



## Supporting Information

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Micro-Gel Ensembles for Accelerated Healing of Chronic Wound via pH Regulation

*Tingting Cui, Jiafei Yu, Cai-Feng Wang\*, Su Chen\*, Qing Li, Kun Guo, Renkun Qing, Gefei Wang\* and Jianan Ren*

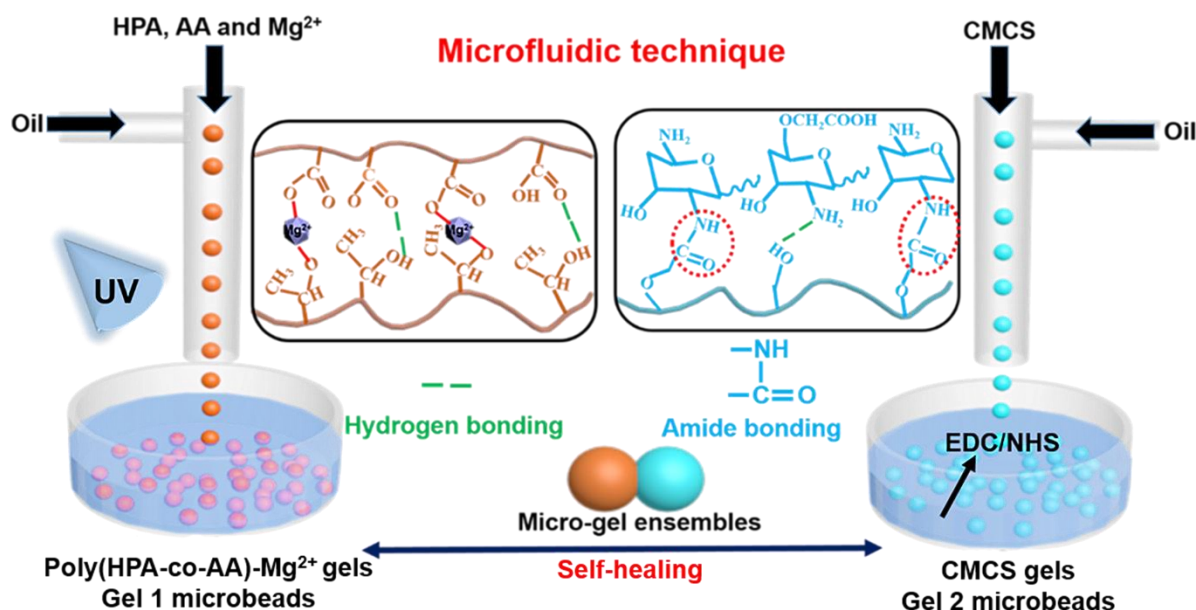
## Supporting Information

### **Micro-Gel Ensembles for Accelerated Healing of Chronic Wound via pH Regulation**

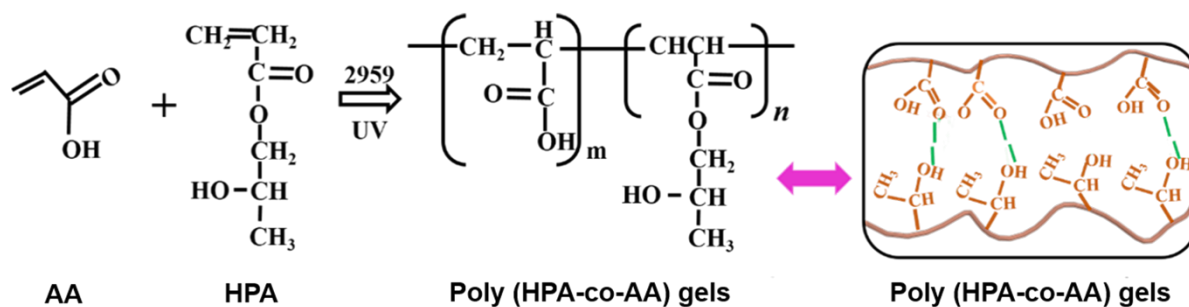
*Tingting Cui, Jiafei Yu, Cai-Feng Wang\*, Su Chen\*, Qing Li, Kun Guo, Renkun Qing, Gefei Wang\*, Jianan Ren*

Dr. T. Cui, Prof. C.-F. Wang, Prof. S. Chen, Dr. Q. Li, R. Qing  
State Key Laboratory of Materials-Oriented Chemical Engineering, College of Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals and Functional Polymer Materials, Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing 210009, P. R. China.  
E-mail: chensu@njtech.edu.cn, caifengwang@njtech.edu.cn  
J. Yu, K. Guo, Prof. G. Wang, Prof. J. Ren  
Department of General Surgery, Jinling Hospital, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210002, China.  
E-mail: Gefei\_W@163.com

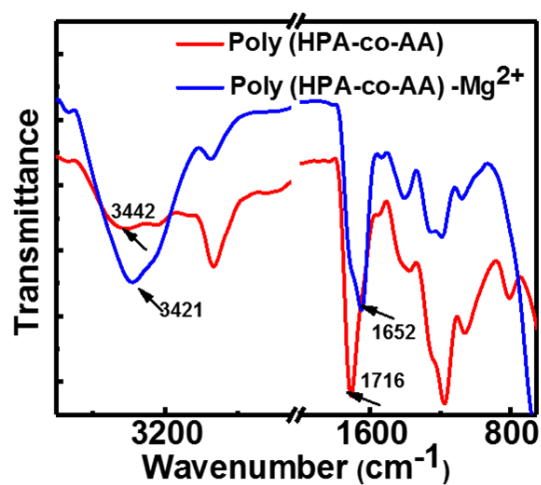
## Supporting Figures



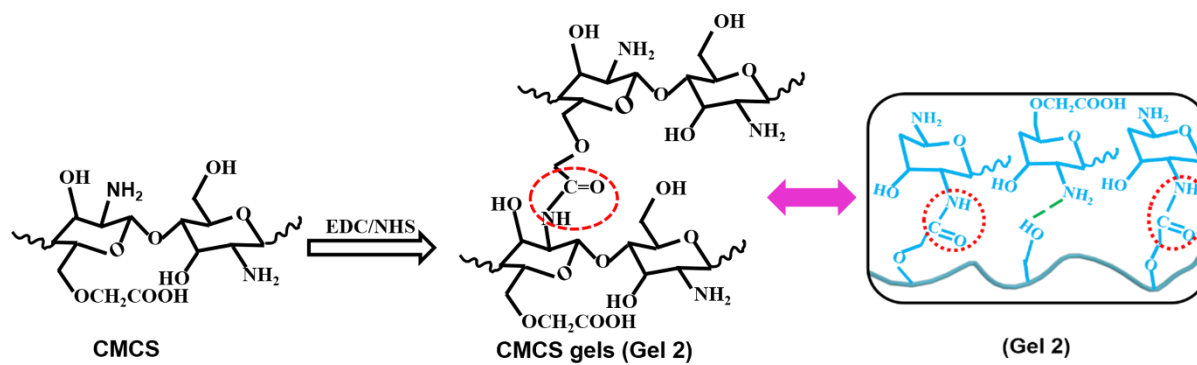
**Figure S1.** Preparation of Gel 1 and Gel 2 microbeads via microfluidic technique.



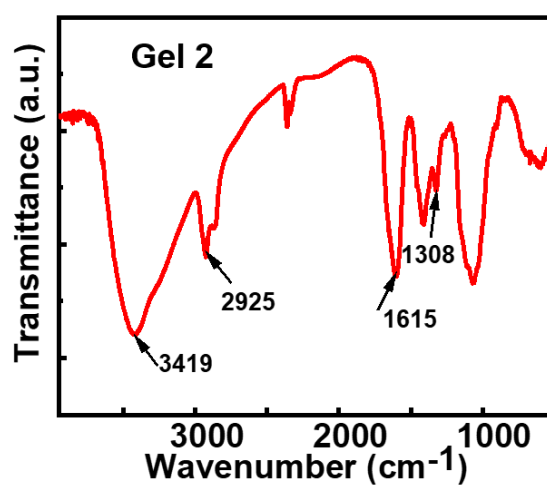
**Figure S2.** Schematic synthesis of poly (HPA-co-AA) gels.



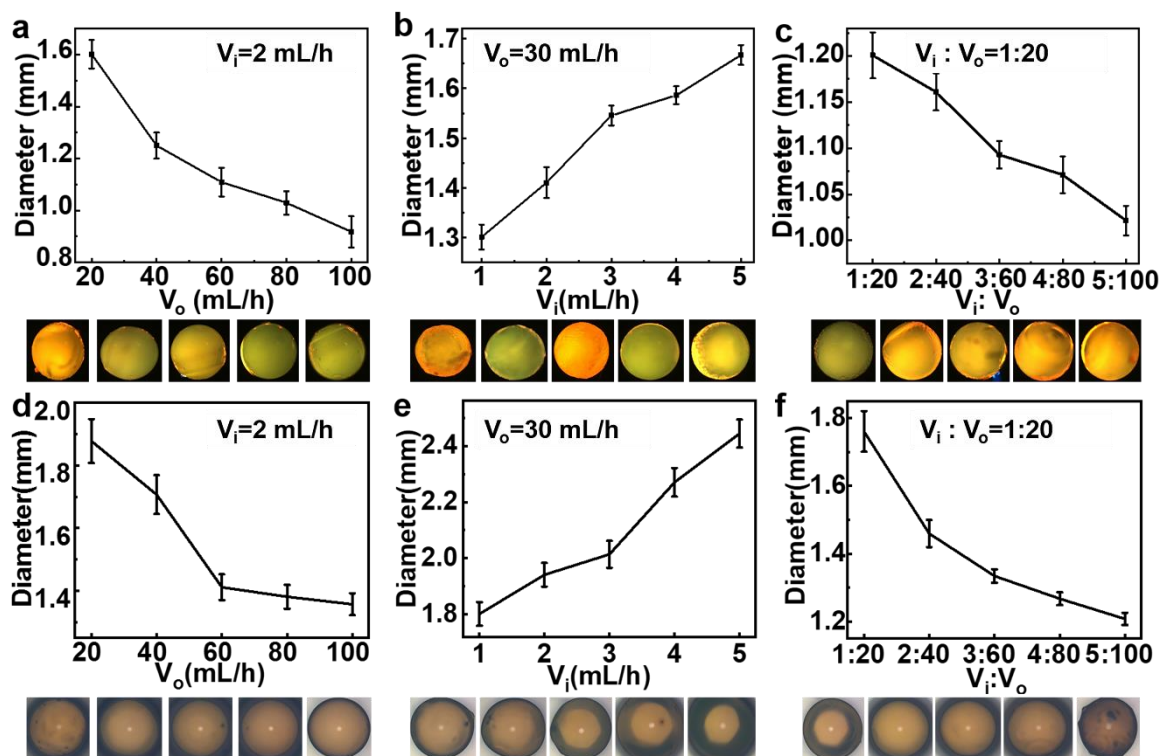
**Figure S3.** IR spectra of poly (HPA-co-AA) gel and poly (HPA-co-AA)- $Mg^{2+}$  gel.



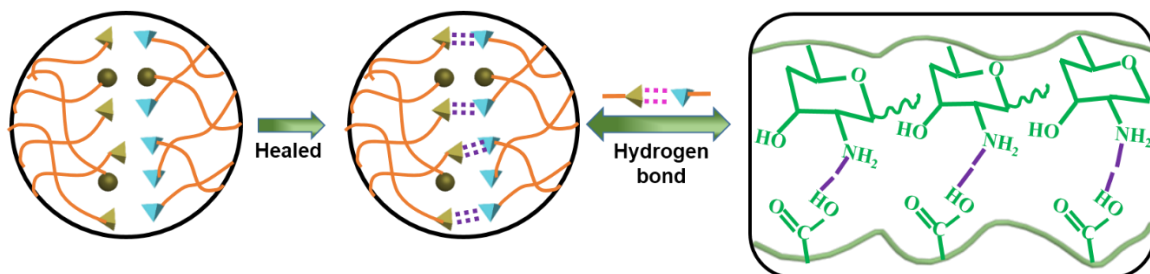
**Figure S4.** Schematic synthesis of CMCS gel (Gel 2).



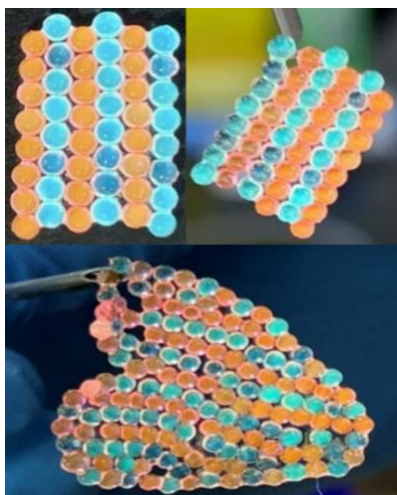
**Figure S5.** IR spectrum of Gel 2.



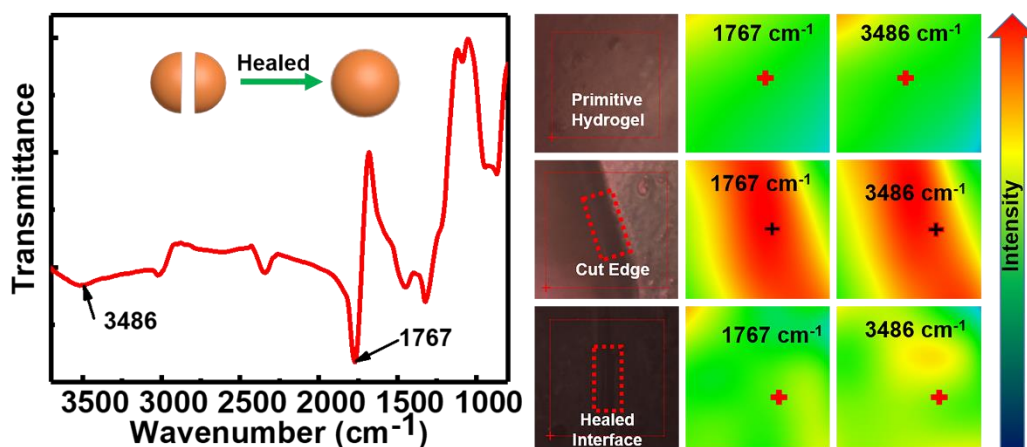
**Figure S6.** Dependence of microbead size on a,d) internal flow rate, b,e) external flow rate, and c,f) internal/external flow rate for a-c) Gel 1 microbeads and d-f) Gel 2 microbeads. Bars represent standard error, for statistical analysis in a-f,  $n = 4$  and field of view (FOV)  $\geq 4$ .



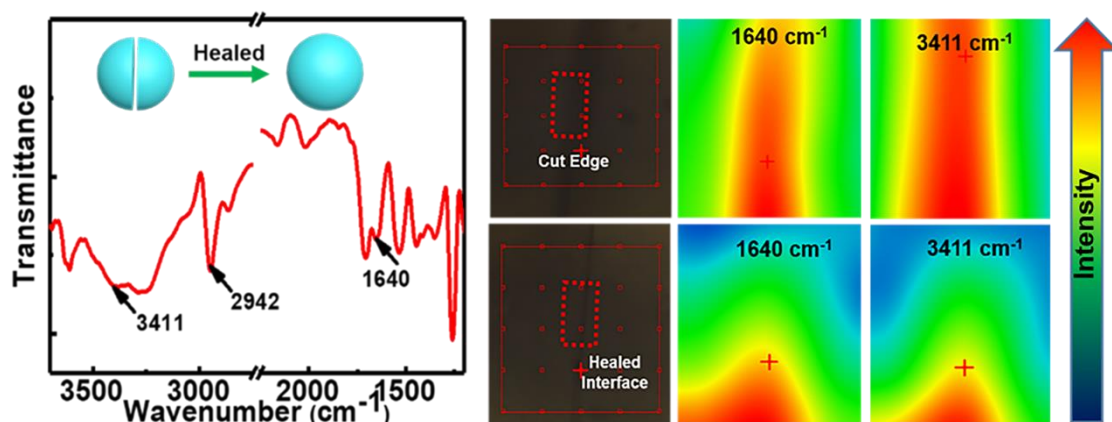
**Figure S7.** Schematic representation of the healing process between Gel 1 and Gel 2 via the hydrogen interaction.



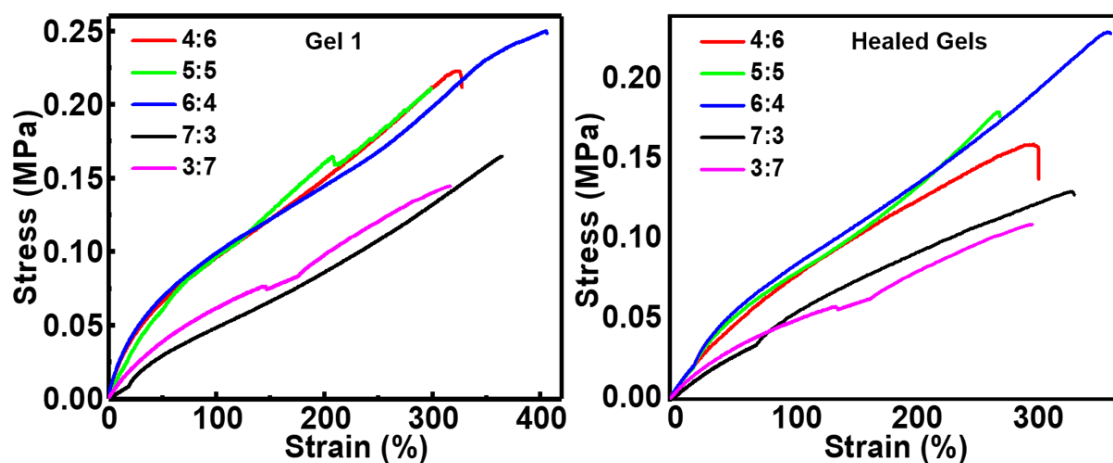
**Figure S8.** Photographs demonstrate that the micro-gel ensembles can remain shape persistent.



**Figure S9.** IR spectra, Optical images and IR images of Gel 1 before and after self-healing.



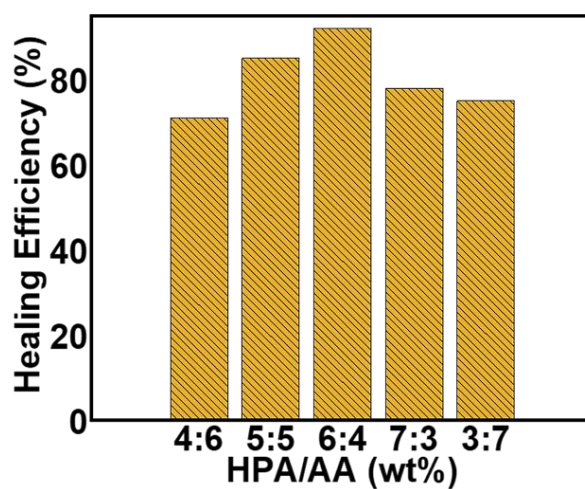
**Figure S10.** IR spectra, Optical images and IR images of Gel 2 before and after self-healing.



**Figure S11.** Stress-strain curves of Gel 1 and healed Gel 1 obtained from different mass ratios of HPA/AA) at a stretching rate of 0.2 mm/s. For statistical analysis,  $n = 3$ .

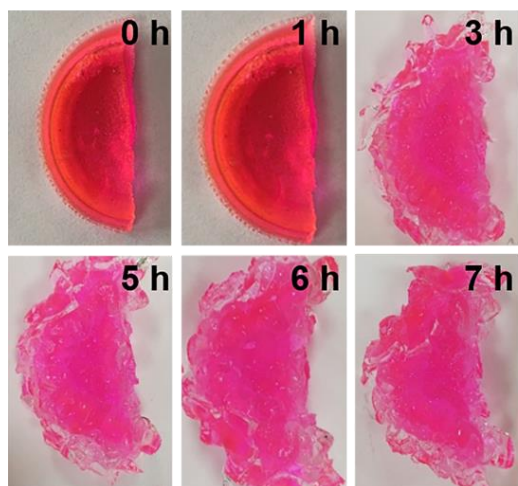


**Figure S12.** Photographs demonstrating the good mechanical properties of Gel 1.

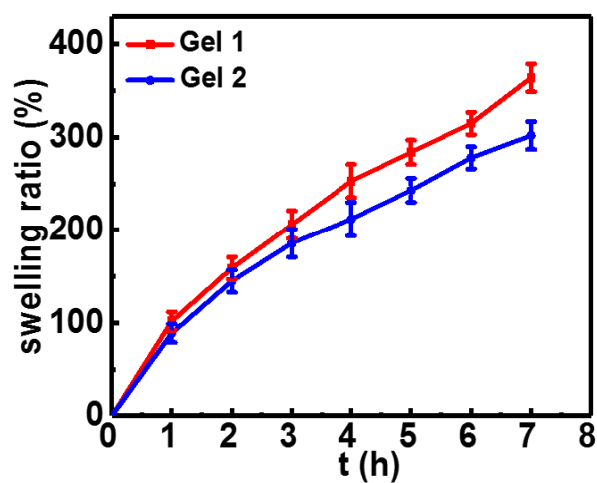


**Figure S13.** Self-healing efficiency of Gel 1 at different mass ratios (HPA:AA).

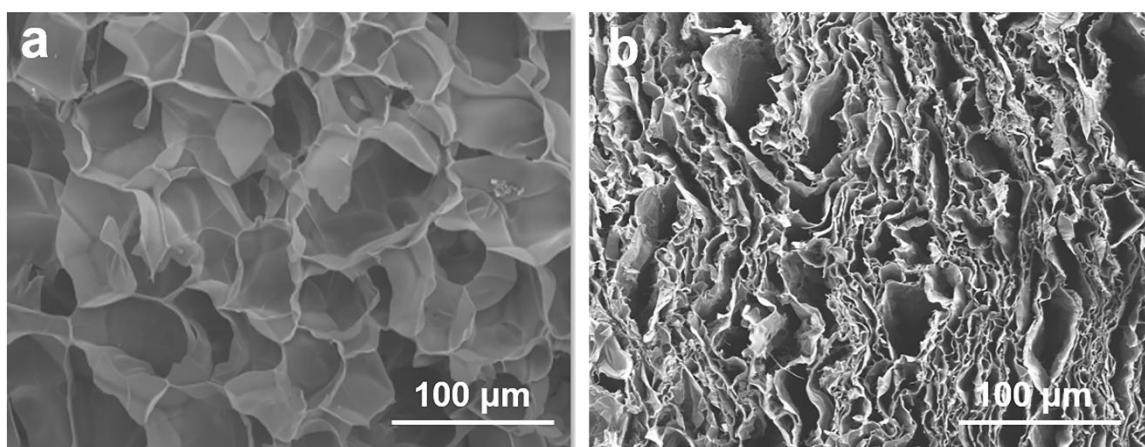




**Figure S14.** Swelling performance of Gel 1 in different time periods.

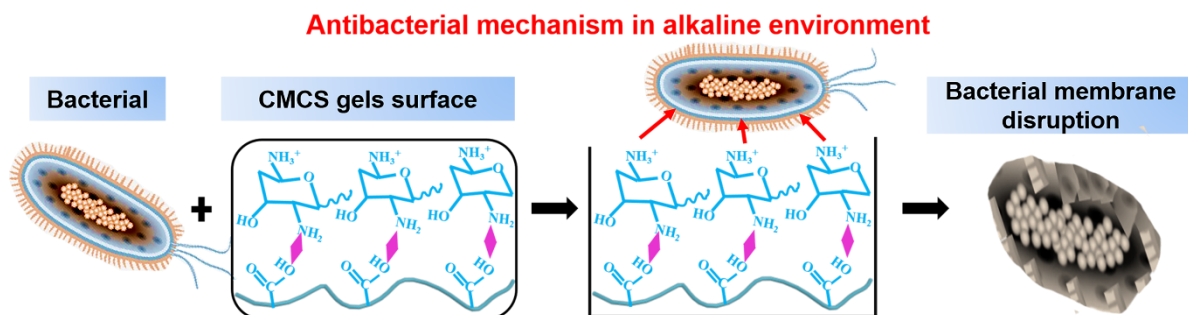


**Figure S15.** Swelling performance curves of Gel 1 and Gel 2. Bars represent standard error, for statistical analysis,  $n = 3$ .

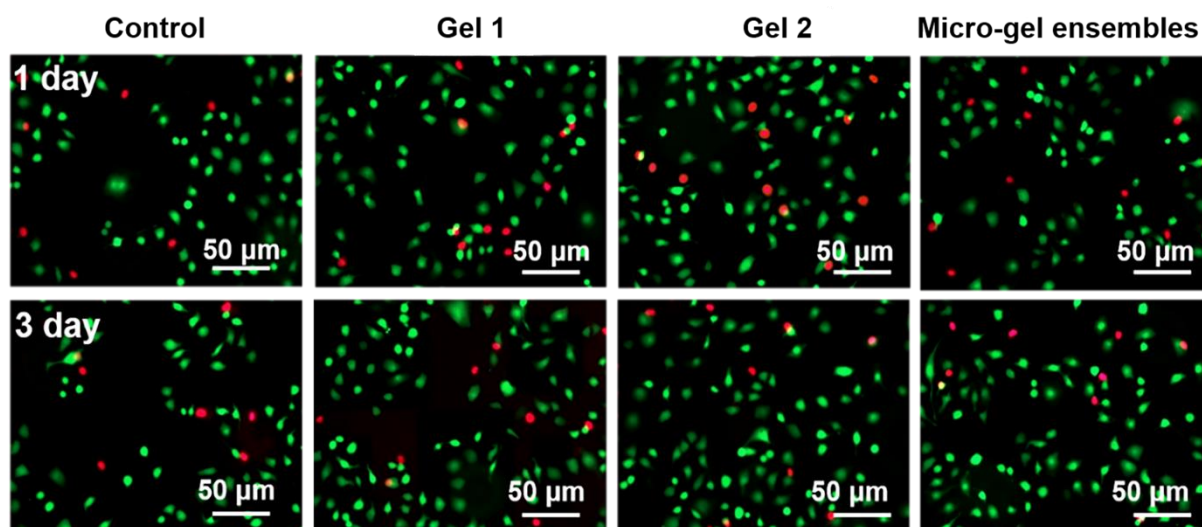


**Figure S16.** SEM images of a) Gel 1 and b) Gel 2.

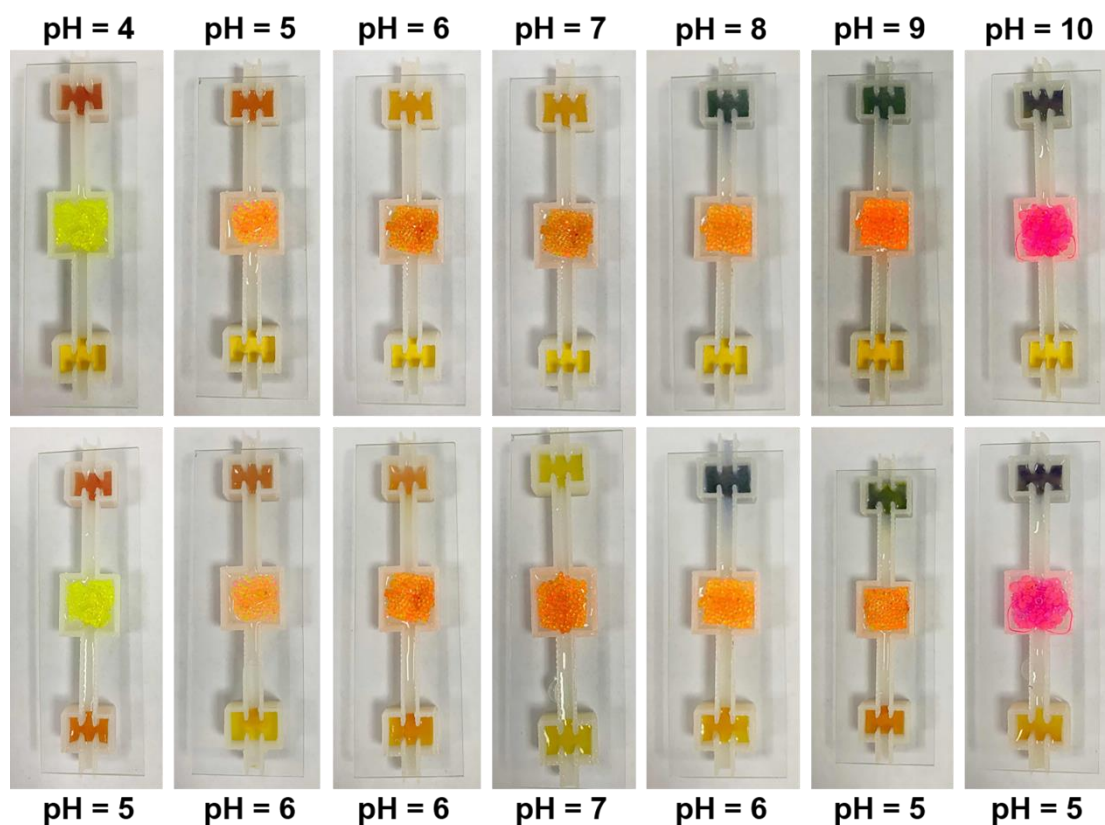




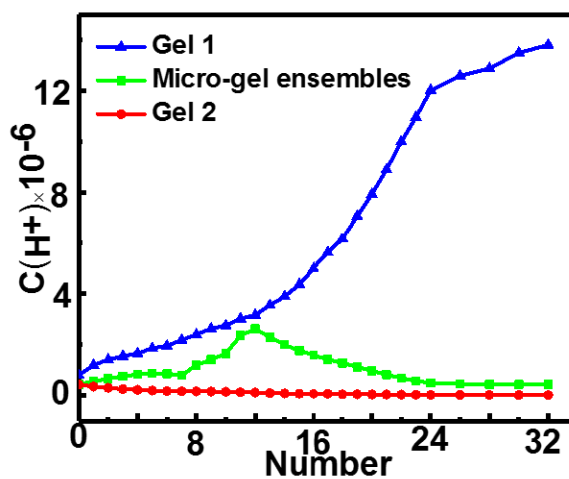
**Figure S17.** Schematic illustration of the antibacterial of micro-gel ensembles.



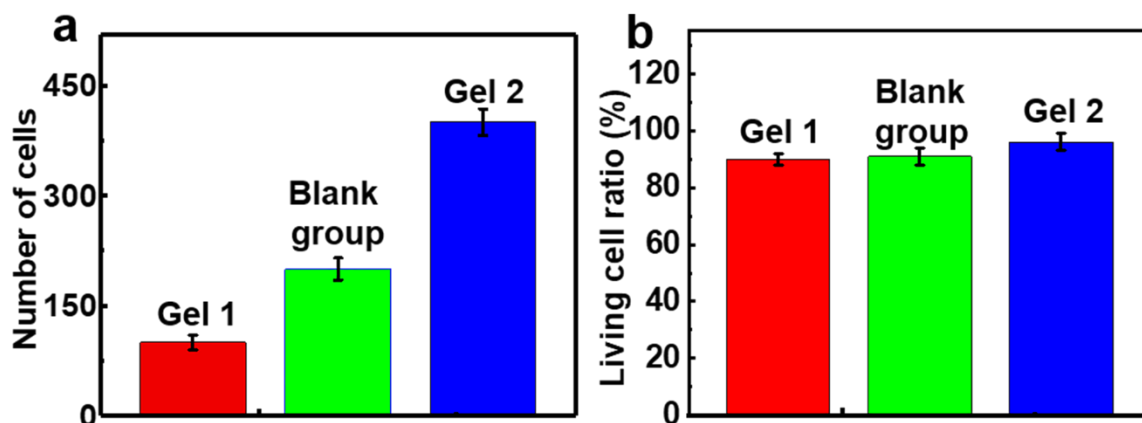
**Figure S18.** Live/Dead staining of L929 fibroblasts on control sample (blank), Gel 1, Gel 2 and micro-gel ensembles. The scale bars are 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $n = 24/\text{group}$ .



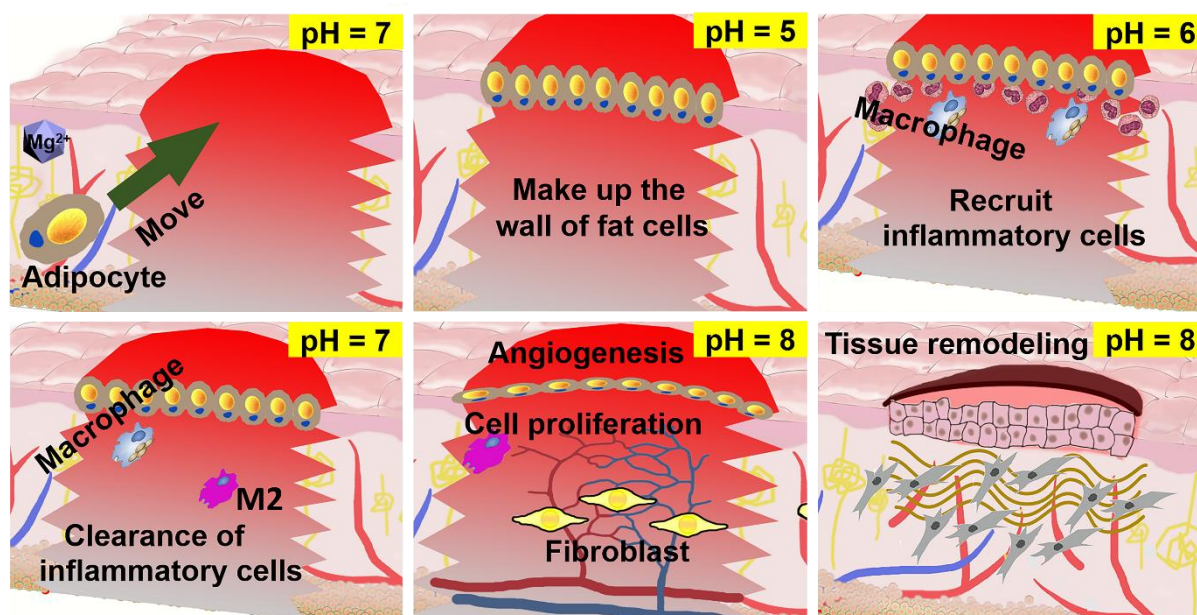
**Figure S19.** Photographs demonstrating the in vitro chip simulates the microenvironment changes of the wound.



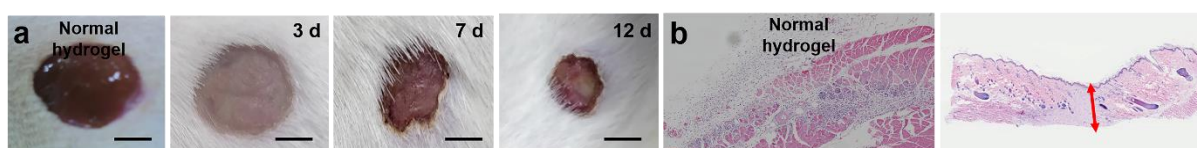
**Figure S20.** The curve of  $H^+$  concentration with the number of gels (Gel 1, micro-gel ensembles, Gel 2).



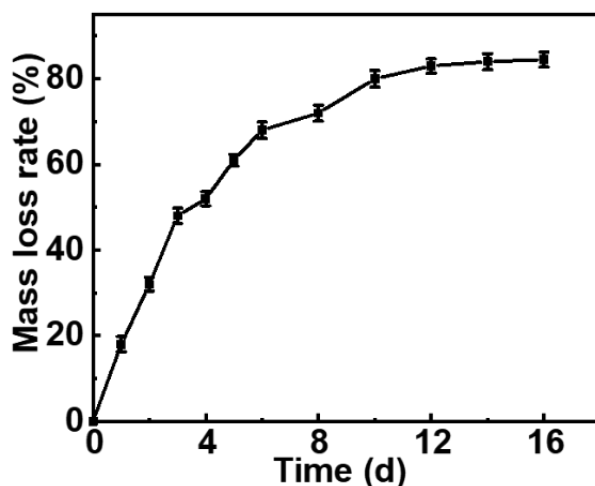
**Figure S21.** a) The number of fibroblasts and b) living cell ration on wounds treated with different materials. Bars represent standard error, for statistical analysis in a, b,  $n = 24$ .



**Figure S22.** Schematic illustration of wound healing process.



**Figure S23.** a) Digital photographs of representative skin wound healing processes in rats treated with normal hydrogel. b) Microscopy images of granulation growth for normal hydrogel group by H&E. The scale bars are 1 cm,  $n = 7$ /group.



**Figure S24.** In vitro degradation curve of Gel 2. Gel 2 gradually lost mass with time. The mass loss on the first day was about 20% of the total mass. After 16 days of degradation, the mass loss of Gel 2 reached 87%. Bars represent standard error, for statistical analysis,  $n = 3$ .

**Table S1.** The relationship between the internal and external flow rate and the size of hydrogel microsbeads.

$V_i = 2\text{mL/h}$		$V_o = 30\text{mL/h}$		$V_i : V_o = 1:20$	
$V_o$ (mL/h)	D ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$V_i$ (mL/h)	D ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$V_i : V_o = 1:20$	D ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
20	1602	1	1301	1:20	1200
40	1250	2	1410	2:40	1160
60	1109	3	1545	3:60	1092
80	1029	4	1586	4:80	1071
100	917	5	1667	5:100	1021

**Table S2.** Relationship between different mass ratios (HPA:AA) and healing efficiency of Gel 1 before and after healing.

Ration (HPA:AA wt/wt)	Before the healing (MPa)	After healing (MPa)	Healing efficiency (%)
4:6	0.223	0.16	71
5:5	0.21	0.18	85
6:4	0.25	0.23	92
7:3	0.165	0.12	78
3:7	0.145	0.11	75

**Table S3.** Swelling performance of Gel 1 in different time periods.

Time (h)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Swelling ratio (%)	0	102	159	206	253	284	315	364

**Table S4.** Swelling performance of Gel 2 in different time periods.

Time (h)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Swelling ratio (%)	0	89	145	186	212	243	278	302

**Table S5.** The relationship of H<sup>+</sup> concentration with the number of gels (Gel 1, Gel 2, Micro-gel ensembles).

	Number	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Gel 1	pH	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	5	4.9
	C <sub>H</sub> <sup>+</sup>	10 <sup>-6.5</sup>	10 <sup>-6.1</sup>	10 <sup>-5.8</sup>	10 <sup>-5.6</sup>	10 <sup>-5.3</sup>	10 <sup>-5.1</sup>	10 <sup>-5</sup>	10 <sup>-4.9</sup>
Gel 2	pH	7.5	7.8	8	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.7
	C <sub>H</sub> <sup>+</sup>	10 <sup>-7.5</sup>	10 <sup>-7.8</sup>	10 <sup>-8</sup>	10 <sup>-8.3</sup>	10 <sup>-8.9</sup>	10 <sup>-9.1</sup>	10 <sup>-9.5</sup>	10 <sup>-9.7</sup>
Micro-gel ensembles	pH	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.2
	C <sub>H</sub> <sup>+</sup>	10 <sup>-6.8</sup>	10 <sup>-6.5</sup>	10 <sup>-6.1</sup>	10 <sup>-6.8</sup>	10 <sup>-7.4</sup>	10 <sup>-7.5</sup>	10 <sup>-7.2</sup>	10 <sup>-7.2</sup>