

Supporting Information

Multifunctional hybrid sponge for in situ postoperative management to inhibit tumor recurrence

Haixia Wang,^{†a} Yuanyuan Jin,^{†a} Yanyan Chen,^a Yun Luo,^b Shixian Lv,^c Mingqiang Li*^a and Yu Tao*^{a,d}

^a Laboratory of Biomaterials and Translational Medicine, Center for Nanomedicine, The Third Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510630, China.

E-mail: limq567@mail.sysu.edu.cn, taoy28@mail.sysu.edu.cn

^b Department of Urology, The Third Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510630, China.

^c Department of Bioengineering, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, United States.

^d Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Liver Disease, Guangzhou 510630, China.

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

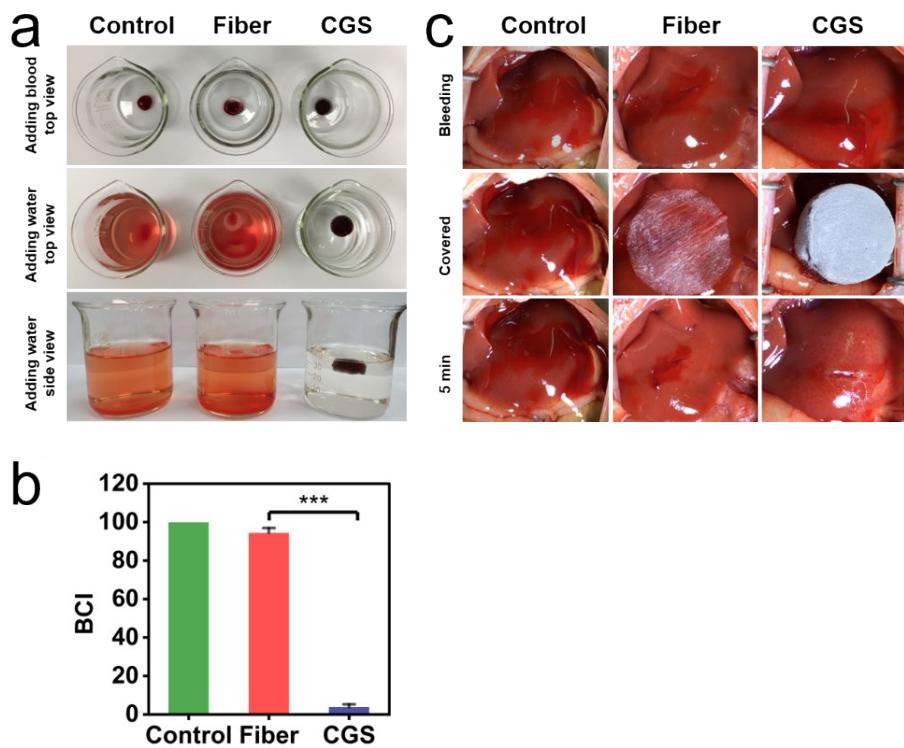


Fig. S1 Investigation of the hemostatic capability of electrospun fiber. a-b) Photographs showing the blood clotting process of fiber and sponge *in vitro* and the corresponding calculated BCI values. *** $p < 0.001$. c) Photographs of liver bleeding and hemostatic process.

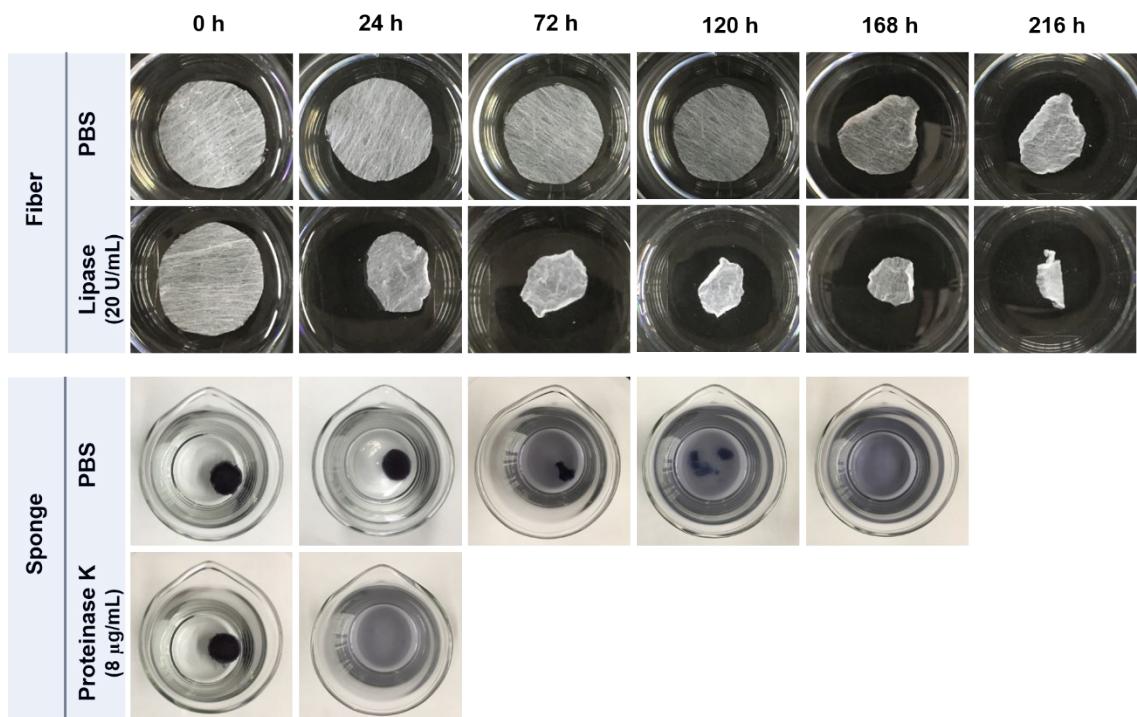


Fig. S2 Photographs of electrospun fiber and sponge incubated in PBS in the presence or absence of enzymes at 37 °C over time, which represent the degradation of electrospun fiber and sponge.

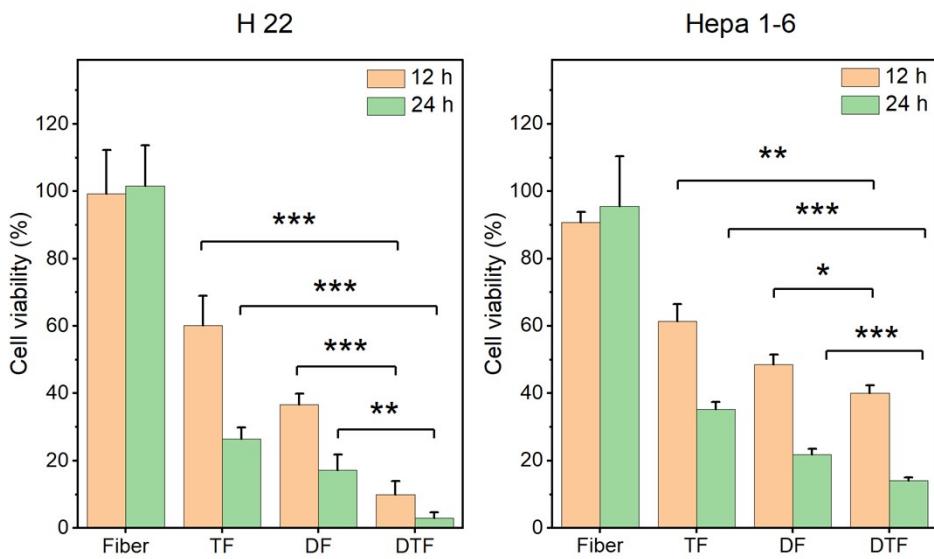


Fig. S3 Evaluation of the cytotoxicity of the drug loaded fibers, including fiber, triptolide loaded fiber (TF), DOX loaded fiber (DF), and DOX-triptolide co-loaded fiber (DTF). $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$. $***p < 0.001$.

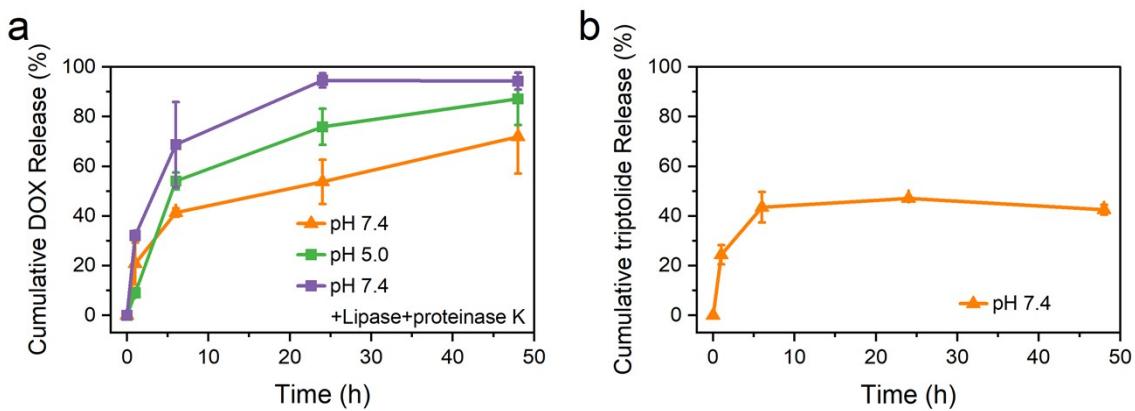


Fig. S4 Release profiles of DOX (a) and triptolide (b) from DTF/CGS in PBS.