

Article

# High Nanodiamond Content-PCL Composite for Tissue Engineering Scaffolds

## Supplementary Materials

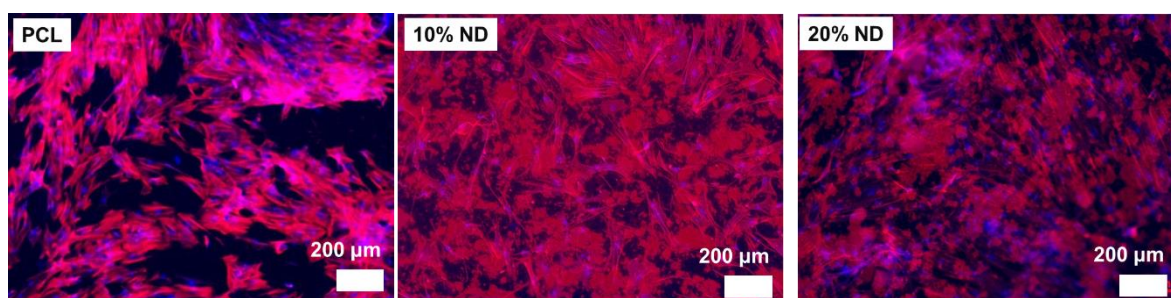
Kate Fox <sup>1,\*</sup>, Rahul Ratwatte <sup>1</sup>, Marsilea A. Booth <sup>1</sup>, Hoai My Tran <sup>2,3</sup> and Phong A. Tran <sup>2,3,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Center for Additive Manufacturing, School of Engineering, RMIT University VIC 3000, Australia; rahul.ratwatte@unimelb.edu.au (R.R.); marsilea.harrison@rmit.edu.au (M.A.B.)

<sup>2</sup> Interface science and materials engineering group, School of Mechanical, Medical and Process Engineering, Queensland University of Technology (QUT), 2 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000, Australia; hoaimy.tran@qut.edu.au

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Kelvin Grove QLD 4059, Australia

\* Correspondence: [kate.fox@rmit.edu.au](mailto:kate.fox@rmit.edu.au) (K.F.); [phong.tran@qut.edu.au](mailto:phong.tran@qut.edu.au) (P.A.T.)



**Figure S1.** Representative images of cells cultured on PCL, ND-PCL 10% and ND-PCL 20% for 2 weeks. DAPI (blue) and rhodamine phalloidin (red) were used to stain cell nuclei and F-actin in cell cytoskeleton, respectively. Some background red particle fluorescence is observed in the 10% and 20% ND samples.