

Effect of low temperature plasma treatment of electrospun polycaprolactone scaffolds on calcium carbonate mineralization

Anna A. Ivanova¹, Dina S. Syromotina¹, Svetlana N. Shkarina¹, Roman Shkarin^{2,3}, Angelica Cecilia⁴, Venera Weinhardt^{2,4,5}, Tilo Baumbach^{2,4}, Mariia S. Saveleva⁶, Dmitry Gorin⁶, Timothy E. L. Douglas^{7,8}, Bogdan V. Parakhonskiy⁹, Andre G. Skirtach⁹, Pieter Cools⁹, Nathalie De Geyter⁹, Rino Morent⁹, C. Oehr¹⁰, Maria A. Surmeneva¹, Roman A. Surmenev^{1*}

¹Research School of Chemistry & Applied Biomedical Sciences, National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, 634050 Tomsk, Russia

²Laboratory for Applications of Synchrotron Radiation, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany

³Institute for Applied Computer Science, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany

⁴Institute for Photon Science and Synchrotron Radiation, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany

⁵Centre for Organismal Studies, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

⁶Remote Controlled Theranostic Systems Lab, Educational Research Institute of Nanostructures and Biosystem, Saratov State University, Astrakhanskaya, 83, Saratov, 410026, Russian Federation

⁷UK Engineering Department, Lancaster University, UK

⁸Materials Science Institute (MSI), Lancaster University, UK

⁹Department of Molecular Biotechnology, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering, Ghent University, Coupure Links 653, Ghent 9000, Belgium

¹⁰Fraunhofer IGB, Stuttgart, Germany

*Corresponding author: rsurmenev@gmail.com, +7 903 953 09 69 (Tomsk)

Supplementary data

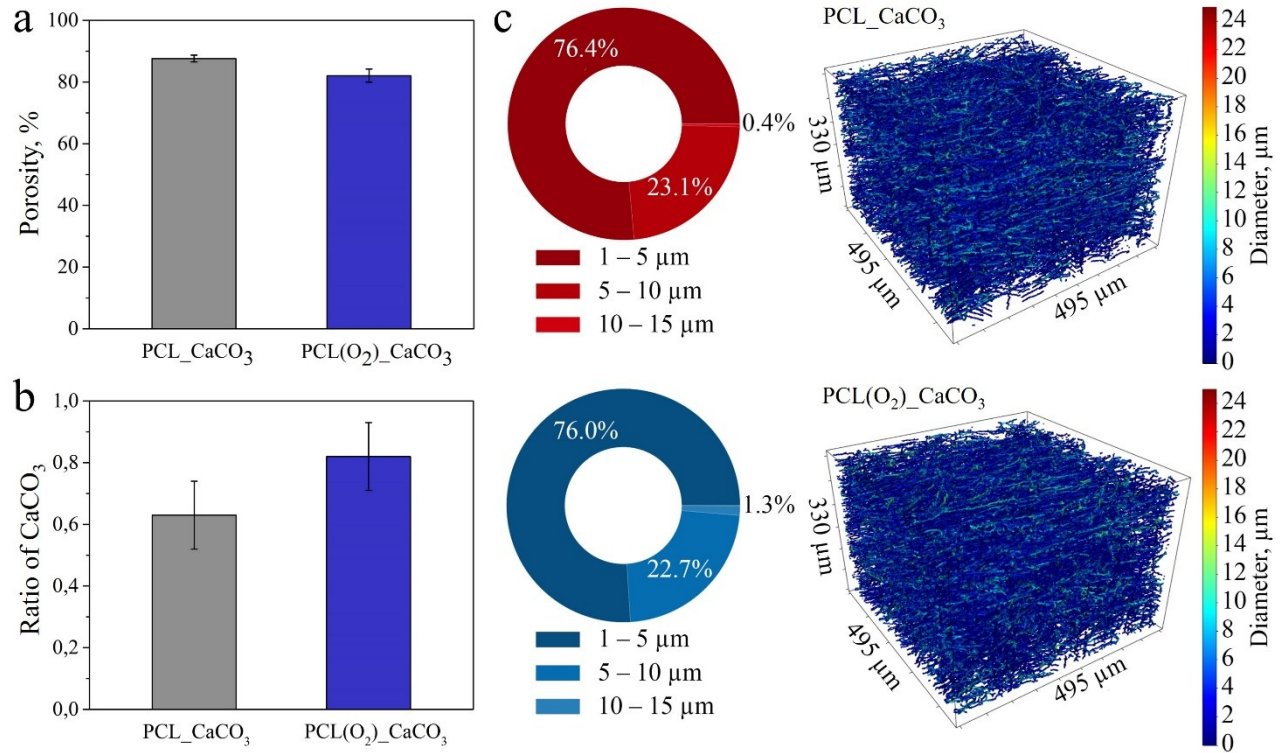


Figure S1. Porosity (a), ratio of CaCO₃ volume to total volume of sample (b), and fibre diameter (c) for untreated and O₂-plasma-treated PCL/CaCO₃ samples, calculated by X-ray μ CT