nanomaterials

Supplementary Materials

Hyaluronic Acid/Collagen Nanofiber Tubular Scaffolds Support Endothelial Cell Proliferation, Phenotypic Shape and Endothelialization

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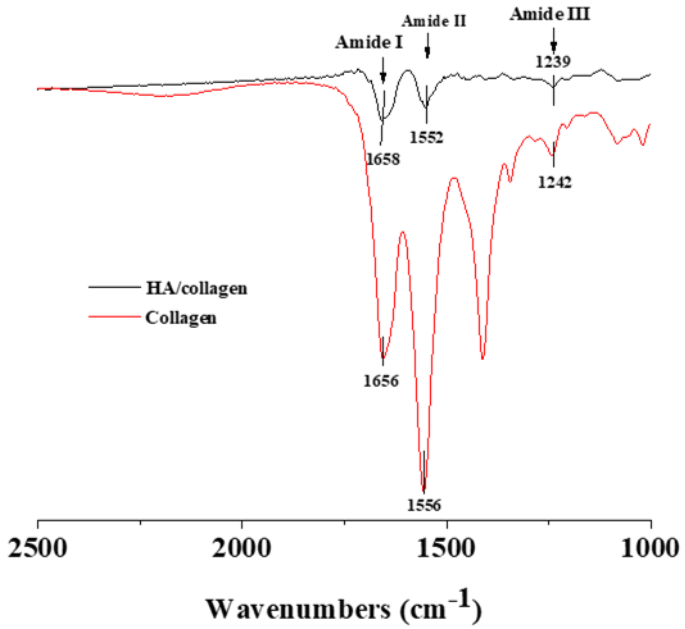

Figure S1. ATR-FTIR spectra collected for crosslinked collagen and HA/collagen nanofiber films.

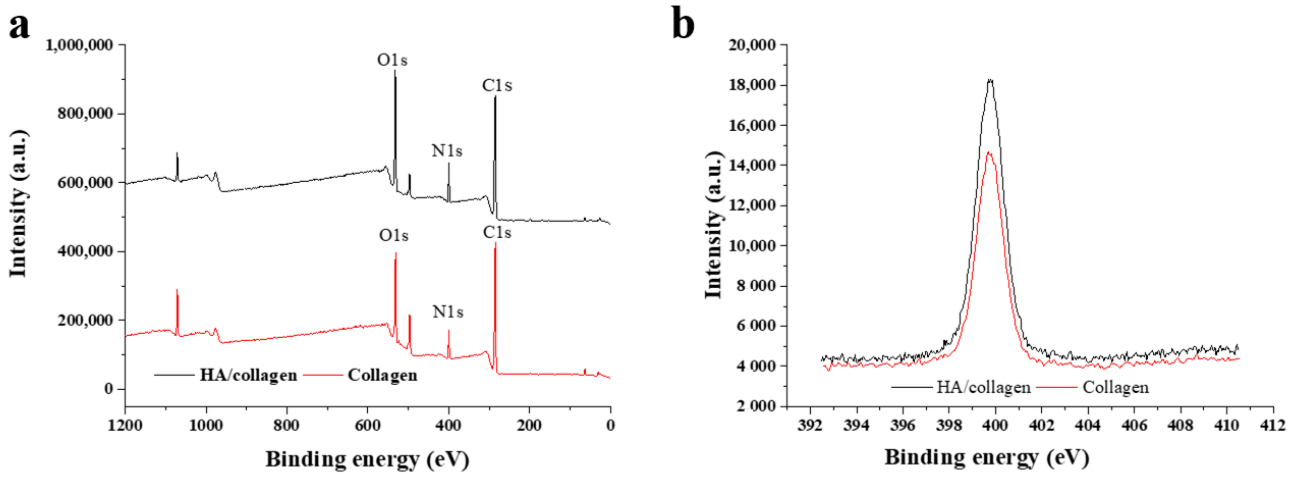

Figure S2. Surface chemical element distribution of collagen and HA/collagen nanofiber films after crosslinking treatment. (**A**) XPS spectrum of O, N, and C peaks, (**B**) N1s curve fitting at high-resolution.

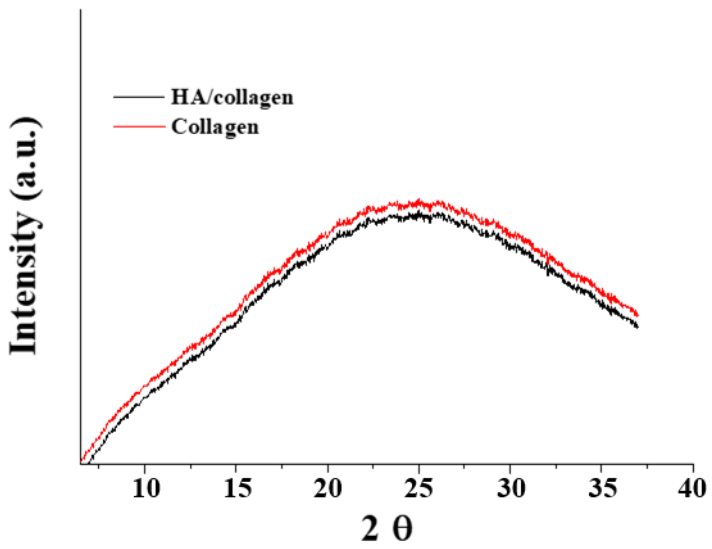

Figure S3. XRD pattern of collagen and HA/collagen nanofiber film surfaces after crosslinking treatment.

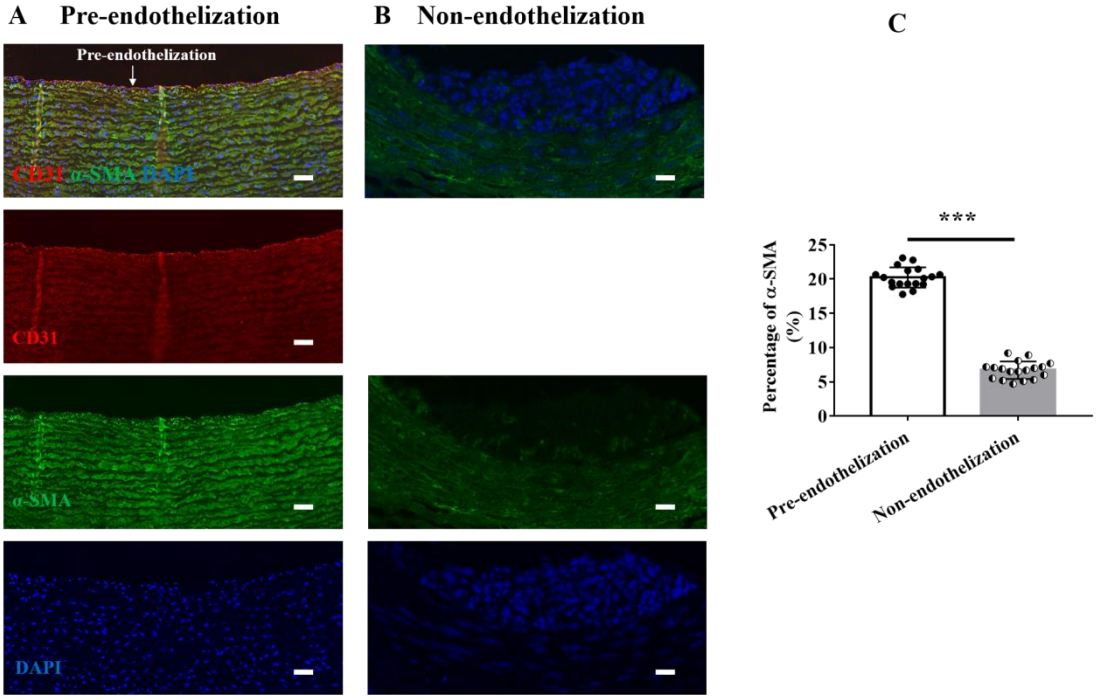

Figure S4. Fluorescence immunostaining of cross-section of cellularized scaffold. Representative CLSM micrographs of tubular HA/collagen scaffolds of (**A**) pre-endothelization and (**B**) non-endothelization. Scale bars: 60 μm. (**C**) Statistical data of α-SMA fluorescence of cellularized tubular HA/collagen scaffolds. ***$p < 0.001$.

Table S1. Contact water angles and mechanical properties of HA/collagen and Collagen nanofibers.

Sample	θ H2O (°)[a]	E (MPa)[b]	δ (MPa)[c]	ε (%)[d]
HA/collagen	68.7±4.3	0.56±0.02	0.93±0.03	532.8±18.6
Collagen	85.9±2.5	0.55±0.03	0.85±0.04	563±13.6

[a]: Contact water angle.
[b]: Young's modulus.
[c]: Stress at yield.
[d]: Strain at break.