

Supplementary Material

# Fabrication of Mechanically Enhanced, Suturable, Fibrous Hydrogel Membranes

Constantinos Voniatis <sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Olivér Závoti <sup>2</sup>, Kenigen Manikion <sup>2</sup>, Balint Budavári <sup>2</sup> and Angela Jedlovszky Hajdu <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Surgery, Transplantation and Gastroenterology, Semmelweis University, 1085 Budapest, Hungary

<sup>2</sup> Laboratory of Nanochemistry, Department of Biophysics and Radiation Biology, Semmelweis University, 1085 Budapest, Hungary

\* Correspondence: voniatis.konstantinos@med.semmelweis-univ.hu

## S1. Materials and Methods

### Chemical cross-linking

Since PVA is water-soluble, it is essential to cross-link the polymer molecules to prepare a water-insoluble, polymer gel system, which could eventually be implantable to the body. For this purpose, glutaraldehyde (GDA) was mixed into the PVA solutions as a cross-linker. An equal volume of 1 M GDA was added to 15 w/w% PVA solutions to achieve different crosslinking densities. Cross-linking density was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cross – linking Density} = \frac{\text{amount of crosslinks (mol)}}{\text{total polymer mass (mol)}}$$

For example, 4 grams of 15 w/w% PVA solution contain 0.6 grams PVA, which equals to  $1,36 \times 10^{-2}$  mol (calculated by the monomeric weight of PVA, 44 g/mol). Thus,  $4 \text{ g} \times 0.15 = 0.6 \text{ g}$  then  $(0.6 \text{ g}) / (44 \text{ g/mol}) \approx 0.0136 \text{ mol}$

In order to cross-link every 25th PVA molecule in the polymer chain:  $(0.013 \text{ mol}) / 25 = 5.44 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$  and  $5.44 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$  PVA should be in bond.

Since one molecule GDA can bind two PVA monomer molecules:  $(5.44 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}) / 2 = 2.72 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

Thus,  $2.72 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$  GDA is needed.

**Citation:** Voniatis, C.; Závoti, O.; Manikion, K.; Budavári, B.; Hajdu, A.J. Fabrication of Mechanically Enhanced, Suturable, Fibrous Hydrogel Membranes. *Membranes* **2023**, *13*, 116. <https://doi.org/10.3390/membranes13010116>

Academic Editor: Rafael Torres-Mendieta

Received: 1 December 2022

Revised: 9 January 2023

Accepted: 10 January 2023

Published: 16 January 2023



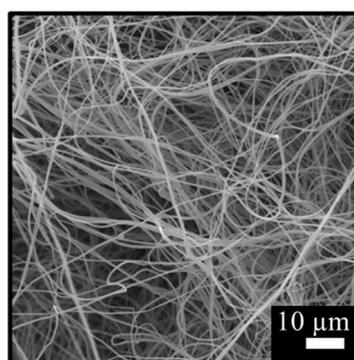
**Copyright:** © 2023 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

### Post-electrospinning modifications

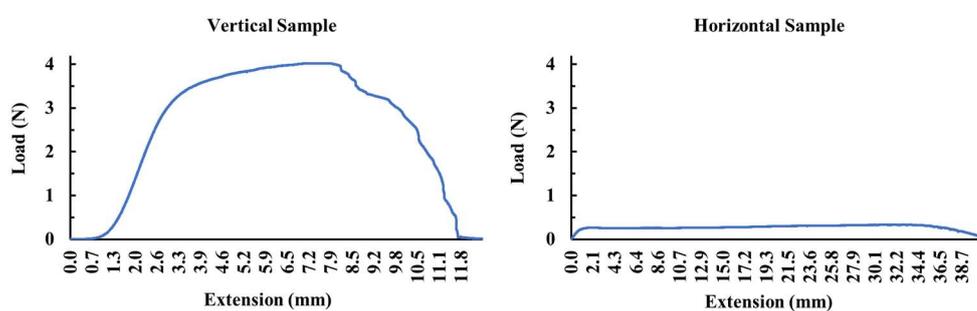


Supplementary Figure S1. Membranes directly after extraction from collector.

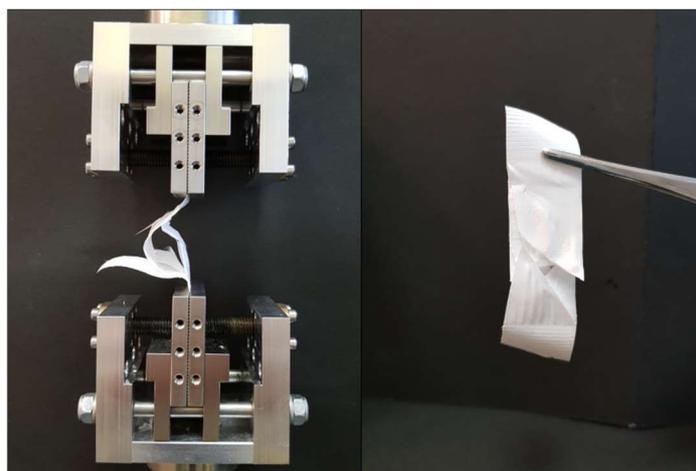
## S2. Results



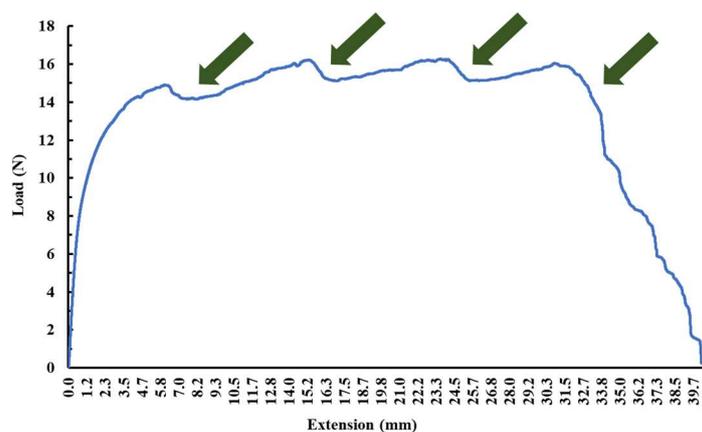
Supplementary Figure S2. Scanning electron microscopy of membranes fabricated with the static immobile flat collector.



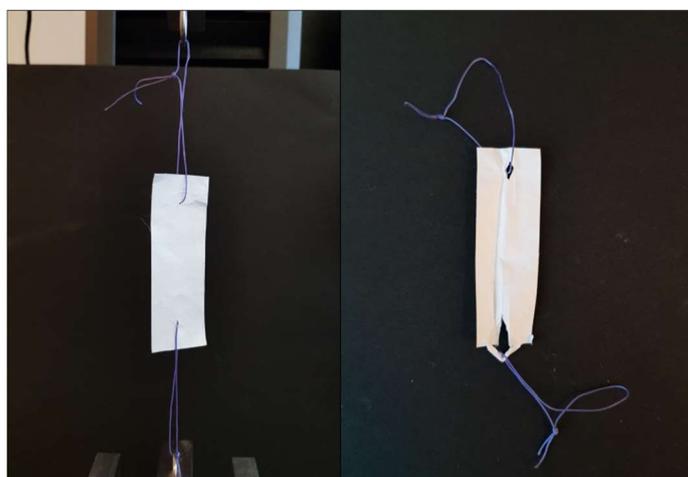
Supplementary Figure S3. A representative vertical (left) and horizontal (b) stress-strain curves of the monolayer PVA membrane.



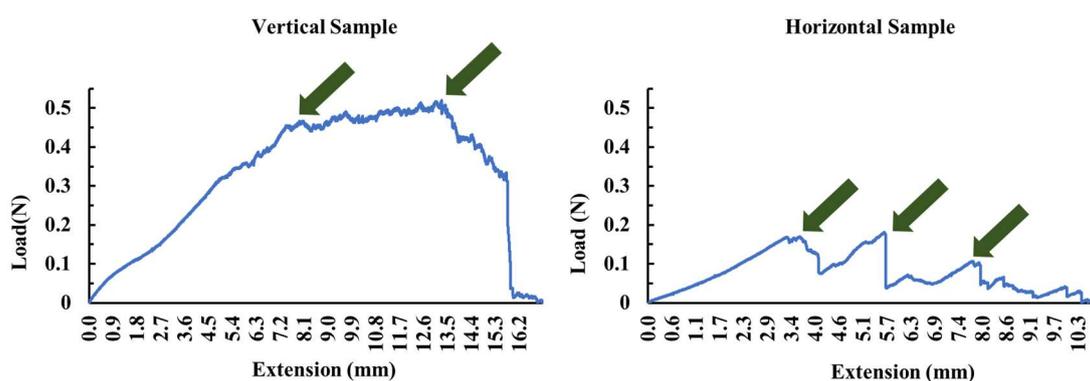
Supplementary Figure S4. Multi-layer membrane during mechanical assessment.



Supplementary Figure S5. A representative stress-strain curves of a multi-layer “C Arrangement” PVA membrane vertical sample (Green arrows: layer tearing).



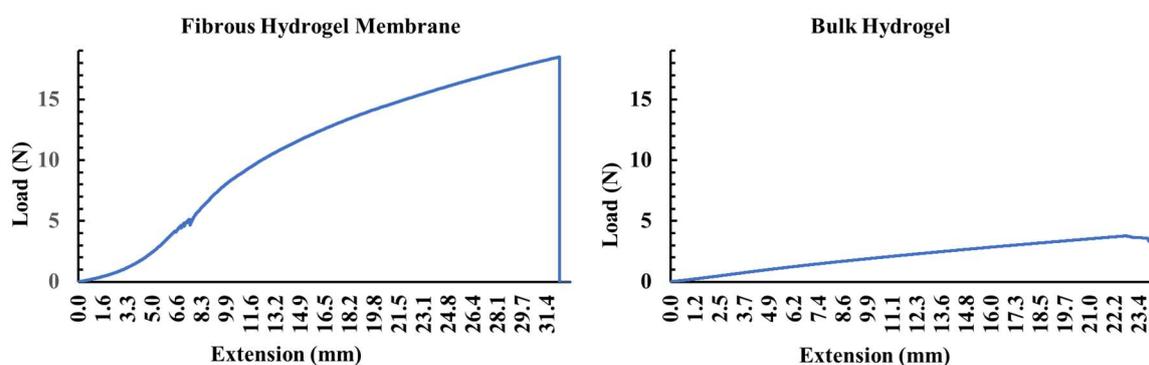
Supplementary Figure S6. Sutured Multi-layer membrane during mechanical assessment.



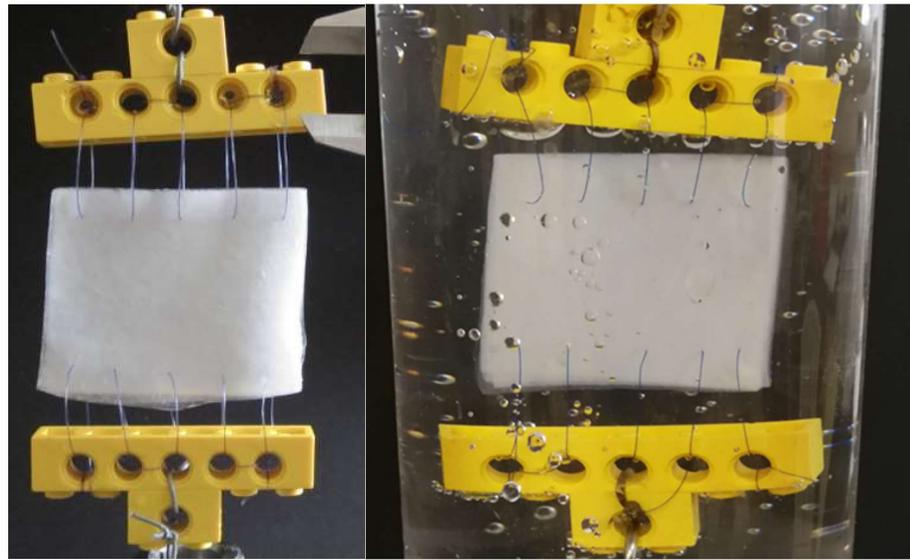
**Supplementary Figure S7.** A representative vertical (left) and horizontal (b) stress-strain curves of the sutured “C Arrangement” multi-layer PVA membranes (Green arrows: layer tearing).



**Supplementary Figure S8.** Hydrogel PVA membrane mechanical assessment.



**Supplementary Figure S9.** Stress-strain curves of an electrospun membrane (vertical sample) and a bulk hydrogel.

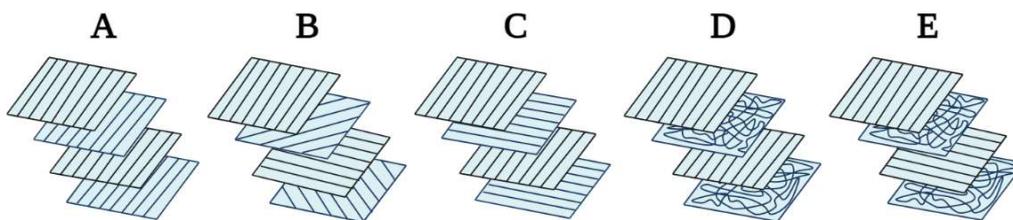


Supplementary Figure S10. Suturability of electropsun PVA membranes.

**Statistical Analysis**

Supplementary Table S1: Explanation of the significance levels calculated using unpaired t-test analysis.

Interpretation of significance levels		
significant	$p < 0.0001$	
	$p < 0.0005$	
	$p < 0.001$	
	$p < 0.005$	
	$p < 0.05$	
not significant	$p > 0.05$	



Supplementary Table S2: Analysis of the multilayered vertical samples.

Multilayered vertical samples					
	A	B	C	D	E
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					

**Supplementary Table S3:** Analysis of the multilayered horizontal samples.

Multilayered horizontal samples					
	A	B	C	D	E
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					

**Supplementary Table S4:** Analysis of the multilayered, sutured vertical samples.

Multilayered, sutured vertical samples					
	A	B	C	D	E
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					

**Supplementary Table S5:** Analysis of the multilayered, sutured horizontal samples.

Multilayered, sutured horizontal samples					
	A	B	C	D	E
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					