In situ assembly of Ag nanoparticles (AgNPs) on porous silkworm cocoon-based wound film: enhanced antimicrobial and wound healing activity

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**KEYWORDS:** Silkworm cocoon, Silver nanoparticles, Infected wound healing, Silk fibroin, Antibacterial performance
Figure S1. Images of the setup used for stretching the sample and measuring its tensile mechanical properties. A layer of paper is provided between the fixture and sample, to prevent the sample fracturing in the fixture.

Figure S2. Ultimate elongation and ultimate tensile stress. The error bars denote the standard error of the mean (n = 10). The ultimate elongation values all exceeded 140%. As the AgNPs content increased, the
ultimate elongation increased from 147.0 ± 4.7% in SCWF to 229.3 ± 15.8% in SCWF-Ag6 (Figure S2). The Ag⁺ that consume a lot of sericin result in a further decrease of the stress, and thus more elasticity.

**Figure S3**

![Figure S3](image)

**Figure S3.** Viability of L929 murine fibroblast cells after 24, 48, and 72 h of contact with leaching liquors obtained from SCWF and SCWF-Ag5. The leaching liquor obtained from SCWF-Ag5 revealed increased cell viability compared to the SCWF control. The error bars denote the standard error of the mean (n = 3, **P < 0.01).