

Supplementary materials: Silver Nanofunctionalized Stent after Radiofrequency Ablation Suppresses Tissue Hyperplasia and Bacterial Growth

Yubeen Park, Dong-Sung Won, Ga-Hyun Bae, Dae Sung Ryu, Jeon Min Kang, Ji Won Kim, Song Hee Kim, Chu Hui Zeng, Wooram Park, Sang Soo Lee and Jung-Hoon Park

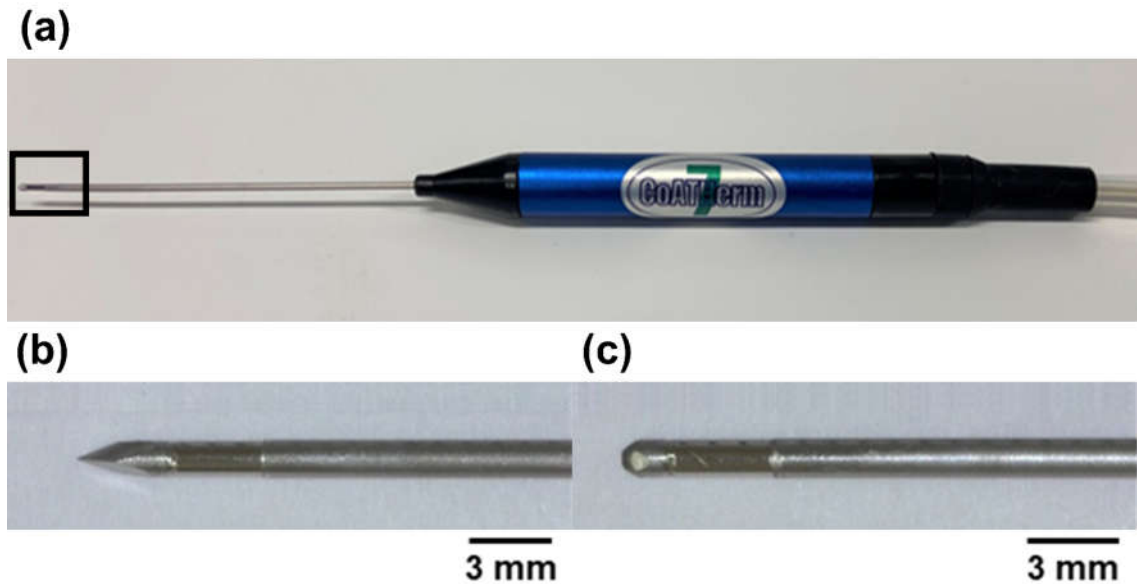


Figure S1. Radiofrequency (RF) electrode (RF Electrode F180707; APRO KOREA, Gunpo, Korea) used to ablate the rabbit extrahepatic common bile duct. (a) Overall image of the commercialized RF electrode. Magnified image of (b) the needle with the existing sharp point and (c) the needle with a tapered shape following grinding.

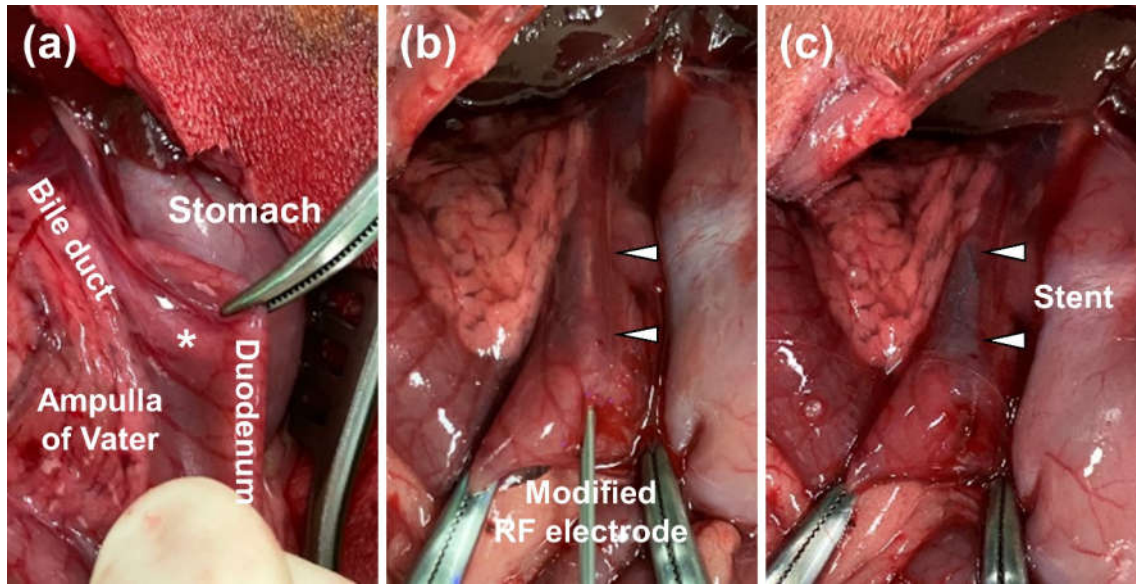


Figure S2. Technical steps involved in stent placement immediately after radiofrequency (RF) ablation. (a) The ampulla of Vater (white star) was exposed and punctured, and (b) the middle of the RF electrode (arrowheads) was placed 2.5 cm from the puncture site. (c) The self-expandable metal stents (SEMSs; arrowheads) were placed in the RF lesion.