

## **Screening of an antimicrobial peptide-TWPAL and its application in hydrogels for wound healing**

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Figure S1. SEM image of (a) SiO<sub>2</sub> microspheres; (b) E. coli-encapsulated SiO<sub>2</sub> microspheres; (c) S. aureus-encapsulated SiO<sub>2</sub> microspheres. (d) FT-IR spectra of SiO<sub>2</sub> microspheres, SiO<sub>2</sub> microspheres grafted with DR, SiO<sub>2</sub>-DR-EC, and SiO<sub>2</sub>-DR-SA; (e) TGA curves of SiO<sub>2</sub> micro-spheres, SiO<sub>2</sub>-DR-EC, and SiO<sub>2</sub>-DR-SA.

Figure S2. Characterization before and after DR illumination.

Figure S3. (a) Adsorption of antimicrobial peptides by S. aureus membrane chromatography microspheres; (b) Adsorption of antimicrobial peptides by E. coli membrane microspheres.

Figure S4. Circular dichroism (CD) spectrum of TWPAL.

Figure S5. Potential diagram of H<sub>2</sub>O, TWPAL, E. coli, S. aureus, E. coli membrane, S. aureus membrane.

Figure S6. FTIR of hydrogel.

Figure S7. In vitro antibacterial test of TWPAL and TWPAL-gel, against E. coli and S. aureus.

Figure S8. MIC of TWPAL-gel against E. coli and S. aureus.

Figure S9. Tensile stress–strain curve of hydrogel.

Figure S10. Shear strength of hydrogel.

Figure S11. Stability of antimicrobial peptide TWPAL: (a) The stability of TWPAL in different pH; (b) The stability of TWPAL in NaOH solution (PH=12); (c) The stability of TWPAL in artificial gastric juice (pH=2); (d) The stability of TWPAL in different temperature; (e) The stability of TWPAL in different concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; (f) The stability of TWPAL in different concentrations of NaCl.

Figure S12. Drug resistance test of antimicrobial peptide hydrogel TWPAL-gel: (a) Photos of LB plate for TWPAL-gel resistance test; (b) TWPAL-gel and gentamycin sulfate MIC curve of *S. aureus*; (c) TWPAL-gel and gentamycin sulfate MIC curve of *E. coli*.

Figure S13. Wound area statistics of different groups.

Figure S14. Body weight change rate of mice in each group.

Table 1. The adsorption results of different peptides on different microspheres.

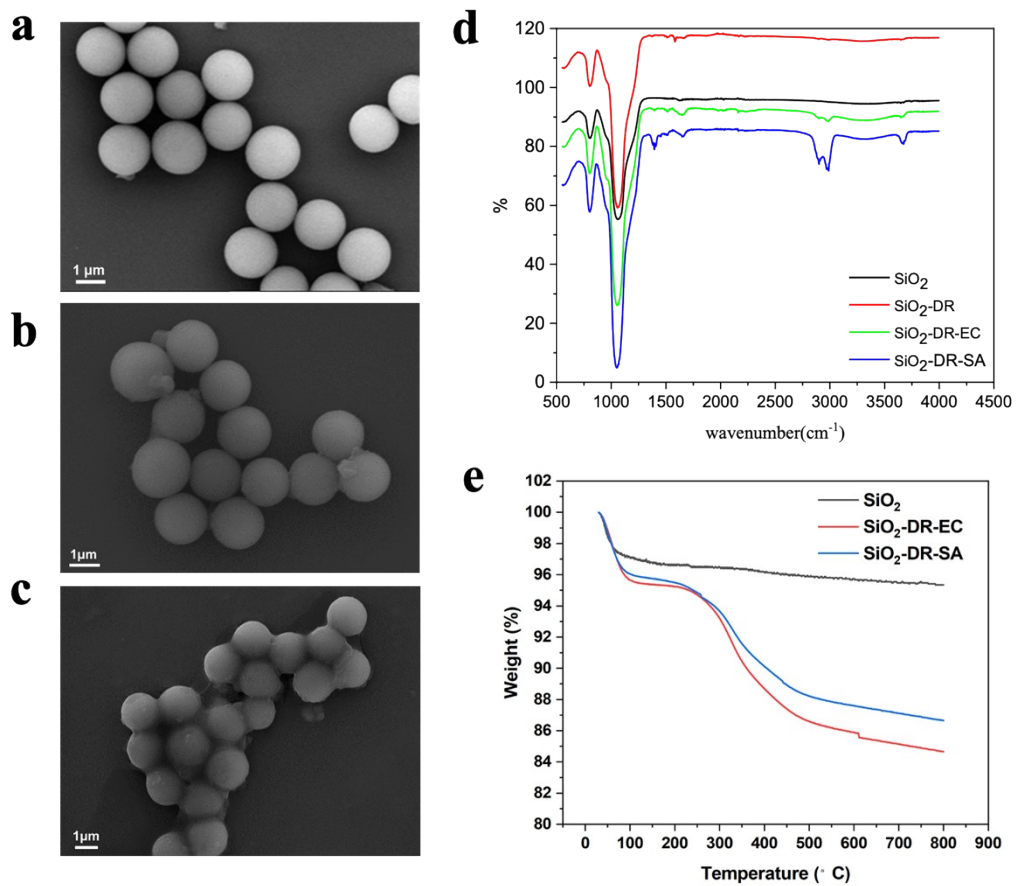


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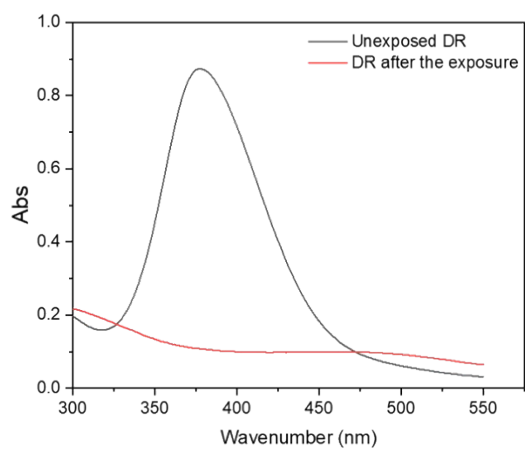


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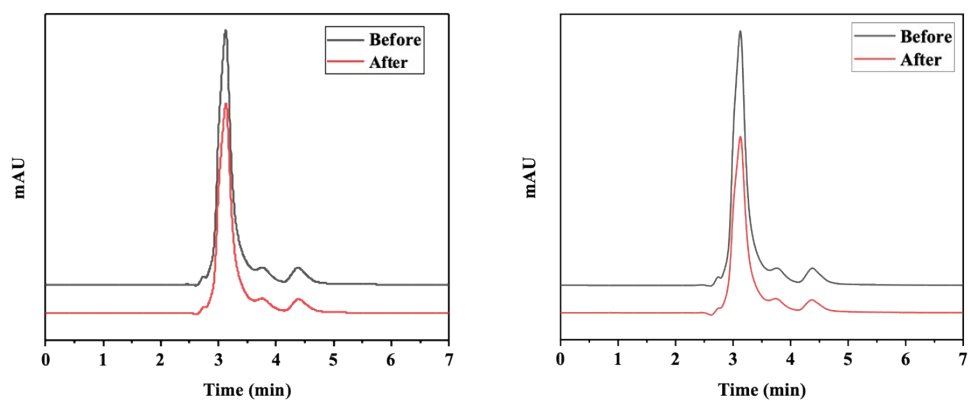


Figure S3. (a) Adsorption of antimicrobial peptides by *S. aureus* membrane chromatography microspheres; (b) Adsorption of antimicrobial peptides by *E. coli* membrane microspheres.

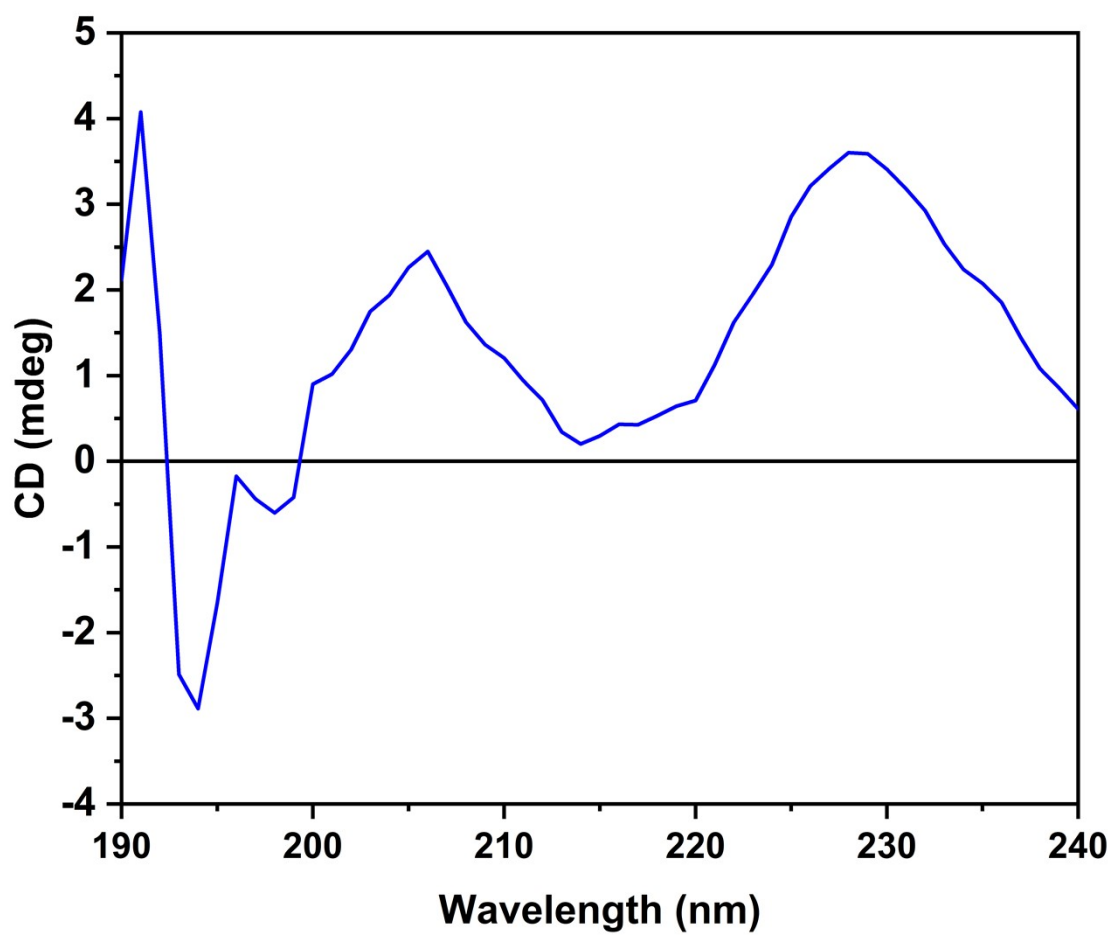


Figure S4. Circular dichroism (CD) spectrum of TWPAL.

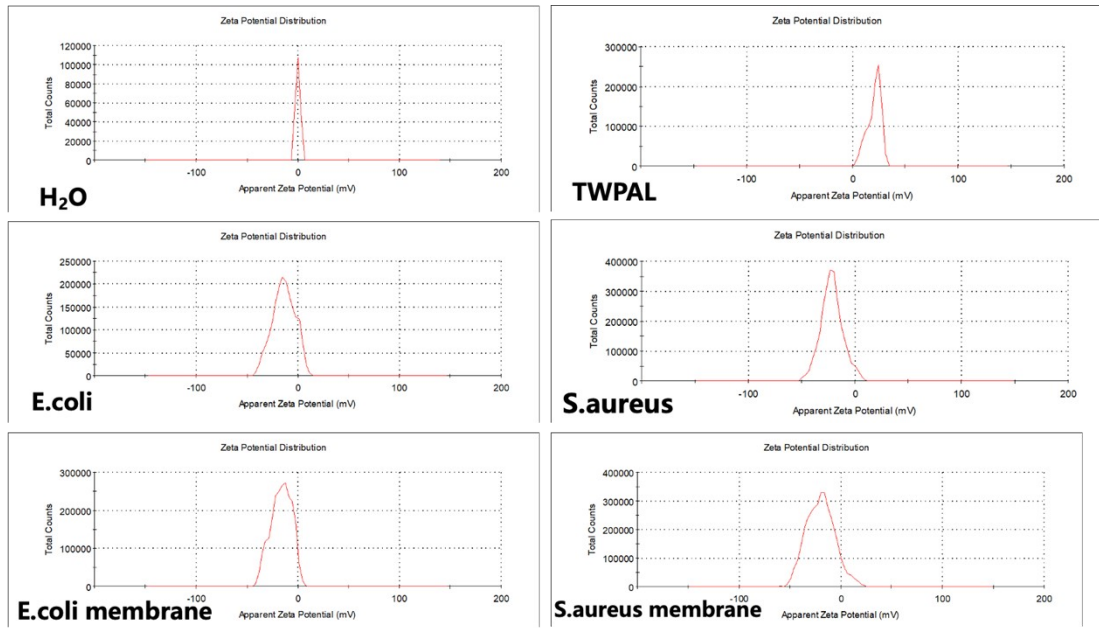


Figure S5. Potential diagram of H<sub>2</sub>O, TWPAL, E. coli, S. aureus, E. coli membrane, S. aureus membrane.



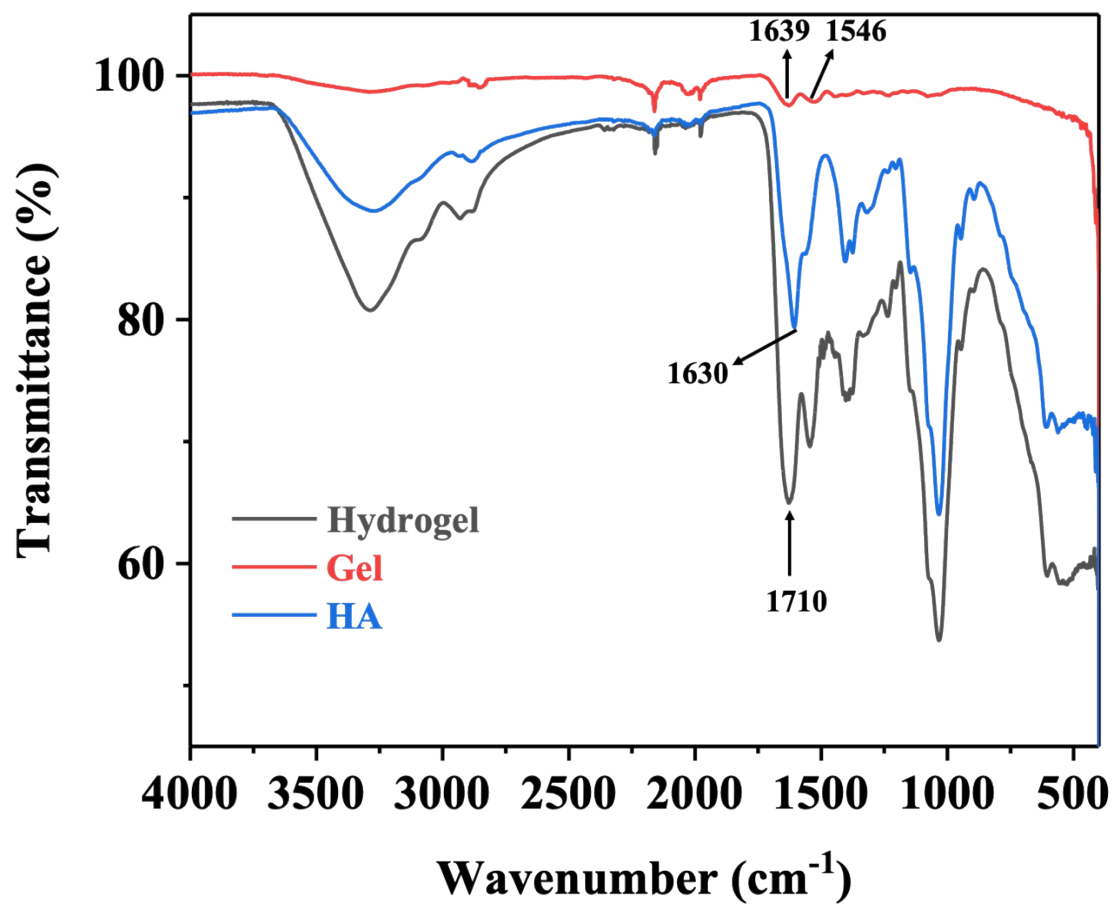


Figure S6. FTIR of hydrogel.

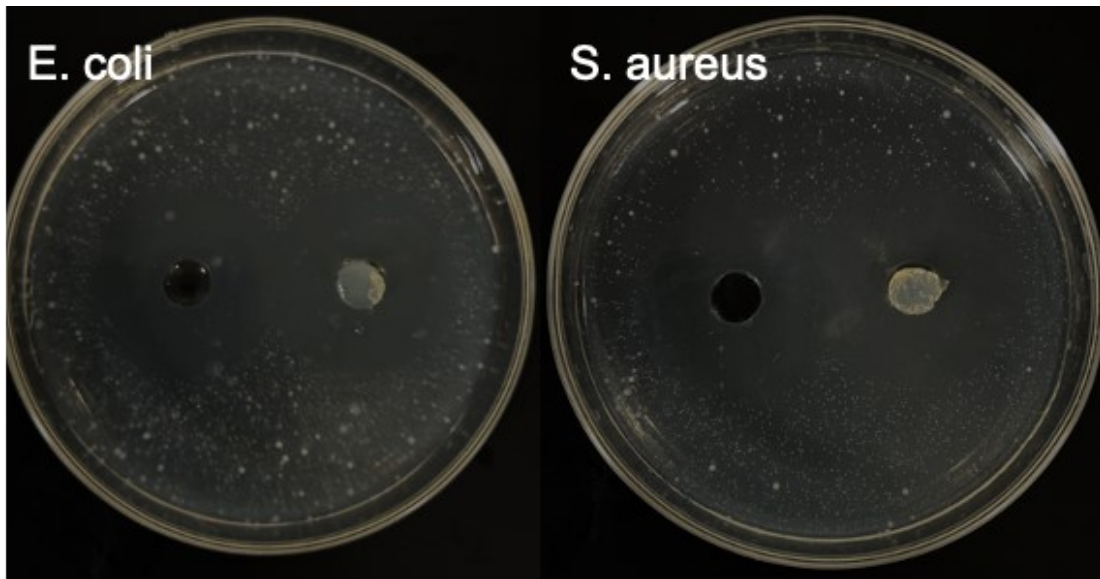


Figure S7. In vitro antibacterial test of TWPAL and TWPAL-gel, against *E. coli* and *S. aureus*.

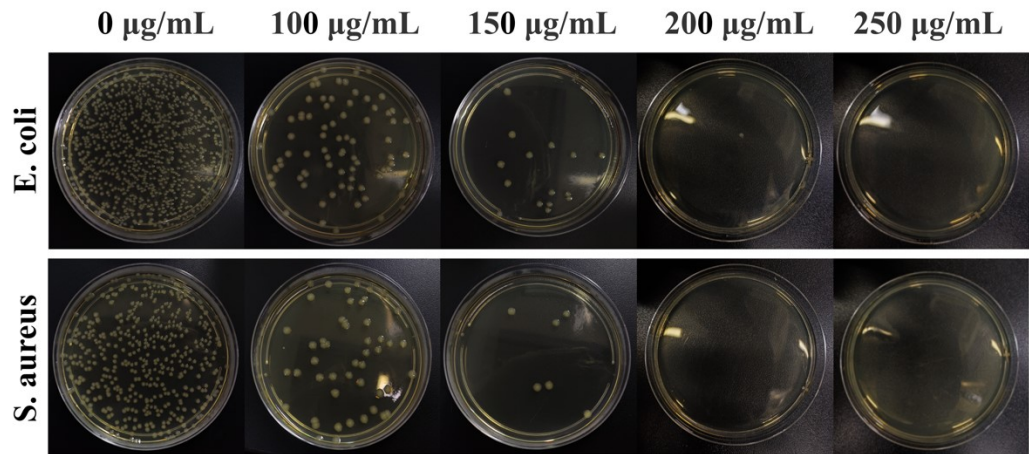


Figure S8. MIC of TWPAL-gel against *E. coli* and *S. aureus*.

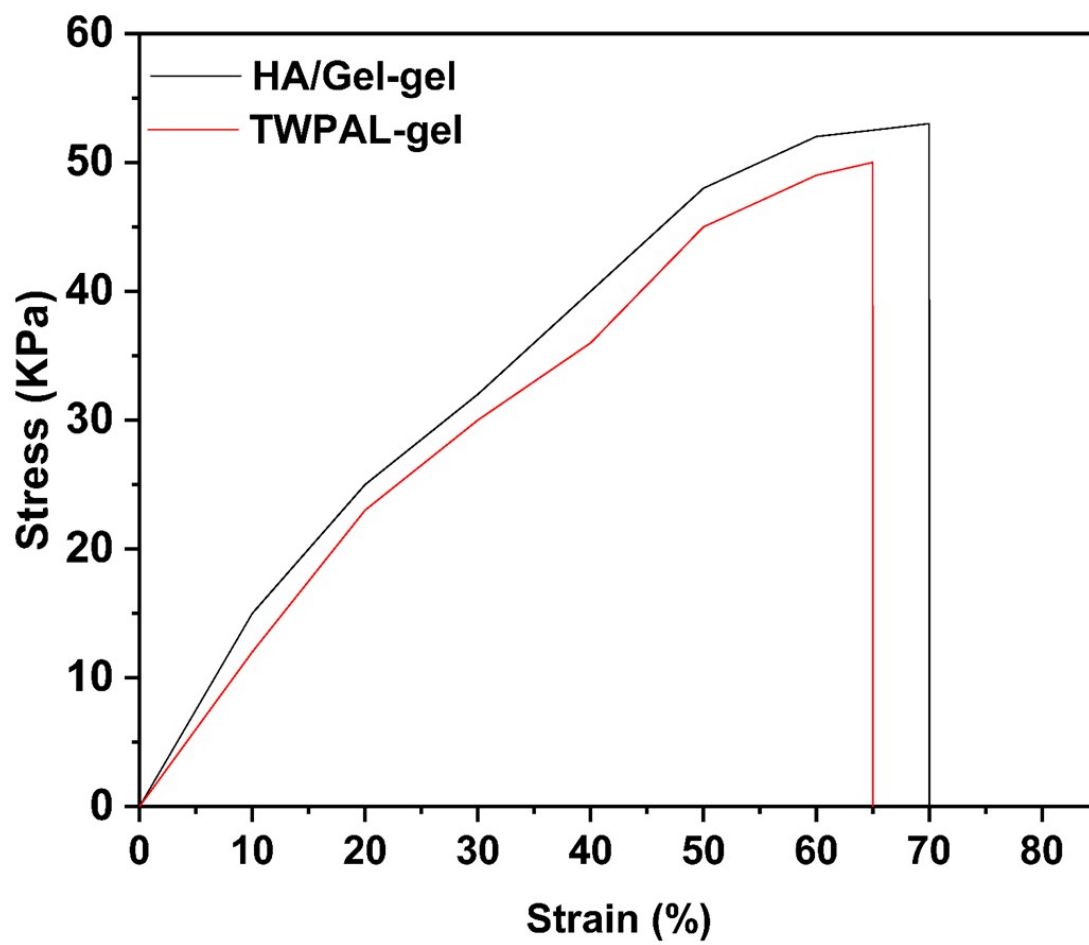


Figure S9. Tensile stress–strain curve of hydrogel.

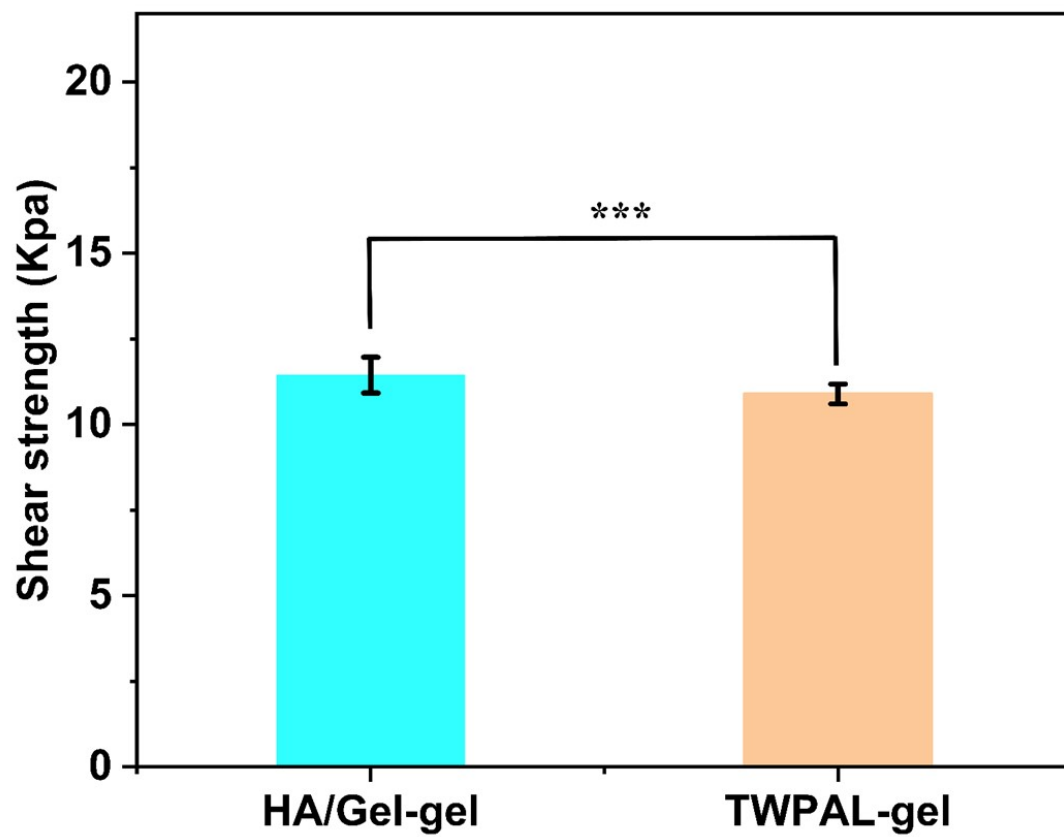


Figure S10. Shear strength of hydrogel.

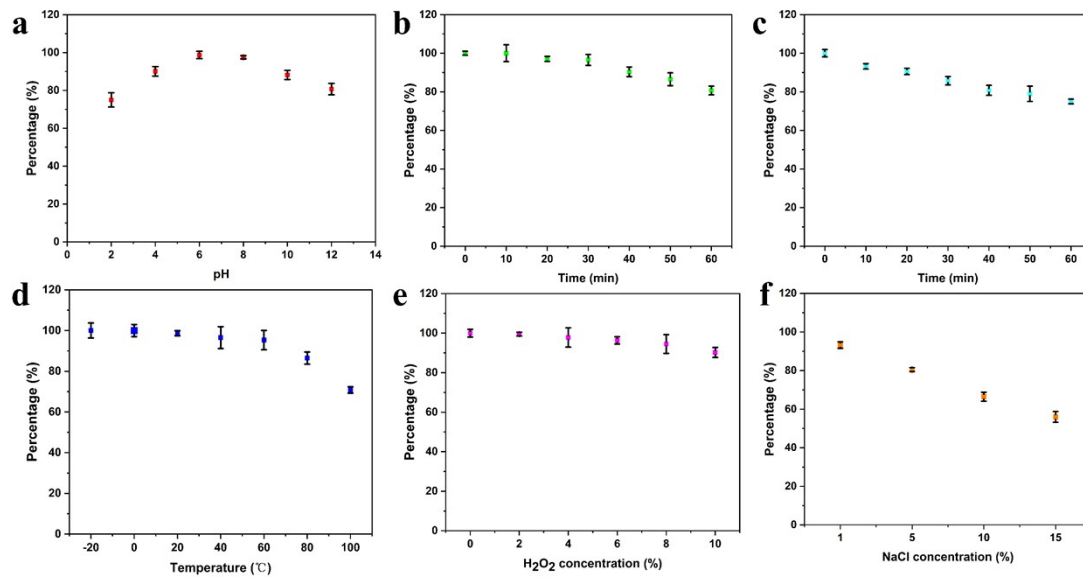


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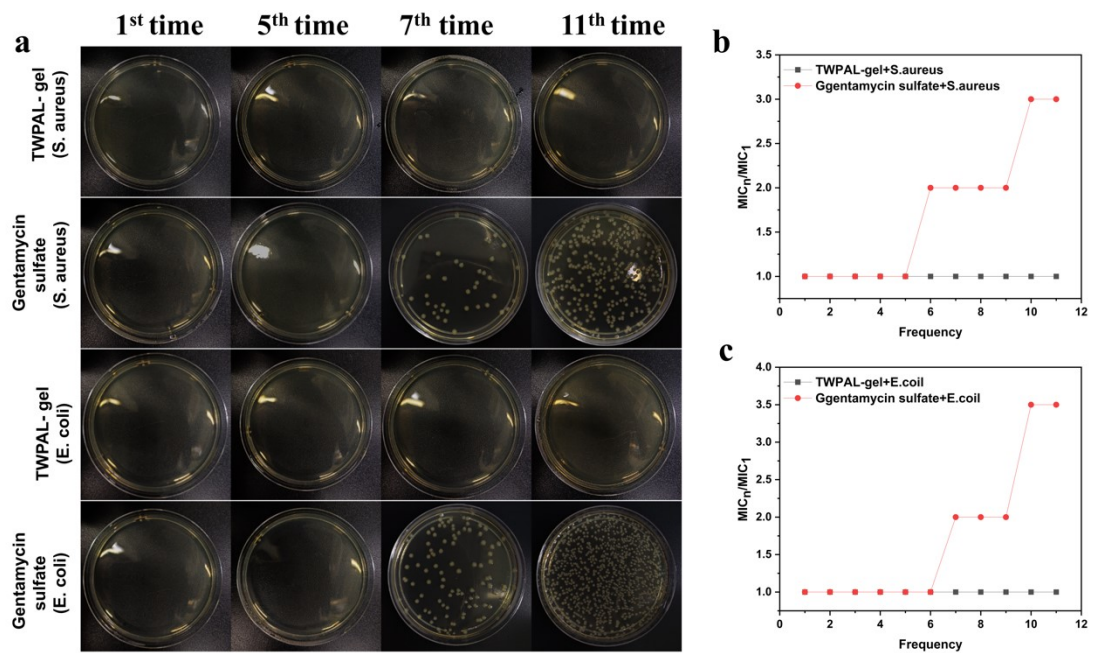


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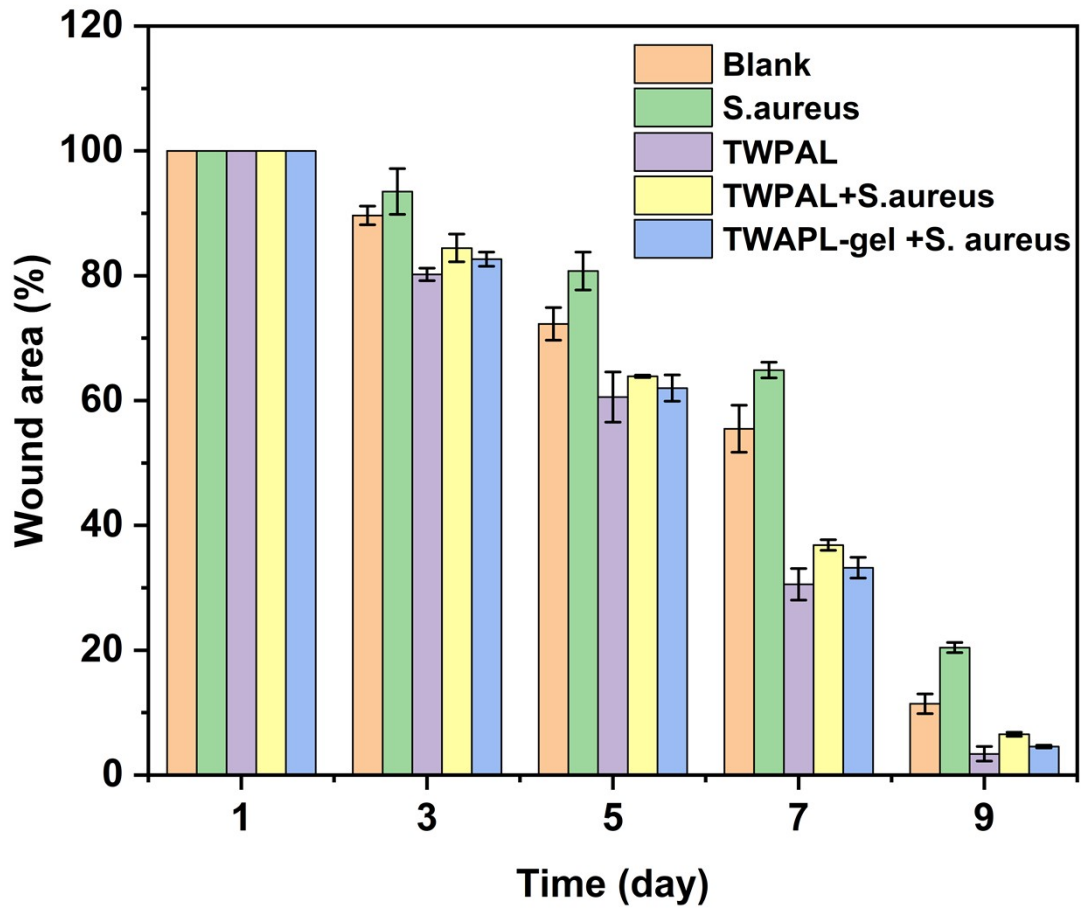


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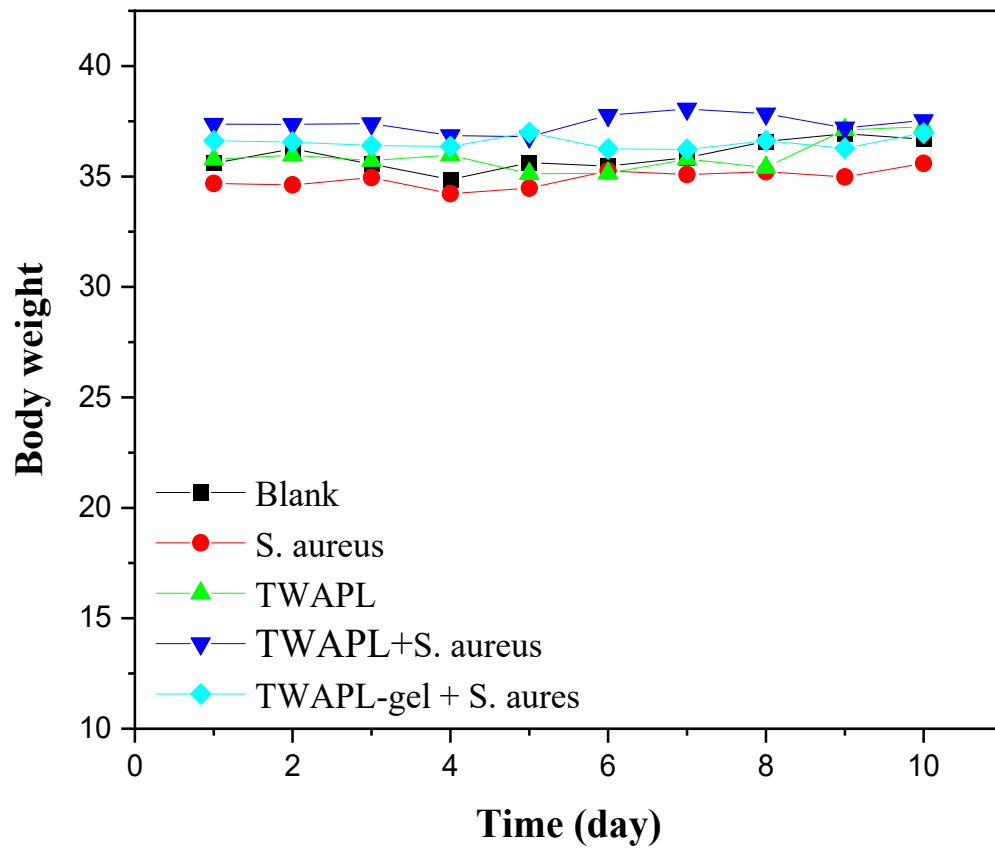


Figure S14. Body weight change rate of mice in each group.

Table S1. The adsorption results of different peptides on different microspheres

The serial number	Types of peptides	Peak area change ratio (%)		
		Blank	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
1	TWGAF	10.2685	9.4997	10.5827
2	TWPAF	8.7320	10.6143	13.8019
3	TWPAL	11.3501	21.4430	23.9171
4	TWGAL	9.4246	8.2452	9.0542