Supplementary Figures

Osteointegration of 3D-printed fully porous PEEK scaffolds with different pore sizes

Xiaobo Feng^{a1}, Liang Ma^{a1}, Hang Liang^{a1}, Xiaoming Liu^b, Jie Lei^a, Wenqiang Li^a, Kun Wang^a, Yu Song^a, Bingjin Wang^a, Gaocai Li^a, Shuai Li^a, Cao Yang^a*

^a Department of Orthopaedics, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430022, China.

^b Department of Radiology, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430022, China.

¹Co-first authors.

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: <u>caoyangunion@hust.edu.cn</u>.

Figure S1. Diagram of the results for the quantitative perfusion parameter ME. *P <

0.05 and **P < 0.01 compared with PEEK-S; $^{\#}P$ < 0.05 and $^{\#\#}P$ < 0.01 compared with



PEEK-300. For each group, n = 3.

Figure S2. Quantitative analysis of micro-CT results of the new bone (BV/TV) in the

bone tunnel at 4 and 12 weeks after surgery. *P < 0.05 and **P < 0.01 compared with

PEEK-S; $^{\#}P < 0.05$ and $^{\#\#}P < 0.01$ compared with PEEK-300. For each group, n = 3.

