

Supporting Information

GelMA/Tannic acid Hydrogel Decorated Polypropylene Mesh Facilitating Regeneration of Abdominal Wall Defects

Haonan Huang ^{a,c,d+}, Fuxin Tang ^{a,c,d+}, Wenchang Gan ^{a,c,d+}, Ruibing Li ^{b,c,d}, Zehui Hou ^{a,c,d,*} Taicheng Zhou ^{a,c,d,*}, Ning Ma ^{a,c,d,*}

^a Department of General Surgery (Hernia and Abdominal Wall Surgery), The Sixth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University

^b Department of General Surgery (Colorectal Surgery), The Sixth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University

^c Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Colorectal and Pelvic Floor Diseases, The Sixth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University

^d Biomedical Innovation Center, The Sixth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University
Guangzhou 510655, P. R. China

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⁺These authors contributed equally to this work and share first authorship

Haonan Huang: huanghn27@mail2.sysu.edu.cn

Fuxin Tang: tangfx7@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Wenchang Gan: ganwch3@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Ruibing Li: lirb6@mail2.sysu.edu.cn

*Correspondence: Zehui Hou: houzh@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Taicheng Zhou, zhoutch3@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Ning Ma, maning9@mail.sysu.edu.cn

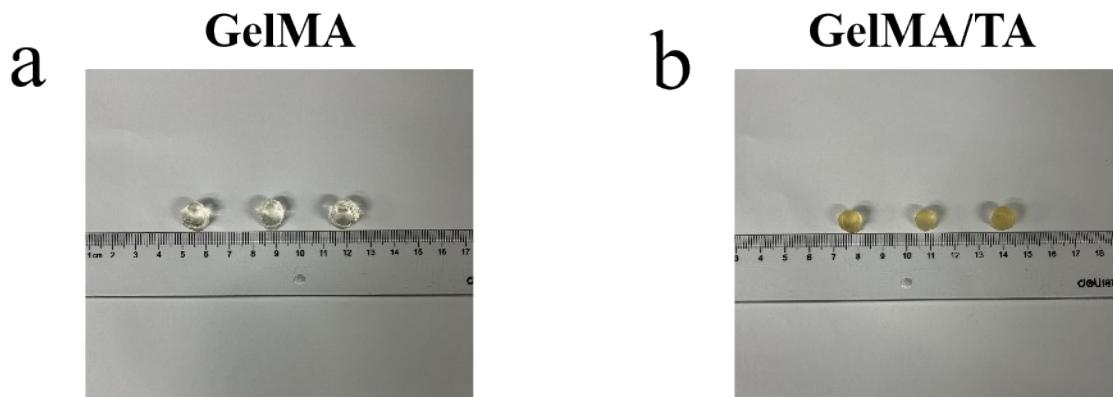


Figure S1. The representative morphological changes from pristine GelMA hydrogels (a) to GelMA/TA (b) after a 24 h incubation in 30%TA solution.

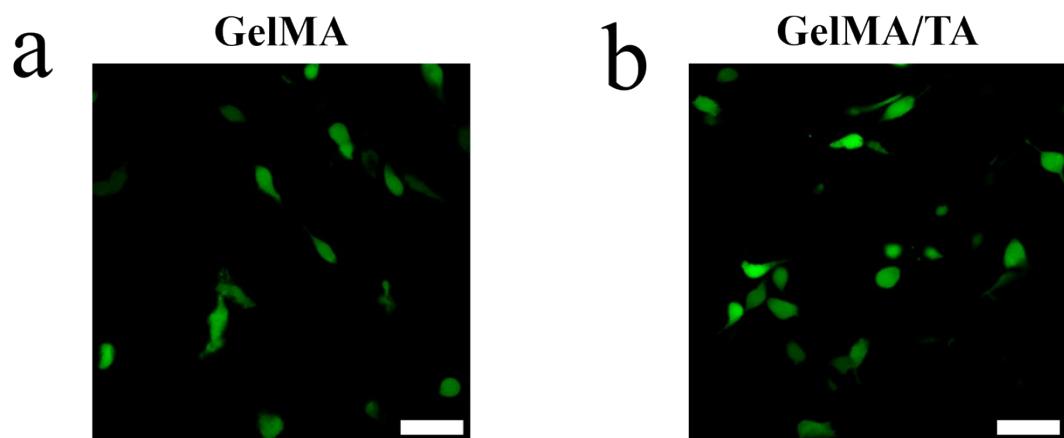


Figure S2. Cell-adhesion behaviors of hydrogel mesh. Fluorescence images of L929 fibroblasts cultured on PPM/GelMA surface (a) and PPM/GelMA/TA surface (b) for 48 h. Scale bars: 50 μ m.

Table S1. The primers used for the RT-PCR amplification

iNOS-F	CCTGCTTGTGCGAAGTGTC
iNOS-R	CCCAAACACCAAGCTCATGC
Arg-1-F	ACATTGGCTTGCGAGACGTA
Arg-1-R	ATCACCTGCCAATCCCCAG
CD206-F	GTGGGGACCTGGCAAGTATCCAC
CD206-R	CACTGGGTTCCATCACTCC
CD86-F	CTTACGGAAGCACCCACGAT
CD86-R	CGGCAGATATGCAGTCCCAT
Actin-F	GGCTGTATTCCCCCTCCATCG
Actin-R	CCAGTTGGTAACAATGCCATGT

Table S2. Clinical adhesion scoring criteria

Criteria ^a	Adhesion extent ^b	Adhesion type	Adhesion tenacity ^c
0	No Adhesion	No Adhesion	No Adhesion
1	0-25% coverage	Dense	Easily fall apart
2	25-50% coverage	Thick	Require traction
3	50-75% coverage	Presence of capillaries	Require sharp dissection
4	75-100% coverage	/	/

^a Clinical adhesion score consists of adhesion extent, adhesion type and adhesion tenacity.

^b The ratio of adhesion area to the total area of implant surface.

^c Force or surgical tools are required to detach the adhered tissues.