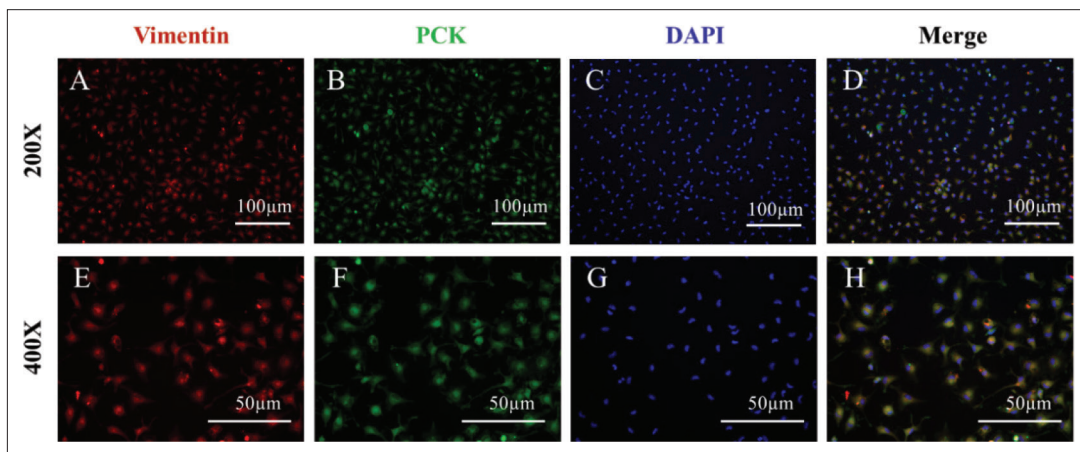


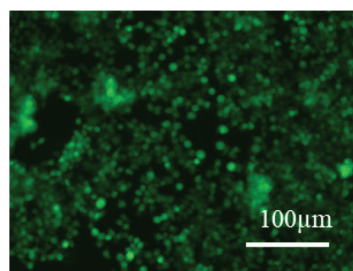
RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Melt electrowriting-printed peritoneal scaffold prevents peritoneal adhesion and facilitates peritoneal repair

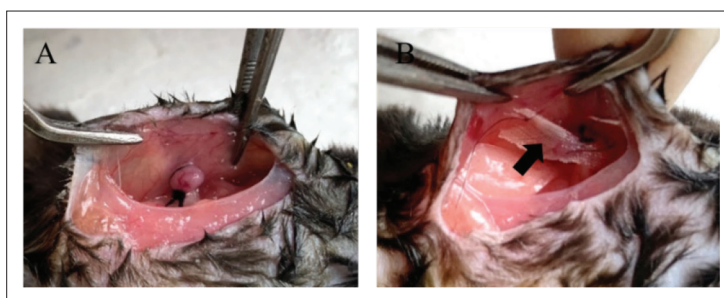
## Supplementary File



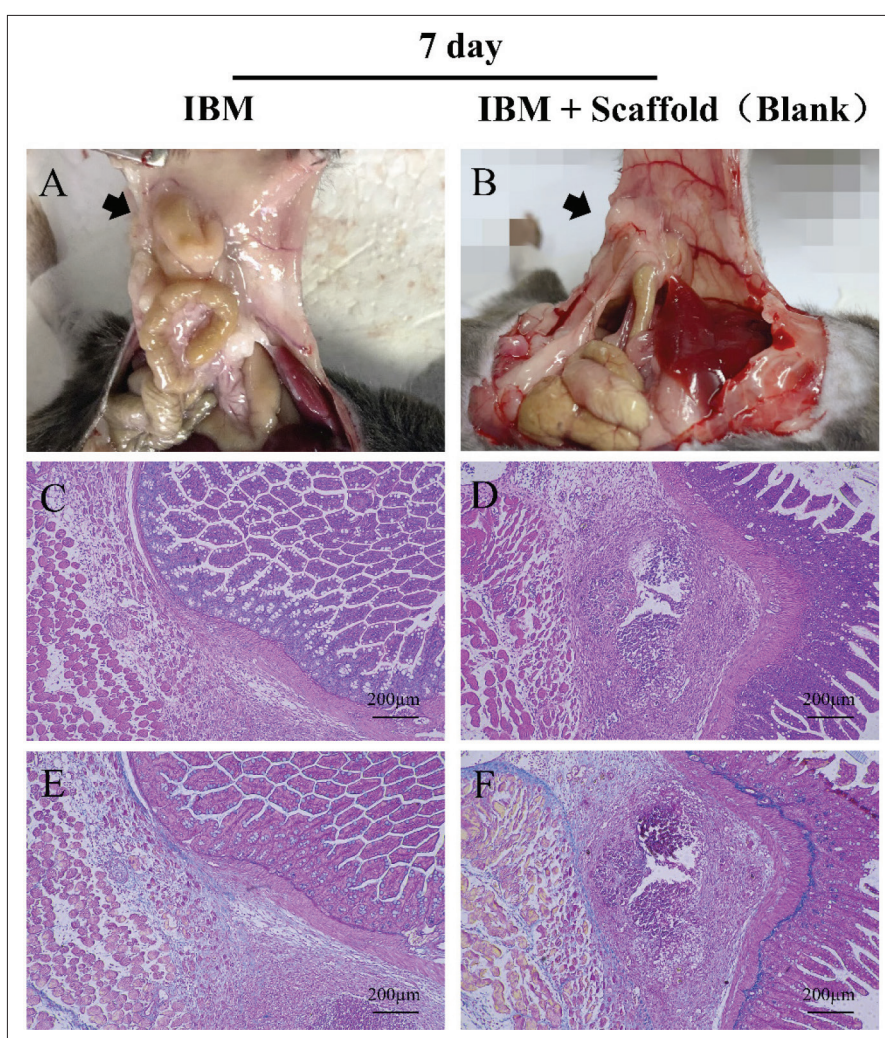
**Figure S1.** (A) Laser scanning confocal images of peritoneal mesothelial cells. (A–D) Cells were stained with DAPI (blue), vimentin (red) and PCK (green). Magnification: 200×; Scale bars: 100 µm. (E–H) Cells were stained with DAPI (blue), vimentin (red) and PCK (green). Magnification: 400×; Scale bars: 50 µm.



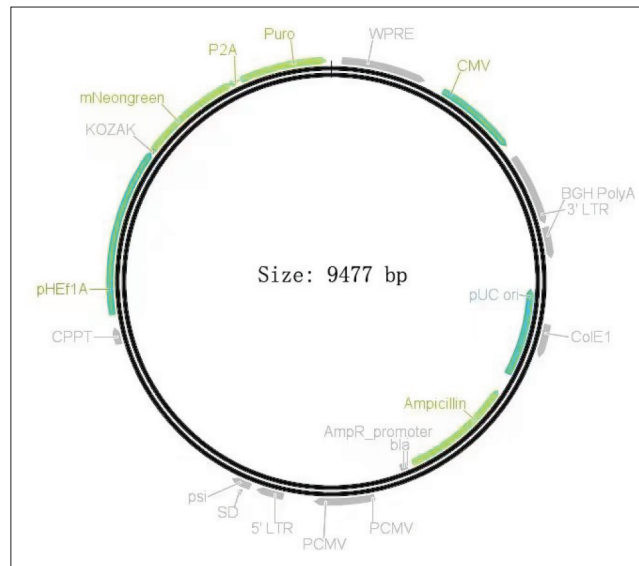
**Figure S2.** Immunofluorescence detection of the cell-tracker green-labeled peritoneal macrophages.



**Figure S3.** (A) Peritoneal adhesions model: one ischemic button was created on one side of the parietal peritoneum in male mice by grasping 5 mm of tissue with a hemostat and ligating the base of the segment with a 4-0 silk suture. (B) The scaffold is secured to the peritoneum using 6-0 nylon sutures (Suzhou Medical Co., Ltd, China) to isolate the button and intestinal tube.



**Figure S4.** Representative photographs of peritoneal adhesions in the group of model and blank groups on day 7 postoperatively. (A) Model: IBM. (B) Blank groups: IBM + scaffold (blank). (C–F) Histological analysis of the lesion sites by HE and Masson staining in the IBM group and scaffold (blank) group on day 7 postoperatively.



**Figure S5.** The structure of the *GFP* gene-contained lentivirus (SyngenTech, Beijing, China).