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Corrosion resistance and biocompatibility assessment of a biodegradable hydrothermal- coated Mg-Zn-Ca alloy: an in vitro and in vivo study

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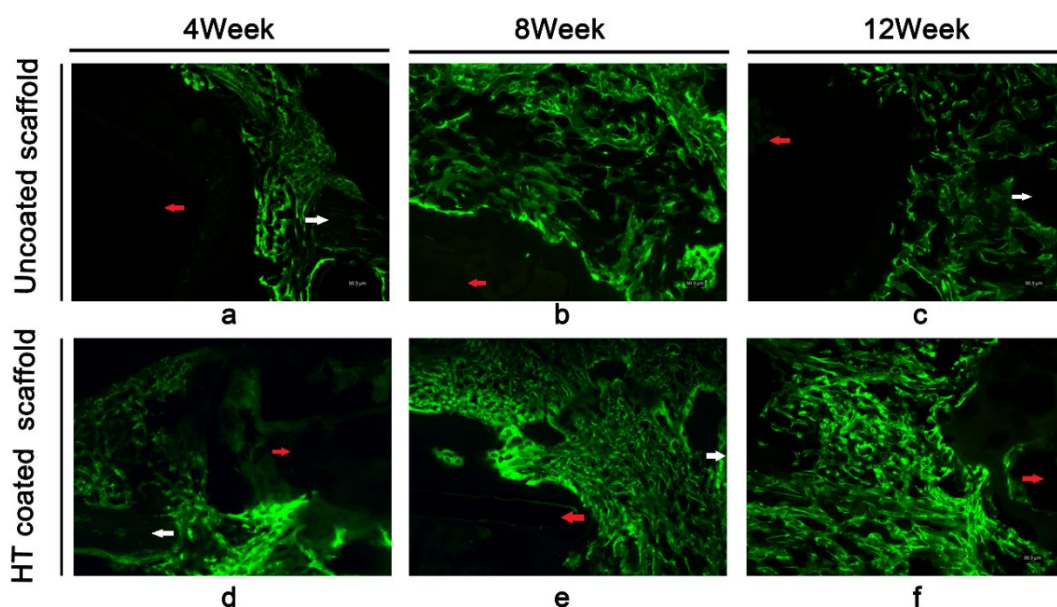


Figure.S1. Images of calcein green fluorescence around the scaffold-bone interfaces at 4, 8 and 12 weeks after implantation. (a, b, c) Uncoated scaffold. (d, e, f) HT-coated scaffold. The fluorescence identifies sedimentary calcium and newly formed bone. Red arrows indicate the original positions of the scaffolds. White arrows indicate the cut ends of the ulnae.

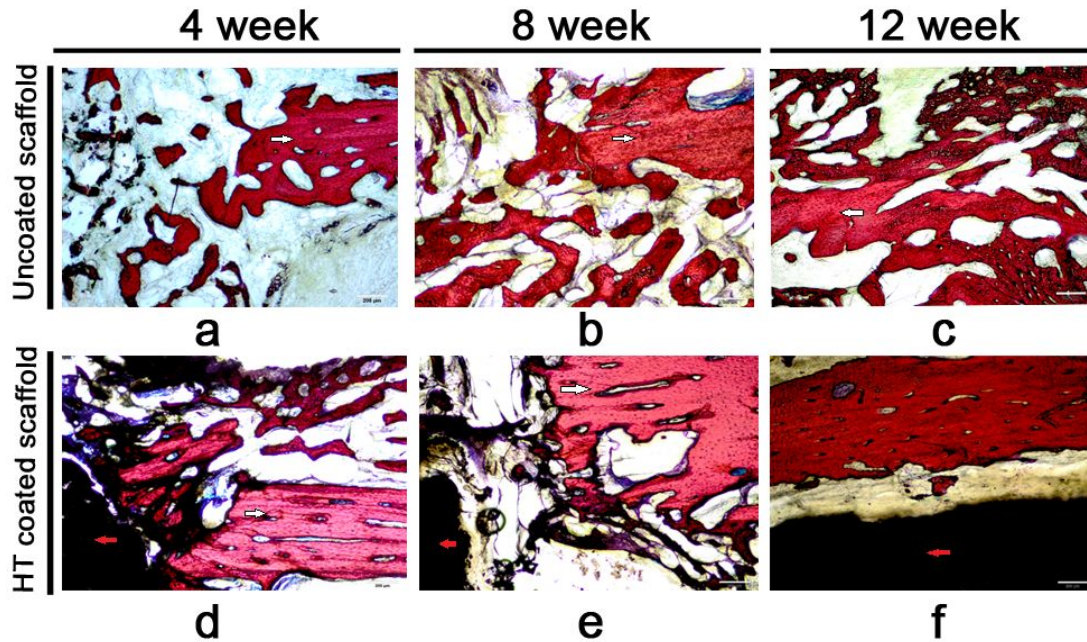


Figure. S2. Histological images of the scaffold/bone interfaces at 4, 8 and 12 weeks after surgery. (a, b, c) Uncoated scaffold. (d, e, f) HT-coated scaffold. Red arrows indicate the original positions of the scaffolds. White arrows indicate the cut ends of the ulnae. Cells labeled blue were chondrocytes, and cells labeled red were osteocytes.