

Supporting Information

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Bioactive NIR-II Light-Responsive Shape Memory Composite Based on Cuprorivaite Nanosheets for Endometrial Regeneration

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Bioactive NIR-II light-responsive shape memory composite based on cuprorivaite nanosheets for endometrial regeneration

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	(DMA).					
Cycle	E _{intia} (%)	E _{deformed} (%)	E _{fixed} (%)	$\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{final}}(\%)$	R _f (%)	$R_{\rm r}$ (%)
1	0.36	143.75	143.28	21.75	99.67	85.08
2	21.75	161.45	161.01	33.57	99.73	91.41
3	33.57	174.13	173.70	43.99	99.75	92.59
4	43.99	200.88	200.45	56.24	99.79	92.19
5	56.24	229.04	228.01	69.78	99.55	92.16

 Table 1. Shape memory parameters of 2-CUP/PT with 5 cyclic tests using dynamic mechanical analysis



Figure S1. XRD spectrum of cuprorivaite (CaCuSi₄O₁₀) nanosheets (CUP NSs).



Figure S2. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images of different composites: (a) PT, (b) 1-CUP/PT, (c) 2-CUP/PT, and (d) 4-CUP/PT. Scale bar: 10 µm.



Figure S3. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) spectra of PT and CUP/PT composites.



Figure S4. Water contact angles of different composites (PT, 1-CUP/PT, 2-CUP/PT, and 4-CUP/PT). All data are presented as mean \pm SD, n=3.



Figure S5. Photothermal performances of 2-CUP/PT composites after *in vitro* degradation over time.



Figure S6. DSC curves of different composites (PT, 1-CUP/PT, 2-CUP/PT, and 4-CUP/PT).

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Figure S7. a) Representative photographs of 2-CUP/PT tube before and after NIR-II laser irradiation. b) NIR-II PA spectra of 2-CUP/PT composite from 1200 to 2000 nm. c) 3D reconstructed PA images of 2-CUP/PT tube implanted in isolated uterine lumen of rat before and after NIR-II laser irradiation. Scale bar: 5 mm.



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Figure S8. Bioactivity of released ions from CUP on HEECs and HUVECs. a, b) Proliferation of HUVECs (a) and HEECs (b) after culture with different concentrations of released ions from CUP NSs for 1, 3, and 7 days (n=5). c, d) Proliferation of HEECs (n=3) (c) and the relative VEGF expressions (n=5). (d) after co-culturing HUVECs and HEECs with different concentrations of released ions from CUP NSs. (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001 vs. ctrl (control group)). All data are presented as mean \pm SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA analysis, **p< 0.01 vs. ctrl, ***p< 0.001 vs. ctrl.



Figure S9. Blood biochemistry analysis of ALT (a), AST (b), BUN (c), and CRE (d) of the rats with different treatments at day 14. All data are presented as mean \pm SD, n=3.



Figure S10. Representative H&E staining images of major organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidneys) from mice with different treatments at day 14. Scale bar: 200 µm.

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Figure S11. a) The number of glands in endometria after different treatments at day 14 (n=5). b) Relative number of positive cells analyzed from immunohistochemistry staining of Ki67 (n=5). c, d) Quantitative analysis of VEGF (c) and CD31 (d) expression from immunohistochemistry staining images (n=5). All data are presented as mean \pm SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA analysis, **p< 0.01, ***p< 0.001.



Figure S12. The anti-adhesion and endometrial regeneration ability of CUP/PT composites compared with clinical strategies (hyaluronic acid (HA) gel and 17 β -estradiol (E2)). a) Representative H&E staining images of uterine cavity. b) The number of glands in endometria (n=5). All data are presented as mean ± SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA analysis, **p< 0.01.



Figure S13. The *in vivo* degradation of PT and 2-CUP/PT composites. All data are presented as mean \pm SD, n=3.



Figure S14. Representative H&E staining images of endometrial regeneration with different treatments at

different times (2, 4, 6, and 8 weeks).