**We thank the editorial office for their comments. We have responded to each comment in blue.**

**Editorial comments:**

1. Please provide details in all the protocol steps. For instance, in step 1.4: How much chitosan? How is the chitosan exposed to UV?  
  
2. In step 1.3: How much alginic acid sodium salt?  
  
3. In step 3.1.2: When was the pullulan solution frozen?  
  
4. In step 3.2.1: How is the frame affixed?  
  
5. Step 6.2: How concentrated should the cells be?

We have added more details in the protocol, including all the steps mentioned in comments number 1 to 5 above. The material list was also updated to reflect the changes in the protocol.   
  
6. In Figures 2-, Please define the error. and please mention the units in the figure legends.

We have added the required information in Figure 2 legend on page 7.   
  
7. Results: Please cite all figures in the text (like Figure 2) where they are discussed.

We have added the citation to Figure 2 in the text.   
  
8. In discussion section, What are the critical steps and limitations of the protocol?

The choice of the polymeric scaffold is critical in determining which biomolecules can have temporally-controlled release. We also included the requirement for the sacrificial frame to have the capacity for assimilation into the bulk scaffold. Both items were added in page 9 of the manuscript. The lack of mechanical strength of IPC fibers is also a critical drawback of IPC fiber formation thereby necessitating its incorporation in a composite scaffold, which has been included in page 10 of the manuscript.  
  
9. In references: Journal titles should be abbreviated.

The references have been amended to show abbreviated journal titles.   
  
10. Please keep the editorial comments from your previous revisions in mind as you revise your manuscript to address peer review comments. For instance, if formatting or other changes were made, commercial language was removed, etc., please maintain these overall manuscript changes.

Track changes were turned on to monitor all revisions in the manuscript.  
  
11. Please take this opportunity to thoroughly proofread your manuscript to ensure that there are no spelling or grammar issues. Your JoVE editor will not copy-edit your manuscript and any errors in your submitted revision may be present in the published version.

Thank you for the reminder. We have proof-read the manuscript again and kept the changes tracked in this iteration.

12. If your figures and tables are original and not published previously, please ignore this comment. For figures and tables that have been published before, please include phrases such as “Re-print with permission from (reference#)” or “Modified from..” etc. And please send a copy of the re-print permission for JoVE’s record keeping purposes.

Thank you for the reminder. We have obtained permission from Elsevier to reprint specific figures from our previous paper (Cutiongco et al., 2014). Meanwhile, Mary Ann Liebert does not require permission for authors to reuse their own work, which is applicable for our previous publication by Teo et al (2014). We have attached the evidence for re-print permission in this revision.   
  
\* JoVE reference format requires that DOIs are included, when available, for all references listed in the article. This is helpful for readers to locate the included references and obtain more information. Please note that often DOIs are not listed with PubMed abstracts and as such, may not be properly included when citing directly from PubMed. In these cases, please manually include DOIs in reference information.

DOI for all references have been manually added to the reference list.

We thank the reviewers for their positive feedback on our manuscript. We have responded to each of the comments in blue.

**Reviewers' comments:**  
  
**Reviewer #1:**   
The present paper describes how IPC fibers can be incorporated into scaffolds composed of other polymers, namely dextran-pullulan and polycopralactone, to form composite materials with sustained release capability. In addition, the methodology describes how the laying of IPC fibers with the aid of a microfabricated substrate and sacrificial matrix allows alignment of the fibers.  
  
While the properties of IPC fibers, which are formed by polyelectrolyte complexation at the interface of two oppositely charged polymers for controlled release of growth factors has previously been reported, methods of incorporating these into tissue engineering scaffolds have not been developed. The authors further show how the IPC fibers can be aligned on fabricated scaffolds with nano-sized gratings structure to promote neural differentiation with simultaneous growth factor release.  
  
The experiments were well designed and executed, while the paper itself is well written and organized. The necessary growth factor release profiles, assessment of bioactivity, as well as other methodology and results have been clearly presented.   
  
The authors have convincingly shown how IPC fibers can be used for sustained delivery of biomolecules with good incorporation efficiency and retention of bioactivity, which compare favourably to conventional systems such as microspheres.   
  
Page 7, Line 280: suggested change to `…lower in hMSCs cultured on PCL-IPC with `only' NGF release or patterned PCL' would clarify the sample type   
  
As a whole, the paper forms an important contribution to the existing literature on applications of IPC fibers.

We thank the reviewer for the encouraging and positive comments on our study. We have changed page 7, line 280 accordingly.

**Reviewer #2:**   
*Manuscript Summary:*   
The authors prepared pullan/dextran scaffolds/PCL scaffolds containing IPC fibers  
  
*Major Concerns:*  
The authors did not clearly explain why pullan and dextran were employed to fabricate scaffolds over other polysaccharides.

Pullulan-dextran hydrogel was chosen because of the unique crosslinking mechanism that occurs in aqueous and ambient conditions, as added in page 10 of the manuscript.

Why did the authors prepare IPC fibers composed of chitosan and alginate, which are also polysaccharides.

Chitosan and aliginate are both natural polysaccharides with high charge density and mimicking the natural carbohydrates of animal ECM. Chitosan and alginate were used as a proof-of-concept for fabricating IPC fibers. We have added this information in page 9 of the manuscript.   
  
In Figure 3B, the discussion on the result at day 3,6, and 8 should be included.

We have expanded the discussion of Figure 3B in page 7 of the manuscript.   
  
There is no panel C in Figure 4, however, the figure caption is indicating 'C'.

We apologize for the mistake. Figure 4 caption has been amended.   
  
*Minor Concerns:*  
N/A  
  
*Additional Comments to Authors:*  
N/A