# Supporting Information

## Bioabsorbable Poly(4-hydroxybutyrate) (P4HB) Fibrous Membranes as a Potential Dermal Substitute

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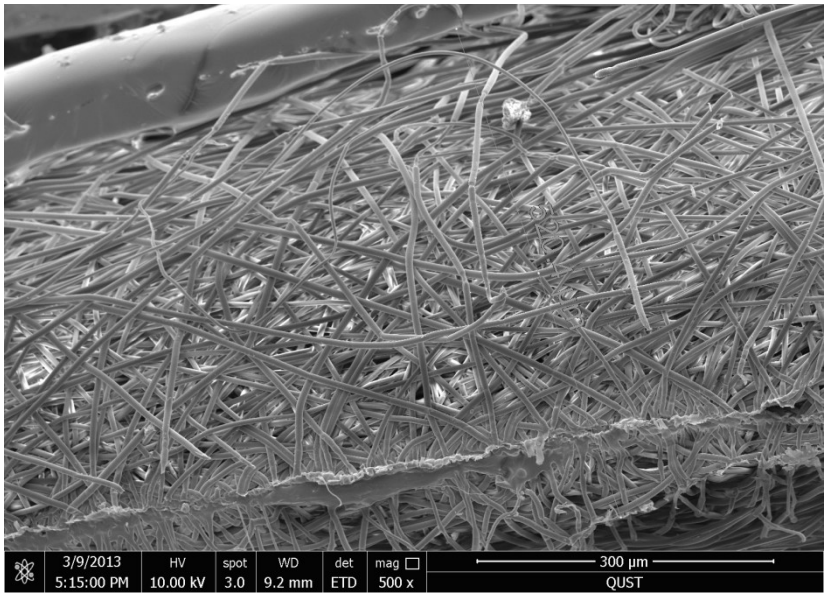


Figure S1. FESEM photograph of cross-section of P4HB-15.

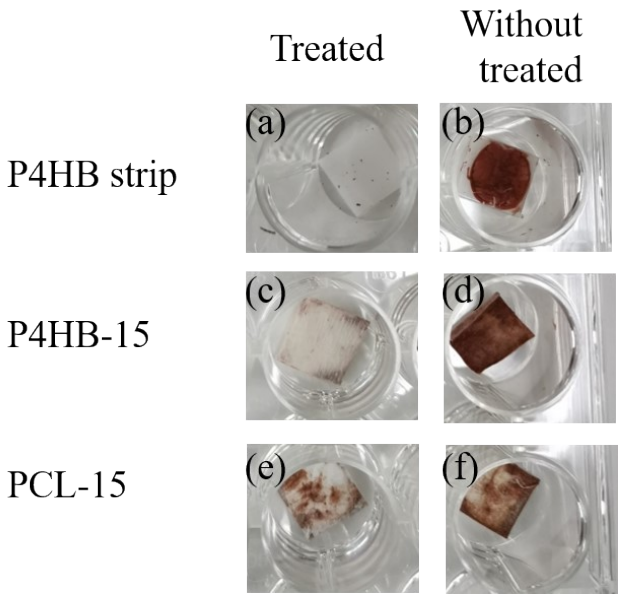


Figure S2. Image of the samples contacted with whole blood with (left) and without (right) PBS washing.

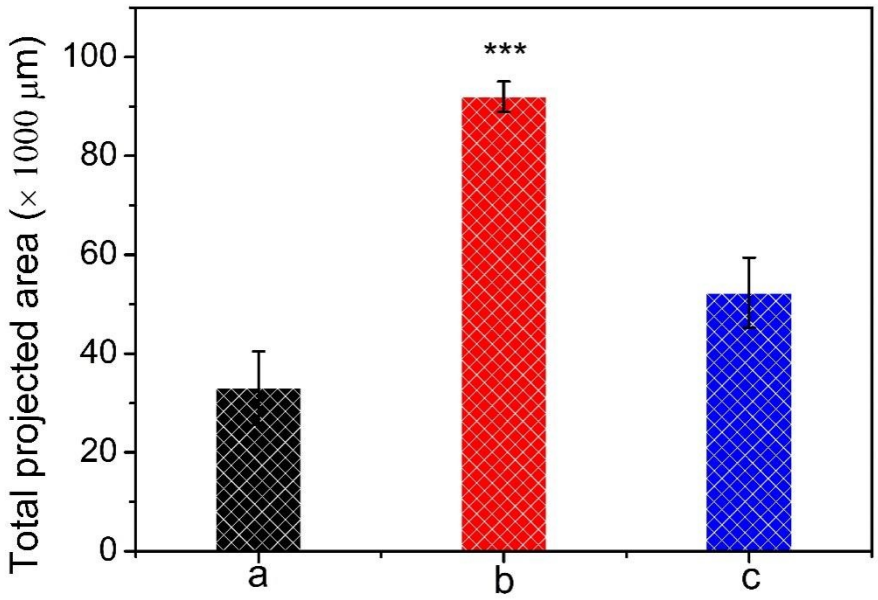


Figure S3. Quantification of total projected area of adherent HeLa cells on (a) P4HB strip; (b) P4HB-15 and (c) PCL-15 surfaces. Significant difference (** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$) compared with the P4HB strip and PCL-15. (error bars: standard deviations, n = 3).

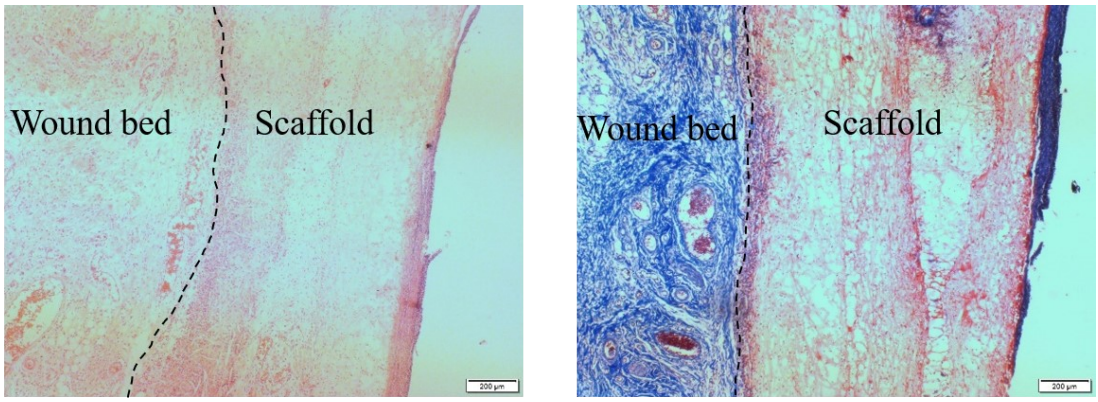


Figure S4. H&E (left) and Masson's Trichrome (right) staining images of the SD rats full-thickness wound treated with P4HB-15 membranes at 1 week. Scale bar = 200 μm.

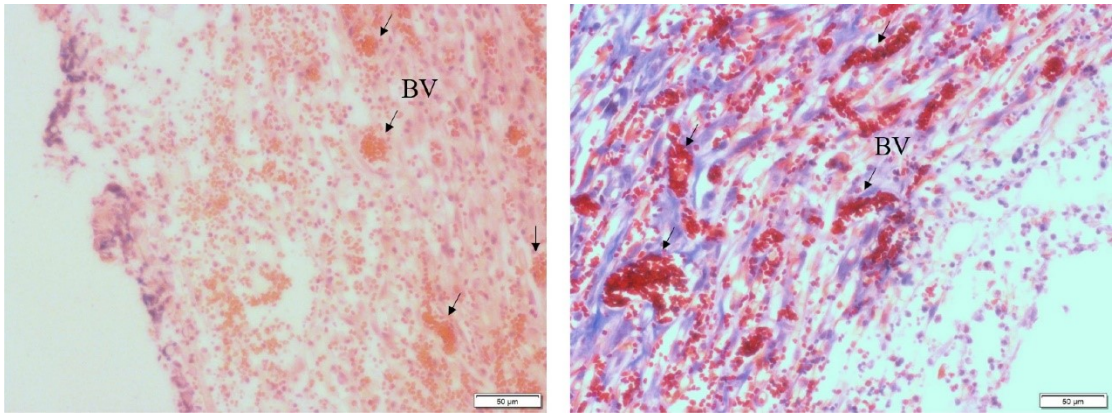


Figure S5. H&E (left) and Masson's Trichrome (right) staining images of the SD rats full-thickness wound treated with P4HB-15 membranes at 2 weeks. BV: blood vessel. Scale bar = 50 μm.

Table S1. The porosity ratio of P4HB-15 and PCL-15 microfiber scaffolds.

| Sample | Porosity (%) |
|---|---|
| P4HB-15 | 91.2 ± 6.4 |
| PCL-15 | 89.6 ± 5.1 |