

Supplementary Materials: Electrospun Collagen/Polyethylene Oxide Nanofibrous Membranes with Improved Fiber Morphology Retention and Cytocompatibility for Wound Dressing

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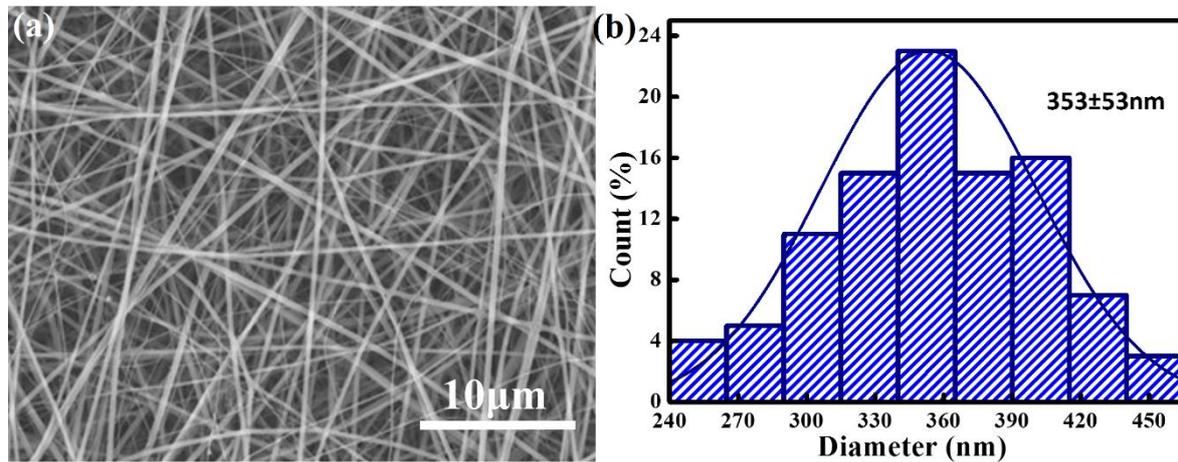


Figure S1. SEM micrographs of non-crosslinked collagen/PEO nanofibers (a) and its diameter distribution (b).

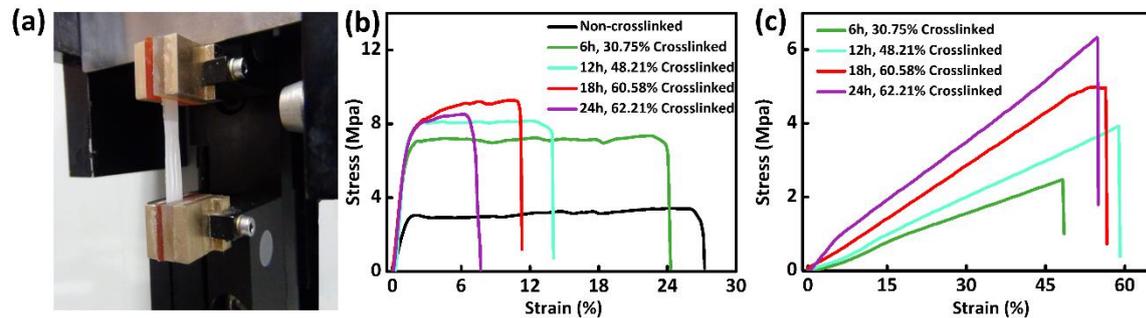


Figure S2. Macrograph of the tensile testing (a), representative curves of the stress-strain of collagen/PEO nanofibrous membranes in dry state (b) and in the hydrated state (c).

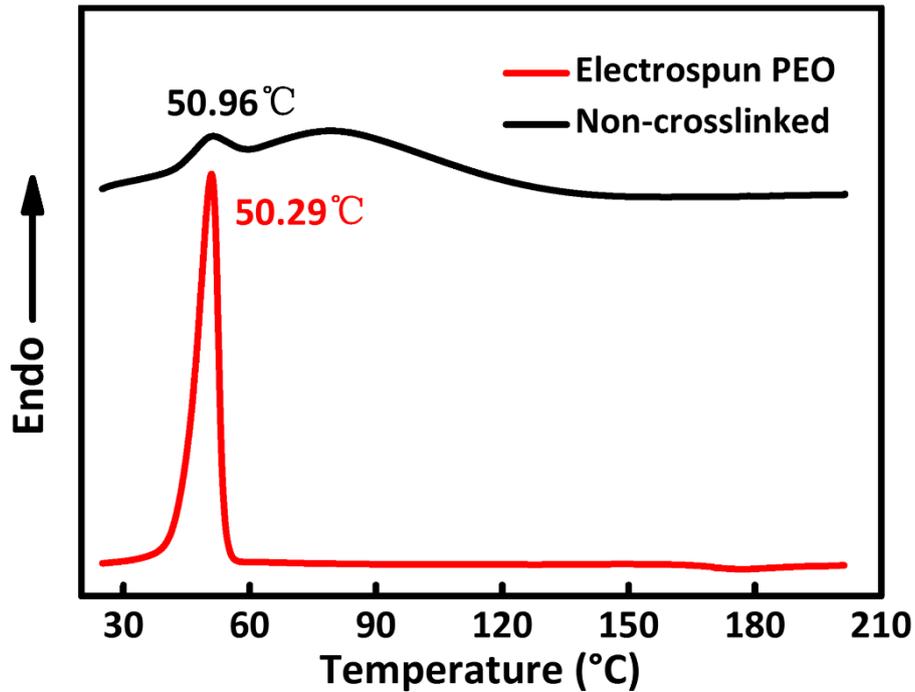


Figure S3. DSC thermogram of PEO nanofibrous membranes and non-crosslinked collagen/PEO nanofibrous membranes. A signal endothermic peak was observed in the PEO nanofibrous membrane and one weaker peak near the same temperature was observed in the non-crosslinked collagen/PEO nanofibrous membrane.

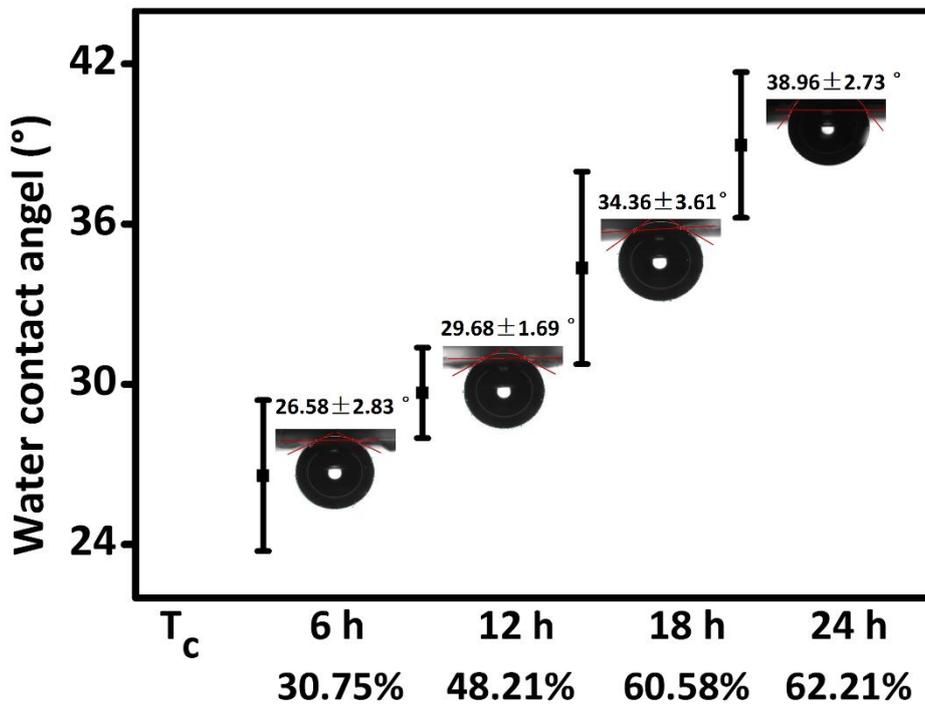


Figure S4. Water contact angel of collagen/PEO nanofibrous membranes with varied degree of crosslinking. It suggested that the hydrophilicity of the membranes was gradually declined with the increasing of crosslinking degree. This phenomenon may be due to the decreasing amount of hydroxyl and carboxyl groups on the surface. Through analysis of the date, there was no statistical differences between 6 hours and 12 hours, 12 hours and 18hours ($P < 0.01$).