## **Supplementary Materials**

# Macro/nano topological modification of silk fibroin mesh with mimicked

## extracellular matrix structure and excellent biocompatibility

#### 1. Preparation of regenerated silk fibroin

Silkworm cocoons were degummed in a 0.5 % Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution at 90 °C for 1 h each time, through three consecutive treatments. The acquired fibers were rinsed four times with warm water and exsiccated at 60 °C overnight. The dried fibers after degumming were dissolved in a 9.3 mol/L LiBr solution at 45 °C. After 72 h of dialysis, the porous spongy regenerated fibroin (SF) was obtained by freeze-drying.

### 2. ROS scavenging test

Each sample(10 mm×10 mm) was immersed in 2 ml of DPPH(0.04 w/v) solution in centrifuge tubes. After incubating at 37 °C for 30 min, 1 h, and 24 h., a microplate reader (Multiskan Sky, Thermo Scientific) was used to read intensities at 517 nm. The scavenging rate of samples against DPPH radicals was calculated using the following formula:

clearance rate (%)= $[1-(A_i-A_j)Ac] \times 100$ 

Where Ac is the absorbance value of 0.04 mg/mL DPPH working solution;  $A_i$  is the absorbance value of different samples.  $A_i$  is the absorbance value measured for the original sample.

Mesh code	Thickness (mm)	Density (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Pore size (µm)	Porosity (%)
SM1	$0.15 \pm 0.05$	$38.6 \pm 0.3$	$100 \pm 5$	$17.9 \pm 1.6$
SM2	$0.13 \pm 0.02$	$46.0 \pm 0.1$	$200\pm5$	34.5±1.6
SM3	$0.24 \pm 0.03$	$43.3 \pm 0.2$	$500\pm5$	$46.2 \pm 2.6$

Table S1. The physical properties of three different SM

Table S2. The phys	ical properties of	three different SFM
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Mesh code	Thickness (mm)	Density (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Pore size (µm)	Porosity (%)
SFM1	0.14±0.03	28.7±0.1	105±2	31.1±0.6
SFM2	0.13±0.03	37.2±0.4	211±6	44.2±2.2
SFM3	0.21±0.04	38.4±0.2	531±11	52.0±1.1



Fig. S1. The composition percentage of elements C, N and O in the xps spectrum.



Fig. S2. High-resolution XPS spectra of C1s and N1s in different meshes.



Fig. S3. Photos of SFM@PDA-RSF under unfold, bend and crimp.



Fig. S4. Retained mass ratio of degraded meshes.



Fig. S5. Fluorescence images of NIH/3T3 embryo live/dead staining blank control group.