

Supplementary Material

Effect of gelatin coating and GO incorporation on the properties and degradability of electrospun PCL scaffolds for bone tissue regeneration

Carlos Loyo ^{1,2}, Alexander Cordoba ¹, Humberto Palza ³, Daniel Canales ⁴, Francisco Melo ⁵, Juan F. Vivanco ⁶, Raúl Vallejos Baier ⁷, Carola Millán ⁷, Teresa Corrales ⁸, Paula A. Zapata ^{1*}

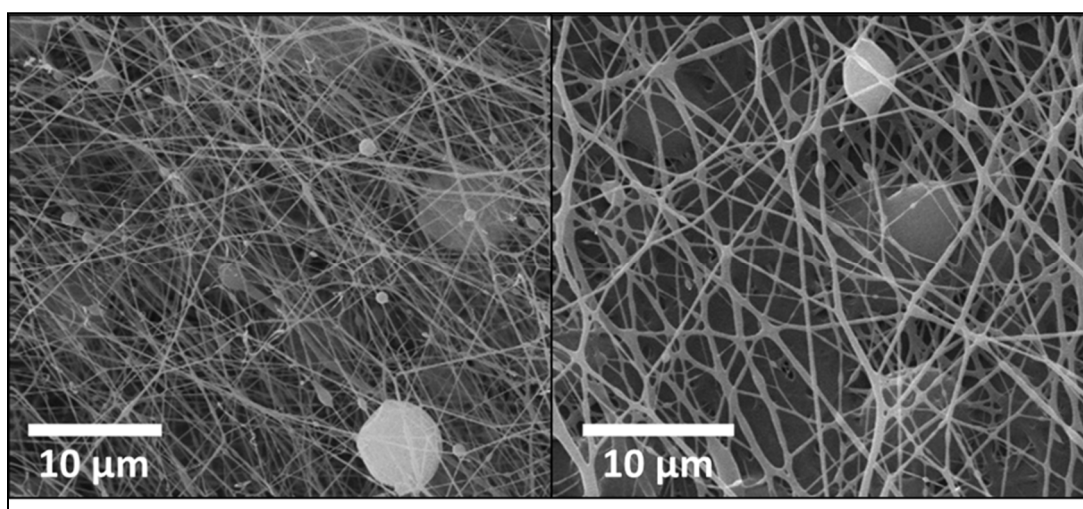


Figure S1. Image of SEM of PCL fibers obtained using only chloroform as a solvent.

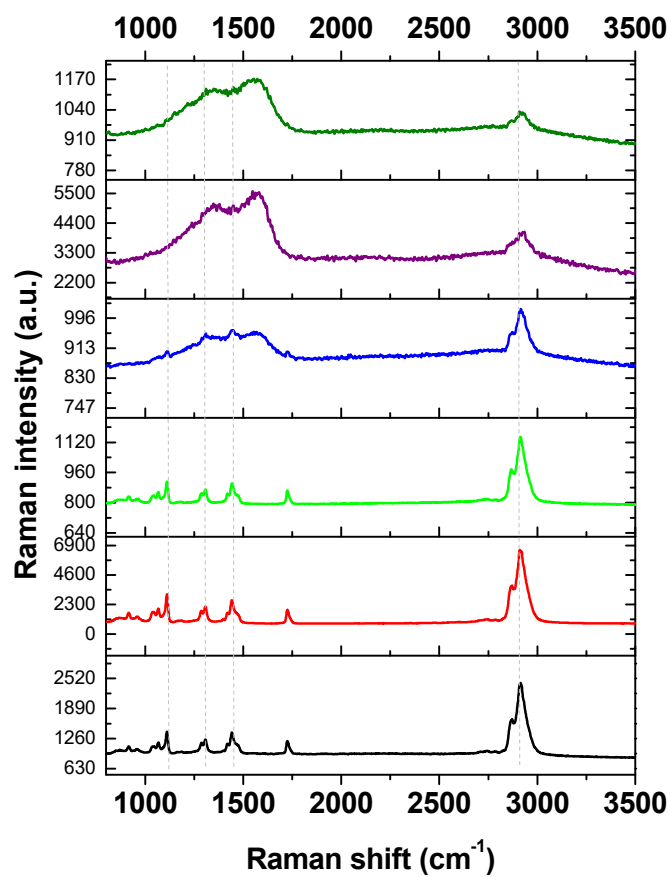


Figure S2. Raman intensity vs Raman shift for: PCL, PCL/1 wt%GO, PCL/2 wt%GO, Scaffold with SHINs: PCL/2 wt%GO intermediate spectrum, PCL/1 wt%GO, and PCL/2 wt%GO. (From bottom to top).

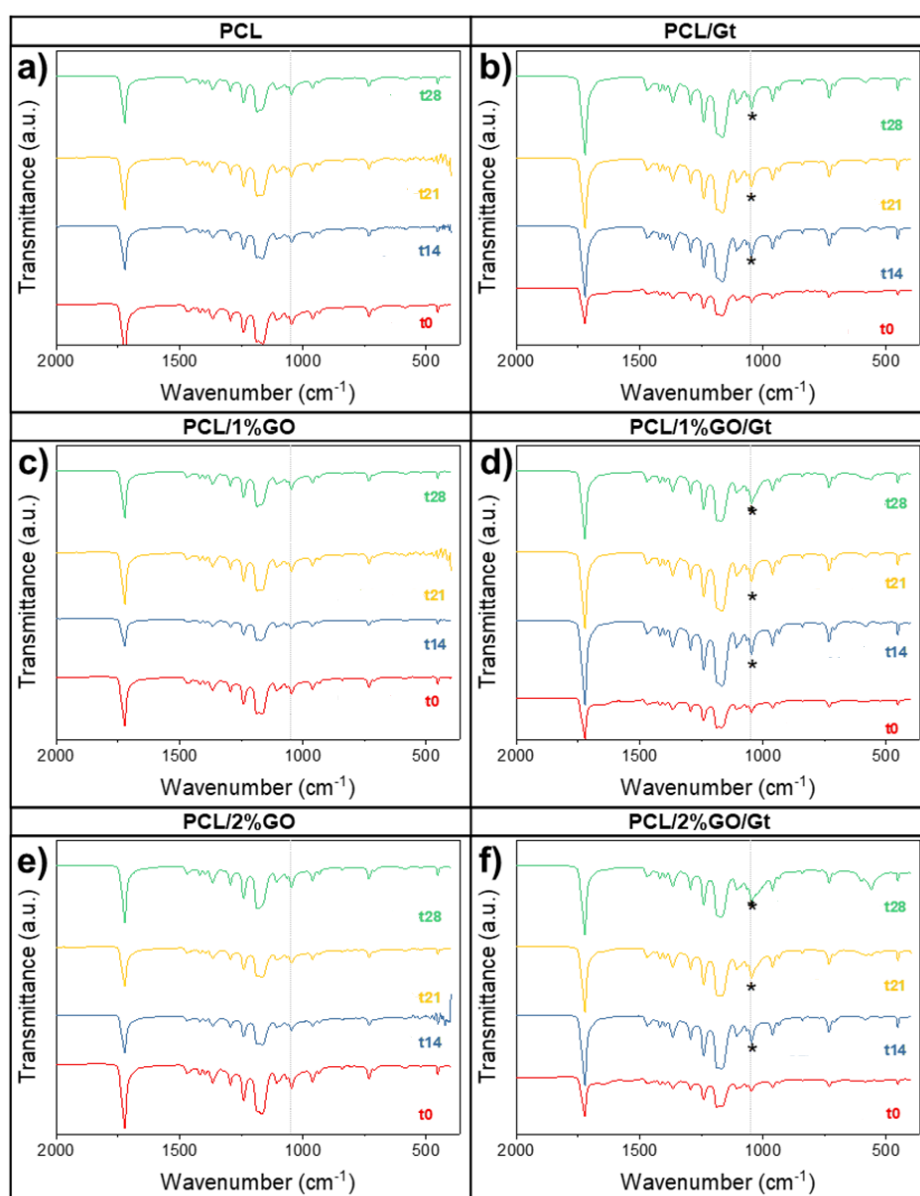


Figure S3. ATR-FTIR after 0, 14, 21, and 28 days of bioactivity assay for PCL, PCL/1 wt%GO, and PCL/2 wt %GO scaffolds, and gelatin-coated scaffolds: PCL/Gt; PCL/1 wt %GO/Gt, and PCL/2 wt%GO/Gt.

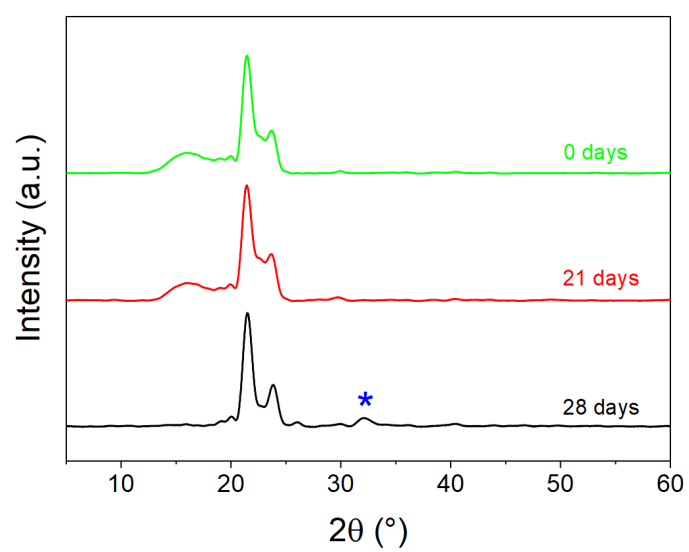


Figure S4. XRD after 0, 21, and 28 days of bioactivity assay for PCL/2 wt% GO/Gt.