

Supporting information

In situ Photopolymerization of Acrylamide Hydrogel to Coat Cellulose Acetate Nanofibers for Drug Delivery System

Mohamed F. Attia^{1,2*}, Ahmed Saad^{3*}, Md Arifuzzaman¹, Megan Pitz⁴, Khoulood Jlassi⁵, Angela Alexander-Bryant⁴, Stephen S Kelly⁶, Frank Alexis⁷, Daniel C. Whitehead^{1*}

¹ Department of Chemistry, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634, USA

² Center for Nanotechnology in Drug Delivery and Division of Pharmacoengineering and Molecular Pharmaceutics, Eshelman School of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC 27599, USA

³ Pretreatment and Finishing Department, Textile Research Division, National Research Center, Dokki, 12622 Cairo, Egypt

⁴ Department of Bioengineering, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634, USA

⁵ Center for Advanced Materials, Qatar University, P. O. Box 2713, Doha, Qatar

⁶ Department of Forest Biomaterials, College of Natural Resources, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8005, USA

⁷ School of Biological Sciences and Engineering, Yachay Tech University, 100650-Urcuquí, Ecuador

Submitted to: *Polymers – “a special issue Polymers for Biomedical Imaging and Therapy”*

* Corresponding authors:

Mohamed F. Attia: mattia@email.unc.edu and mattianrc@gmail.com

Daniel C. Whitehead: dwhiteh@clemson.edu

Ahmed S. Montaser: abohabbiba2012@gmail.com and amontas@ncsu.edu

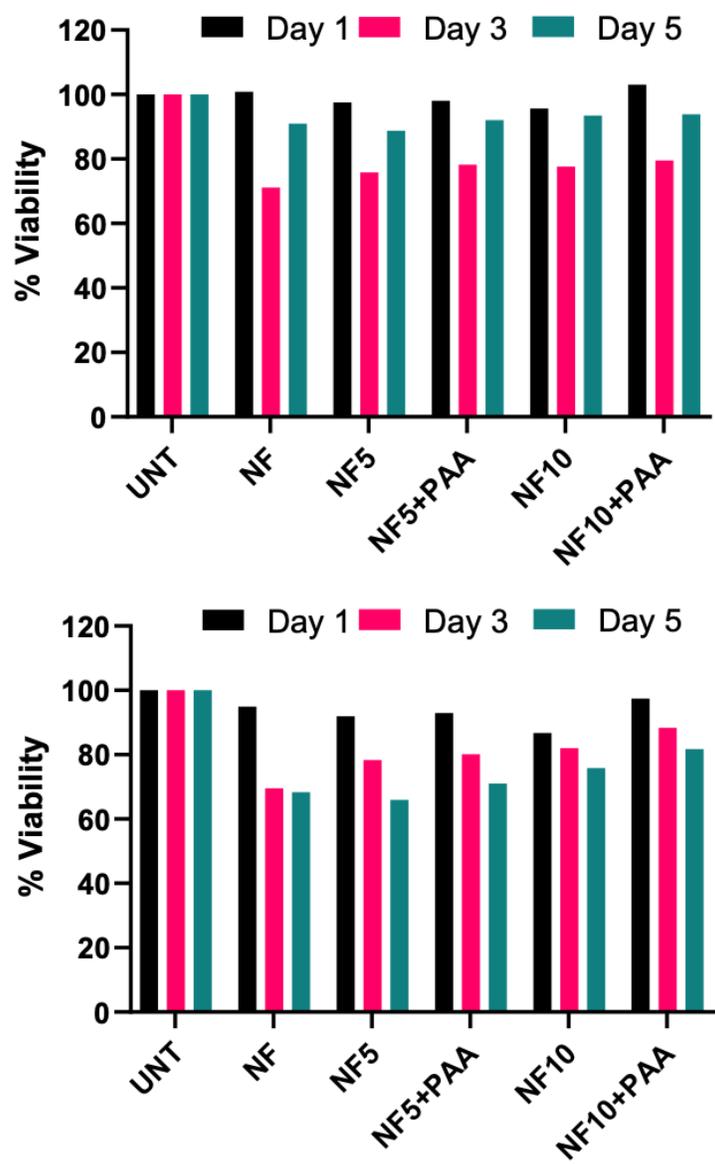


Figure S1. Cytotoxicity assays of the electrospun CANFs. Top: 4 mg/mL; Bottom: 8 mg/mL. UNT denotes untreated 3T3 adipose cells, NF denotes unmodified CANF, NF5 denotes 5 wt. % Ib-loaded CANF, NF5+PAA denotes 5 wt. % Ib-loaded CANF coated with poly-AAm polymer, NF10 denotes 10 wt. % Ib-loaded CANF, and NF10+PAA denotes 10 wt. % Ib-loaded CANF coated with poly-AAm polymer.