Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

Supporting Information

Influence of Shell Compositions of Solution Blown PVP/PCL Core-Shell Fibers on Drug Release and Cell Growth

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SEM images of solution blown fibers with and without poly-L-lysine coating, and the EDS mapping results for CS-L and CS-H are shown along with the chemical structures of the polymers used for fiber fabrication.

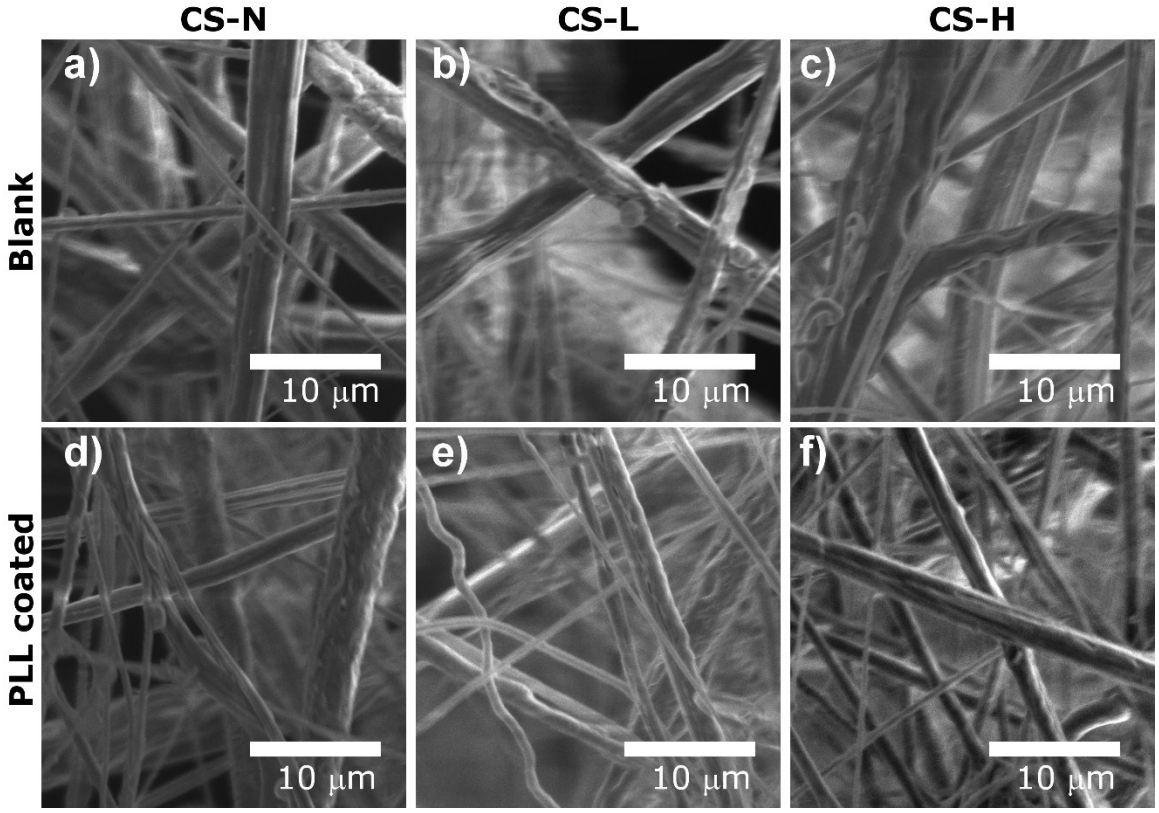

Figure S1. SEM images of solution blown fibers with (a, d) monolithic PCL shell (CS-N), (b, e) PCL shell containing 40 kDa PVP porogens (CS-L), and (c, f) PCL shell containing 1300 kDa PVP porogens (CS-H). The blank fibers (a, b, c) were immersed in DI water for 3 h, while (d, e, f) poly-L-lysine coated fibers were immersed in poly-L-lysine solution for 3 h.

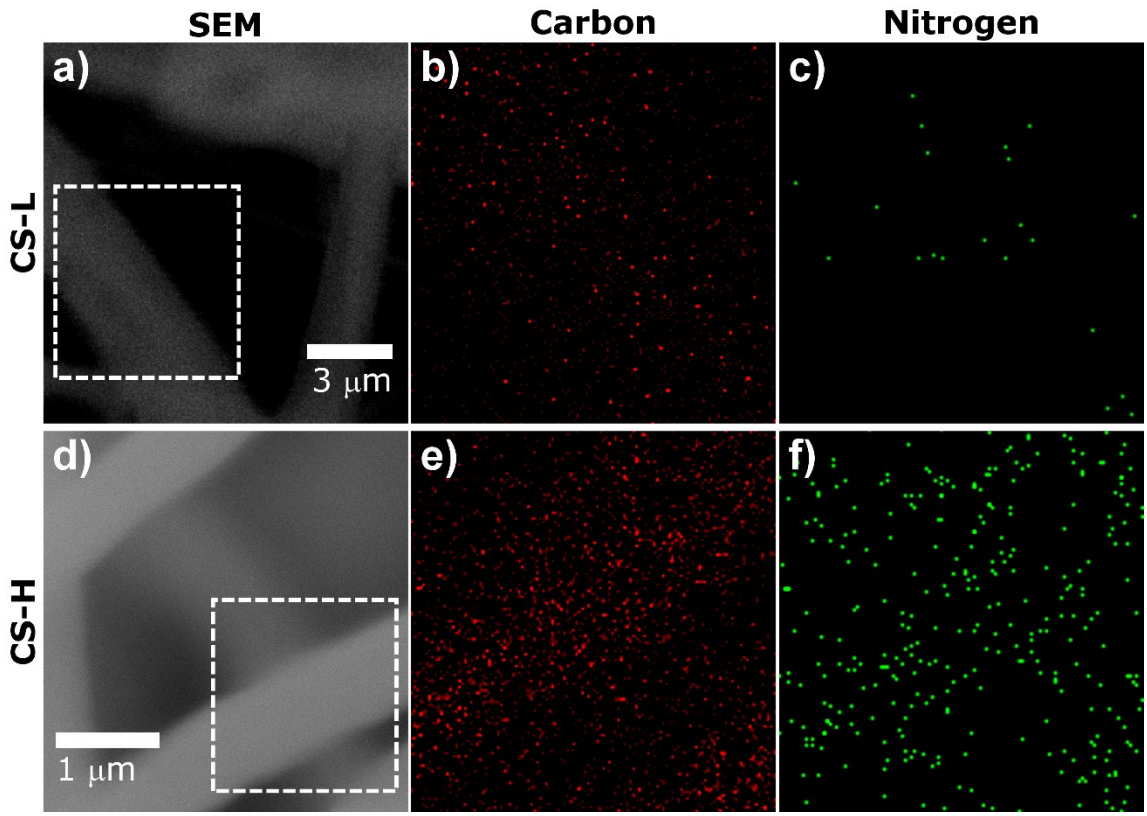

Figure S2. SEM images and elemental maps of core-shell fibers with (a, b, c) PCL shell containing 40 kDa PVP porogens (CS-L) and (d, e, f) PCL shell containing 1300 kDa PVP porogens (CS-H). Red spots in the elemental maps (b, e) represent the distribution of carbon, and green spots in the elemental maps (c, f) exhibit the nitrogen distribution on the fibers.

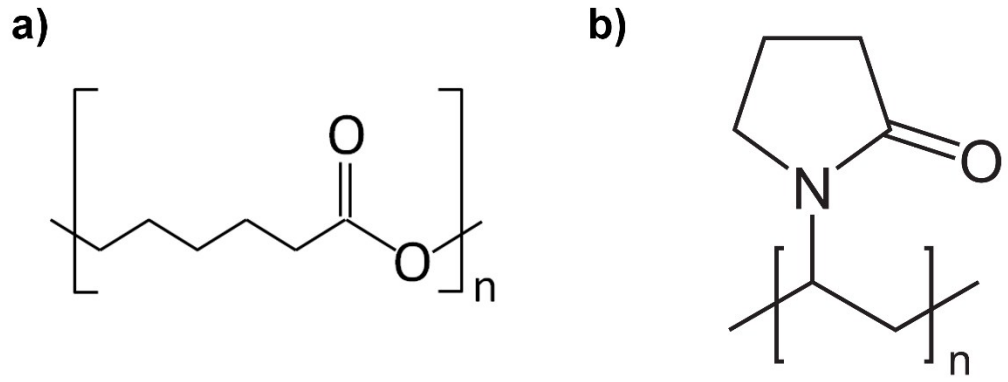

Figure S3. Chemical structure of (a) PCL and (b) PVP polymers used for fiber fabrication.