

Supporting Information for

Design of Thermosensitive Bioglass/Agarose- Alginate Composite Hydrogel for Chronic Wound Healing

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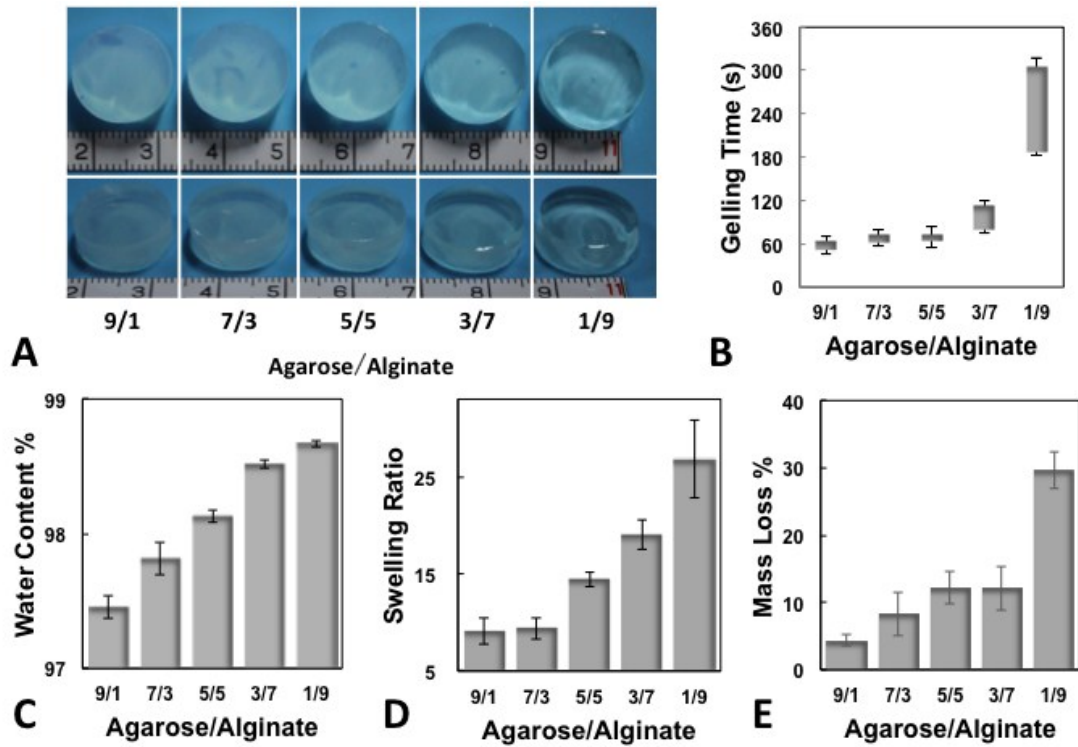


Fig. S1 Characterization of AA hydrogel. (A) Appearance photographs; (B) Gelling time; (C) Water Content; (D) Swelling Ratio and (E) Mass Loss.

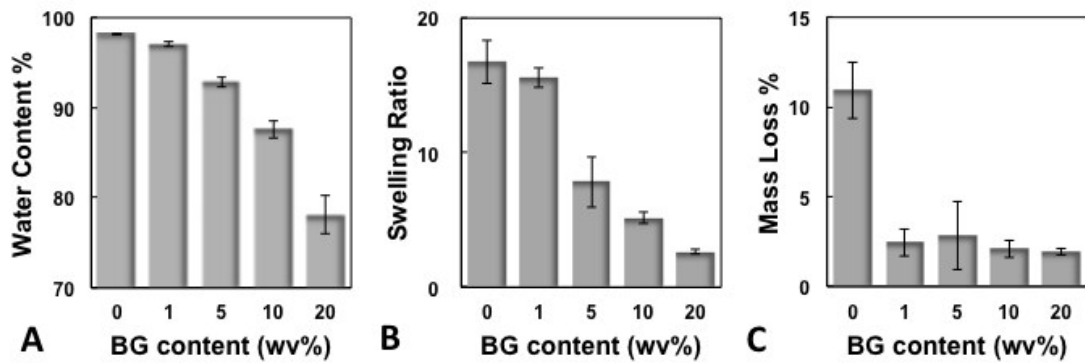


Fig. S2 Water Content (A), swelling Ratio (B) and mass Loss (C) of BG/AA hydrogels.

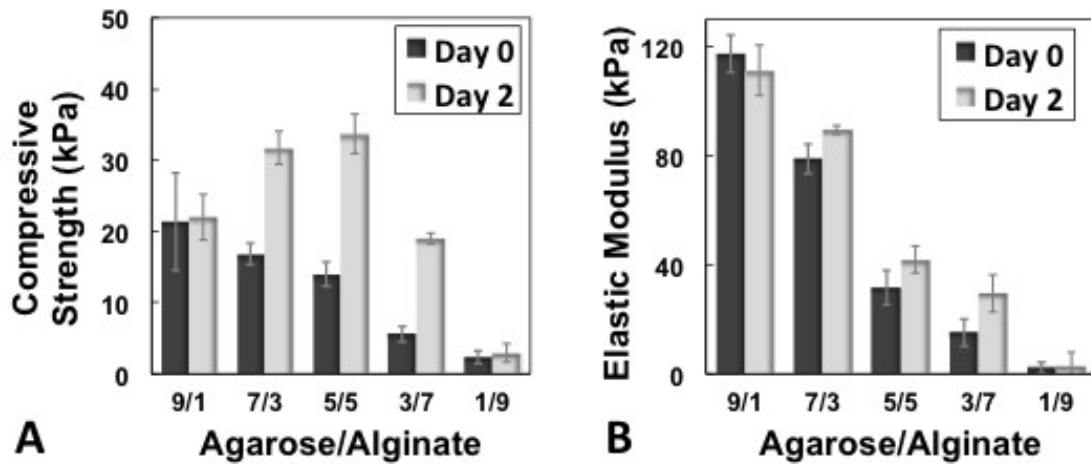


Fig. S3 Compressive strength (A) and elastic modulus (B) of AA hydrogels after immersed in 0.01M calcium ions for 0 or 2 days.

Calcium release from hydrogels.

Calcium release from hydrogels” has been added with a paragraph of “Hydrogels (1 mL) were immersed in serum-free DMEM at 37 °C with 5% CO₂ for 24 hours. Then the supernatant was collected, and the calcium ions concentration was measured by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES, Varian 715-ES). The calcium concentration of serum-free DMEM was also measured. The results showed that the calcium ions concentrations for serum-free DMEM, 0BG, 1BG, 5BG, 10BG and 20BG groups are $1.89 \pm 0.06 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$, $1.73 \pm 0.04 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$, $2.53 \pm 0.07 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$, $2.81 \pm 0.08 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$, $2.89 \pm 0.09 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$, $2.97 \pm 0.08 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$, respectively. This result suggests that composite hydrogels released calcium ions into the solution, which resulted in an increase of the ionic concentration. However, 0BG hydrogels absorbed calcium ions that slightly decreased the calcium concentration of the solution.