

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Collagen-decorated electrospun scaffolds of unsaturated copolyesters for bone tissue regeneration

Heloísa Bremm Madalosso,^a Camila Guindani,^b Bianca Chieregato Maniglia,^c Pedro Henrique Hermes de Araújo,^a Claudia Sayer^{a*}

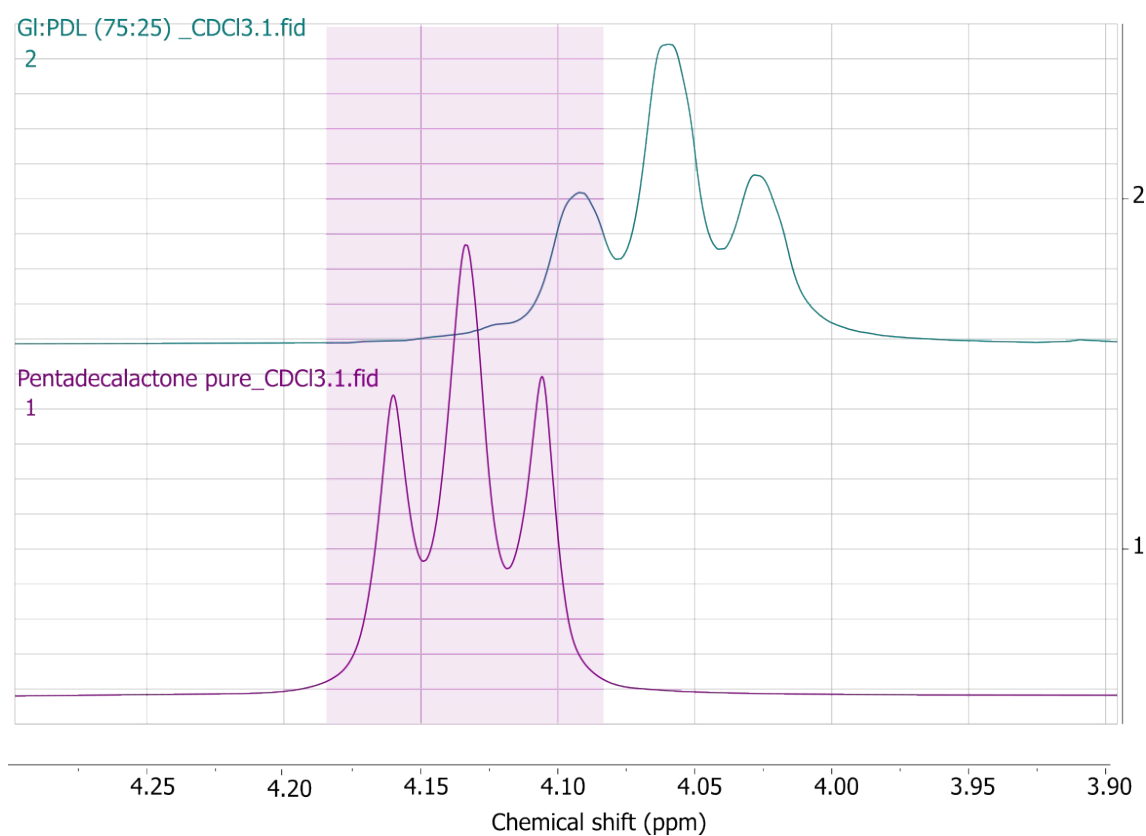


Figure S1. Estimation of monomer conversion: comparison between NMR spectrum (methylene peak) of the monomer pentadecalactone and the copolymer GI: PDL (75:25).

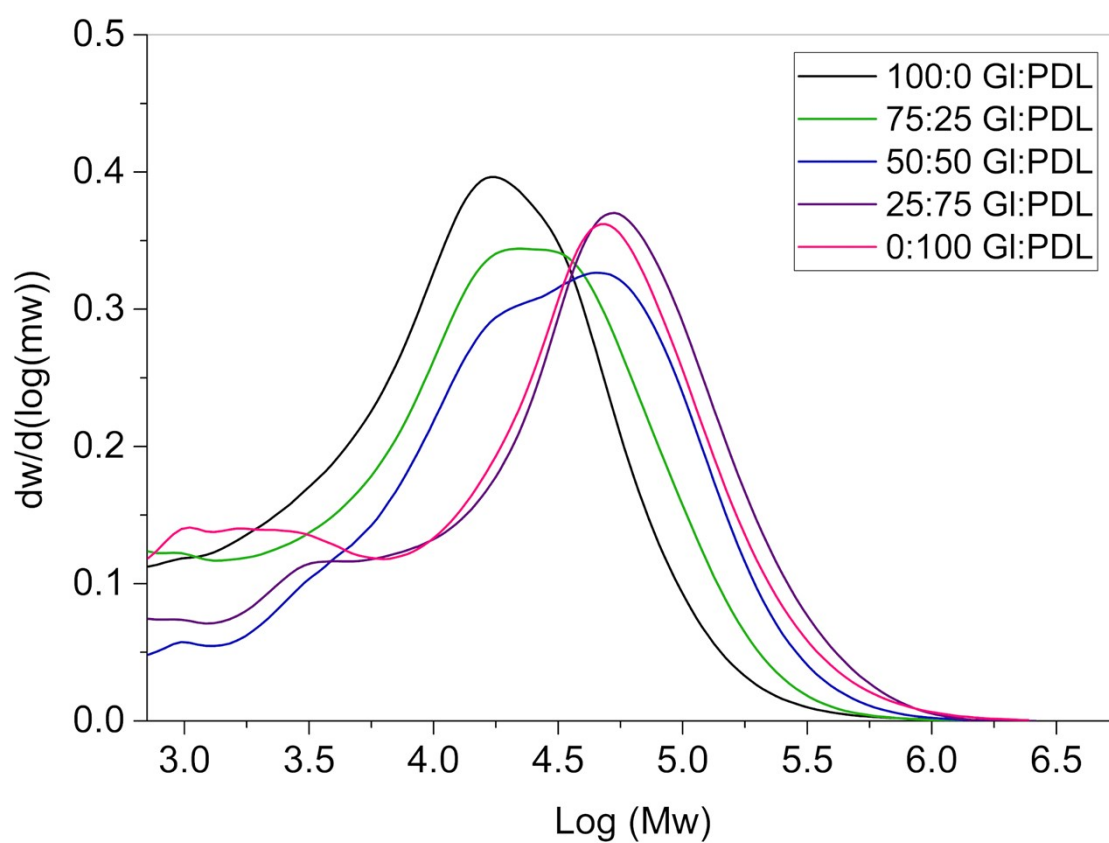


Figure S2. Effect of the comonomer composition in the formulation on the molecular weight distribution of the copolymer

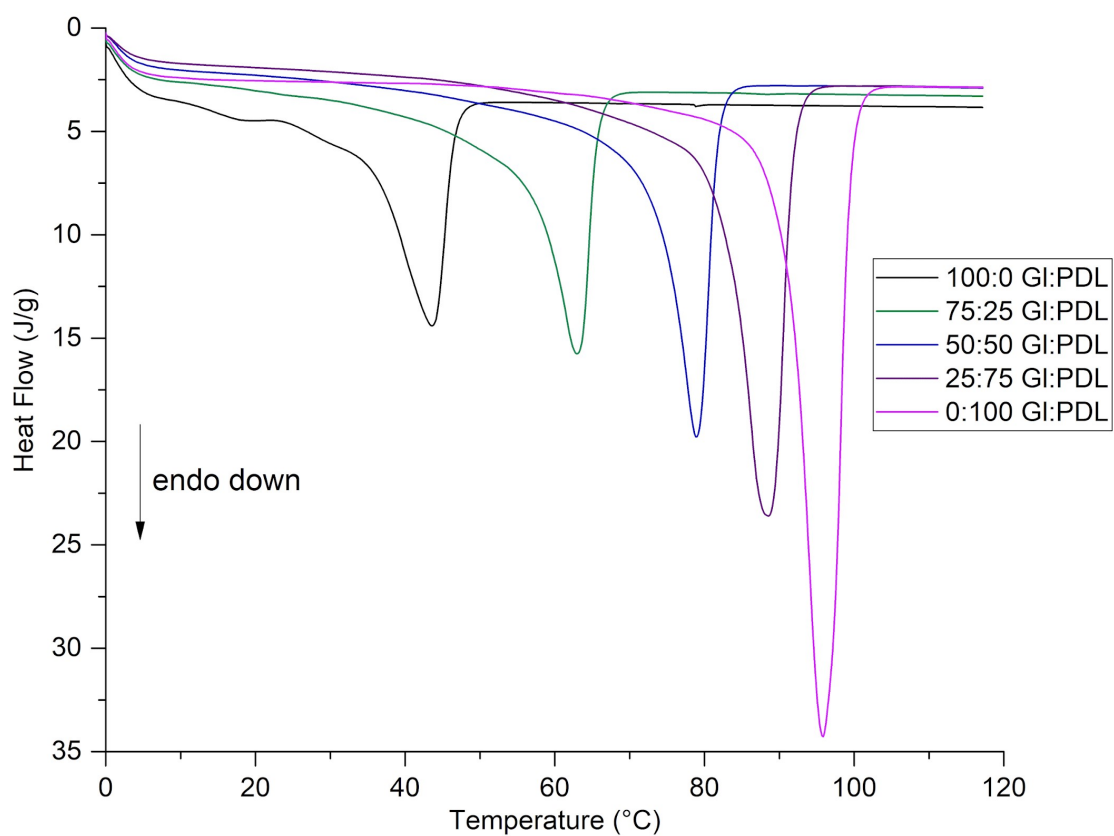


Figure S3. Thermograms of the second heating run of PGI/PDL copolymer at different monomer ratios

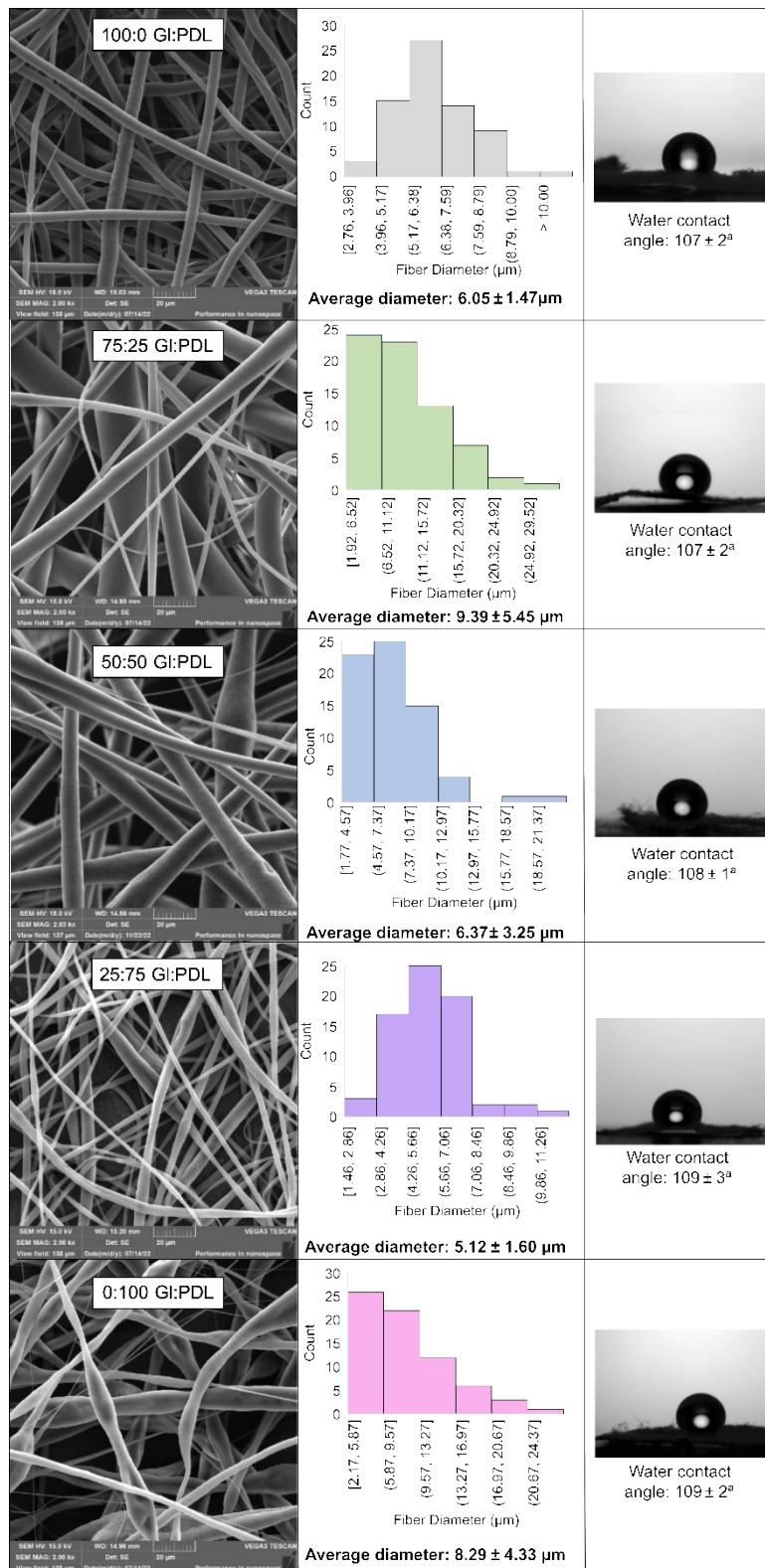


Figure S4. Fiber morphology, diameter distribution, and wettability varying with different monomer ratios. SEM images were taken with a magnification of 2k. Concentration for fiber conformation: 25 wt% for samples 1, 2 and 3; 15 wt% for samples 4 and 5. a-c: Different letters indicate a statistically significant difference between the samples (Tuckey, $p < 0.05$)

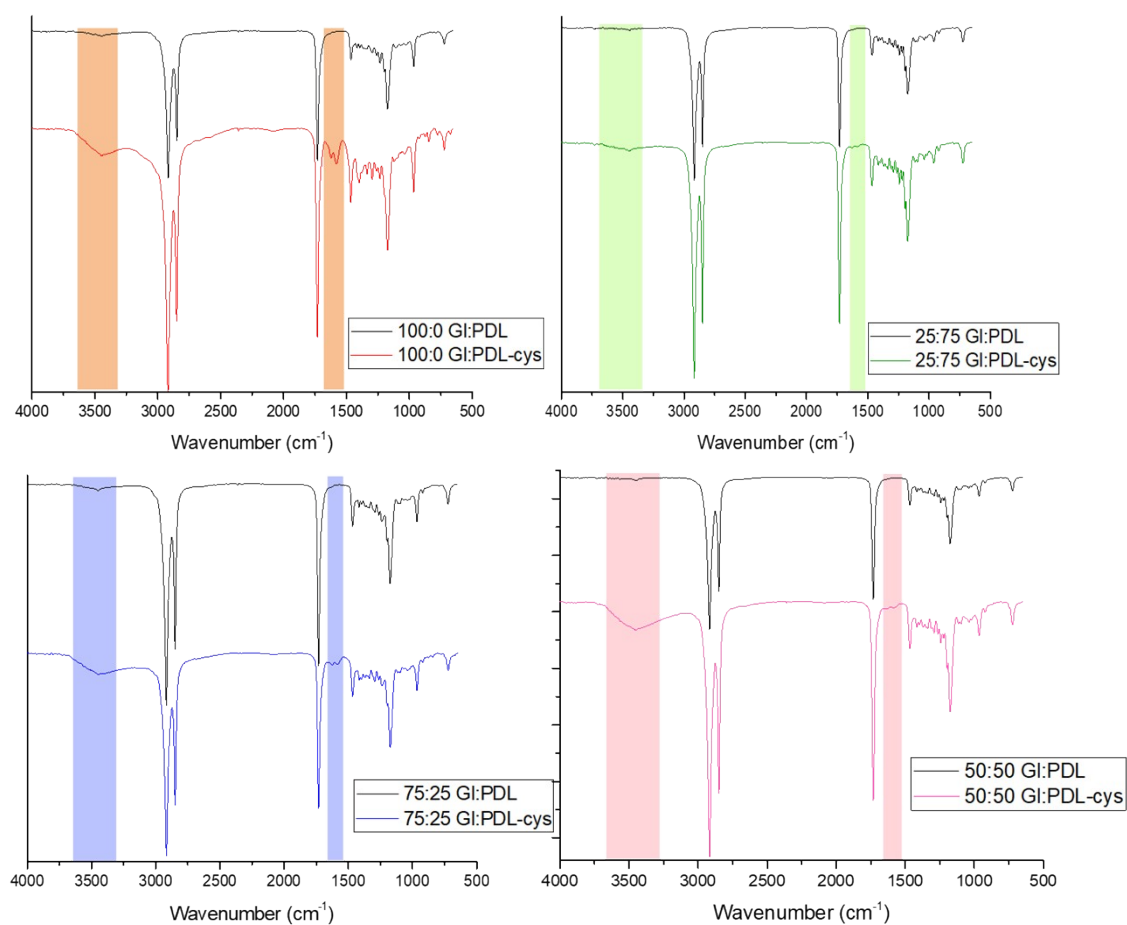


Figure S5. ATR spectrum of PGIPDL copolymer fibers functionalized with cysteine

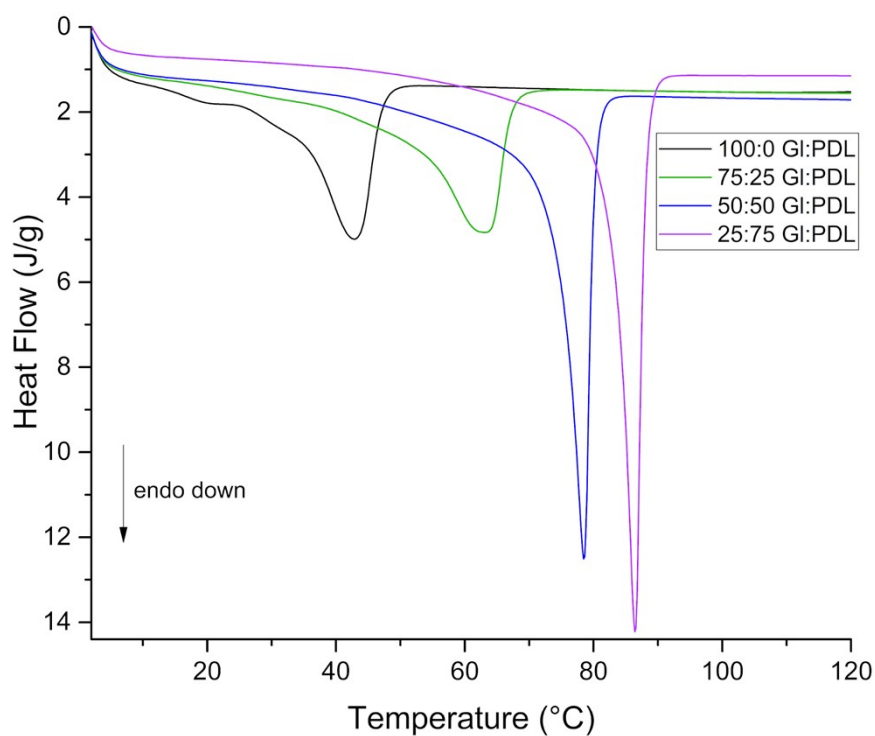


Figure S6. Thermograms of PGIPDL-cysteine scaffolds

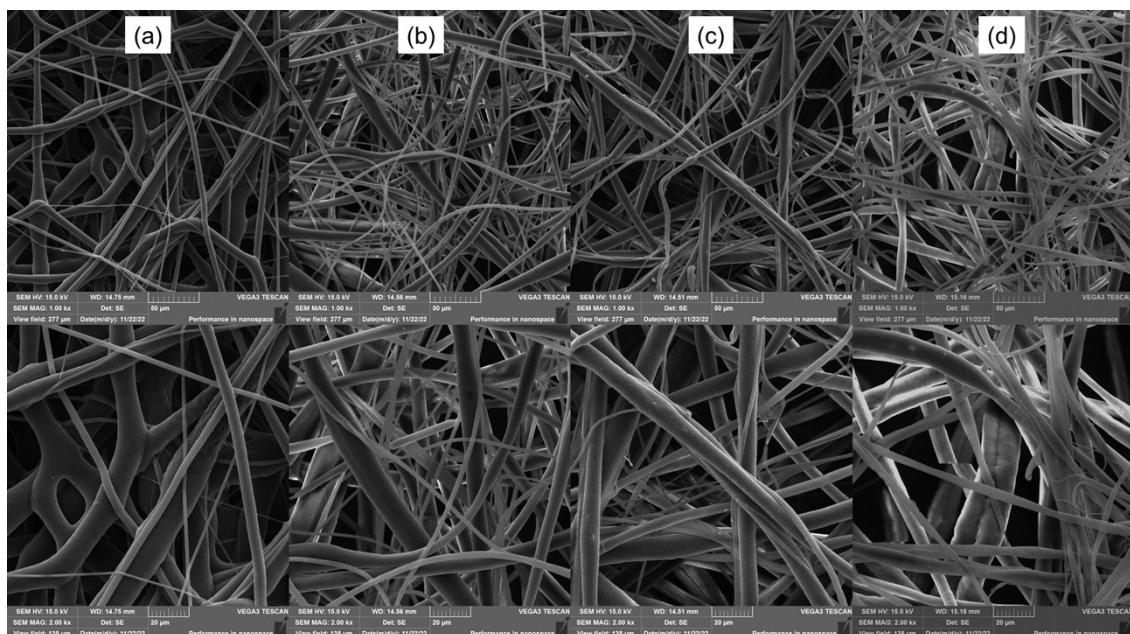


Figure S7. SEM images of electrospun fibers from PGIPDL-cys at Gl:PDL ratios of (a) 100:0, (b) 75:25, (c) 50:50, and (d) 25:75. Vertically, the images have been enlarged from 1000 to 2000 times.

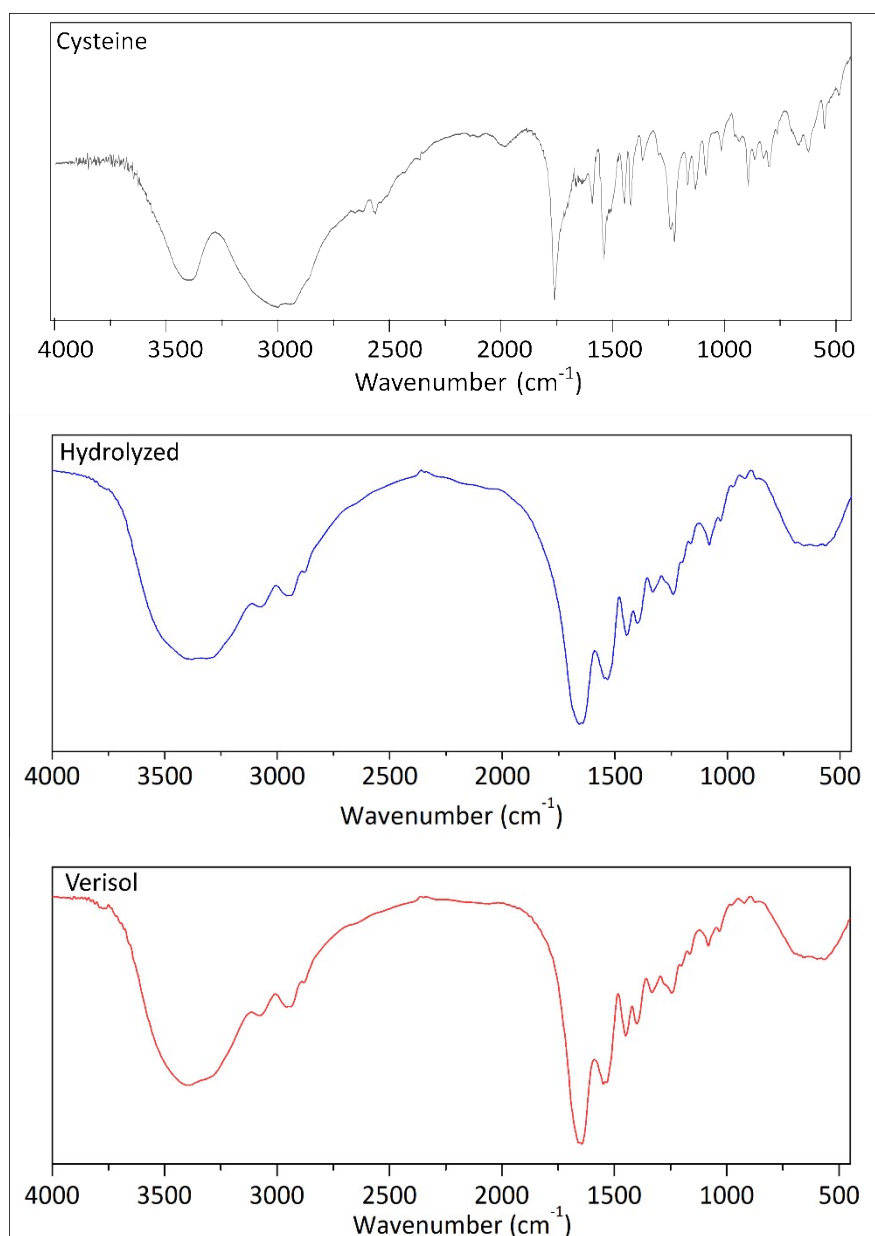


Figure S8. ATR-FTIR spectra of cysteine, hydrolyzed and Verisol[®] collagens.