

Article

Gelatin Nanoparticles for Targeted Dual Drug Release out of Alginate-di-Aldehyde-Gelatin Gels

Sophie Schrade ^{1,2}, Lucas Ritschl ¹, Regine Süß ², Pia Schilling ¹ and Michael Seidenstuecker ^{1,*}

- ¹ G.E.R.N. Center of Tissue Replacement, Regeneration & Neogenesis, Department of Orthopedics and Trauma Surgery, Medical Center - Albert-Ludwigs-University of Freiburg, Faculty of Medicine, Albert-Ludwigs-University of Freiburg, Hugstetter Straße 55, 79106 Freiburg, Germany; sophie.schrade@uniklinik-freiburg.de (S.S.); lucas.ritschl@uniklinik-freiburg.de (L.R.); pia.schilling@uniklinik-freiburg.de (P.S.)
- ² Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Albert-Ludwigs-University of Freiburg, Sonnenstr. 5, 79104 Freiburg, Germany; regine.suess@pharmazie.uni-freiburg.de
- * Correspondence: michael.seidenstuecker@uniklinik-freiburg.de

Supplementary Materials

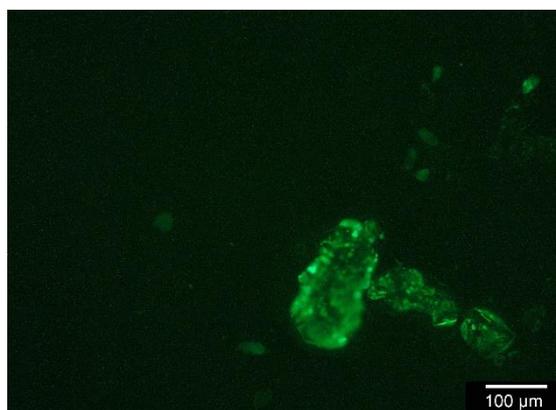
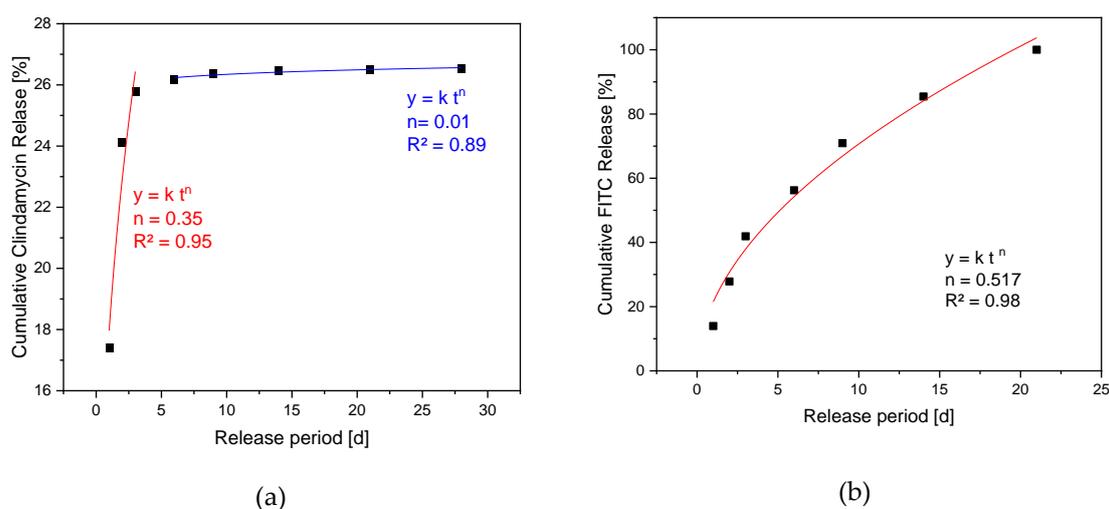
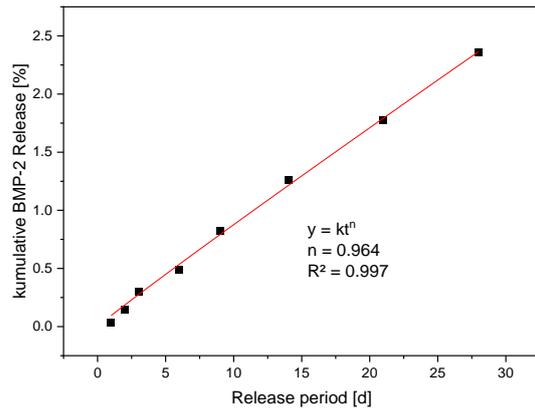


Figure S1. Image (Live Dead staining) of agglomerated GNP-BMP2 with MG-63 cells.





(c)

Figure S2. Cumulative releases, fit according to Ritger et al. [28]; (a) Clindamycin; (b) Conjugated FITC-protein A, with a diffusion coefficient $n=0.5$ for Fickian' diffusion; (c) BMP-2 in relation to the BMP-2 amount used. According to previous published work [44], the fitting for the CLI release was split into a beginning part (n_B) and final part (n_F), both with a normal diffusion ($n_B = 0.35$ and $n_F = 0.01$).