Supporting information for

## Fabrication and characterization of PCL/CaCO<sub>3</sub> electrospun composite membrane for bone repair

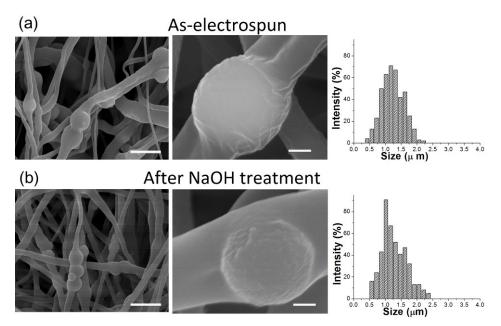
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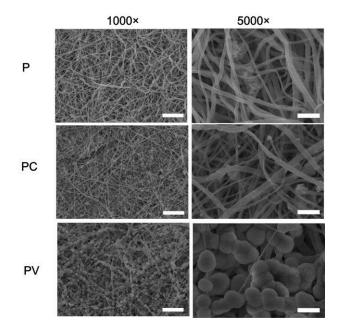
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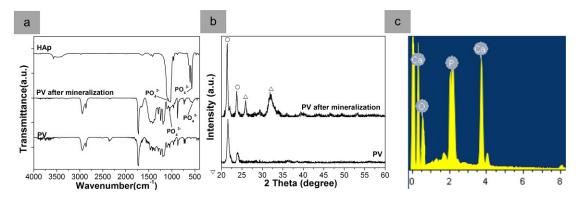
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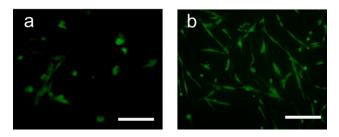
**Fig. S1.** SEM images and fiber diameter distribution of P-50 composite fibrous membranes before and after NaOH treatment. The scale bar in image at lower magnification is 4  $\mu$ m and is 500 nm in image at higher magnification.



**Fig. S2.** Representative SEM images of composite fibrous membranes after soaking in SBF for 21 days. The left scale bar is 20  $\mu$ m, the right is 4  $\mu$ m. P is PCL fibrous membrane, PC is PCL composite membrane at calcite/PCL weight ratio of 50%, and PV is PCL composite membrane at vaterite/PCL weight ratio of 50%. Before soaking, the membranes were after NaOH treatment to expose the entrapped CaCO<sub>3</sub>/casein microparticles and during the 21 days, SBF was not changed. There was significant more crystal deposition on PCL membrane with CaCO<sub>3</sub>/casein than PCL membrane with calcite and PCL membrane.



**Fig. S3.** (a) FTIR spectra of PV composite fibrous membranes before and after immersion in SBF for 21 days; (b) XRD patterns of PV membrane and PV membrane after incubated in SBF for 14 days,  $\circ$  indicating peaks belonging to PCL; (c) EDS spectrum of the agglomerates formed on the surface of PV composite fibrous membranes. After mineralization, two diffraction peaks indicated by  $\Delta$  were present on XRD pattern, where these two peaks were assigning to hydroxyapatite (HAp)<sup>1,2</sup>; the absorption band of PO<sub>4</sub> was also observed on FTIR spectra<sup>3</sup>.



**Fig. S4.** Fluorescence microscope images of HMSCs growing on P-50 composite membranes for 5 days. (a) Before surface modification and (b) after surface modification. The scale bar is  $200 \mu m$ .

## References

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