SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Marine algae incorporated polylactide acid patch: Novel candidate for targeting osteosarcoma cells without impairing the osteoblastic proliferation

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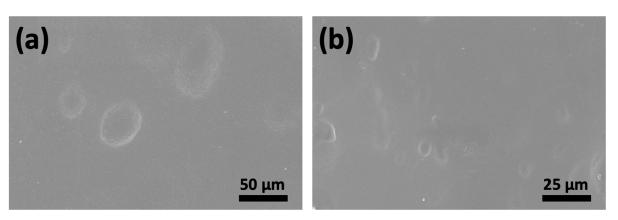


Figure S1. SEM images of PLA patch at different magnifications.

The FT-IR spectrum of Sargassium vulgare and PLA is shown in **Figure** S2. -OH stretching vibrations in the PLA structure come as a wide band of 3354 cm⁻¹. -CH₃ stress vibrations were observed around 2955 cm⁻¹, 2946 cm⁻¹. It was observed that the absorption of C=O stretching vibrations was came at 1704 cm⁻¹, and

C=O asymmetric bending adsorption at 1454 cm⁻¹. CH and CH₃ symmetric bending were 1368, 1319 cm⁻¹, and the asymmetric stress vibrations of CH₃ come around 1406 cm⁻¹. C-O-C stress absorptions of 1242, 1155, 1142, and 1052 cm⁻¹ were observed due to the different sequences of the C-O-C function groups. It was observed that the O-CH-CH₃ band absorption was 882 cm⁻¹ and the bending absorption of -CH₃ came at 775 cm⁻¹. The wide -OH absorption band coming around 3500 cm⁻¹, the C=O band absorption at 1704 cm⁻¹, and the bending absorption band of -CH₃ at 775 cm⁻¹ were defined the structure of the PLA [1].

It was caused by the -OH stress vibrations in the 3300 cm⁻¹ wide-bandgap structure belonging to sargassum Vulgaris, which is marina algae. O-C-O symmetrical band stress vibrations in the polysaccharide ring were seen at 1410 cm⁻¹. C-C-H and C-O band tensile vibrations were observed to come at 1018 and 873 cm⁻¹[2].

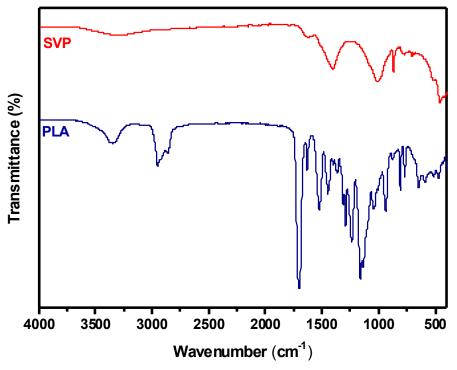


Figure S2. FTIR spectra for SVP and PLA

References

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