

RESEARCH ARTICLE

DLP-printed GelMA-PMAA scaffold for bone regeneration through endochondral ossification

Supplementary File

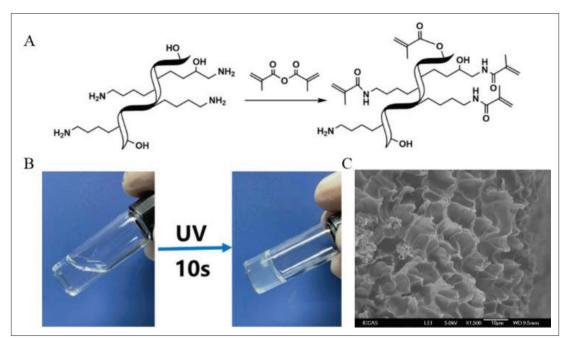


Figure S1. Characterization of GelMA. (A) The reaction diagram of the synthesis of GelMA, which is the basic material for the subsequent 3D printing process. (B) Liquid-to-solid transition after 10-s exposure to UV. (C) Microporous structure of GelMA using SEM.

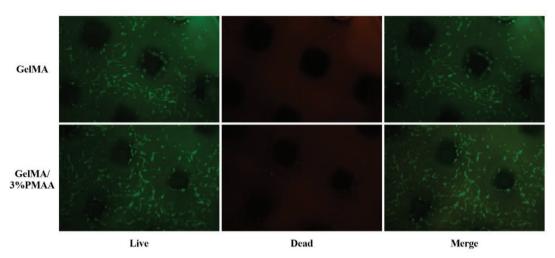


Figure S2. High viability of cells after 24-h inoculation on the scaffold surface.

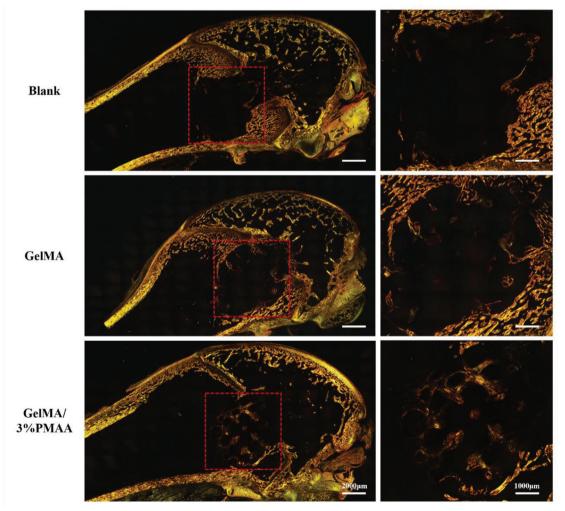


Figure S3. Sirius red staining of the defect site at week 4. More new bone could be observed in the GelMA/3% PMAA scaffold compared to the GelMA scaffold, while the new bone showed a reticular structure similar to that of the scaffold.