

Supplementary Materials: Electroresponsive Silk-Based Biohybrid Composites for Electrochemically Controlled Growth Factor Delivery

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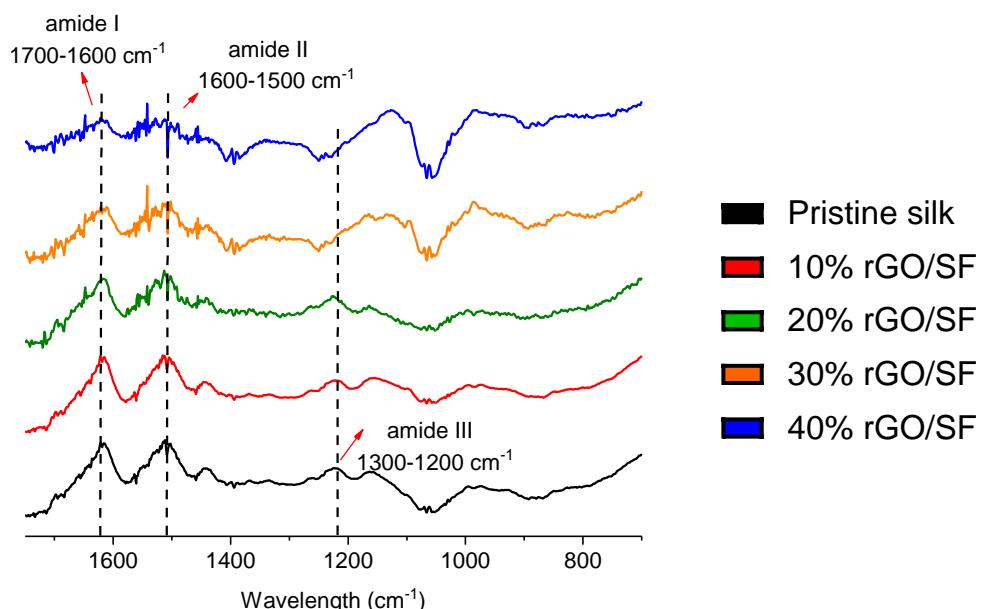


Figure S1. Chemical structure of silk. Representative FTIR-ATR spectrum of the electroconductive/active silk-based films.

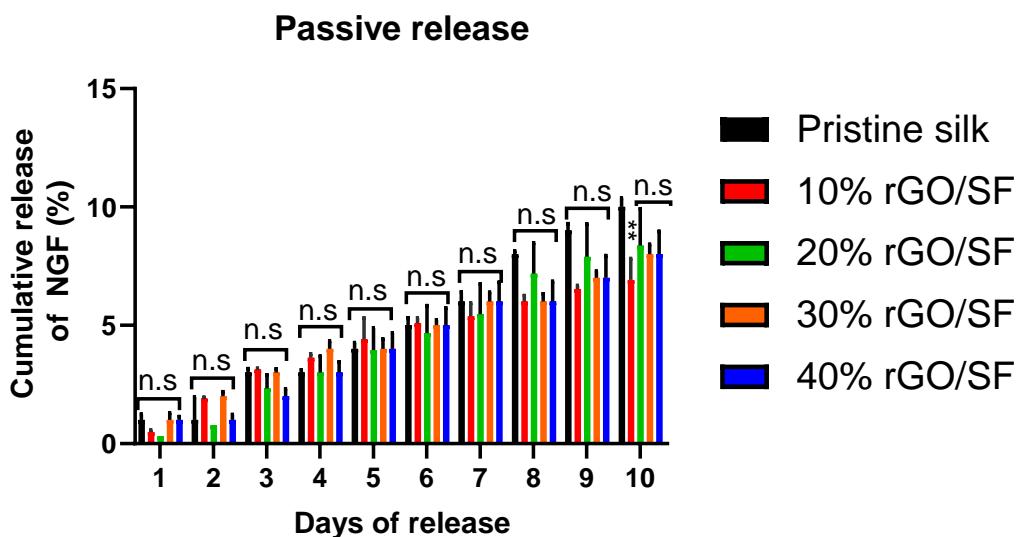


Figure S2. Re-scaled version of Figure 2 of the main manuscript showing cumulative NGF- β release from the films (n=3 per type); passive release. The differences between the experimental groups were analyzed by two-way ANOVA using Tukey's post hoc test for multiple comparison (p-value with respect to neat silk). n.s non-significant; **p<0.01.

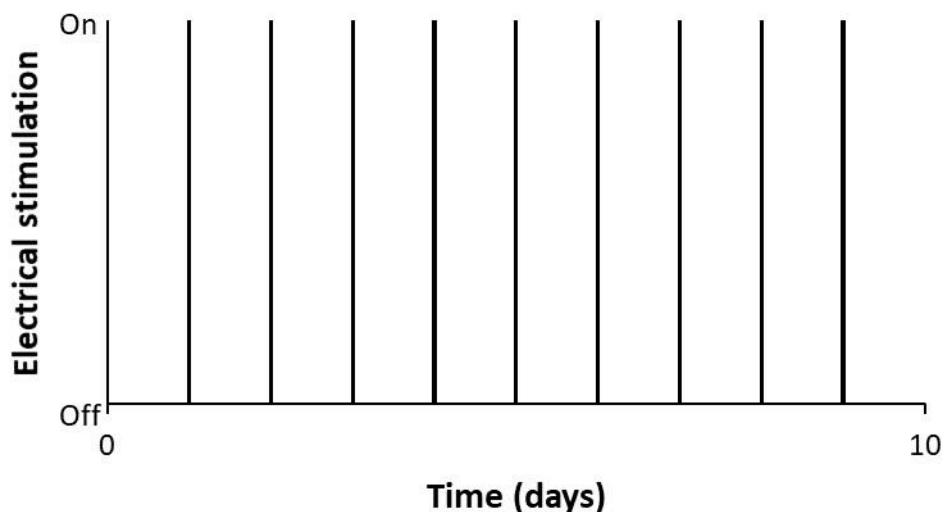


Figure S3. Electrical stimulation paradigm. 10 cycles of: 62 seconds on, 24 hours off.

Table S1. Molecular descriptors.

| PDB Code | 5LSD |
|---|------------|
| Total Hydrophobic surface area | 14006.4 |
| No. of H-bond acceptors | 302 |
| No. of H-bond donors | 304 |
| Molecular globularity | 0.21105774 |
| Molecular flexibility | 535.1393 |
| Total aromatic bonds | 208 |
| Molecular weight (g mol ⁻¹) | 26518.16 |

Table S2. Simplified molecular-input line-entry system (SMILES) notations for fragments of the nanomaterials and NGF- β studied.