

Supporting Information

Magnesium Oxide/Poly (L-lactide-co- ϵ -caprolactone) Scaffolds Loaded with Neural Morphogens Promote Spinal Cord Repair through Targeting the Calcium Influx and Neuronal Differentiation of Neural Stem Cells

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Figure S1. Characterization of synthesized MgO nanoparticles. A) Elemental mapping of synthesized MgO nanoparticles. B) UV absorbance curves of PUR and RA solution before and after drug loading.

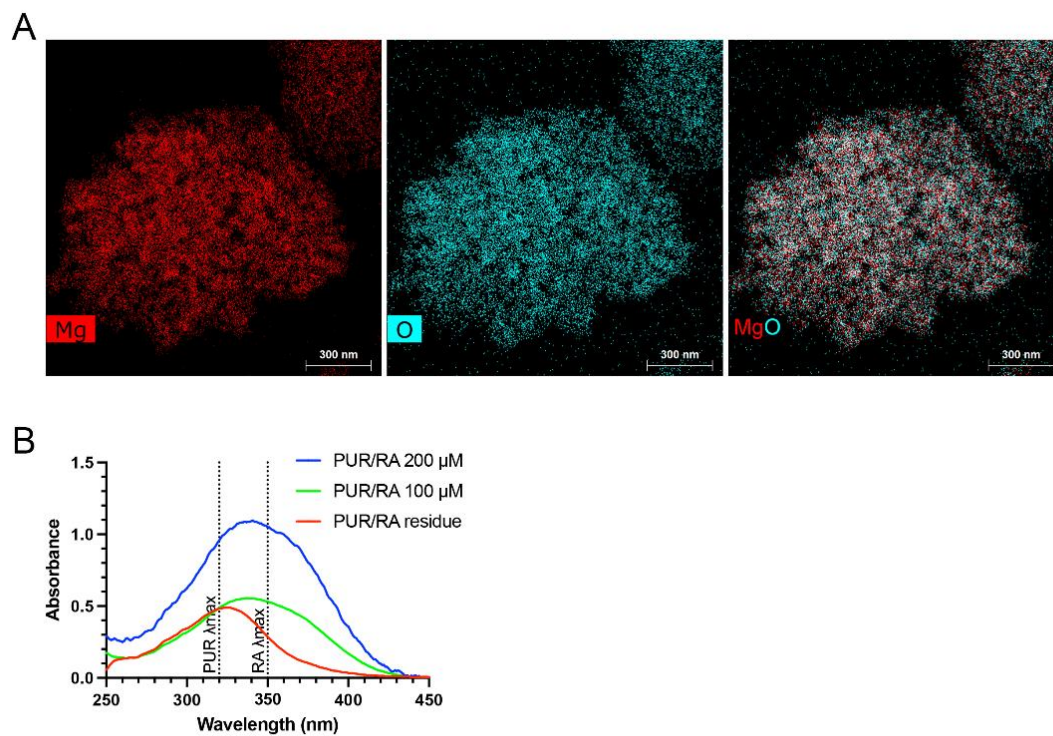


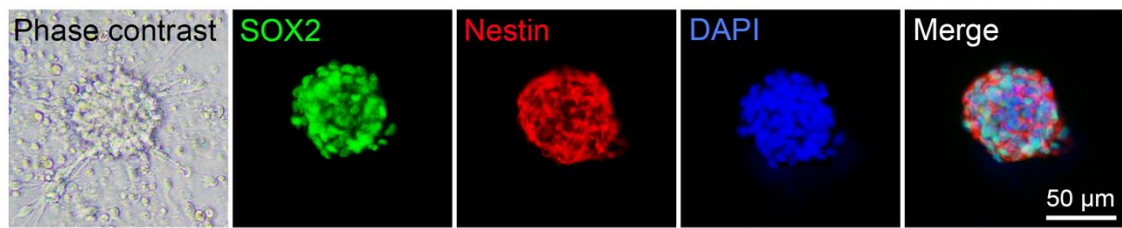
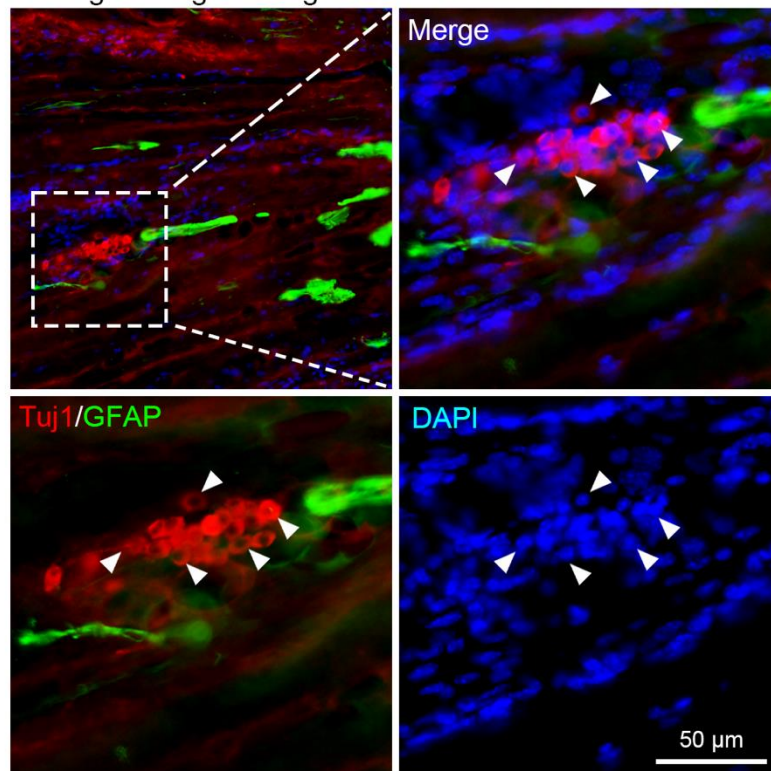
Figure S2. The identification of isolated NSCs.

Figure S3. A) Enlarged images of Figure 7c. B) Enlarged images of Figure 7d. The white arrowheads indicate Tuj1 markers co-localize with DAPI-labeled nuclei.

A) Enlarged images of Figure 7c



B) Enlarged images of Figure 7d

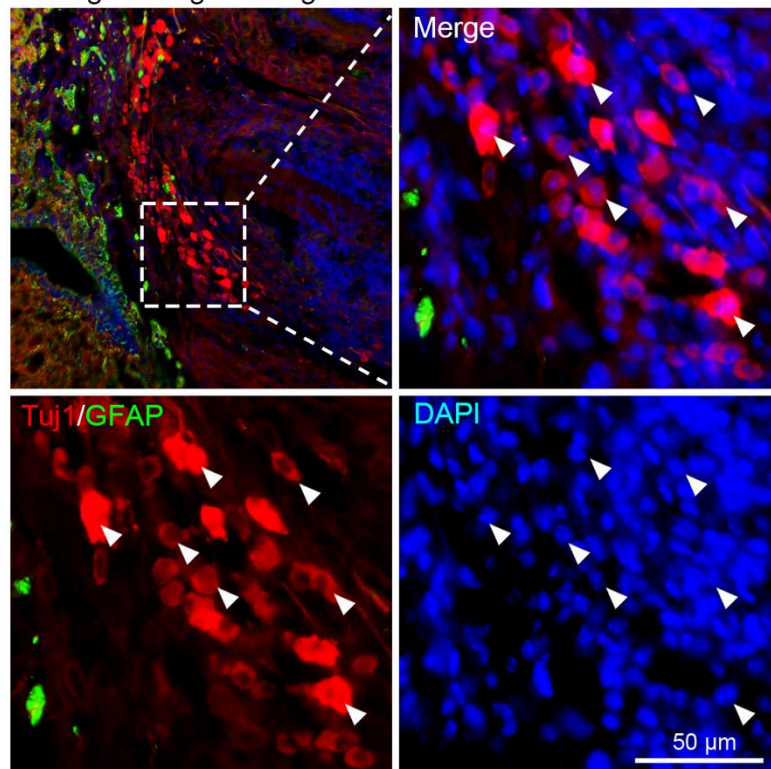
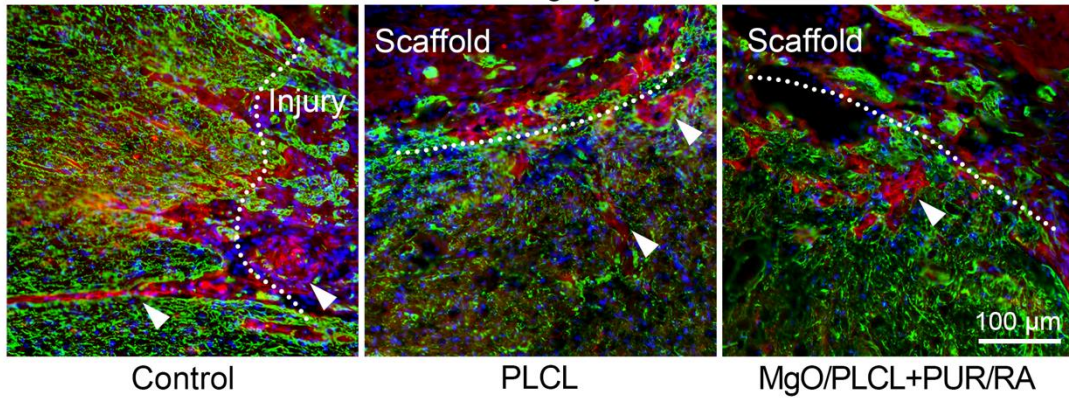


Figure S4. Nerve repair of MgO/PLCL+PUR/RA scaffold *in vivo*. A) The Activation of CSPG around the injury sites. B) The proliferation of CD68-labeled microglia cells around the injury site.

A GFAP/CS56/DAPI 8 weeks after surgery



B CD68 8 weeks after surgery

