

Supplementary Material

Microstructure and Biological Properties of Electrospun In-situ Polymerization of Polycaprolactone-Graft-Polyacrylic Acid Nanofibers and Its Composite Nanofiber Dressings

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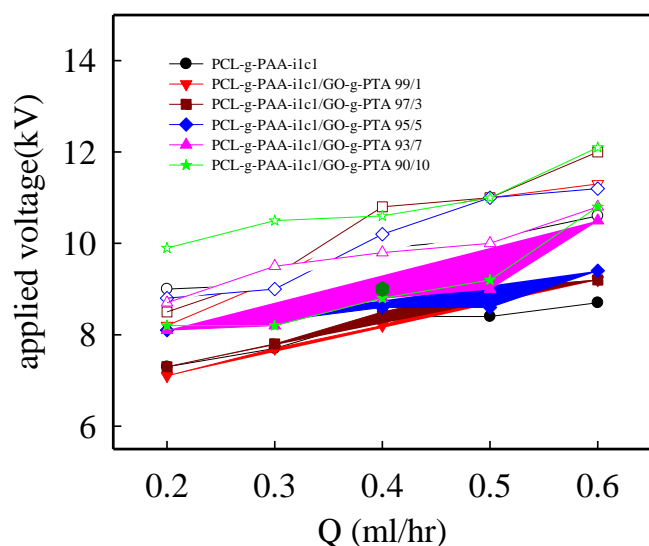
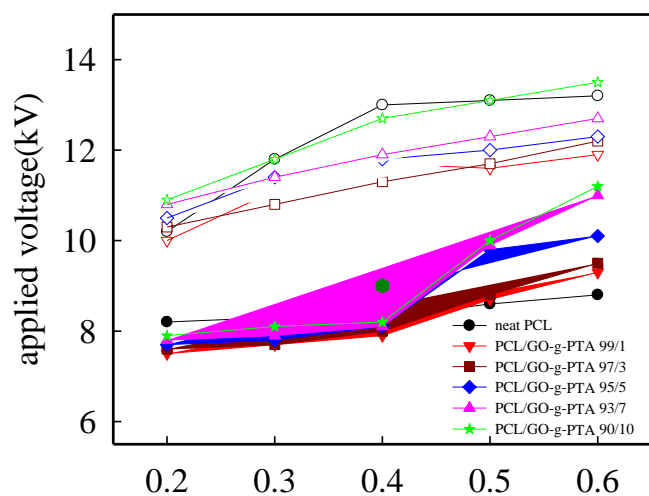
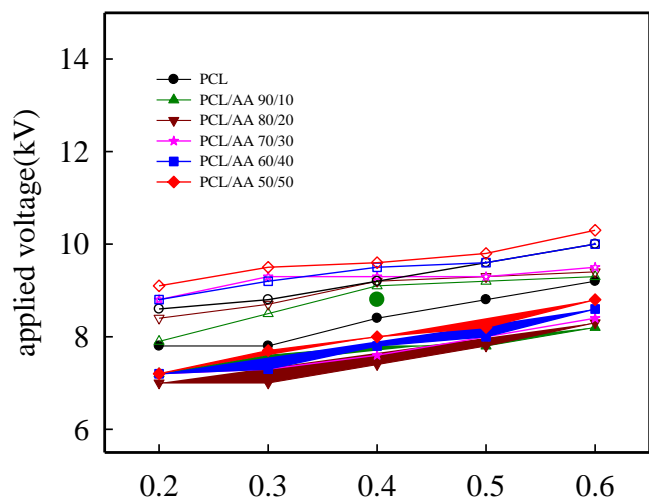


Figure S1. Functional domain for the electrospinning solution of 14 wt% PCL with (a) various AA contents, (b) various GO-*g*-PTA contents, and (c) 20 wt% AA and various GO-*g*-PTA contents. The domains indicated the range of operating electrical fields required for the stable cone-jet mode. (Filled symbols for lower bond applied voltage and open symbols for upper bond applied voltage).

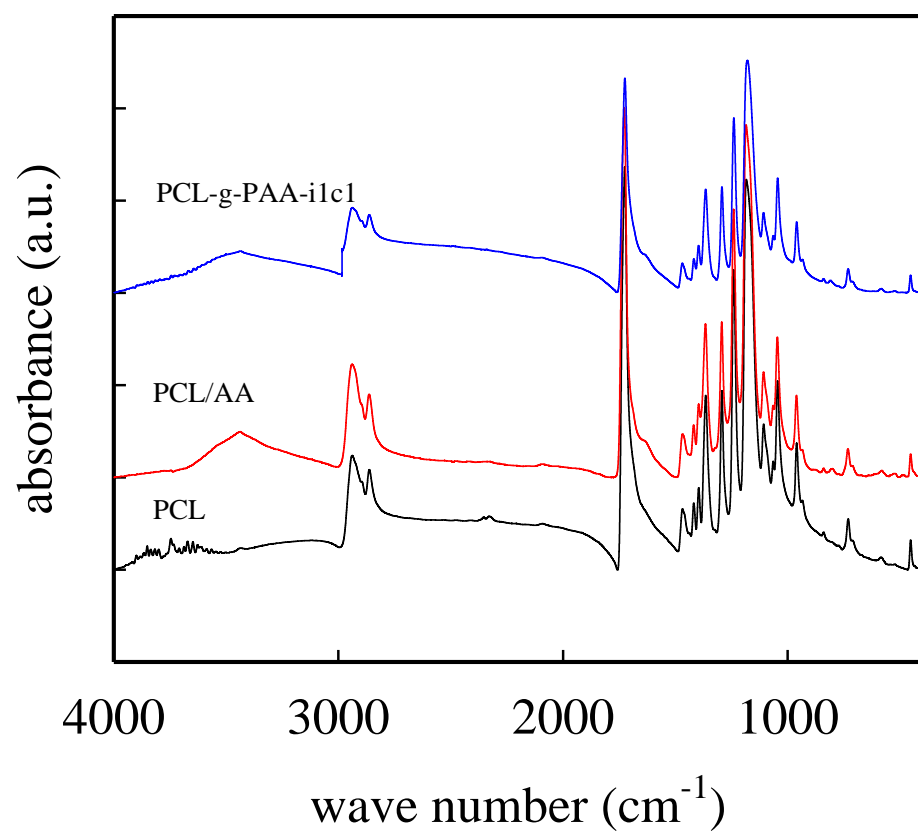


Figure S2. FTIR spectra of the electrospun PCL, PCL/AA 80/20, and PCL-g-PAA-ic1 nanofibers.

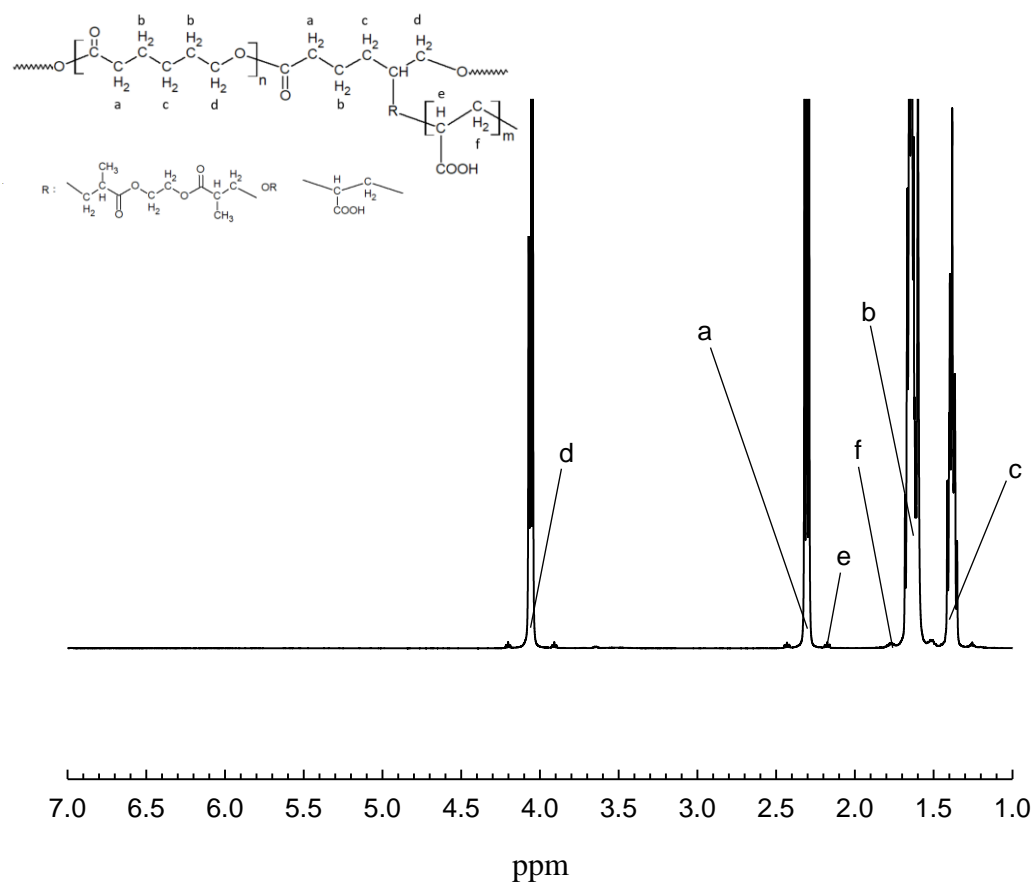


Figure S3. ^1H -NMR spectra of PCL-g-PAA.

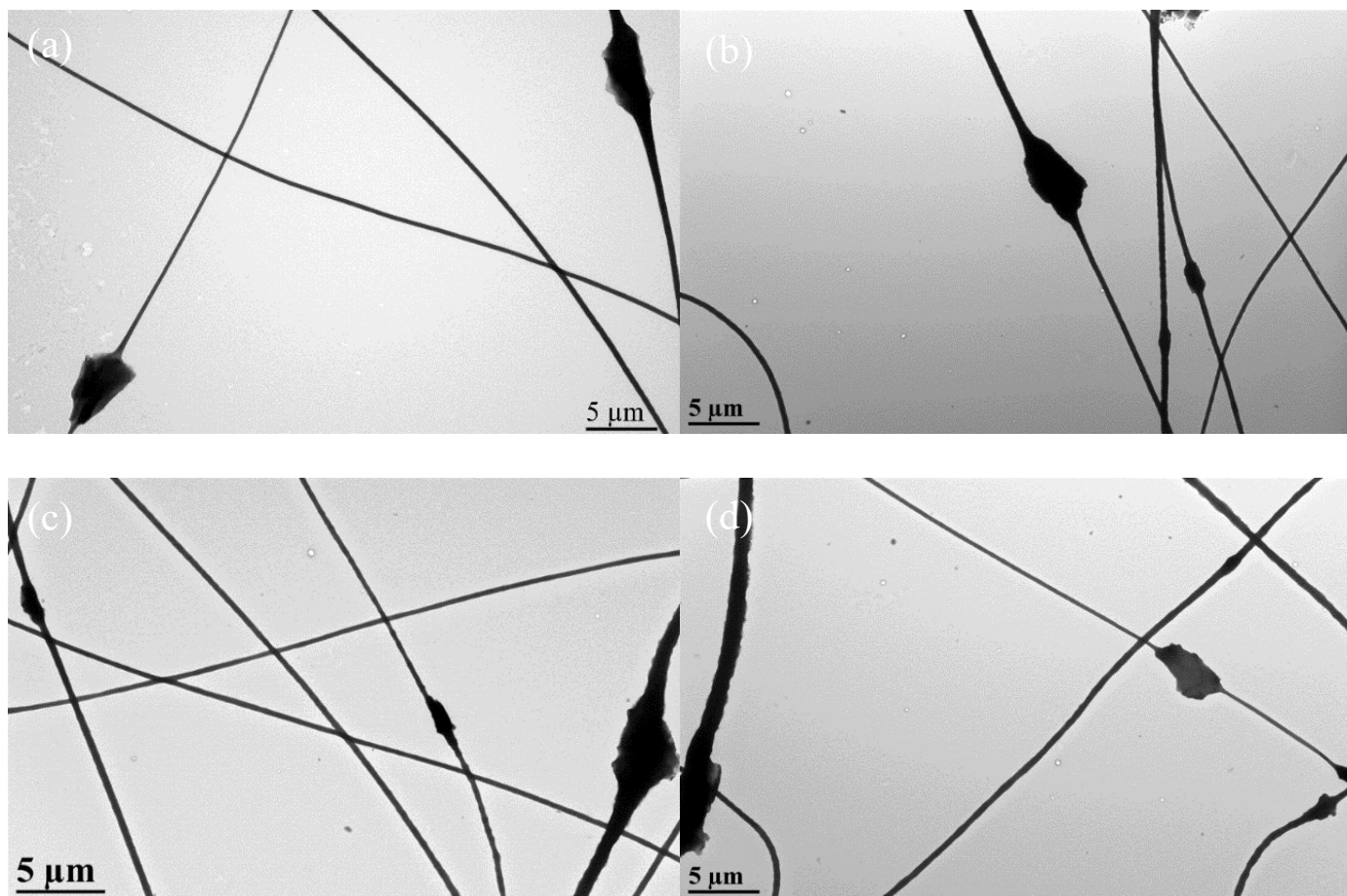


Figure S4. TEM images of electrospun PCL and PCL-g-PAA composite nanofibers filled with various amounts of GO-g-PTA. (a) PCL/GO-g-PTA 95/5, (b) PCL-g-PAA-i1c1/GO-g-PTA 95/5, (c) PCL/GO-g-PTA 90/10, and (d) presented the image of PCL-g-PAA-i1c1/GO-g-PTA 90/10.