Supplementary data for

Photoacoustic stimulation promotes the osteogenic differentiation of bone mesenchymal stem cells to enhance the repair of bone defect

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Supplementary Figure 1. (a) The cell morphology of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells at passage 3 was observed by optical microscope. (b) H.E staining for the bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells at passage 3.



Supplementary Figure 2. We used corresponding induction medium to induce the BMSCs differentiate into osteoblasts and adipocytes respectively, indicating that the isolated cells were stem cells. (a1), (b1) and (c1) are representative images of the alizarin red staining, alkaline phosphatase staining and Oil red staining, respectively, while the (a1), (b1) and (c1) are the control group without induction medium.



Supplementary Figure 3. The effects of different intensities on the proliferation of BMSCs. Setting up the 5 mJ, 10 mJ, 15 mJ, 20 mJ and control groups, the 10 mJ group showed similar OD value as the control group, indicating that the cell vitality was not affected under the treatment of this energy. All data represented the mean \pm SD, n = 3; * represents statistical difference as compared with control group by One-way ANOVA (*P < 0.05).



Supplementary Figure 4. 0.08% and 0.16% GO in PLGA groups showed the equivalent OD value as the control group. Higher than 0.4% GO leads to decline in cell viability. All data represented the mean \pm SD, n=3; * represents statistical difference as compared with control by One-way ANOVA (*P < 0.05).