

Fabrication of Biocompatible Electrospun Poly (ϵ -caprolactone)/Gelatin Nanofibers Loaded with *Pinus Radiata* Bark Extracts for Wound Healing Applications

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Figures and Tables

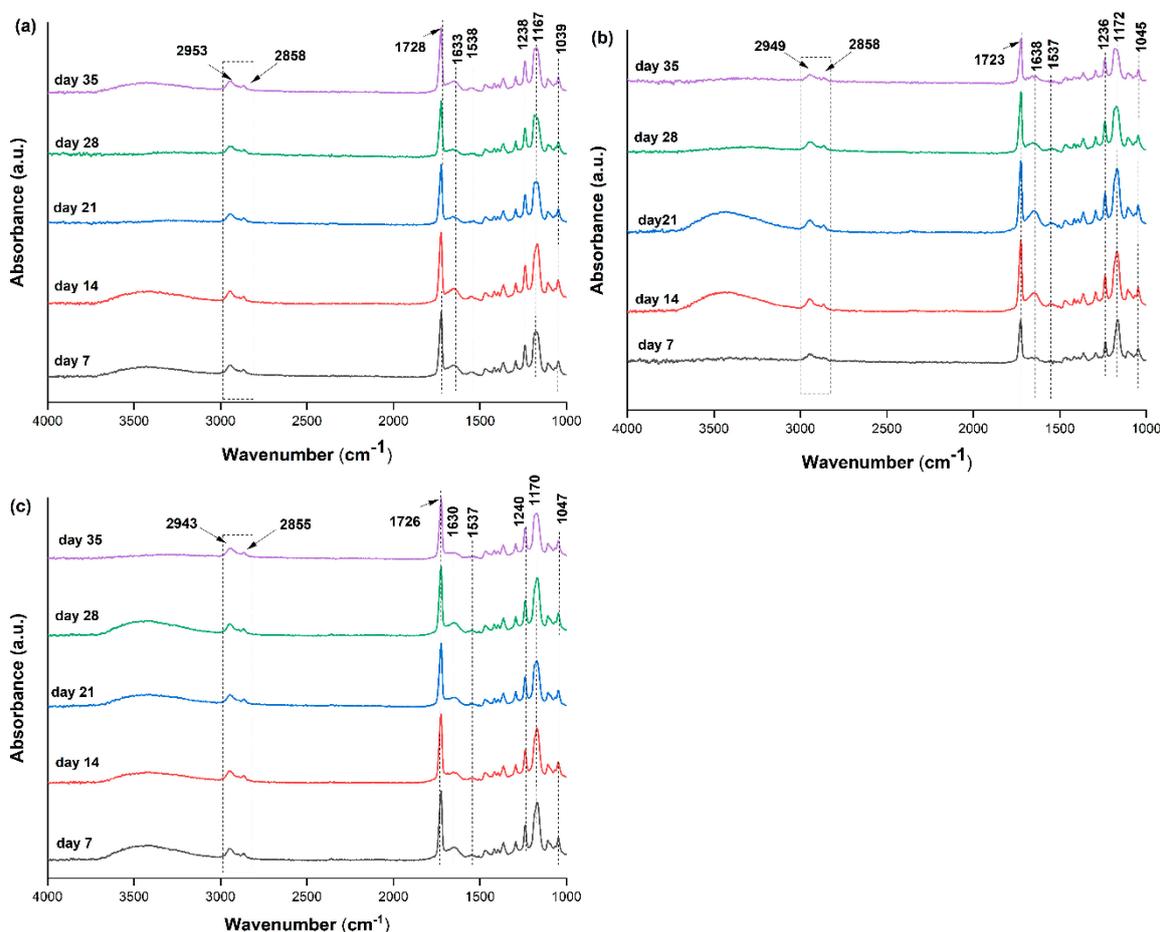


Figure S1. FTIR spectra obtained during the *in vitro* degradation assay of (a) PCL/GEL, (b) PCL/GEL/0.18%PE, and (c) PCL/GEL/0.36%PE electrospun nanofiber mats.

Table S1. Phenol composition and content of the *Pinus Radiata* bark extract.

Compounds	Content (mg per gram of extract)
(-)-Catechin	13.8
Taxifolin	13.9
<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid	7.6
Homovanillic acid ^a	6.7

Quercetin	4.3
Proanthocyanidin B-2	3.3
(+)-Epicatechin	2.8
Dihydroxybenzoic acid ^b	2.7
Dihydroxybenzoic acid ^b	1.8
Syringic acid ^a	1.1
3,4-dihydroxyphenyl acetic acid	0.9
Dihydroxybenzoic acid ^b	0.2
Epigallocatechin	n.d

n.d.: not detected, a: tentatively identified compounds, b: not recognized isomers.

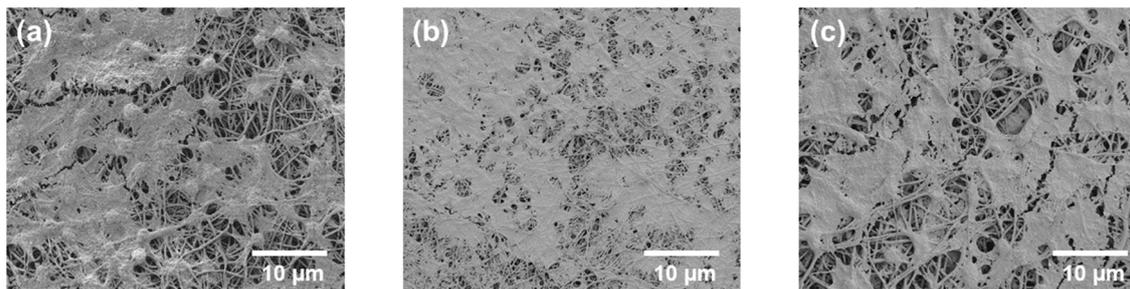


Figure S2. SEM micrographs of HaCaT cells cultured on (a) PCL/GEL, (b) PCL/GEL/0.18%PE, and (c) PCL/GEL/0.36%PE electrospun nanofiber mats. The images were taken after incubation and staining studies.

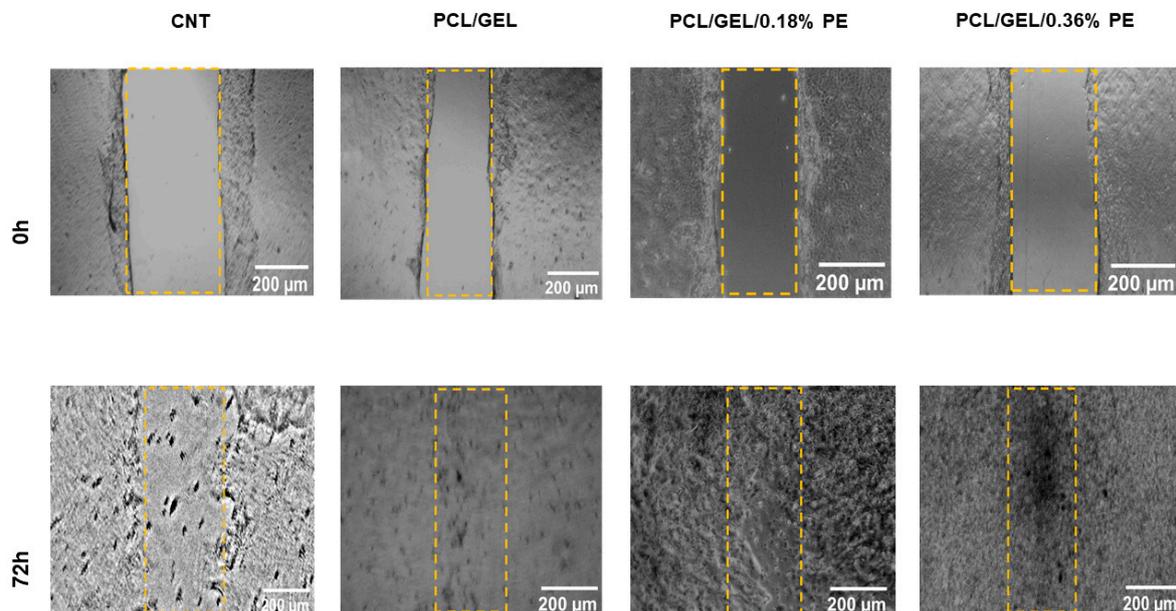


Figure S3. Micrographs of the cell migration into a scratch area over a 72h period in CNT, PCL/GEL, PCL/GEL/0.18%PE, and PCL/GEL/0.36%PE electrospun nanofiber mats, respectively.