

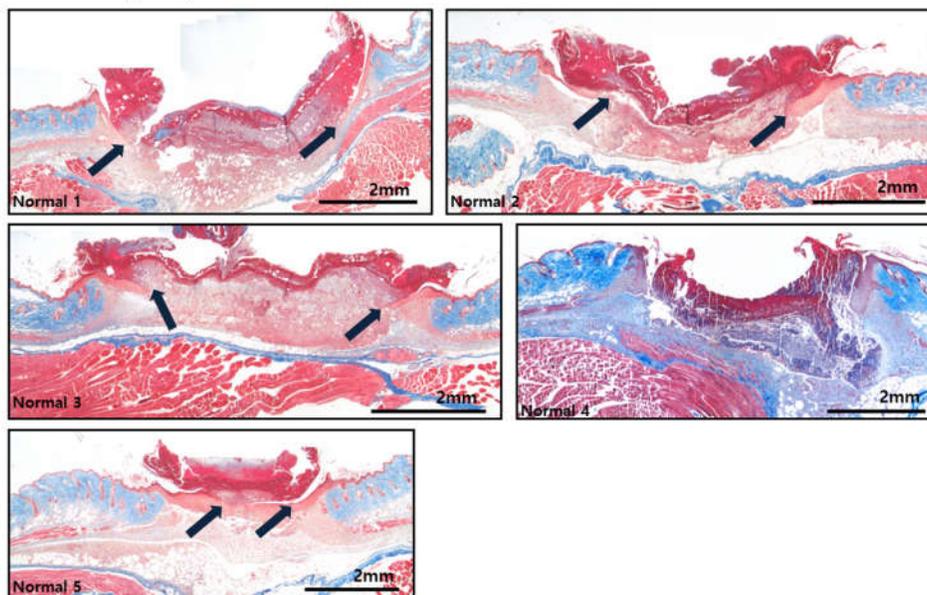
Supplementary Materials: Improved Diabetic Wound Healing by EGF Encapsulation in Gelatin-Alginate Coacervates

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Table S1. Body weights of mice used for cytokine analysis.

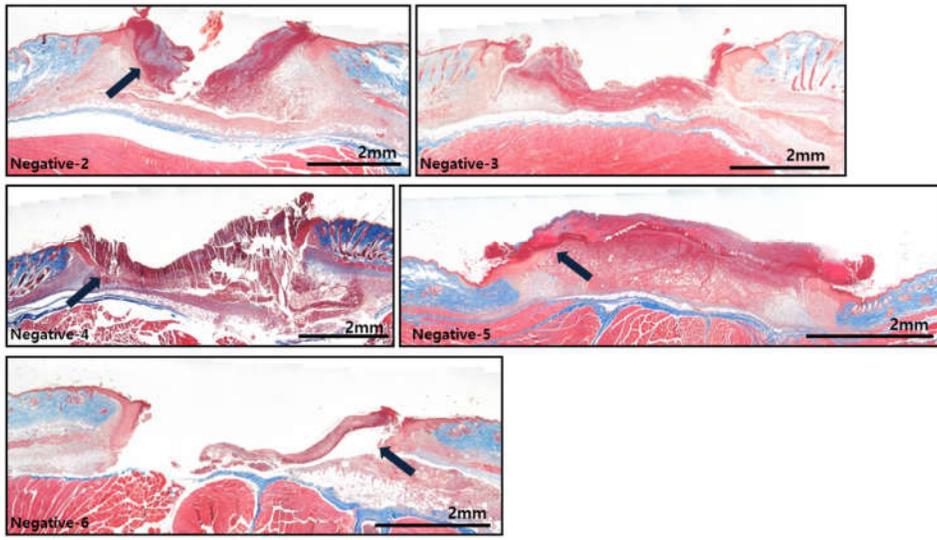
Group	Animal No.	0 day (10/25)	3 day (10/28)
Negative	1	23.61	-
	2	23.24	22.71
	3	23.92	24.12
	4	23.24	23.98
	Mean	23.50	23.60
	SD	0.33	0.78
EGF-PM	1	25.28	25.86
	2	22.48	22.60
	3	24.38	23.73
	4	24.20	24.20
	Mean	24.09	24.10
	SD	1.17	1.35
EGF-Coa	1	21.12	20.69
	2	21.94	21.45
	3	22.63	22.49
	4	22.98	22.66
	Mean	22.17	21.82
	SD	0.82	0.93

Normal group MT stain (X40)



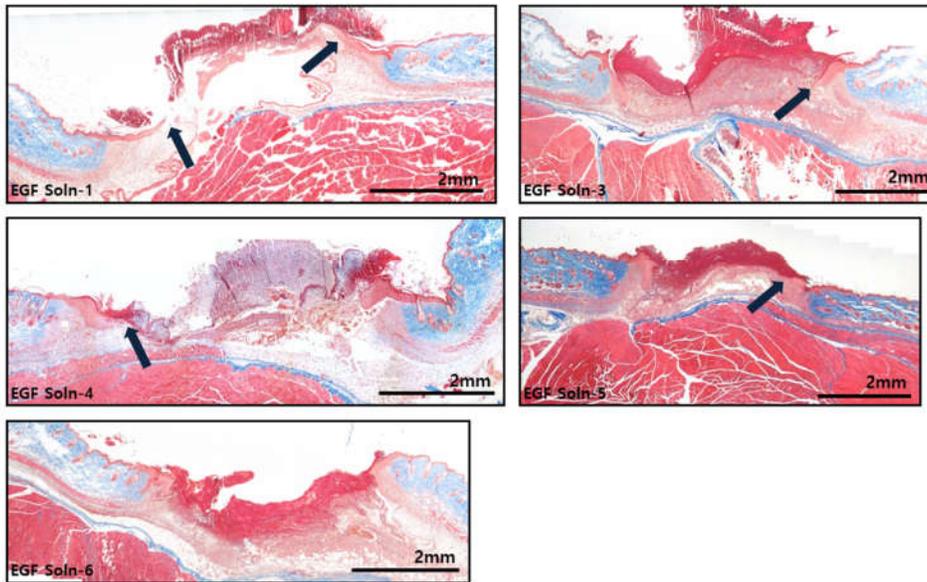
(a)

Negative group MT stain (x40)



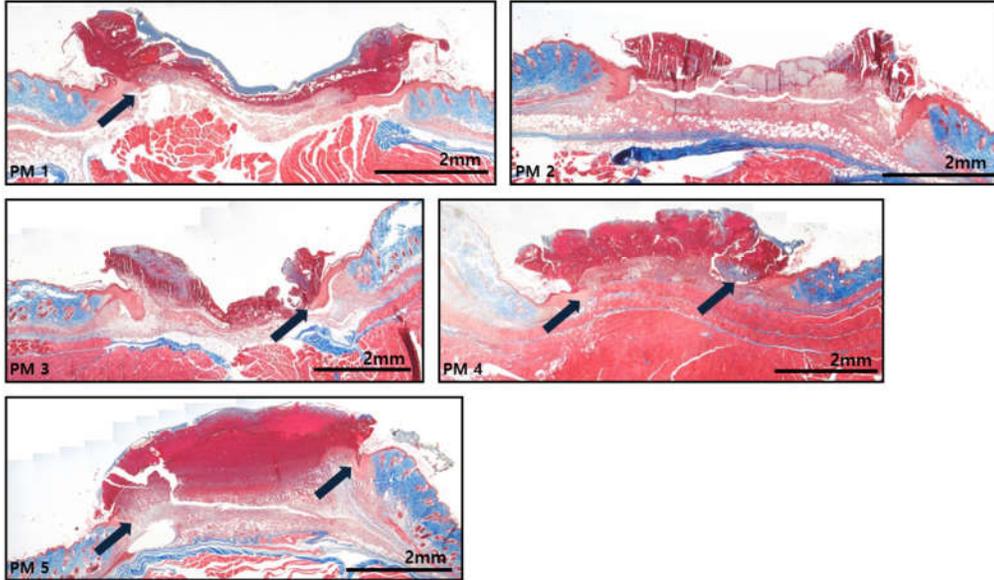
(b)

EGF solution MT stain (x40)



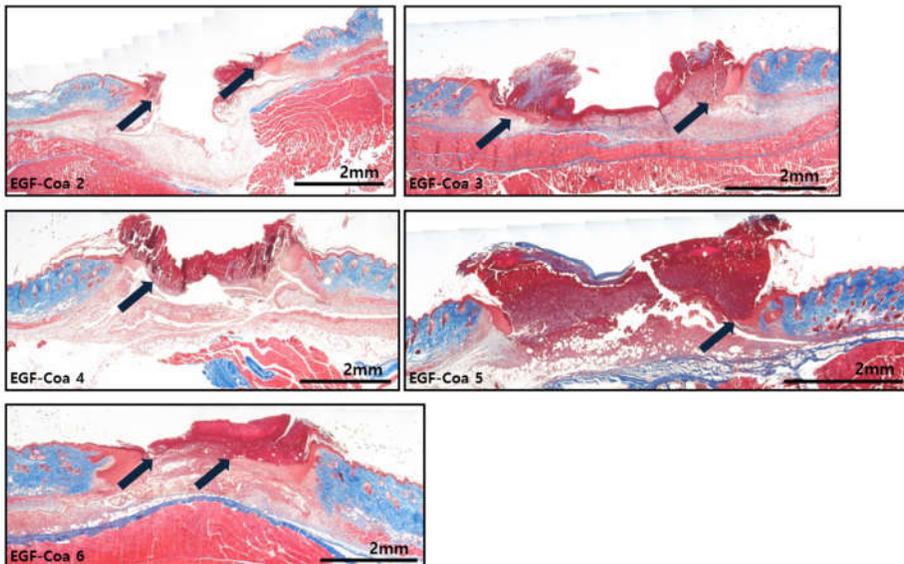
(c)

EGF-PM MT stain (x40)



(d)

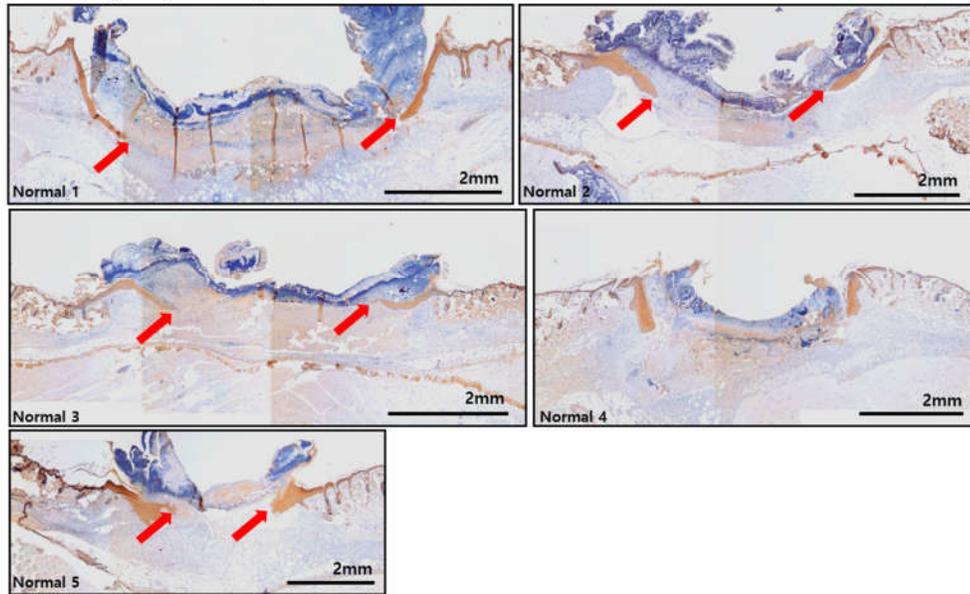
EGF-Coa MT stain (x40)



(e)

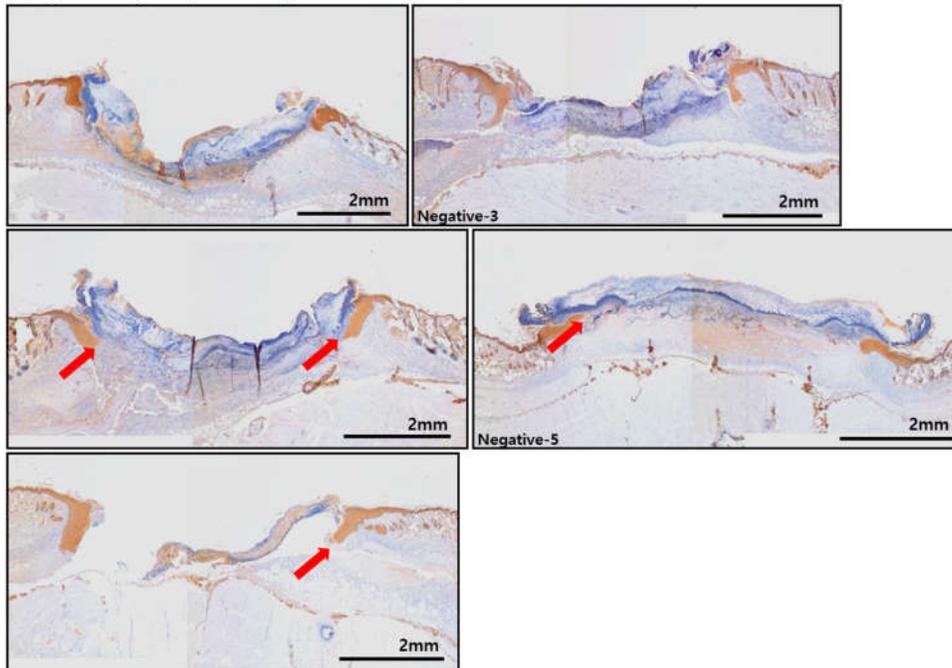
Figure S1. Histological images of wound beds with Masson's trichrome staining. (a) Normal (non-diabetic mice), (b) Negative (diabetic mice) treated with PBS, (c), (d), and (e) Diabetic mice treated with EGF solution, EGF-PM and EGF-Coa. Black arrows indicate the pointed fronts of horizontal migration of keratinocytes along the surface of newly formed granulation tissue.

Normal group Pan cytokeratin (x40)



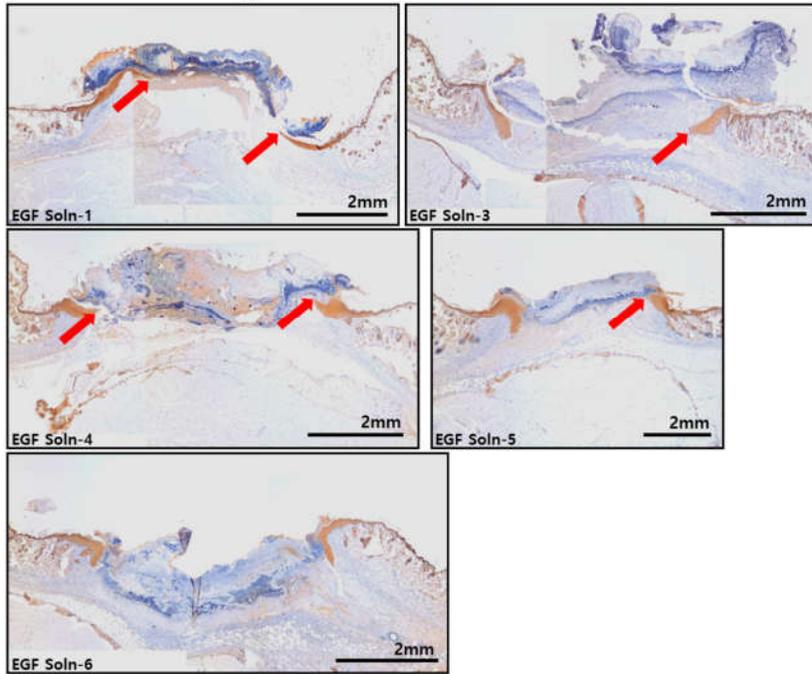
(a)

Negative group Pan cytokeratin (x40)



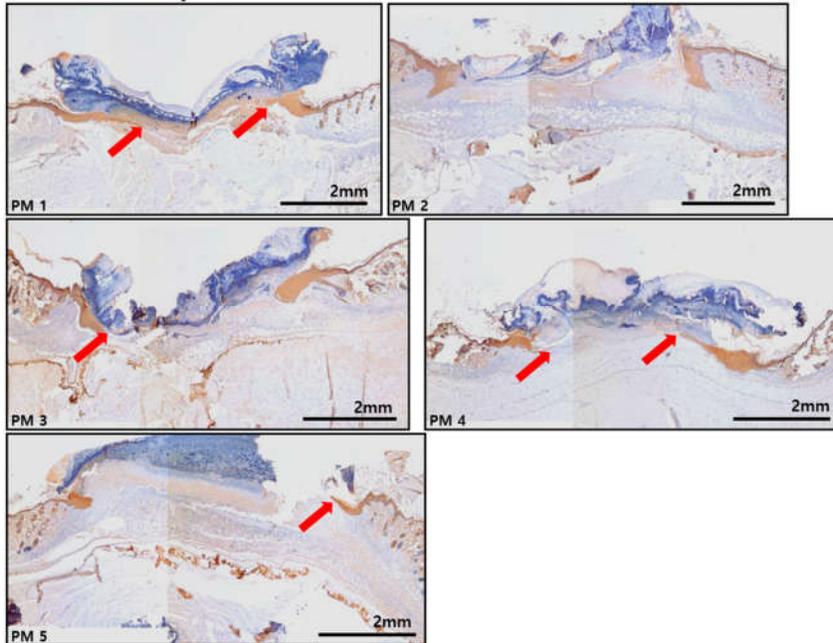
(b)

EGF solution Pan cytokeratin (x40)

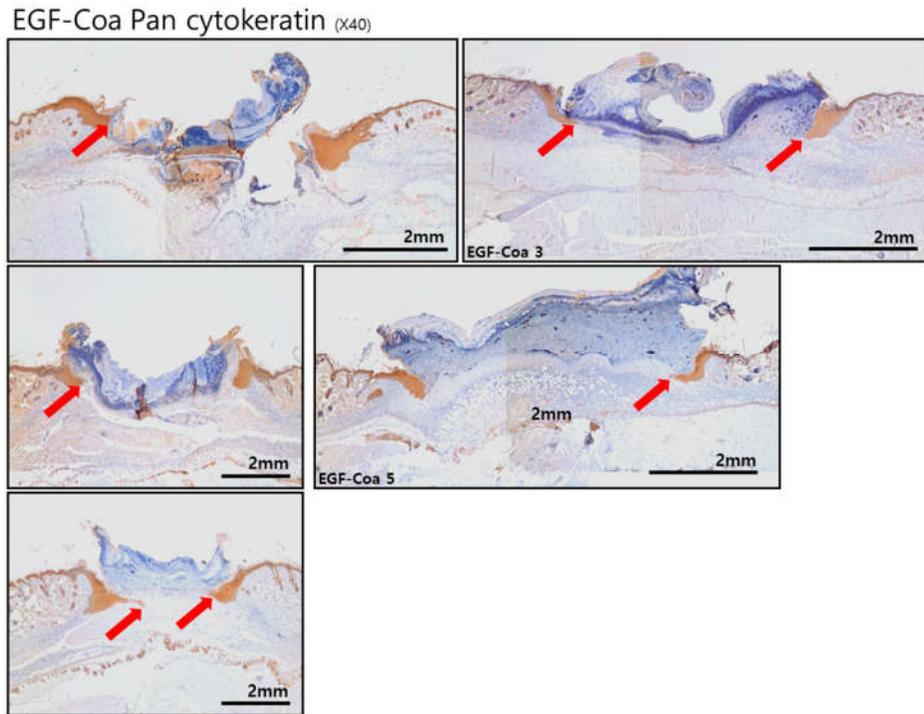


(c)

EGF-PM Pan cytokeratin (x40)



(d)



(e)

Figure S2. Histological images of wound beds with pancytokeratine staining: (a) Normal (non-diabetic mice), (b) Negative (diabetic mice) treated with PBS, (c), (d), and (e) Diabetic mice treated with EGF solution, EGF-PM and EGF-Coa. Red arrows indicate the pointed fronts of horizontal migration of keratinocytes along the surface of newly formed granulation tissue.