclei appear more elongated than in control samples, with roundness values of 0.50 (GelHA-0.30-αGlc), 0.57 (GelHA-0.30-βGal), 0.62 (GelHA-0.45-αGlc), and 0.53 (GelHA-0.45-βGal). Control samples, GelHA-0.30 and GelHA-0.45HA, exhibited slightly higher roundness values of 0.71 and 0.70, respectively.



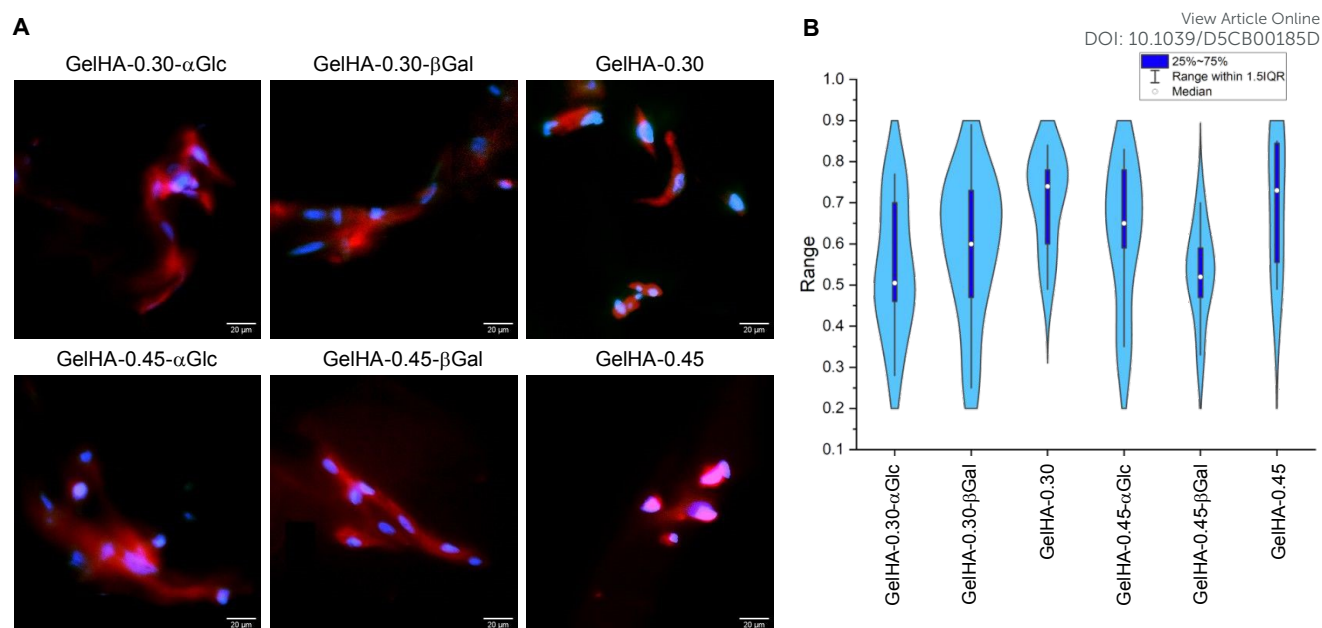
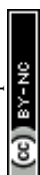


Figure 9. Morphological characterization on hydrogels performed with Phalloidin-DAPI (A) and nuclei roundness violin plot (B). Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m

### Lectin assay

The cell N- and O-glycosylation patterns are highly context-dependent, influenced by the specific tissue in which they are expressed, the availability of nucleotide-sugar donors, the expression levels of glycosylation-related enzymes, and the competition among these enzymes for shared substrates. Moreover, it is well established that changes in the cellular microenvironment can rapidly alter glycan profiles<sup>20–22</sup>. To evaluate if glycosylation of ECM mimics impact on the modulation of cell glycoprofiles, lectin staining was performed on 50  $\mu$ m fixed hydrogels slices to assess protein glycosylation. Four lectins were selected to characterize the effect of differentially glycosylated hydrogels: Concanavalin A. (Con A) which recognize specifically  $\alpha$ Glc<sup>23</sup> and  $\alpha$ -D-mannose ( $\alpha$ Man) particularly in high mannose residues; Erythrina cristagalli lectin (ECL) used to detect  $\beta$ Gal with a strong preference for Gal $\beta$ 1-4/3GlcNAc residues<sup>24</sup>; Aleuria aurantia lectin (AAL) which recognizes fucose linked ( $\alpha$ -1,6) to N-acetylglucosamine or ( $\alpha$ -1,3) to N-acetyllactosamine typically produced by hBM-MSCs<sup>25</sup>; and Maackia amurensis Lectin (MAL II) which recognises sialic acid residues in an ( $\alpha$ -2,3) linkage to galactose<sup>26</sup>. The results are presented in Figure 10. The first column displays



the combined staining of Con A and DAPI. Formulations containing  $\alpha$ Glc show a higher signal intensity compared to other samples, indicating increased  $\alpha$ Glc production by hBM-MSCs. Additionally, the GelHA-0.30- $\beta$ Gal and GelHA-0.45- $\beta$ Gal formulations exhibit greater ConA recognition than the non-glycosylated hydrogels. The second column of Figure 10 shows ECL staining. A stronger ECL signal is observed in formulations containing  $\beta$ Gal, whereas formulations with  $\alpha$ Glc do not exhibit a statistically significant difference compared to the control hydrogel. The third column shows the results of AAL staining, used to determine whether hBM-MSCs expressed fucosylated glycans after 21 days of culture. A stronger AAL signal is observed in the formulations containing  $\alpha$ Glc, indicating increased fucose expression. This signal is also more pronounced in the  $\beta$ Gal containing hydrogels compared to the control formulations. Finally, the fourth column displays MAL II staining, performed to assess the expression of sialic acid by hBM-MSCs. As with AAL, hydrogels functionalized with sugars exhibit higher MAL II signals, with no statistically significant differences between formulations with  $\alpha$ Glc and  $\beta$ Gal. However, in this case, the differences are less distinct, as cells in the unmodified GelHA-0.30 and GelHA-0.45 hydrogels also show MAL II staining, though not as strong as in the sugar-conjugated formulations. Figure 11 displays bar plots showing the percentage of each lectin detected, normalized to cell count, with statistical significance assessed by ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test. Lectin-specific comparisons across different sample types are shown, while comparisons of different lectins within the same hydrogel type are provided in the Supplementary Information. Interestingly the formulations containing  $\alpha$ Glc and those containing  $\beta$ Gal both showed significant fucosylation and sialylation. While the role of fucosylation in cell adhesion and signalling is well established, its impact on BM-MSCs is still under investigation<sup>27</sup>. In the present study, it was not possible to clearly distinguish between N- and O-linked glycosylation; however, it is known that MAL II preferentially recognizes O-linked glycans. Sialylation is a critical process for preserving the stem cell population in the body. In particular, the expression of  $\alpha$ 2-3-sialylated glycans on MSCs has been implicated in the regulation of cell adhesion and migration<sup>28</sup>. In this context, the increased MAL II binding observed in glycosylated samples

View Article Online  
DOI: 10.1039/D5CB00185D



suggests a higher expression of  $\alpha$ 2-3-sialylated structures in hBM-MSCs, potentially reflecting an enhanced migratory potential. Rebelo et al. reported a correlation between glucose conjugation and an increase in produced sialic acid, a finding that is supported by our data<sup>20</sup>. However, unlike their study, we also observed an increase in sialic acid production in formulations containing  $\beta$ Gal. We can conclude that, as previously reported for other cell types, specific neo-glycosylation of ECM mimics significantly influences cell glycosylation (Table 7).

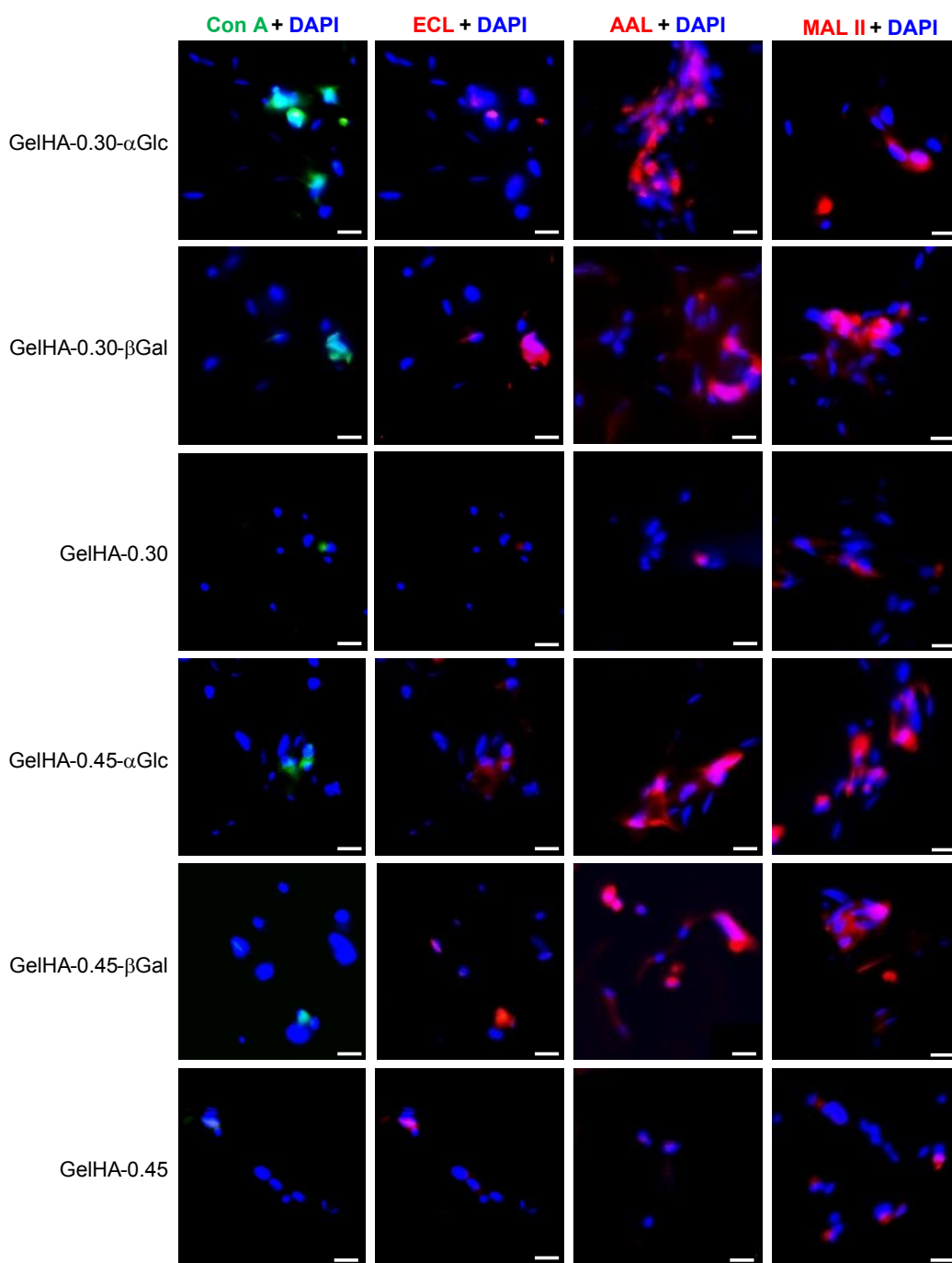


Figure 10. Lectin assay performed on hydrogels, using Con A (first column), ECL (second column), AAL (third column) and MAL II (fourth column) in combination with DAPI to visualize nuclei, scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.

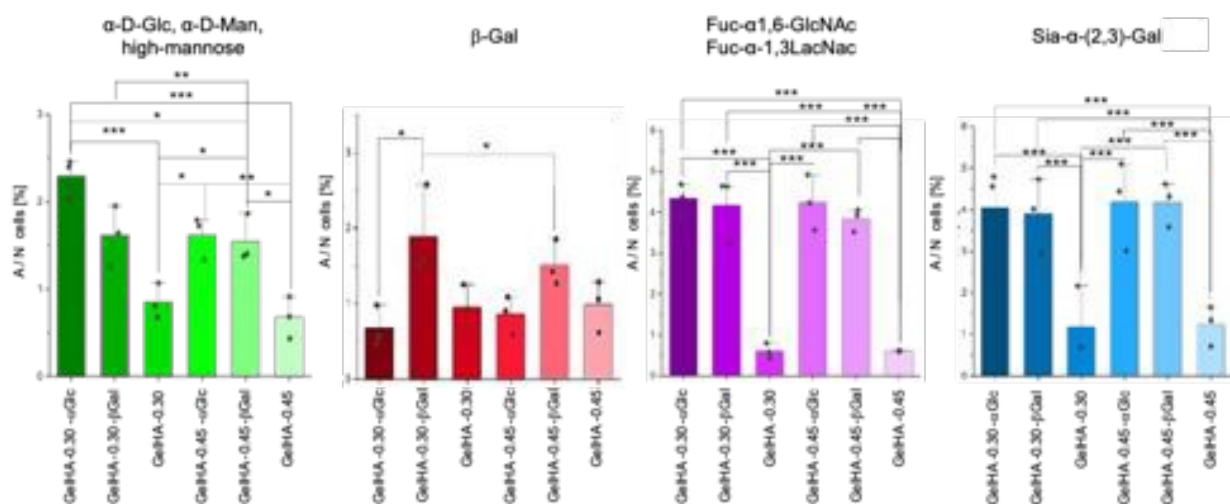


Figure 11. bar plots formulated for each lectin type, with results expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test to assess significance. Asterisks indicate levels of statistical significance as follows: "\*\*\*\*" for  $p$ -value  $< 0.001$ , "\*\*\*" for  $0.001 \leq p$ -value  $< 0.01$ , and "\*" for  $0.01 \leq p$ -value  $< 0.05$

Table 7 Summary of the changes seen in the expression of different sugar residues in the presence of the different hydrogels measured through the binding of different lectins, in comparison to the control (GelHA without glycosylation), where "↑↑" indicates a strong change, "↑" a moderate change and "=" denotes no significant change

Group	$\alpha$ -D-Glc, $\alpha$ -D-Man, high-mannose	$\beta$ -Gal (binding of ECL)	Fuc- $\alpha$ 1,6-GlcNAc or Fuc- $\alpha$ 1,3LacNAc (binding of AAL)	Sia( $\alpha$ 2-3)-Gal (binding of MAL II)



	(binding of Con A)			<small>View Article Online DOI: 10.1039/D5CB00185D</small>
GelHA- $\alpha$ Glc	↑↑	=	↑↑	↑↑
GelHA- $\beta$ Gal	↑	↑	↑↑	↑↑

**Immunofluorescence assay**

Immunofluorescence is a widely used technique to visualize specific proteins within cells and tissues, providing spatial information on their localization and expression <sup>29</sup>. The evaluating of adhesion, signalling, and matrix-remodelling markers can be indicative of MSC functional state in 3D matrices <sup>30–32</sup>. Therefore, 50  $\mu$ m fixed hydrogel slices were first treated with a 2% w/v BSA blocking solution for 1 h, followed by incubation with four different primary antibodies for 3 h at room temperature. Secondary fluorescent antibodies were then applied to enable visualization. Nestin,  $\beta$ -catenin, MMP-2, MMP-9 were selected to evaluate the impact of hydrogel glycosylation on MSC modulation. Nestin was used to identify functional hBM-MSCs, as it is associated with high proliferative and migratory potential, both fundamental for tissue repair and for creating niches that support other stem cells <sup>33–35</sup>.  $\beta$ -catenin was included because it plays a central role in maintaining the undifferentiated state of hBM-MSCs, enabling them to self-renew, proliferate, and differentiate into specialized cell types such as osteogenic, adipogenic, and chondrogenic lineages. This reflects the importance of the Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signalling pathway, a key regulator of MSC fate and stem cell maintenance <sup>36–38</sup>. MMP-2 was selected for its involvement in cell migration as well as its role in modulating hBM-MSC differentiation; notably, elevated MMP-2 expression has been linked to chondrogenic differentiation, making it a potential marker of chondrogenesis <sup>39,40</sup>. Finally, MMP-9 expression was evaluated, although its relevance is less favourable, as MSC-derived MMP-9 has been implicated in promoting lung cancer progression and metastasis by enhancing epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and cell invasiveness <sup>41</sup>. Results are presented in Figure 12, where DAPI staining was used to visualize cell nuclei. Statistical analysis was performed using ANOVA with multiple comparisons to highlight



significant differences (Figure 13 and Supplementary Information). Nestin was expressed in all samples, with increased levels in  $\beta$ Gal-containing hydrogels and reduced levels in  $\alpha$ Glc-containing hydrogels, although these variations showed low statistical significance. Given that Nestin is associated with proliferation and niche formation, its upregulation in  $\beta$ Gal samples suggests a positive effect, despite its presence across all groups. For  $\beta$ -catenin, both sugar-conjugated formulations showed increased expression, more pronounced in  $\alpha$ Glc samples, indicating a potential role in maintaining the undifferentiated state of hBM-MSCs and preventing senescence. In contrast, MMP-2 expression was higher in  $\beta$ Gal samples, though both sugar-conjugated groups showed an overall increase. Since MMP-2 secretion is linked to differentiation, particularly chondrogenesis, these findings suggest that  $\beta$ Gal promotes hBM-MSC differentiation. Finally, MMP-9 expression was absent in all samples, with no changes observed upon sugar conjugation. This absence is favourable, as MMP-9 secretion is typically associated with cancer-related differentiation processes and metastatic potential. When comparing hydrogels with identical sugar composition but varying gelatin and HA concentrations, only minor differences in marker expression were observed, with slightly higher levels in hydrogels containing more gelatin. These variations were not statistically significant, indicating that changes in the protein or polysaccharide content of the matrix exert a limited effect on cellular behaviour. In contrast, the type of glycan incorporated into the hydrogel emerged as the primary factor influencing hBM-MSC expression. This finding underscores the critical role of glycan composition in modulating cell responses, suggesting that glycan identity, rather than matrix concentration, is the dominant determinant of proliferation and differentiation potential within these hydrogel systems, as shown in Table 8.

View Article Online  
DOI: 10.1039/D5CB00185D





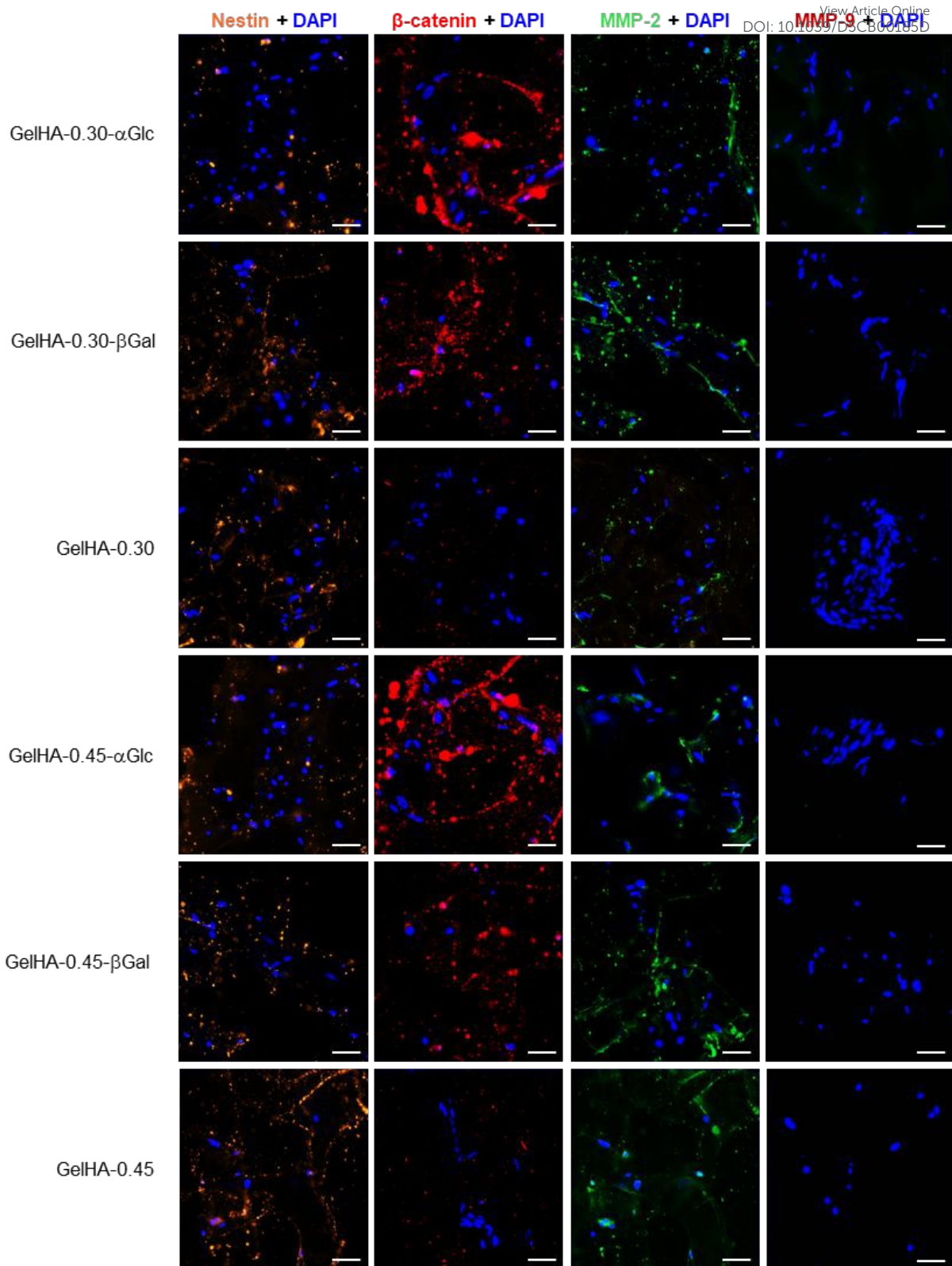
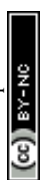


Figure 12. Immunofluorescence staining for Nestin (first column),  $\beta$ -catenin (second column), MMP-2 (third column), and MMP-9 (fourth column), with DAPI used to visualize nuclei. Scale bar: 50  $\mu$ m



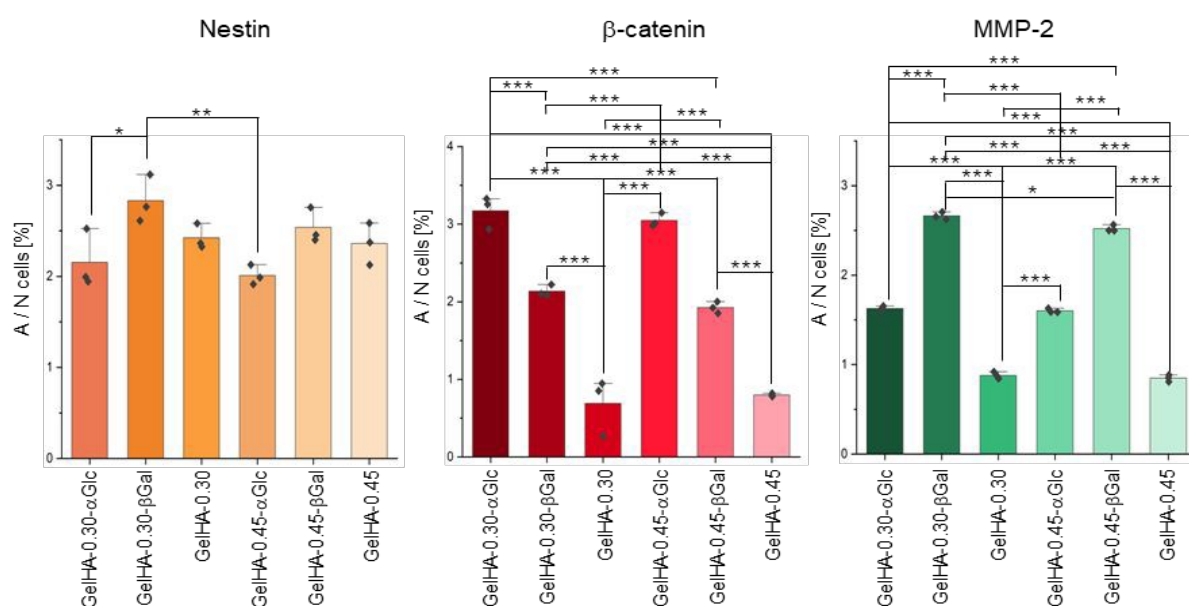


Figure 13. bar plots formulated for each antibody type excluding MMP-9 which was not detected in all samples, with results expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test to assess significance. Asterisks indicate levels of statistical significance as follows: "\*\*\*\*" for  $p$ -value  $< 0.001$ , "\*\*\*" for  $0.001 \leq p$ -value  $< 0.01$ , and "\*\*" for  $0.01 \leq p$ -value  $< 0.05$ .

Table 8. Summary of the changes seen in the binding of different antibodies the presence of the different hydrogels, in comparison to the control (GelHA without glycosylation), where "↑↑" indicates a strong change, "↑" a moderate change and "=" denotes no significant change

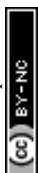
Group	Nestin	β-catenin	MMP-2	MMP-9
GelHA- αGlc	↓	↑↑	↑	=
GelHA- βGal	↑	↑	↑↑	=

## Mechanistic discussion



The mechanistic effects of glycan conjugation were further investigated through additional quantitative analyses to clarify the influence of  $\alpha$ - versus  $\beta$ -glycans on cellular responses. As observed, both the amounts of Gel and HA, as well as glycan conjugation, affect the mechanical and rheological properties of the hydrogels. Qualitatively, a lower correlation was observed between E and cell roundness after 21 days of culture. However, lower roundness was consistently seen in glycan-conjugated formulations, suggesting that cell elongation is more sensitive to glycan grafting than to E. While E is generally recognized as a key determinant of cell fate<sup>42</sup>, in this case the hydrogels were mechanically very similar, providing insufficient variation in E to allow a strong significant mechanical signal. Furthermore, formulations with identical Gel conjugation but varying Gel and HA content showed more similar cell roundness than comparisons between formulations with and without glycan conjugation, indicating that glycan presence is the primary factor influencing cell elongation. No significant differences in cell roundness were observed between  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -glycans, although lectin and immunofluorescence assays revealed some variations. Overall, glycan conjugation resulted in higher lectin expression compared to controls, while formulations with identical sugar conjugation but different gelatin and HA concentrations showed no substantial differences. This indicates that glycan conjugation is a more decisive factor in modulating the cellular microenvironment than stiffness or biomaterial composition. Specifically, AAL and MAL II showed comparable expression for  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -glycans, whereas ConA expression was higher with  $\alpha$ -glycan conjugation and ECL expression was higher with  $\beta$ -glycan conjugation. These differences are particularly relevant, as they are linked to signalling pathways that influence cell fate. Consistently, immunofluorescence analysis revealed variations in Nestin,  $\beta$ -catenin, and MMP-2 expression depending on the type of glycan conjugation, while no significant differences were observed in hydrogels with the same sugar conjugation but different gelatin and HA content.

Random Forest analysis was applied to evaluate the relative contribution of material and biochemical parameters in shaping cellular responses. Random Forest is an ensemble machine learning (ML) method that combines the predictions of multiple decision trees to improve accuracy and reduce



overfitting. In this approach, each tree is trained on a bootstrap sample of the dataset and splits are made on randomly selected subsets of variables, thereby decorrelating the trees and enhancing robustness<sup>43,44</sup>.

In this study, the model was used in a regression framework, where the outcome variables were quantitative descriptors of cell behaviour (nuclear roundness, lectin binding and integrin expression), and the predictors included both mechanical and compositional parameters: E, gelatin and HA content and glycan type ( $\alpha$ - vs  $\beta$ -glycans or control). Variable importance was evaluated using two measures: the percent increase in mean squared error (%IncMSE), which shows how much model accuracy decreases if a variable is randomized, and the increase in node purity (IncNodePurity), which indicates how strongly each variable helps the model explain variation in the data. This analysis identified the parameters with the greatest impact on cellular outcomes. Glycan type emerged as the dominant predictor, with K also contributing strongly, while E had a moderate effect. In contrast, gelatin and HA content showed minimal or even negative predictive value, suggesting that overall material composition was less influential than glycan conjugation in modulating cell behaviour (Supplementary Information).

## Conclusions

In this study a strategy to develop glyco-functionalised hydrogels with tailored properties is proposed. The modular approach, based on the oxidative HRP crosslinking of tyramine-functionalised gelatin and hyaluronic acid, was exploited with gelatin functionalised with  $\alpha$ Glc and  $\beta$ Gal providing relevant signalling in BM-MSC microenvironment. The influence of each formulation was thoroughly characterized in terms of chemical composition, rheological behaviour, and mechanical properties to assess the influence of Gel, HA, and glyco-conjugated components. Crosslinking through phenol groups was comparable across all formulations, as tyramine grafting levels were similar among the glycofunctionalized gelatins. Glyco-functionalized hydrogels exhibited reduced rigidity and increased capacity for deformation prior to micro-rupture and overall failure, likely attributable to



their higher viscosity. Formulations containing  $\alpha$ Glc and  $\beta$ Gal displayed similar mechanical behaviour to each other. Biological evaluation of hydrogel and glycosylated hydrogel with BM-MSC highlighted the effect of differential hydrogel glycosylation on cell response under growth factor-free conditions. Cells cultured in 3D in glycosylated hydrogels displayed higher viability and more elongated morphology, with evidence of altered glycosylation profiles compared to not-glycosylated controls. Furthermore, in  $\alpha$ Glc hydrogels, hBM-MSCs showed increased  $\beta$ -catenin and MMP-2 expression, whereas MMP-9 was not detectable. These data are consistent with a pro-remodelling and non-tumorigenic phenotype. These findings indicate that glycan identity in the ECM microenvironment are dominant drivers of MSC modulation. Together, these results support glycan engineering of ECM mimics as a modular route to tailor cell behaviour, with glycan identity emerging as a stronger determinant for cell fate modulation. Given the inherent heterogeneity of human body tissues, the ability to tailor and combine these hydrogels offers a promising strategy to more accurately mimic native tissue architecture and functionality.

## Acknowledgments

Financial support from: Iniziativa “PNC0000003 - “ANTHEM: AdvANced Technologies for Human-centrEd Medicine”. CUP BICOCCA B53C2200667000; Ministero della Salute, RF-2021-12371959 Tackling immunomodulatory properties of stromal cells to improve therapeutic strategies in lung cancer. MUR PRIN 2022, 2022MY7AZT Dynamic multifunctional hydrogels for glioblastoma therapy (DINGO).

## Bibliography

- 1 J. Nicolas, S. Magli, L. Rabbachin, S. Sampaolesi, F. Nicotra and L. Russo, *Biomacromolecules*, 2020, **21**, 1968–1994.
- 2 U.S. Food & Drug Administration, FDA Announces Plan to Phase Out Animal Testing Requirement for Monoclonal Antibodies and Other Drugs.





- 3 Y. Zhao, M. Takahashi, J. Gu, E. Miyoshi, A. Matsumoto, S. Kitazume and N. Taniguchi, *Cancer Sci*, 2008, **99**, 1304–1310. View Article Online  
DOI: 10.1039/D5CB00185D
- 4 C. Gardelli, L. Russo, L. Cipolla, M. Moro, F. Andriani, O. Rondinone, F. Nicotra, G. Sozzi, G. Bertolini and L. Roz, *Cancer Sci*, 2021, **112**, 217–230.
- 5 T. Hennet, *Curr Opin Struct Biol*, 2019, **56**, 131–138.
- 6 I. Tvaroška, *Molecules*, 2024, **29**, 1417.
- 7 S. Gunasekaran, *Biomedical Materials & Devices*, 2024, **2**, 307–315.
- 8 S. Miyata and H. Kitagawa, *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - General Subjects*, 2017, **1861**, 2420–2434.
- 9 P. Kastana, E. Choleva, E. Poimenidi, N. Karamanos, K. Sugahara and E. Papadimitriou, *FEBS J*, 2019, **286**, 2921–2936.
- 10 S. Haylock-Jacobs, M. B. Keough, L. Lau and V. W. Yong, *Autoimmun Rev*, 2011, **10**, 766–772.
- 11 Z. Guo, G. M. Salamonczyk, K. Han, K. Machiya and C. J. Sih, *J Org Chem*, 1997, **62**, 6700–6701.
- 12 L. Russo, A. Gautieri, M. Raspanti, F. Taraballi, F. Nicotra, S. Vesentini and L. Cipolla, *Carbohydr Res*, 2014, **389**, 12–17.
- 13 L. Russo, A. Sgambato, M. Lecchi, V. Pastori, M. Raspanti, A. Natalello, S. M. Doglia, F. Nicotra and L. Cipolla, *ACS Chem Neurosci*, 2014, **5**, 261–265.
- 14 M. Bracchi, F. Nicotra and L. Russo, *Carbohydrate Polymer Technologies and Applications*, 2025, **11**, 100928.
- 15 P. Guerrero, I. Zugasti, A. Etxabide, H. N. D. Bao, T. Trang Si, M. Peñalba and K. de la Caba, *Polymers (Basel)*, 2020, **12**, 570.
- 16 J. Hou, C. Li, Y. Guan, Y. Zhang and X. X. Zhu, *Polym Chem*, 2015, **6**, 2204–2213.
- 17 J. HERNÁNDEZ-RUIZ, M. B. ARNAO, A. N. P. HINER, F. GARCÍA-CÁNOVAS and M. ACOSTA, *Biochemical Journal*, 2001, **354**, 107.
- 18 R. Naranjo-Alcazar, S. Bendix, T. Groth and G. Gallego Ferrer, *Gels*, 2023, **9**, 230.
- 19 B. Guo, in *Applied Well Cementing Engineering*, Elsevier, 2021, pp. 253–290.
- 20 A. L. Rebelo, J. Bizeau, L. Russo and A. Pandit, *Biomacromolecules*, 2020, **21**, 2681–2694.
- 21 M. Tian, X. Li, L. Yu, J. Qian, X. Bai, J. Yang, R. Deng, C. Lu, H. Zhao and Y. Liu, *Cell Communication and Signaling*, 2025, **23**, 214.
- 22 M. He, X. Zhou and X. Wang, *Signal Transduct Target Ther*, 2024, **9**, 194.
- 23 S. Musleh, I. Alibay, P. C. Biggin and R. A. Bryce, *J Chem Inf Model*, 2024, **64**, 8063–8073.
- 24 K. Turton, *Glycobiology*, 2004, **14**, 923–929.
- 25 E. C. Adam, S. T. Holgate and P. M. Lackie, *American Journal of Physiology-Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology*, 2007, **292**, L462–L468.
- 26 Y. Qin, Y. Chen, J. Yang, F. Wu, L. Zhao, F. Yang, P. Xue, Z. Shi, T. Song and C. Huang, *Sci Rep*, 2017, **7**, 46041.
- 27 G. Gaspari, A. Lange-Consiglio, F. Cremonesi and S. Desantis, *Int J Mol Sci*, 2025, **26**, 1784.



- 28 A. Heiskanen, T. Hirvonen, H. Salo, U. Impola, A. Olonen, A. Laitinen, S. Tiitinen, S. Natunen, O. Aitio, H. Miller-Podraza, M. Wuhrer, A. M. Deelder, J. Natunen, J. Laine, P. Lehenkari, J. Saarinen, T. Satomaa and L. Valmu, *Glycoconj J*, 2009, **26**, 367–384. View Article Online  
DOI: 10.1039/B9SC800185D
- 29 I. D. Odell and D. Cook, *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, 2013, **133**, 1–4.
- 30 D. Cáceres-Calle, I. Torre-Cea, L. Marcos-Zazo, I. Carrera-Aguado, E. Guerra-Paes, P. Berlana-Galán, J. M. Muñoz-Félix and F. Sánchez-Juanes, *Int J Mol Sci*, 2025, **26**, 904.
- 31 M. R. Chastney, J. Kaivola, V.-M. Leppänen and J. Ivaska, *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2025, **26**, 147–167.
- 32 A. Huttenlocher and A. R. Horwitz, *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*, 2011, **3**, a005074–a005074.
- 33 H. Wang, C. Jiang, J. Cai, Q. Lu, Y. Qiu, Y. Wang, Y. Huang, Y. Xiao, B. Wang, X. Wei, J. Shi, X. Lai, T. Wang, J. Wang and A. P. Xiang, *Life Medicine*, 2022, **1**, 359–371.
- 34 L. Xie, X. Zeng, J. Hu and Q. Chen, *Stem Cells Int*, 2015, **2015**, 1–9.
- 35 H. M. Lee, S.-R. Seo, J. Kim, M. K. Kim, H. Seo, K. S. Kim, Y.-J. Jang and C. J. Ryu, *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2020, **11**, 210.
- 36 P. Dashti, E. A. Lewallen, G. S. Stein, B. C. J. van der Eerden, J. P. T. M. van Leeuwen and A. J. van Wijnen, *Biochem Biophys Res*, 2024, **40**, 101847.
- 37 Y. Badralmaa and V. Natarajan, *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 2025, **301**, 108057.
- 38 M. D. Hoffman and D. S. W. Benoit, *J Tissue Eng Regen Med*, 2015, **9**, E13–E26.
- 39 Y. Arai, S. Park, B. Choi, K.-W. Ko, W. Choi, J.-M. Lee, D.-W. Han, H.-K. Park, I. Han, J. Lee and S.-H. Lee, *Int J Mol Sci*, 2016, **17**, 963.
- 40 F. Mannello, *Stem Cells*, 2006, **24**, 1904–1907.
- 41 J. J. Gu, J. Hoj, C. Rouse and A. M. Pendergast, *PLoS One*, 2020, **15**, e0241423.
- 42 A. Mishra, U. Modi, R. Sharma, D. Bhatia and R. Solanki, *Biomedical Engineering Advances*, 2025, **9**, 100143.
- 43 V. Ignatenko, A. Surkov and S. Koltcov, *PeerJ Comput Sci*, 2024, **10**, e1775.
- 44 V. Y. Kulkarni and P. K. Sinha, in *2012 International Conference on Data Science & Engineering (ICDSE)*, IEEE, 2012, pp. 64–68.





All data supporting the findings of this study, including raw and processed datasets, microscopy images, and analysis scripts, have been deposited in Zenodo and are publicly available at DOI:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17251564>

