

**Influence of physicochemical characteristic of diatom frustules on hemorrhage control**

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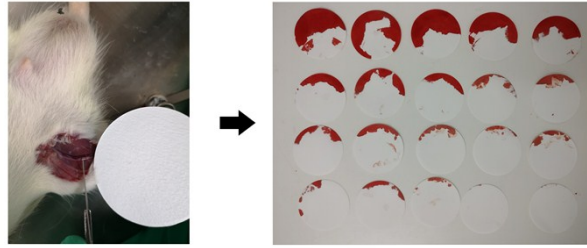


Figure S1. Images of rat femoral artery model and the filter paper of QuikClot<sup>®</sup> group. Hemostasis material was applied once the right femoral artery was cut open by a scalpel. Then, the pre-weighed filter paper (replaced by a new one every 15 s) was put below the vessel incision to absorb blood. The wet filter paper was weighed immediately after being replaced.

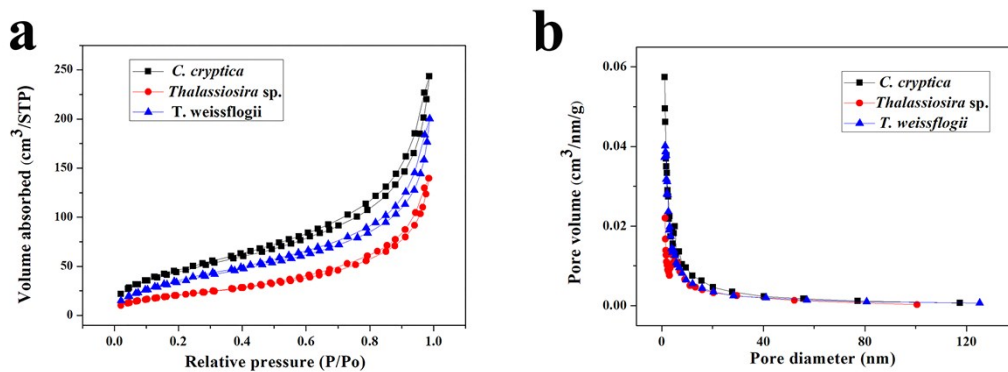
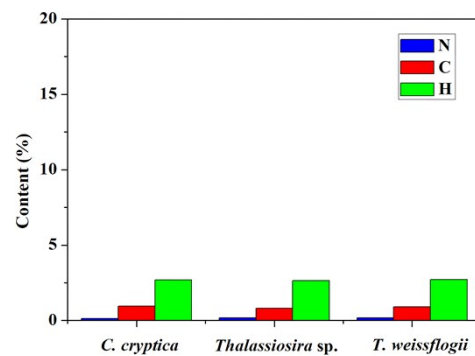


Figure S2. N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherm (a) and pore size distribution of



frustules (b).

Figure S3. Element analysis of diatom frustules after being treated by muffle furnace at 500 °C.

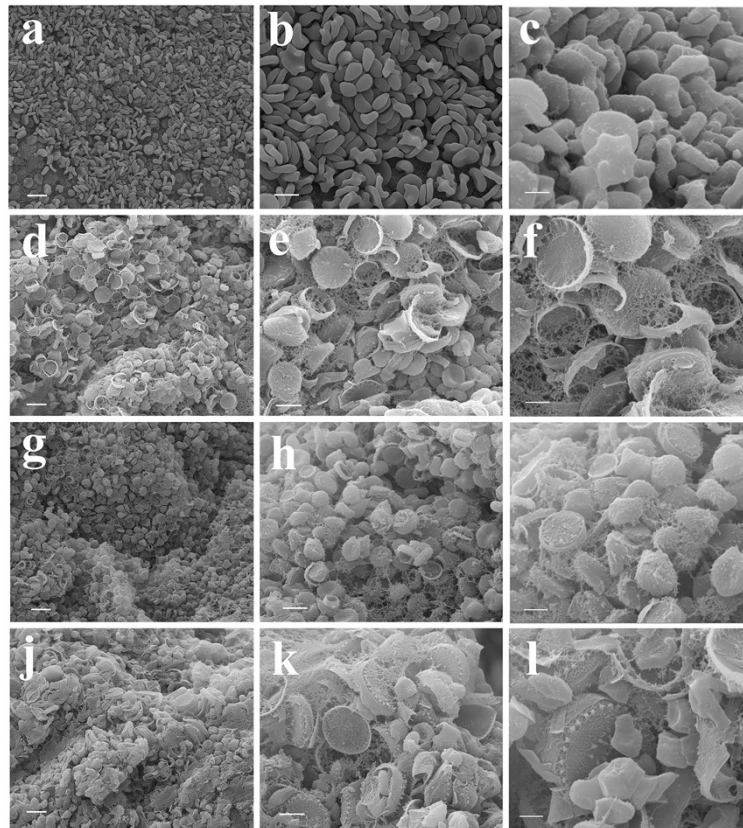


Figure S4. SEM images of bleeding clot. a, b and c indicate the SEM image of blank control; d, e and f indicate the interface between RBCs and *C. cryptica*; g, h and i indicate that of *Thalassiosira* sp.; j, k and l indicate that of *T. weissflogii*. Scale bars in a, b, g and j are 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ; b, e, h and k are 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; c, f, i and l are 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Table S1. Physical characteristics of diatom frustules and QuikClot®.

Diatom species	Size ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	BET ( $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	Average pore diameter (nm)	BJH pore diameter (nm)	Total pore volume ( $\text{cc g}^{-1}$ )
<i>C. cryptica</i>	8-10	134.6	8.88	1.151	0.3763
<i>Thalassiosira</i> sp.	3-4	77.7	1.112	1.144	0.2159
<i>T. weissflogii</i>	10-12	169.5	9.18	1.333	0.3094
QuikClot®	4-7	17.1	2.573	3.414	0.1082

Table S2. Hemostasis time, re-bleeding time, and total amount of bleeding of all groups.

	No treatment	QuikClot®	<i>C. cryptica</i>	<i>Thalassiosira</i> sp.	<i>T. weissflogii</i>
Hemostasis time (s)	>900	210	310	150	180
Re-bleeding time (s)	ND	300	510	600	660
Total amount of bleeding (mg)	1568.07 $\pm$ 357.11*	900.67 $\pm$ 154.67	578.13 $\pm$ 126.97	457.03 $\pm$ 190.55	320 $\pm$ 75.45

“\*”, values were determined at 900 s.