

Supporting Information

Fabrication of pH-Sensitive Tetramycin Releasing Gel and Its Antibacterial Bioactivity against *Ralstonia solanacearum*

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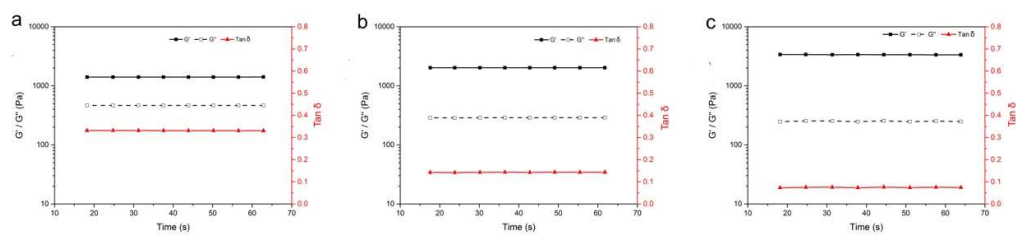


Figure S1. The storage modulus (G'), loss modulus (G'') and $\tan \delta$ of the gel with (a) $n\text{ADH}/n\text{CHO} = 0.3$, (b) $n\text{ADH}/n\text{CHO} = 0.4$ and (c) $n\text{ADH}/n\text{CHO} = 0.5$.

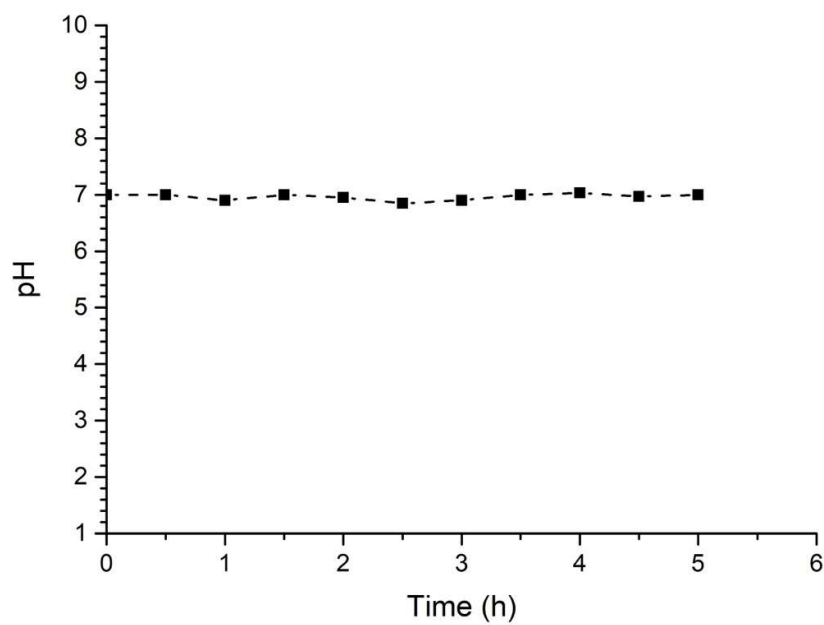


Figure S2. The change of leachate pH after merging ADH-OSA gel into ddH₂O.

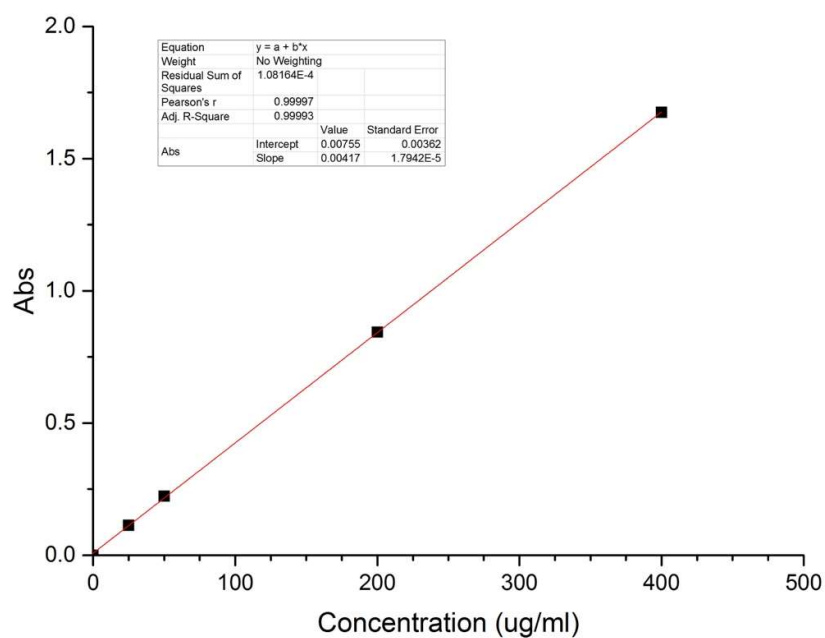


Figure S3. The standard curve of Tetramycin in ddH₂O.

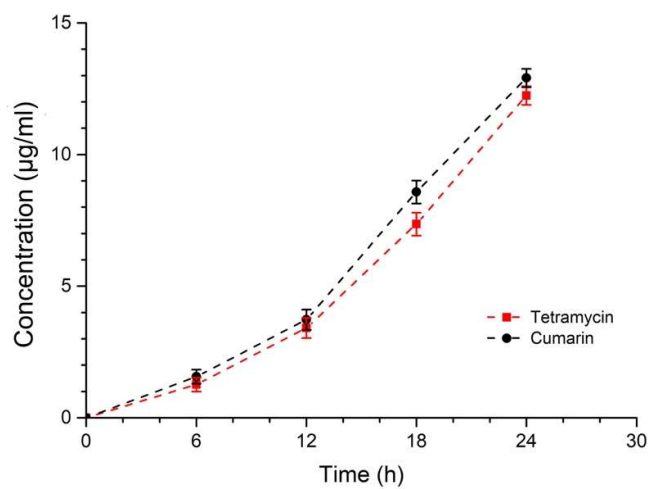


Figure S4. The releasing of tetramycin and coumarin loaded in the ADH-OSA gel, the pH of the solution was changed from 7 to 5 after merging the gel for 12 h.

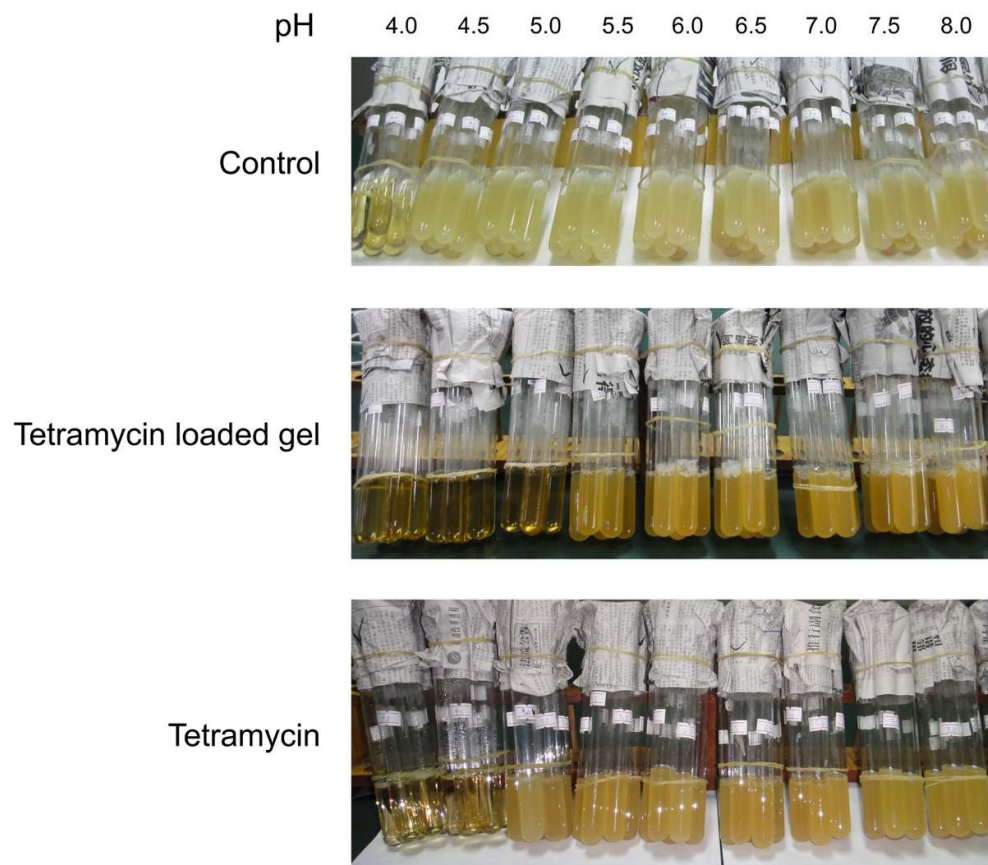


Figure S5. Images of *R. solanacearum* growth with tetramycin loaded gel and pure tetramycin respectively under different environmental pH.

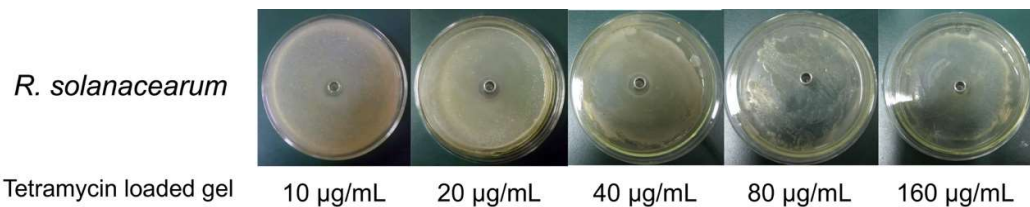


Figure S6. Images of Petri dish of *R. solanacearum* after being added tetramycin loaded gel, pure tetramycin and difenoconazole under different concentrations at pH 5.0.