## **Supporting Information**

## Injectable bioactive akermanite/alginate composite hydrogels for in situ skin tissue engineering

Yan Han<sup>1</sup><sup>‡</sup>, Yonghui Li<sup>1</sup><sup>‡</sup>, Qiongyu Zeng<sup>2</sup>, Haiyan Li<sup>2</sup>, Jinliang Peng<sup>3</sup>, Yuhong Xu<sup>3</sup>, Jiang Chang<sup>1, 2</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup>Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1295 Dingxi Road, Shanghai

200050, P. R.China

<sup>2</sup>Med-X Research Institute, School of Biomedical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University,

1954 HuaShan Road, Shanghai, 200030, P. R. China

<sup>3</sup>School of Pharmacy, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Road, Shanghai 200240,

P.R. China

<sup>‡</sup>The two authors contributed to the work equally.

\*Email - jchang@mail.sic.ac.cn

**Figures S and figure S captions** 



**Figure S1.** Gelling time. A) Gelling time of 1%Aker/SA composite hydrogels with different amount of Asp and Glu. B) Gelling time of 5%Aker/SA composite hydrogels with different amount of Asp and Glu.



**Figure S2.** Compressive strength. A) Compressive strength of 1%Aker/SA composite hydrogels with different amount of Asp and Glu. B) Compressive strength of 5%Aker/SA composite hydrogels with different amount of Asp and Glu.



**Figure S3.** Elastic strength. A) Elastic strength of 1%Aker/SA composite hydrogels with different amount of Asp and Glu. B) Elastic strength of 5%Aker/SA composite hydrogels with different amount of Asp and Glu.



**Figure S4.** The pH values of Aker/SA comp osite hydrogels with different amount of Asp and Glu in SBF. A) 1%Aker/SA; B) 5%Aker/SA.



**Figure S5.** Optical photomicrograph of HUVECs cultured with Aker/SA and pure SA hydrogels for 3 and 7 days after Live-Dead staining. B) and C) CCK-8 assay for HUVECs and HDFs cultured with hydrogels, respectively.

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**Figure S6.** Macroscopic images of full skin wound at the back with the diameter of 10 mm after hydrogel transplantation clearly showing hydrogel covering the wound and the wound margins.



**Figure S7.** Macroscopic image shows the automatic detachment of the Aker/SA composite hydrogel dressing from the wound site and the complete neoepidermis formation. (a) The detached dressing from the wound. Arrow, Tegaterm<sup>TM</sup> Film; Red circle, the composite

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hydrogel. (b) The new skin regeneration under the composite hydrogel dressing. Triangle, the neoepidermis.