## Overcoming Drug Delivery Challenges with Lipid-Based Nanofibers for Enhanced Wound Repair

Aaqib Javaid<sup>1</sup>, Krishana Kumar Sharma<sup>2</sup>, Prakhar Varshney<sup>2</sup>, Anurag Verma<sup>2</sup>, Shyam Lal Mudavath<sup>3</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup>Infectious Disease Biology Laboratory, Chemical Biology Unit, Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Knowledge City, Sector-81, Mohali, Punjab (140306), India.

<sup>2</sup>Teerthankar Mahaveer University, Delhi Road, NH 24, Bagadpur, Uttar Pradesh 244001

<sup>3</sup>Department of Animal Biology, School of Life Sciences, University of Hyderabad, Prof. C.R. Rao Road, Gachibowli Hyderabad, 500046. Telangana, India.

## \*Author for correspondence:

- Dr. Shyam Lal Mudavath,
- Associate Professor,

Department of Animal Biology, School of Life Sciences,

University of Hyderabad, Gachibowli, Hyderabad,

Telangana (State), India - 500046

E-mail: shyamlal\_absls@uohyd.ac.in, shavs0502@gmail.com

## Supplementary data:



Figure S1. Surface profilometry data for NLNF (Ra-



Figure S2. Drug release kinetics, (A) Zero order release model, (B) First order release model, (C) Higuchi release model, (D) Korsmeyer-Peppas release model.



Figure S3. (A) Cal liberation curve for Niacin, (B) Wound closure rate for different formulations applied



Figure S4. Determination of ROS production through H2DCF-DA assay. Three independent experimental trials were performed, and the representative data are presented as Mean  $\pm$  Standard Deviation (SD). Statistical significance was indicated by \*p  $\leq$  0.05, \*\*p  $\leq$  0.01, and \*\*\*p  $\leq$  0.001, corresponding to progressively higher levels of significance, respectively.