## Supporting Information to "Antibacterial, Wearable, Transparent Tannic Acid-Thioctic Acid-Phytic Acid Hydrogel for Adhesive Bandage"

Xian-hui Shao<sup>1</sup>; Xiao Yang<sup>2</sup>; Yue Zhou<sup>1</sup>; Qing-chang Xia<sup>1</sup>; Yun-ping Lu<sup>1</sup>; Xiao Yan<sup>1</sup>; Chen Chen<sup>\*1</sup>; Ting-ting Zheng<sup>\*1</sup>; Lin-lin Zhang<sup>\*1</sup>; Yu-ning Ma<sup>1</sup>; Yu-ning Ma<sup>1</sup>; Shu-zhong Gao<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of New Material Research Institute, Department of Acupuncture-Moxibustion and Tuina, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, China

<sup>2</sup>The First Affiliated Hospital of Shandong First Medical University (Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital), Jinan 250014, China

\*Correspondence to: C. Chen, T. T. Zheng and L. L. Zhang (E-mail: <u>21129008@zju.edu.cn; ttz10\_10@163.com</u> and linlin66210@outlook.com)



Figure S1 Photos on Hydrogels that were pre-wetted and adhered onto the window.



**Figure S2** XPS spectra of the hydrogel. (a) S2p spectrum of TATAPA-2 hydrogel; (b) C1s spectrum of TATAPA-2 hydrogel.



**Figure S3** (a,b) The morphology of TATAPA-2 hydrogel view by SEM; (c-h) Elementary mapping images of the TATAPA-2 hydrogel; (i) Energy-dispersive spectroscopy spectrum.



**Figure S4** (a) Stress-strain curves of TATAPA-1, TATAPA-2 and TATAPA-3 hydrogels; (b) Tensile strength of the hydrogels; (c) Maximum breaking elongation of the hydrogels; (d) Photos of the TATAPA-2 hydrogel before and

after stretching.



**Figure S5** Adhesive properties of the dried TATAPA hydrogels. (a) Representative load-displacement curves of the TATAPA-2 patch (25 mm width, 25 mm length, 1 mm thickness) to various daily used substrates; (b) Adhesive strength of the dried TATAPA-2 hydrogel with different substrates.



Figure S6 Images on the TATAPA-adhered intestine membrane before and after nitrogen filling



**Figure S7** (a) Image of DPPH ethanol solutions (0.15 mM) after various hydrogels immersion for 10 min; (b) Antioxidant abilities of the TAPA, TATAPA-

1, TATAPA-2 and TATAPA-3 hydrogels; (c) UV-vis spectra of DPPH solutions before and after various hydrogels immersion.



**Figure S8** *In vitro* biocompatibility studies of the TATAPA-2 hydrogel with L929 cells. (a) Photos of the DAPI stained cells, scale bar=50  $\mu$ m; (b) cell count (per image) of the blank control and TATAPA-2 hydrogel in function of time.



**Figure S9** *In vivo* degradation of the TATAPA-2 hydrogel. (a) Photos on the degradation process of the TATAPA-2 hydrogel after implanted under the rats' skin; (b) H&E staining images of the adjacent tissue at 1d, 3d and 7d day, scale bar=500 μm.

## **Supporting Movies**

**Movie S1:** Wearable TATAPA hydrogel on the arm of the corresponding author. The movie is real-time.

**Movie S2:** The facile peeling off performance of TATAPA hydrogel. The movie is real-time.

**Movie S3:** The utilization of TATAPA hydrogel as a waterproof tape for a broken rubber waterpipe. The movie is real-time.

**Movie S4:** The hemostatic effect of TATAPA hydrogel in a rat femoral artery model. The movie is real-time.

**Movie S5:** The hemostatic effect of TATAPA hydrogel in a rat liver hemostasis model. The movie is real-time.