

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Building a degradable scaffold with 3D printing using Masquelet technique to promote osteoblast differentiation and angiogenesis in chronic tibial osteomyelitis with bone defects

Supplementary File
Table S1. Primer sequences (rat) for RT-qPCR experiment

Gene	Sequence (5'-3')
<i>Osterix (Sp7)</i>	F: ATTGCCAGTAATCTTCGTGCC
	R: TAGTGAGCTTCTTCCTGGGGA
<i>Ang</i>	F: AATGGCTTGCCTGTCCACTT
	R: TCTAGCCCCTGACAATGGATG
<i>Pecam1</i>	F: CAGCCATTACGACTCCAGA
	R: GAGCCTTCCGTTCTCTTGGT
<i>Vcam1</i>	F: CTTTCACGTGGGGCACAAAG
	R: GCAAGTCAGGAGCATGGAGT
<i>Alpl</i>	F: CTCCTTAGGGCCACCGCT
	R: AGCCGTTAATTGACGTTCCG
<i>Opn (Spp1)</i>	F: ATCTCACCATTCCGGATGAGTCT
	R: TGTAGGGACGATTGGAGTGAAA
<i>Runx2</i>	F: CACAAGTGCGGTGCAAACCTT
	R: AAGAGGCTGTTTGACGCCAT
<i>Ocn (Bglap)</i>	F: TTTCTGCTCACTCTGCTGAC
	R: ACAAGCAGGGTTAAGCTCAC
<i>Gapdh</i>	F: TGTCTAGAGACAGCCGCATC
	R: AATCCGTTACACCCGACCTT

F: Forward; R: Reverse.

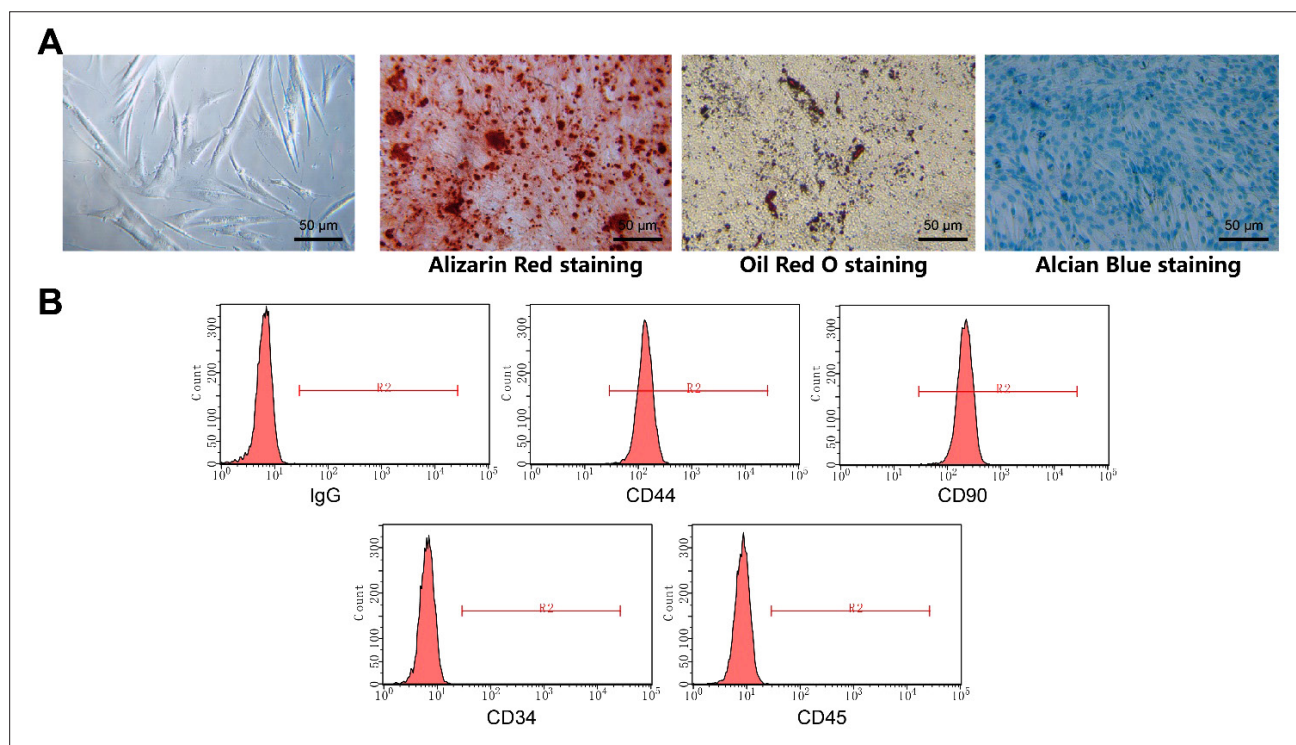


Figure S1. Identification of BMSCs. (A) Observation of the morphology of BMSCs stained with Alizarin red, oil red O, and Alcian blue under an inverted microscope, to examine the osteogenic, adipogenic, and chondrogenic differentiation abilities of BMSCs (scale bar: 100 μm/50 μm). (B) Flow cytometry analysis of BMSCs marker expression.