Supporting Information

Magnetic silk fibroin nanospheres loaded with amphiphilic polypeptides and antibiotics for biofilm eradication

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Figure S1. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles.



Figure S2. A) The XRD pattern of Fe_3O_4 NPs and nanoparticles. B) TGA profiles for Fe_3O_4 NPs and nanoparticles. After heating to 800°C, the residual mass of Fe_3O_4 NPs and MPSN/S@P were 88.62% and 7.44% of the original, respectively.



Figure S3. A) Standard absorbance-concentration curve of SPM at 232 nm. B) The standard curve of Lys₉₀Val₁₀ using the fluorescamine assay.



Figure S4. Viability of NIH 3T3 cells after incubating with extracts taken out at predetermined time points from MPSN/S@P suspension.



Figure S5. Three-dimensional confocal laser scanning microscopy (3D CLSM) images of mature *P. aeruginosa* biofilms with different treatments after 24 h.



Figure S6. Typical pictures of biofilms visualized by staining with MTT.

Table S1. SPM-loading capacity and encapsulation efficiency in MPSN/S andMPSN/S@P.

Microspheres	Feed (%)	SPM loading (%)	SPM encapsulation (%)
MPSN/S	9.0	2.0 ± 0.1	22.5 ± 1.0
MPSN/S@P	9.0	1.4 ± 0.1	15.2 ± 0.5

Table S2. Lys₉₀Val₁₀-loading capacity and encapsulation efficiency in MPSN/S@P.

Microspheres	Feed (%)	Lys ₉₀ Val ₁₀ loading (%)	$Lys_{90}Val_{10}$ encapsulation (%)
MPSN/S@P	9.0	6.4 ± 0.8	71.2 ± 9.0