

Supporting Information (SI)

Engineering dual-action nitric oxide and propolis releasing polymeric matrix for extended antimicrobial efficacy

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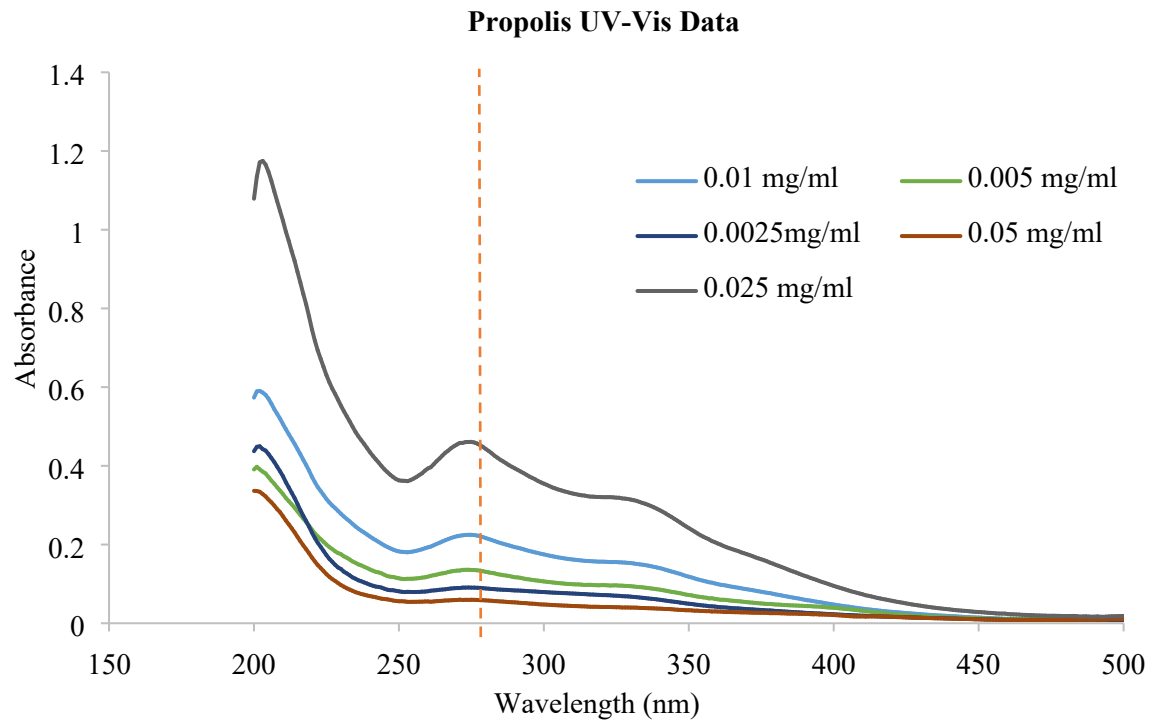


Figure S1: UV-vis spectrum for different concentrations of propolis with propolis peak at 275 nm highlighted by orange dashed line.

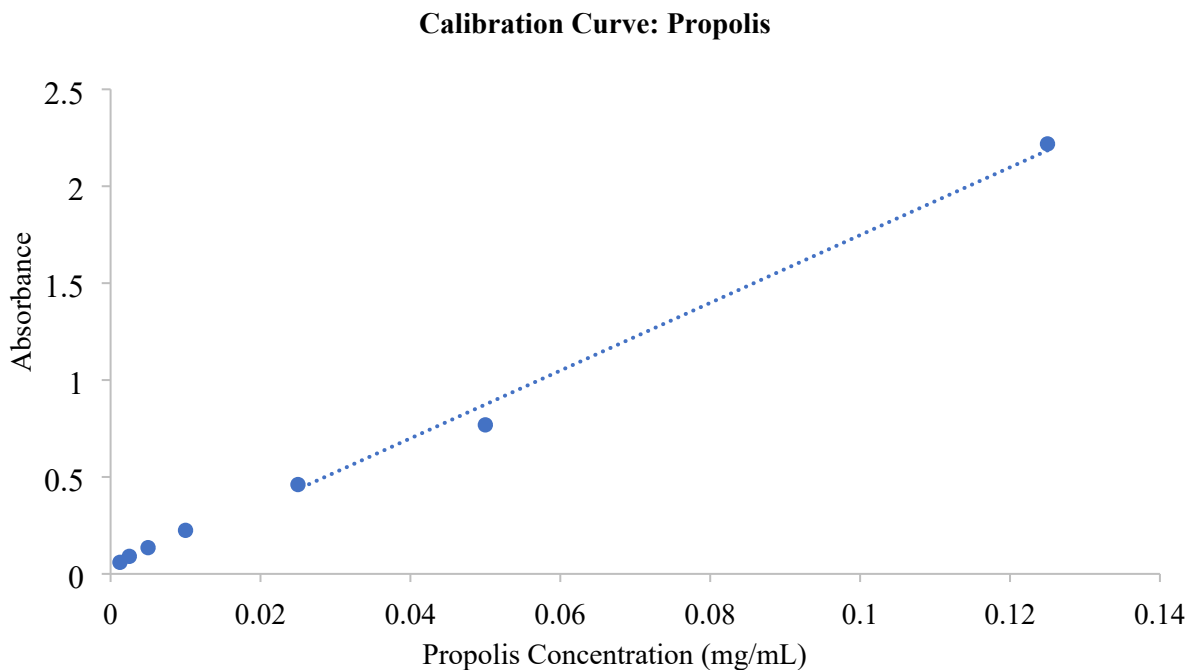


Figure S2: Calibration curve for propolis leaching at 275nm.

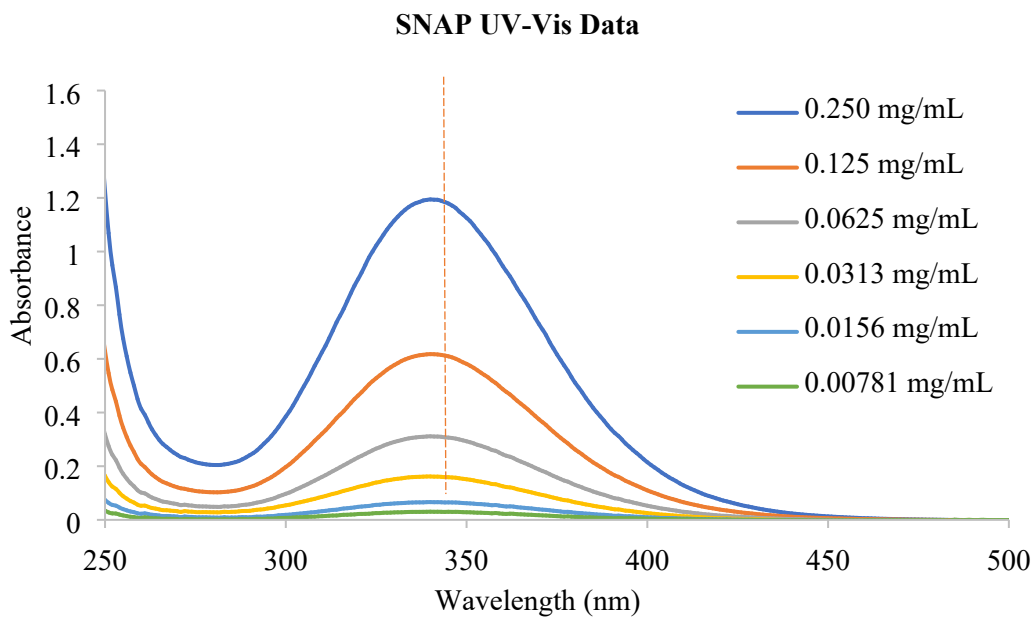


Figure S3: UV-vis spectrum for different concentrations of SNAP with SNAP peak at 340 nm highlighted by orange dashed line.

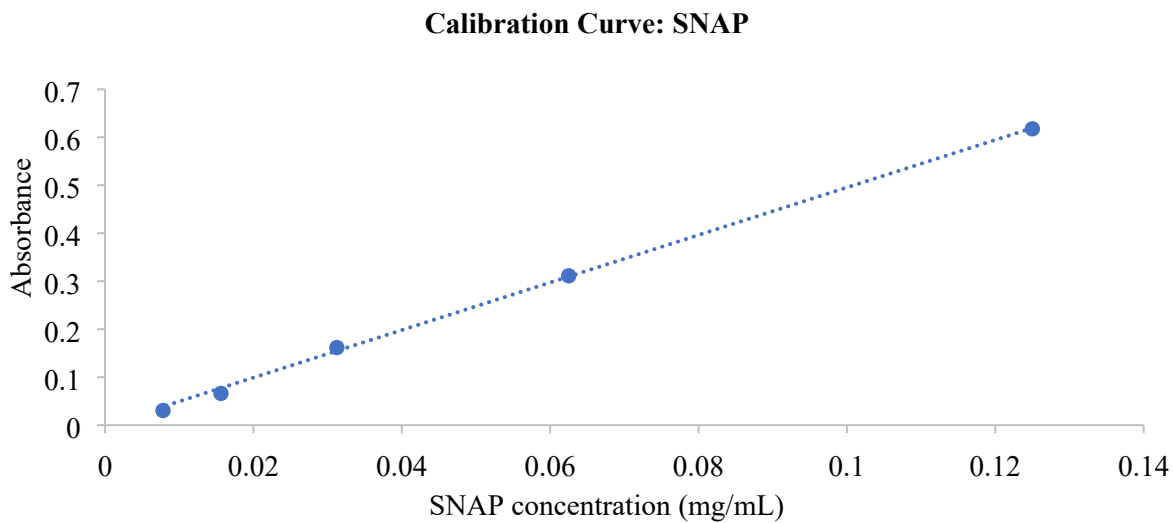


Figure S4: Calibration curve for SNAP leaching at 340 nm.

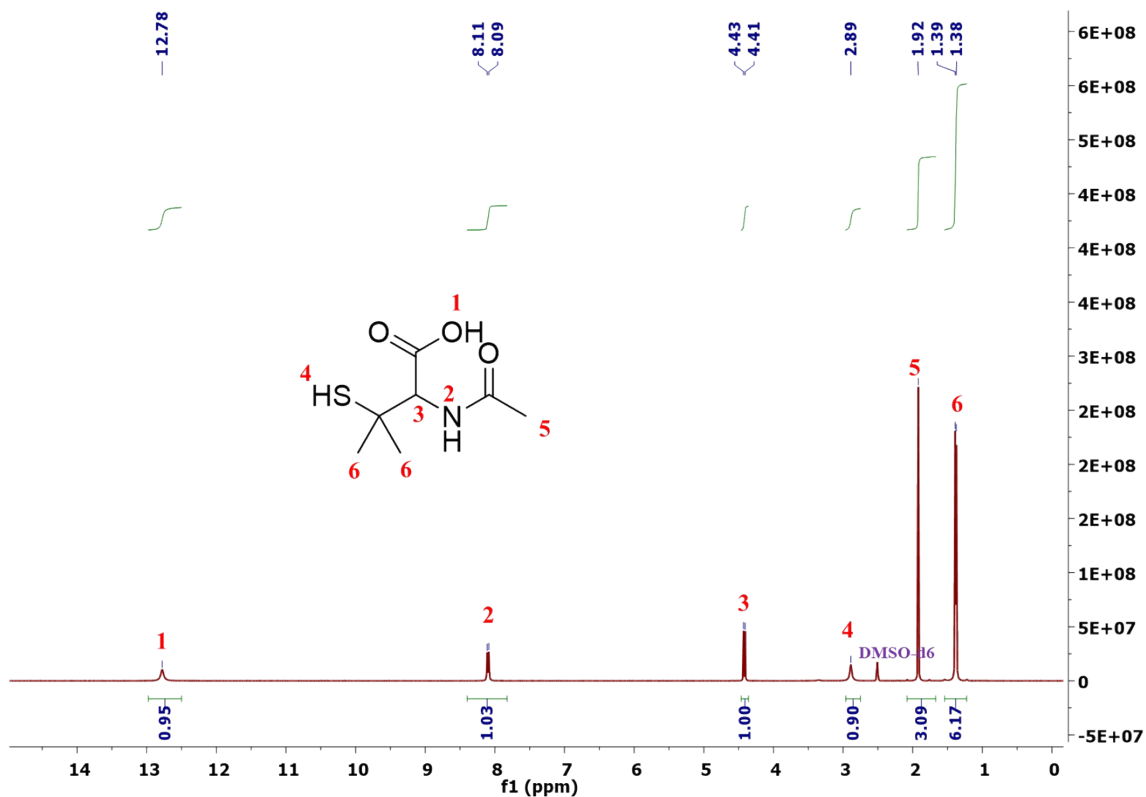


Figure S5: ¹H NMR spectrum of NAP in DMSO-d₆.

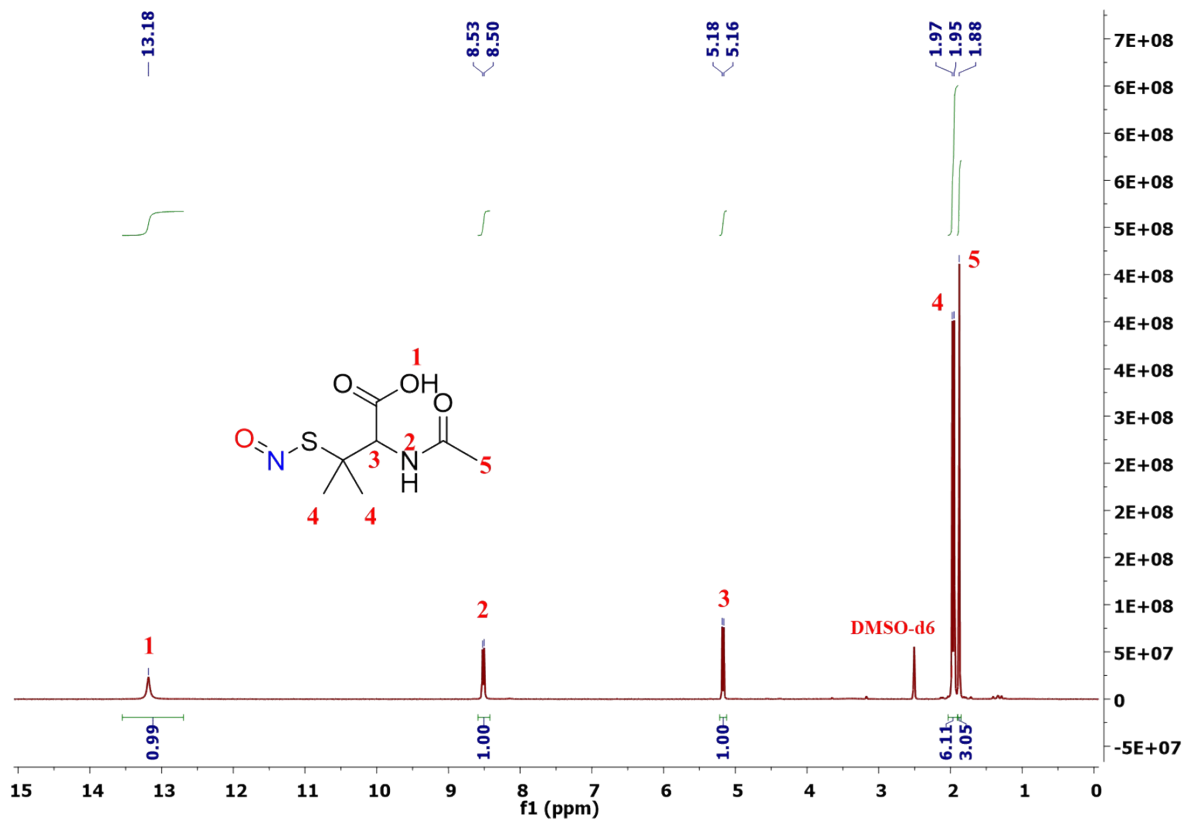


Figure S6: ^1H NMR spectrum of SNAP in DMSO- d_6 .

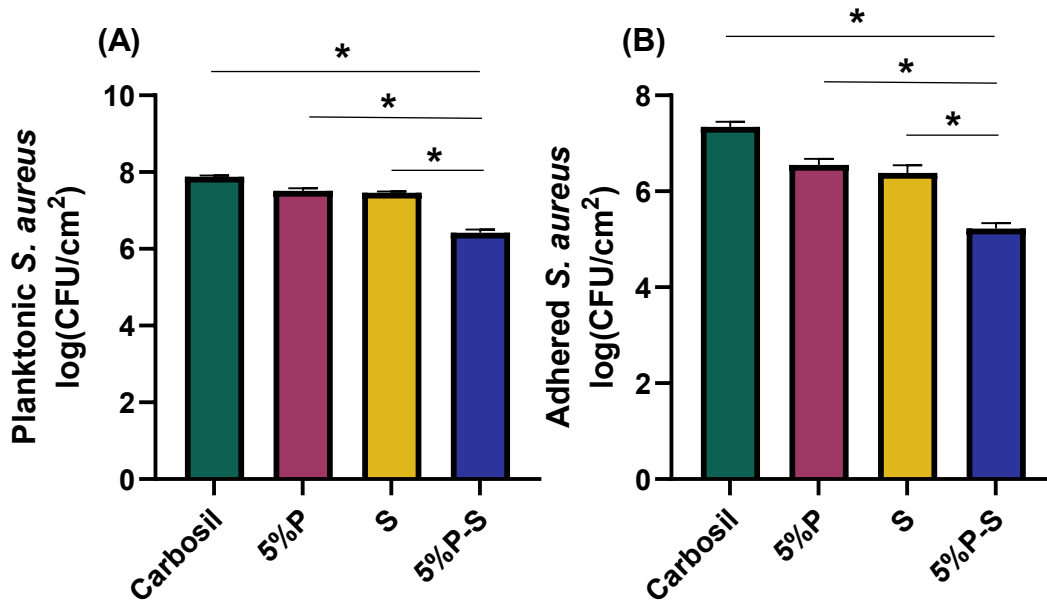


Figure S7: Reduction in viability of (A) planktonic and (B) adhered *S. aureus* with 5%P-S samples after incubation in physiological conditions for 7 d. *represents $p \leq 0.05$. All data are represented as mean \pm SD ($n \geq 4$).

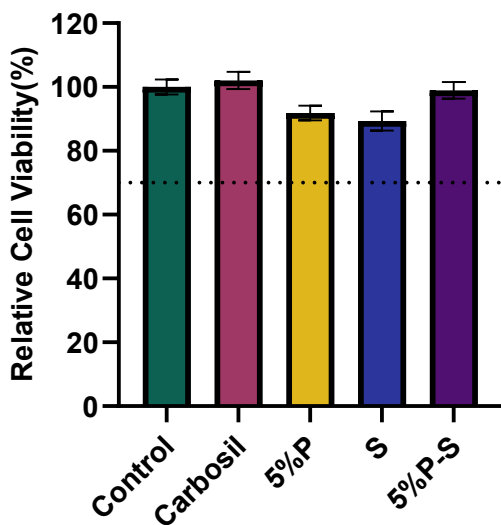


Figure S8: Cytocompatibility of the fabricated films as evaluated against 3T3 mouse fibroblast cells through an indirect-contact MTT assay. All data are represented as mean \pm SD ($n \geq 4$).

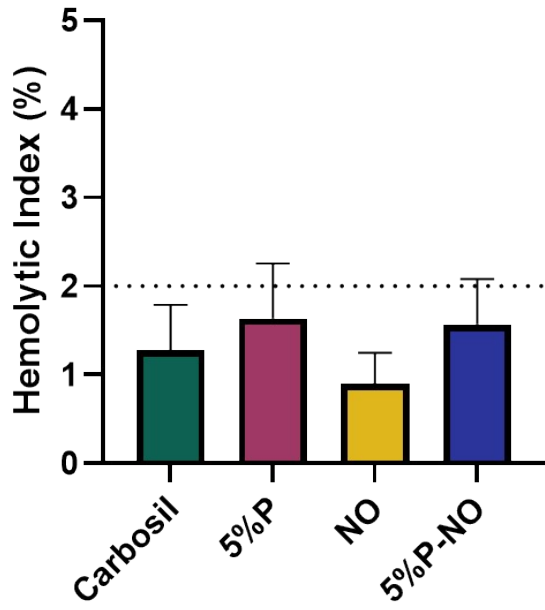


Figure S9: Percentage hemolysis observed with different sample types when tested against porcine blood.