

Hemostatic Alginate/Nano-Hydroxyapatite Composite Aerogel Loaded with Tranexamic Acid for the Potential Protection against Alveolar Osteitis

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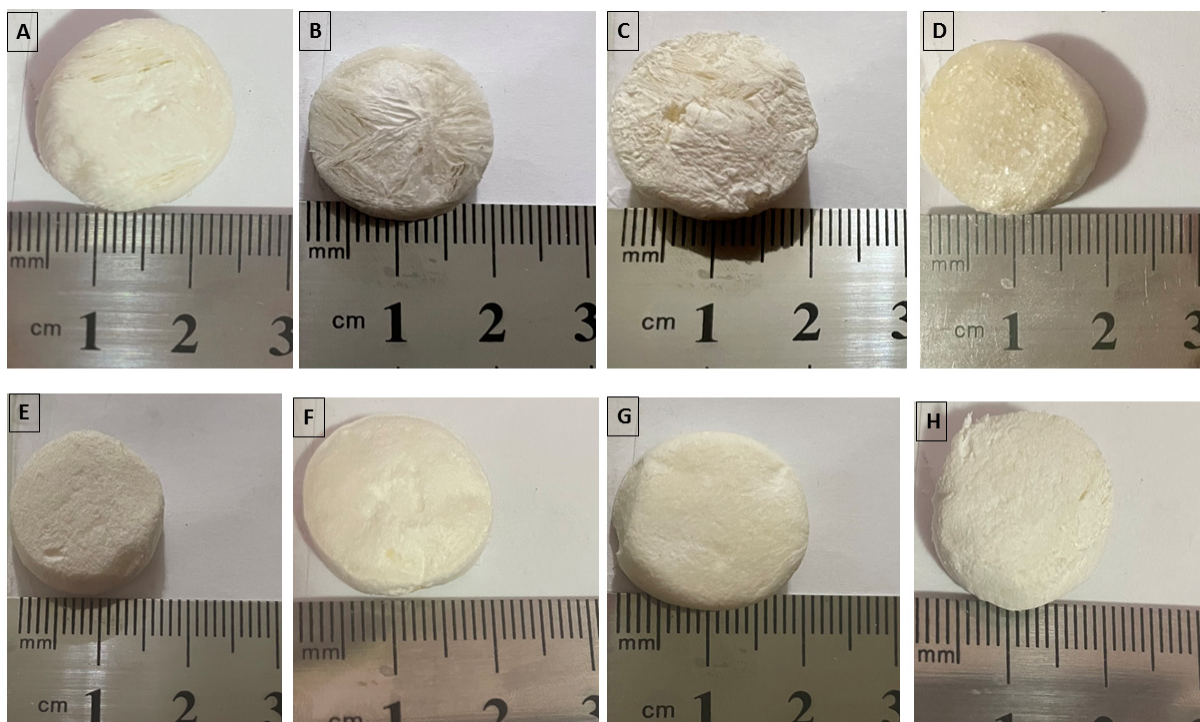


Figure S1: Alginate/Nano-hydroxyapatite composite aerogels loaded with tranexamic acid after lyophilization where (A) A₂H₁ [2% alginate and 1% Nano-hydroxyapatite], (B) A₃H₁ [3% alginate and 1% Nano-hydroxyapatite] (C) A₂H₁Ca [2% alginate crosslinked with 0.5M CaCl₂ and 1% Nano-hydroxyapatite], (D) A₃H₁Ca [3% alginate crosslinked with 0.5M CaCl₂ and 1% Nano-hydroxyapatite], (E) A₃H₅ [3% alginate and 5% Nano-hydroxyapatite], (F) A₂H₅ [2% alginate and 5% Nano-hydroxyapatite], (G) A₃H₅Ca [3% alginate crosslinked with 0.5M CaCl₂ and 5% Nano-hydroxyapatite], (H) A₂H₅Ca [2% alginate crosslinked with 0.5M CaCl₂ and 5% Nano-hydroxyapatite].

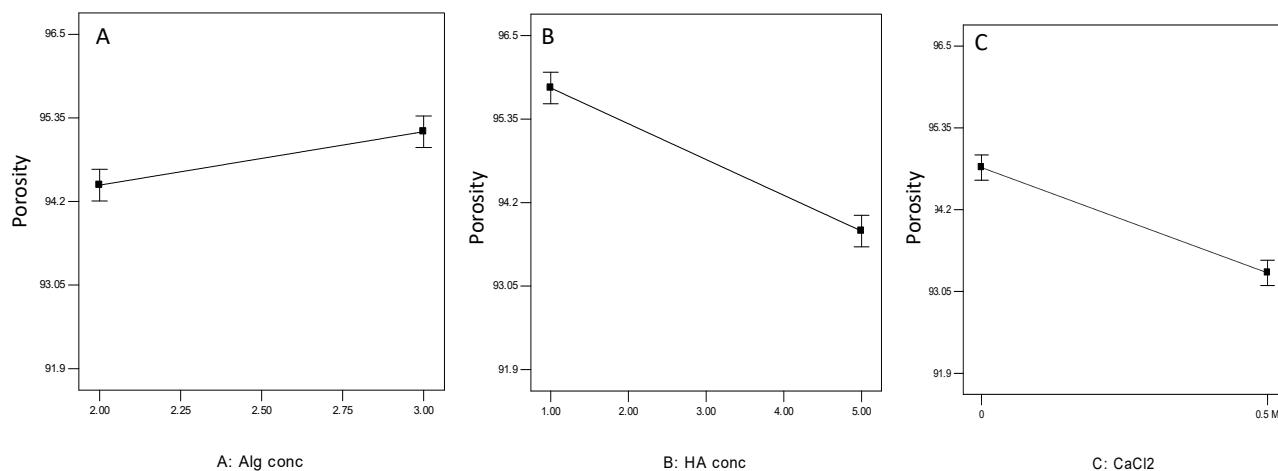


Figure S2: Effects of (A) alginate concentration, (B) nano-hydroxyapatite concentration, and (C) the addition of CaCl₂ on the porosity of the prepared alginate/nano-hydroxyapatite composite aerogels loaded with tranexamic acid.

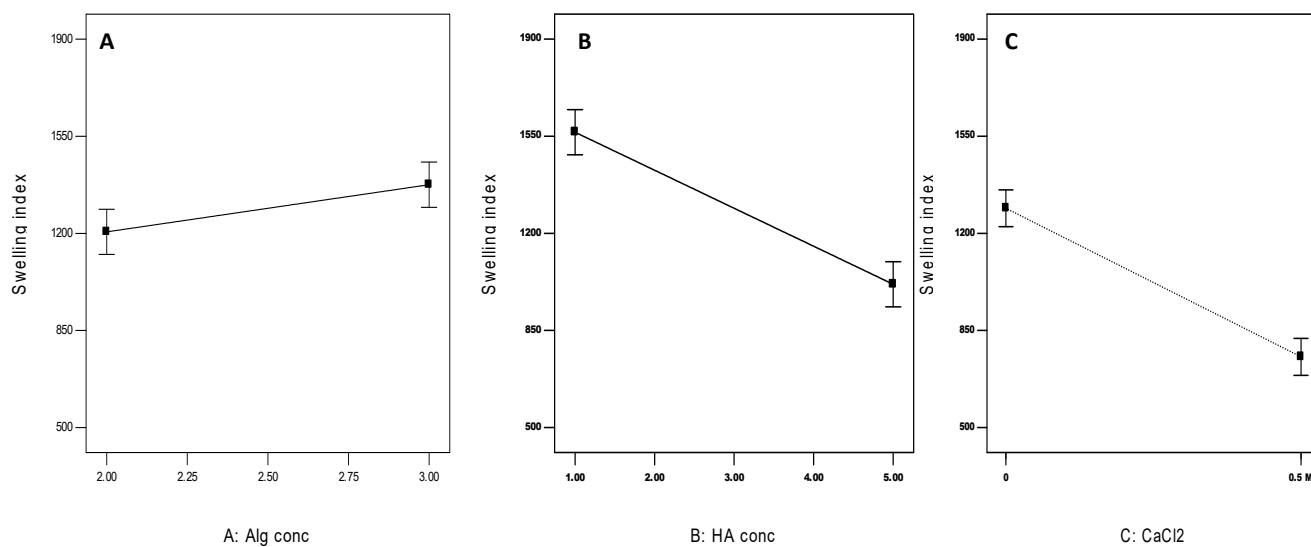


Figure S3: Effects of (A) alginate concentration, (B) nano-hydroxyapatite concentration, and (C) the addition of CaCl₂ on the swelling index of the prepared alginate/nano-hydroxyapatite composite aerogels loaded with tranexamic acid.

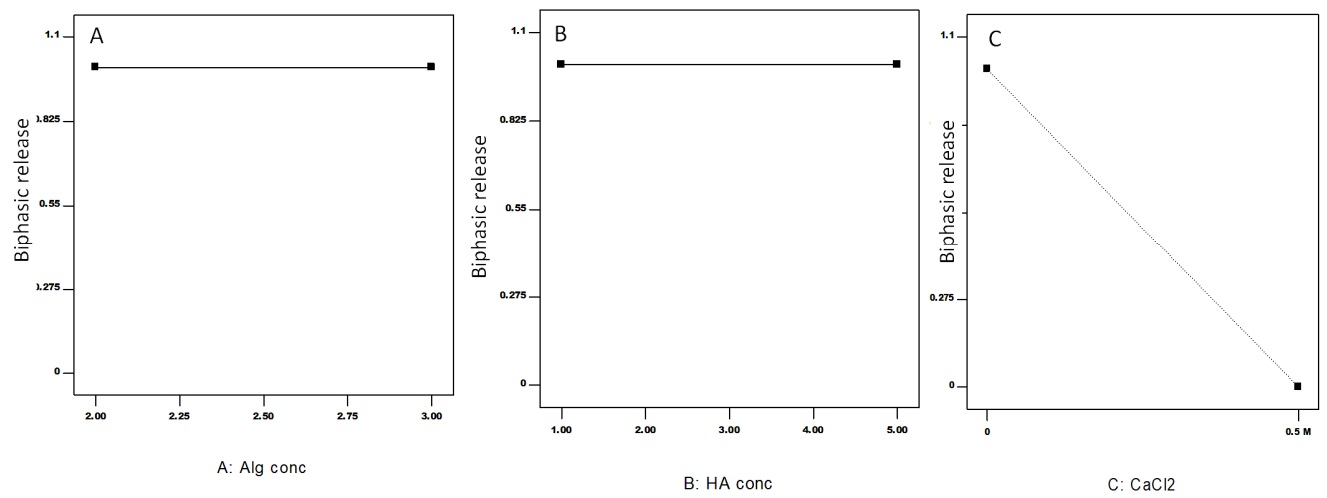


Figure S4: Effects of (A) alginate concentration, (B) nano-hydroxyapatite concentration, and (C) the addition of CaCl₂ on the release pattern of the prepared alginate/nano-hydroxyapatite composite aerogels loaded with tranexamic acid.

Table S1: Kinetics parameters of the prepared alginate/nano-hydroxyapatite composite aerogels loaded with tranexamic acid.

Prepared aerogels with biphasic release profile												
Code	First phase (0 to 1 hr)						Second phase (1 to 4 hrs)					
	Zero order		First order		Higuchi diffusion		Zero order		First order		Higuchi diffusion	
	r²	K (mg/min)	r²	K (min⁻¹)	r²	K (mg/min^½)	r²	K (min⁻¹)	r²	K (mg/min^½)	r²	K (mg/min^½)
A₂H₁	0.945	0.782	0.988	0.017	<u>0.991</u>	<u>8.16</u>	<u>0.989</u>	<u>0.126</u>	0.933	0.011	0.963	1.658
A₂H₅	0.821	0.781	0.895	0.016	<u>0.927</u>	<u>8.47</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.145</u>	0.921	0.0108	0.926	1.85
A₃H₁	0.891	0.581	0.94	0.012	<u>0.96</u>	<u>6.18</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.17</u>	0.89	0.014	0.941	2.27
A₃H₅	0.919	0.752	0.976	0.015	<u>0.98</u>	<u>7.94</u>	<u>0.937</u>	<u>0.155</u>	0.812	0.0103	0.751	1.85

Prepared aerogels with monophasic release profile						
Code	Zero order		First order		Higuchi diffusion	
	r²	K (mg/min)	r²	K (min⁻¹)	r²	K (mg/min^½)
A₂H₁Ca	0.932	1.169	0.953	0.087	<u>0.963</u>	<u>12.129</u>
A₂H₅Ca	0.959	0.556	0.911	0.05	<u>0.997</u>	<u>7.706</u>
A₃H₁Ca	0.891	0.529	0.967	0.033	<u>0.979</u>	<u>7.532</u>
A₃H₅Ca	0.931	0.519	0.975	0.028	<u>0.989</u>	<u>7.261</u>

Underlined numbers indicate highest Coefficient of determination (r²), K: release rate constant

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy

The spectrum of SA (Figure S5A) shows –OH stretching vibration at 3422 cm^{-1} , –CH stretching vibration at 2912 cm^{-1} , and asymmetric and symmetrical stretching vibration peaks of the carboxyl group at 1612 cm^{-1} and 1415 cm^{-1} , respectively. The C–O–C stretching vibrations appeared at 1029 cm^{-1} .

The spectrum of Nano-HA (Figure S5B) showed the bending peak of the phosphate group at 570 cm^{-1} . The O–P–O bending of the phosphate group appeared at 601 cm^{-1} and the asymmetric stretching band of the phosphate bonds (P–O) was observed at 1053 cm^{-1} [1].

The spectrum of TXA (Figure S5C) showed the CH₂ stretching wide band of aliphatic groups at 2990 and 2484 cm^{-1} . The C=O stretching of -COOH peak is seen at 1664 cm^{-1} . The peaks at 1516 cm^{-1} can be assigned to the bending vibrations of the amino groups. The C–N in aliphatic amine peak is seen at 1006 cm^{-1} and the C–C bond of the carbon ring has a peak at 918 cm^{-1} . There are sharp absorption peaks at $767\sim 524\text{ cm}^{-1}$ which are mainly caused by trans isomerism vibration [2,3].

The spectrum of A₃H₁ (Figure S5D) showed almost all absorption bands of the 3 components. Where, the wide peak at 3414 cm^{-1} was assigned to overlapping of surface hydroxyl groups and amino group that belongs to SA and TXA, respectively. Moreover, the observed bands about 1612 and 1387 cm^{-1} are attributed to symmetric and asymmetric stretching peaks of alginate carboxylate anions but they were slightly shifted and weakened because of partial crosslinking of Ca⁺² ions to carboxylate groups [4]. The CH₂ stretching of aliphatic groups of TXA have been shifted slightly to 2935 cm^{-1} . The characteristic sharp peak at 1037 cm^{-1} was assigned to the combination of phosphate group stretching of Nano-HA and C–O–C stretching of SA and the bending peak of phosphate group in Nano-HA structure appeared at 570 cm^{-1} .

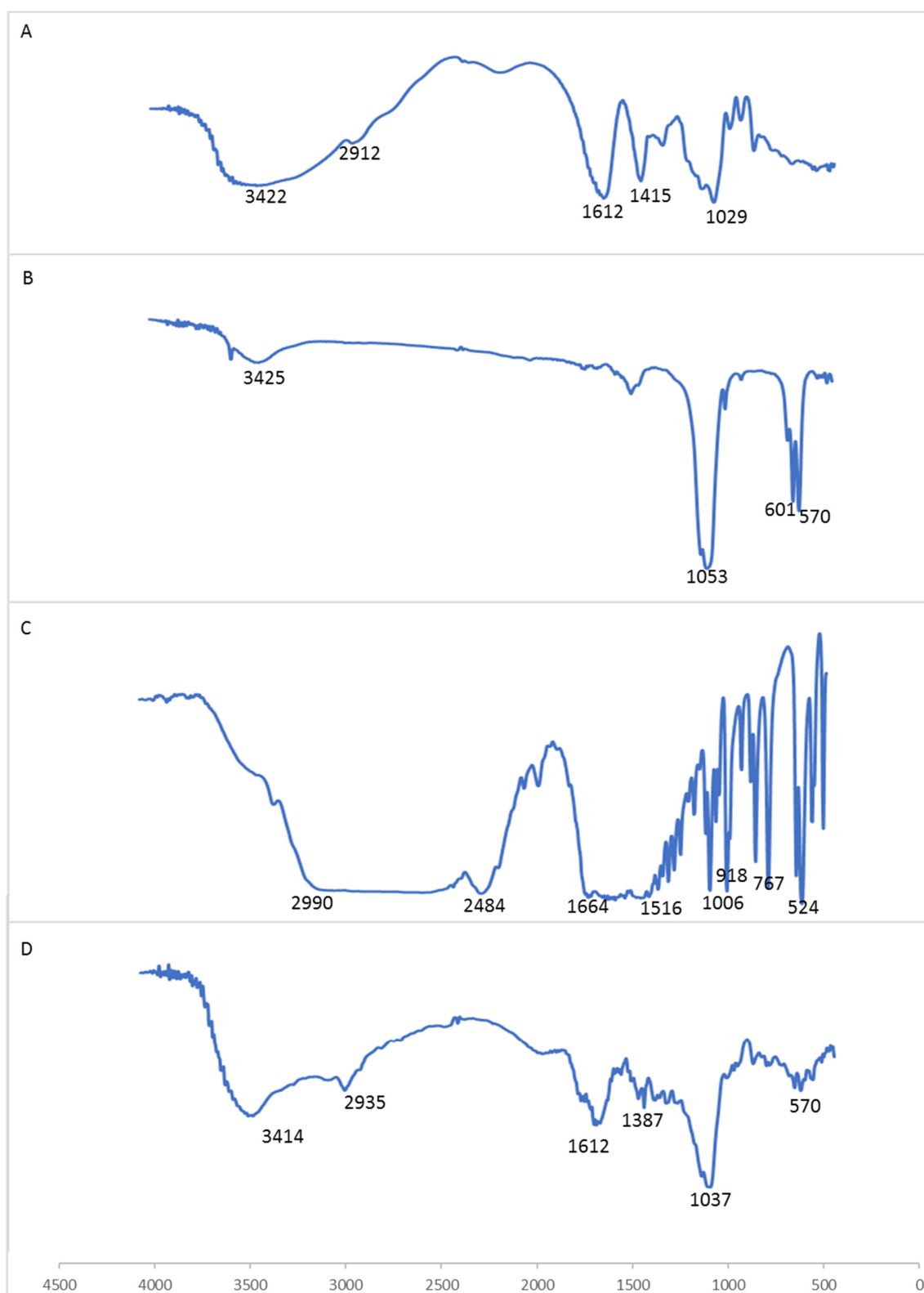


Figure S5: FTIR spectra of (A) sodium alginate, (B) nano-hydroxyapatite, (C) tranexamic acid, (D) A₃H₁ aerogel.

References

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