A nonmulberry silk fibroin-based robust mandruka for rapid hemostasis treatment

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Supplementary materials

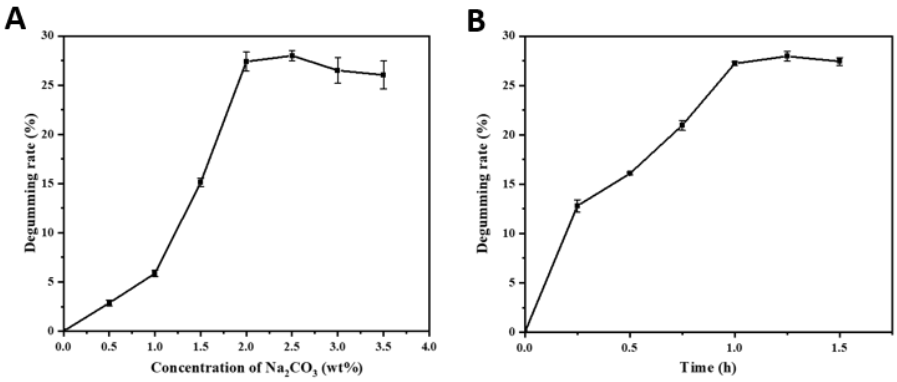

Fig. S1 The degumming rate of *Dictyopoloca japonica* silkworm cocoon under **(A)** various concentrations of Na_2CO_3 and **(B)** different incubation durations.

Table S1 Different dissolution systems for the generation of *Dictyopoloca japonica* silk fibroin

Sample name	Dissolution system	Ratio
A	9.3 mol·L^{-1} lithium bromide	1:20
B	42 wt.% calcium chloride	1:20
C	40 wt.% zinc chloride	1:20
D	65 wt.% zinc chloride	1:20
E	Lithium bromide–urea in a molar ratio of 1:1	1:20
F	Lithium bromide–zinc chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1	1:20
G	Zinc chloride–ethanol–water in a molar ratio of 1:2:8	1:20
H	Zinc chloride–ethanol–water in a molar ratio of 3:1:8	1:20
I	Lithium thiocyanate	1:20

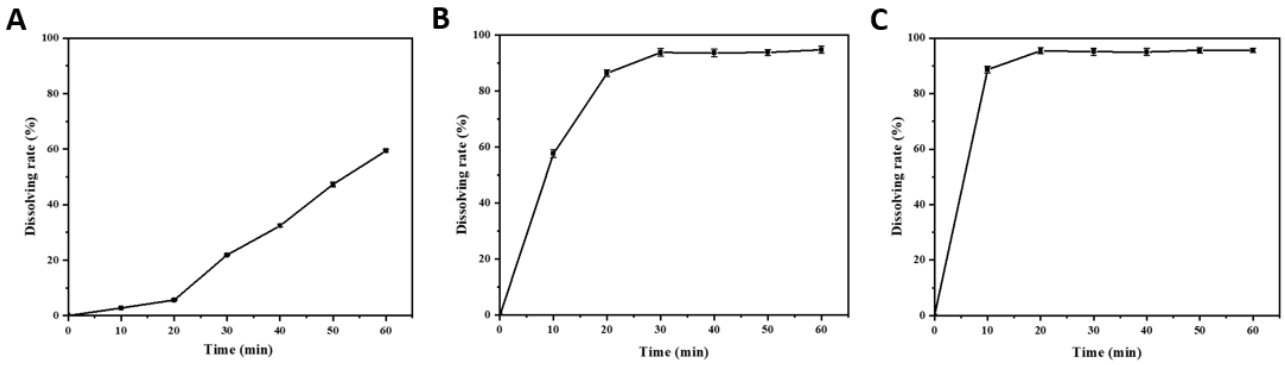

Fig. S2 The dissolving rate–time curve of *Dictyopoloca japonica* silk fibroin.

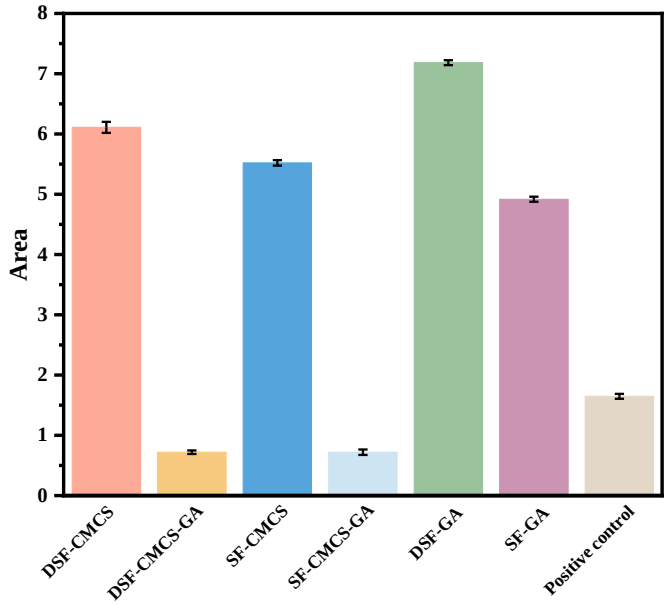

Fig. S3 The quantitative analysis of blood diffusion area according to the data in Fig. 4(E).

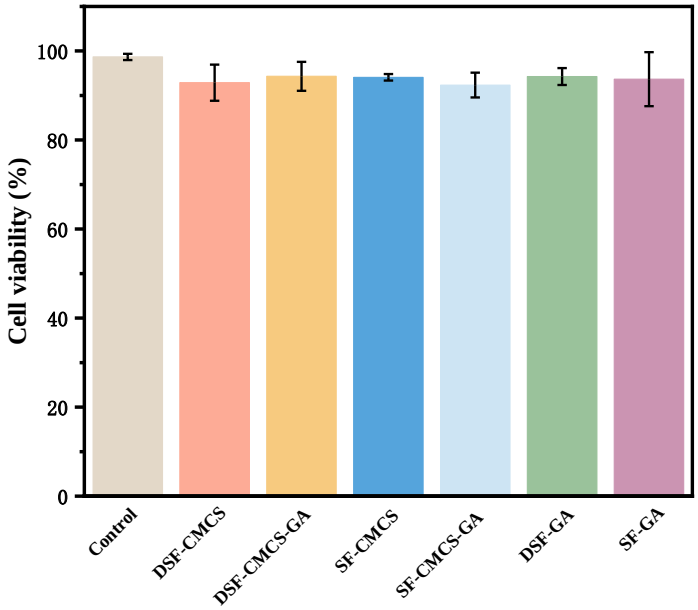

Fig. S4 The cell viability of L929 cells co-cultured with all groups extracted for 24 h.