

Article

Antimicrobial and Wound Healing Properties of FeO Fabricated Chitosan/PVA Nanocomposite Sponge

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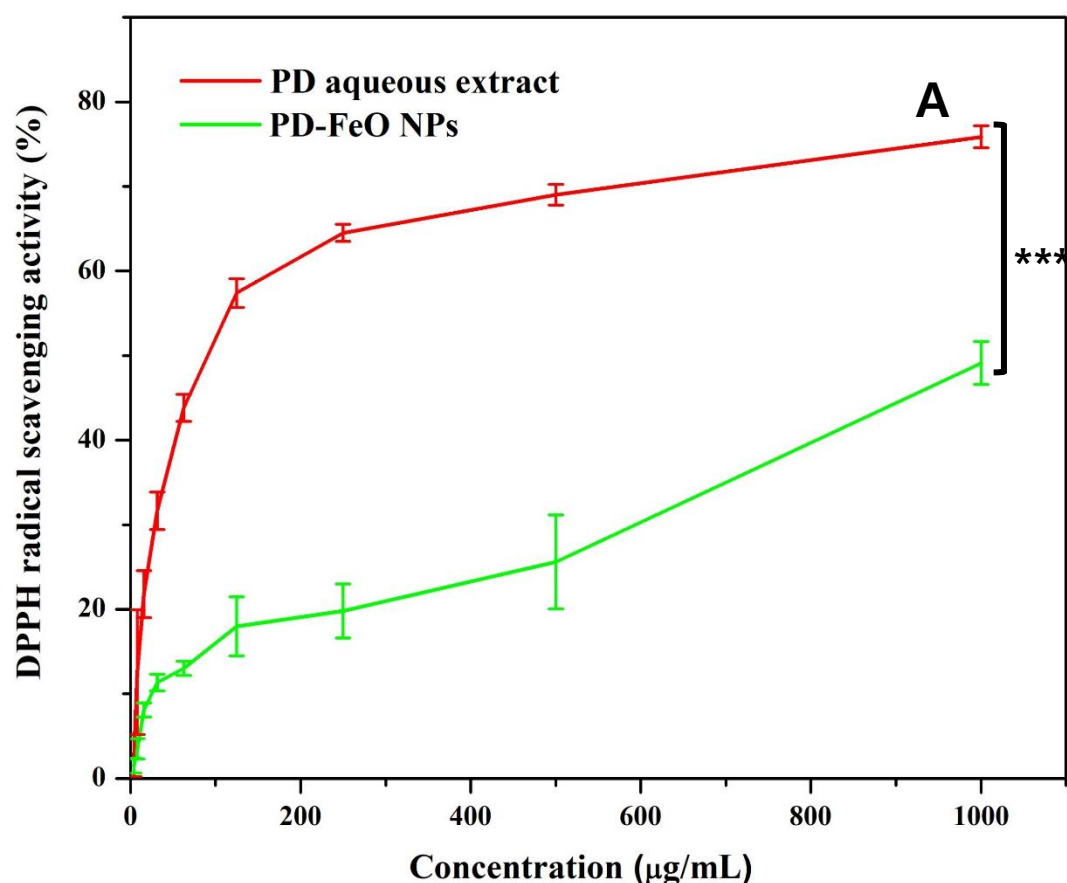


Figure S1. DPPH radical scavenging activity. Aqueous extract of *Pinus densiflora* (PD aqueous extract) and PD aqueous extract mediated iron oxide nanoparticles (PD-FeO NPs). *** $p < 0.001$.

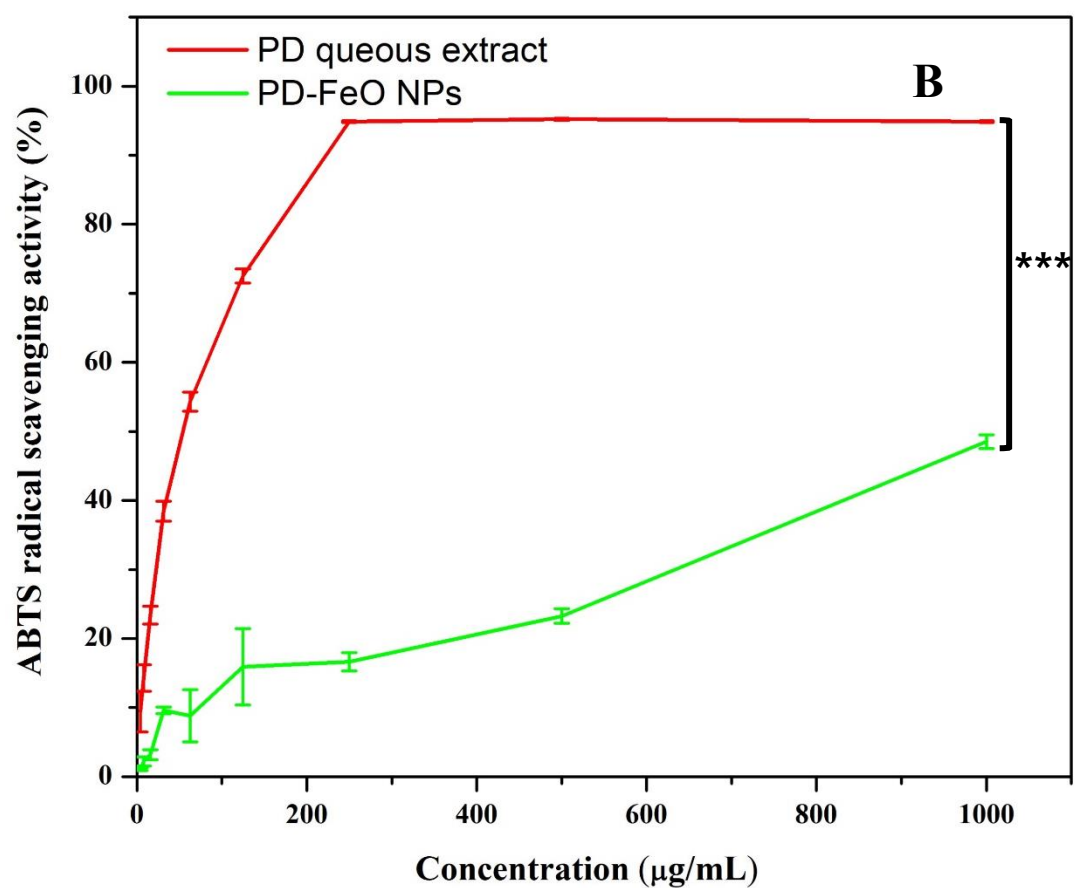


Figure S2. ABTS radical scavenging activity. Aqueous extract of *Pinus densiflora* (PD aqueous extract) and PD aqueous extract mediated iron oxide nanoparticles (PD-FeO NPs). *** $p < 0.001$.

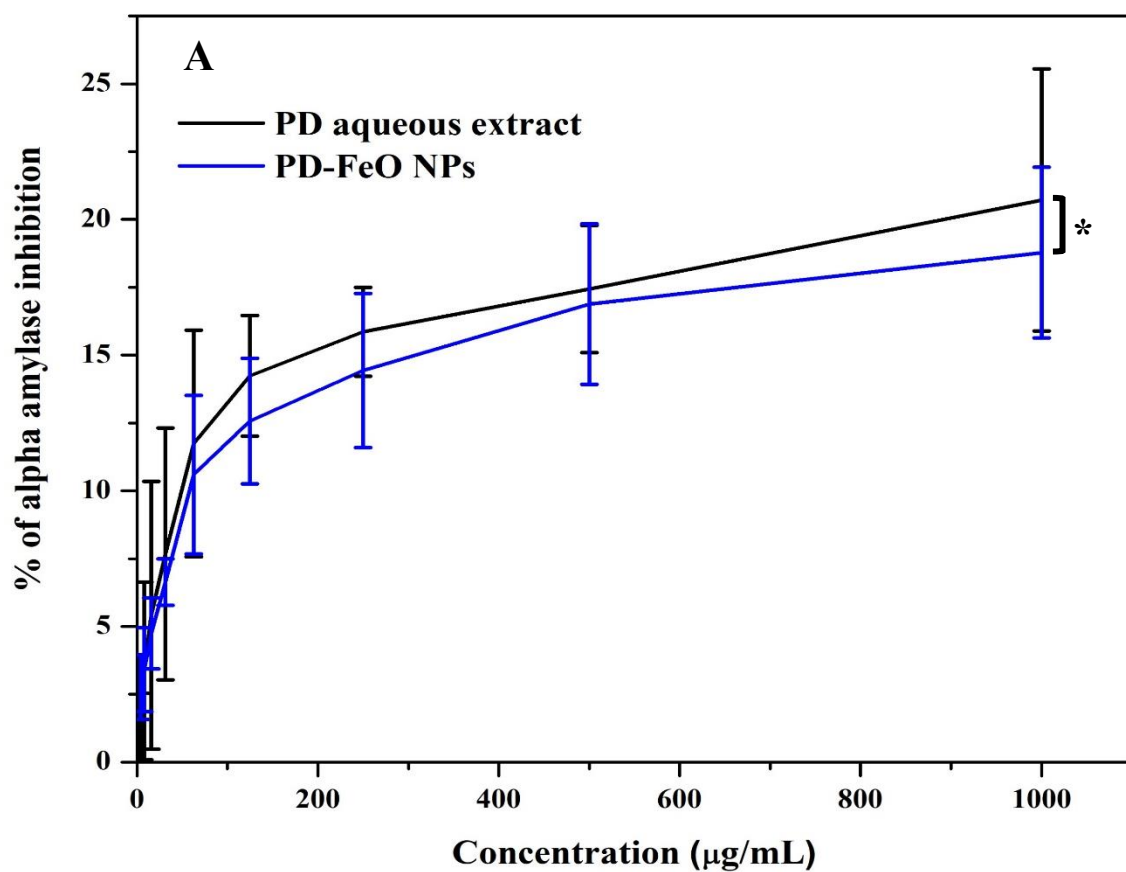


Figure S3. Alpha-glucosidase enzyme inhibitory activity. Aqueous extract of *Pinus densiflora* (PD aqueous extract) and PD aqueous extract mediated iron oxide nanoparticles (PD-FeO NPs).

* $p < 0.05$ significant.

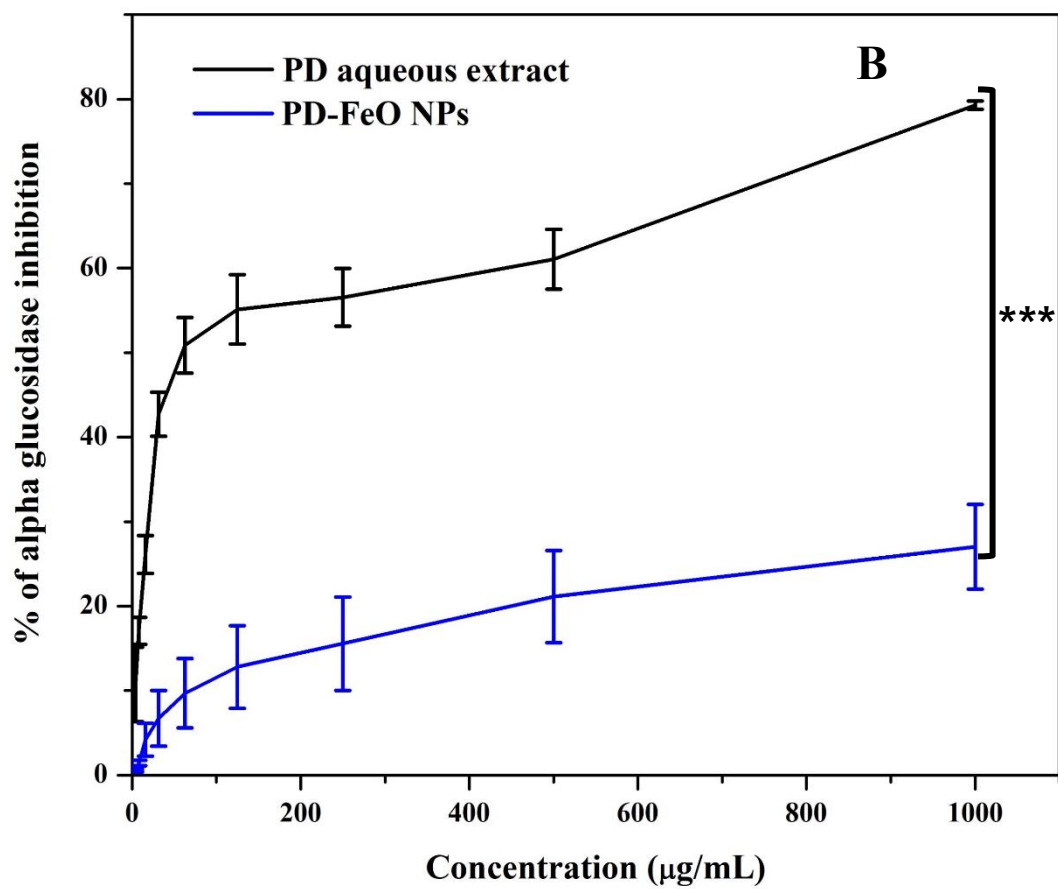


Figure S4. Alpha-amylase enzyme inhibitory activity. Aqueous extract of *Pinus densiflora* (PD aqueous extract) and PD aqueous extract mediated iron oxide nanoparticles (PD-FeO NPs). *** $p < 0.001$.

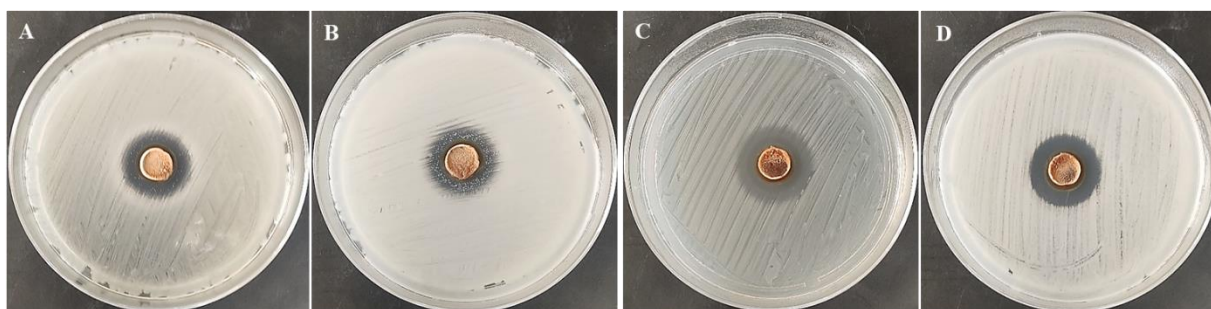


Figure S5. Antibacterial activity of CS/PVA-PD-FeO NPs sponges. *Bacillus cereus* – A; *Staphylococcus aureus* - B; *Escherichia coli* – C; *Salmonella enterica* – D.

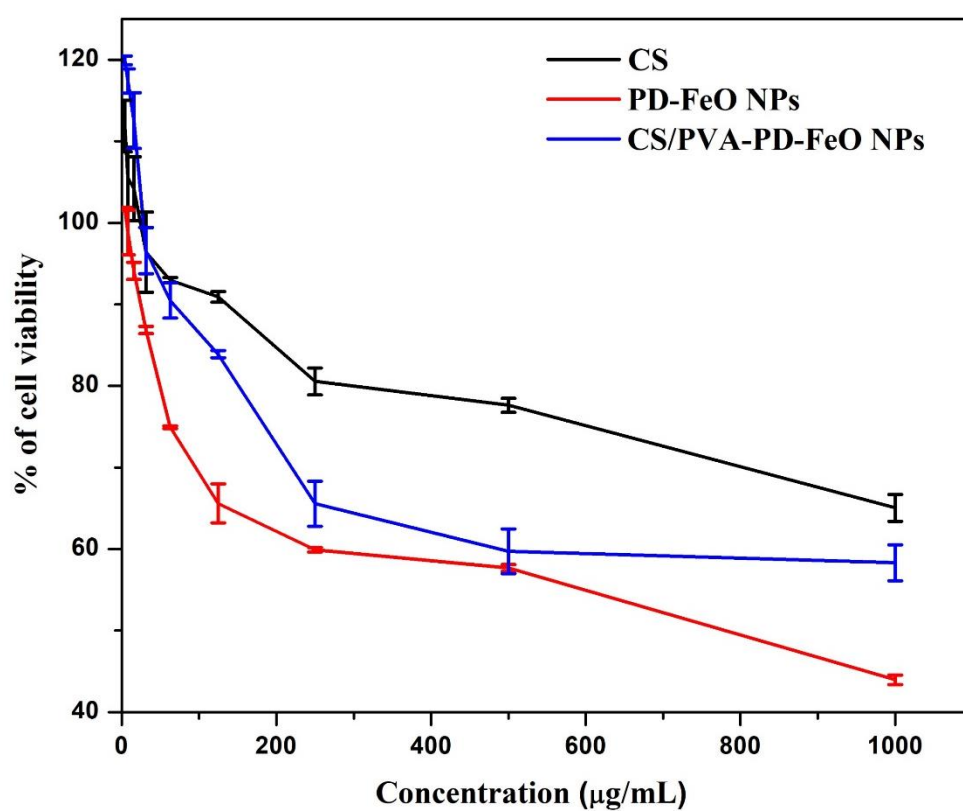


Figure S6. Cell viability. HEK293 cells treated with CS, PD-FeO NPs, and CS/PVA-PD-FeO NPs (0.01%).