

Supporting Information

High Strength Astringent Hydrogels Using Protein as the Building Block for Physically Crosslinked Multi-Network

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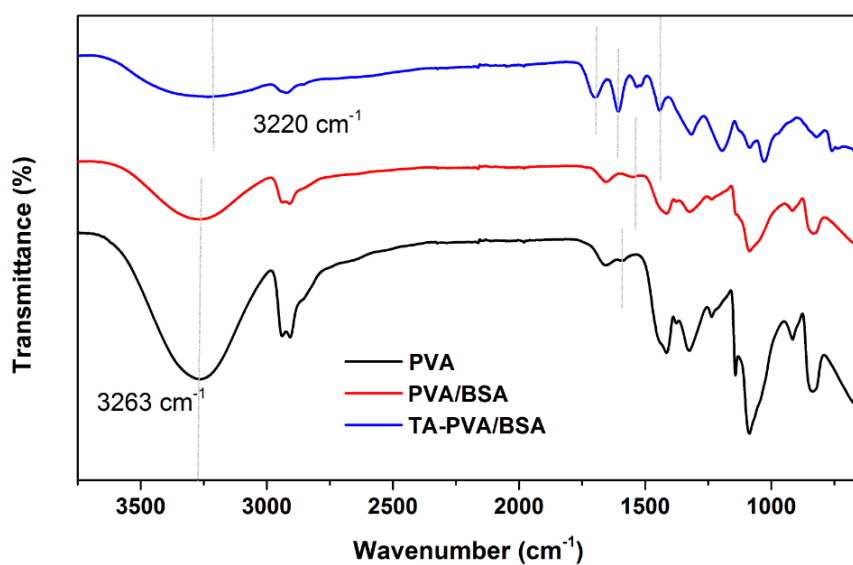


Figure S1. Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) of the as-prepared hydrogels.

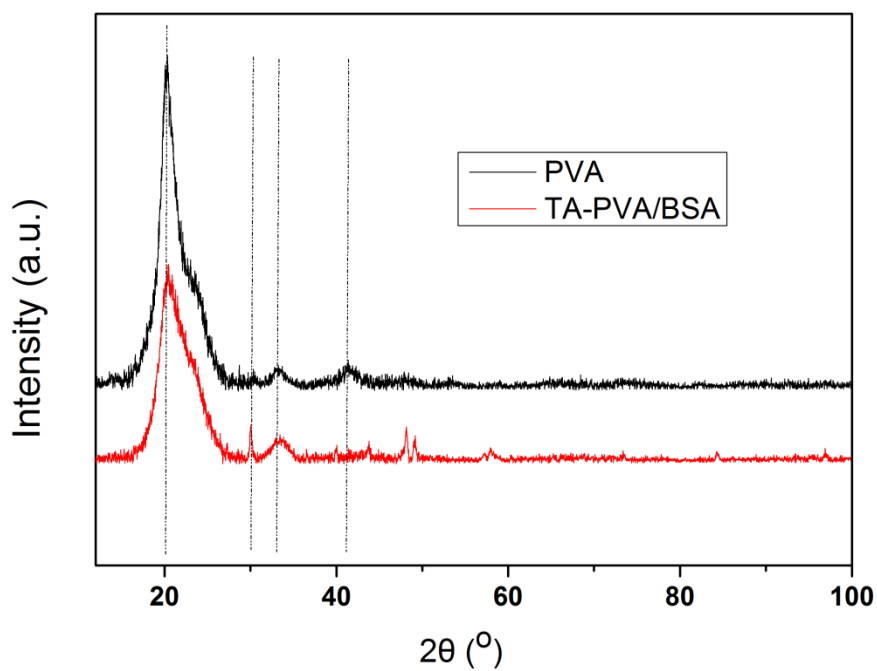


Figure S2. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of PVA hydrogel and TA-PVA/BSA hydrogel.

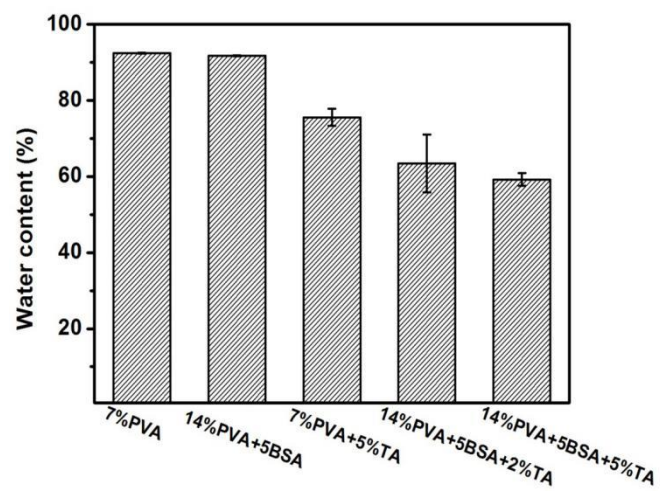


Figure S3. The water content of hydrogels.

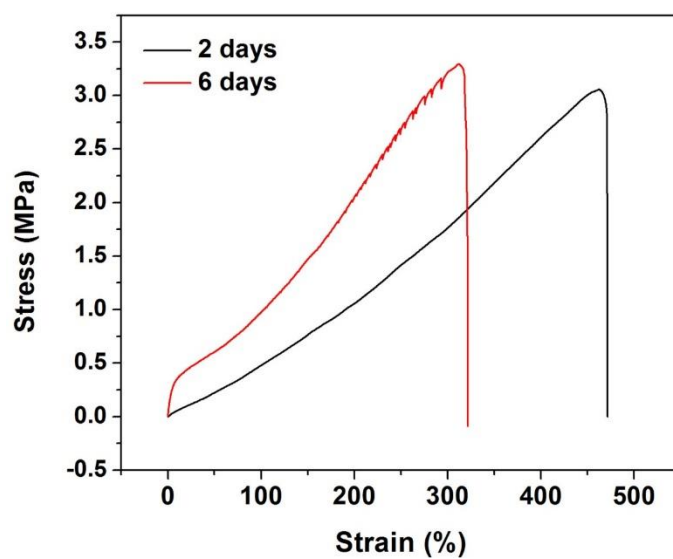


Figure S4. Stress-strain curves of TA(5%)-PVA@BSA(5mg/mL) hydrogel with different soaking time in TA.

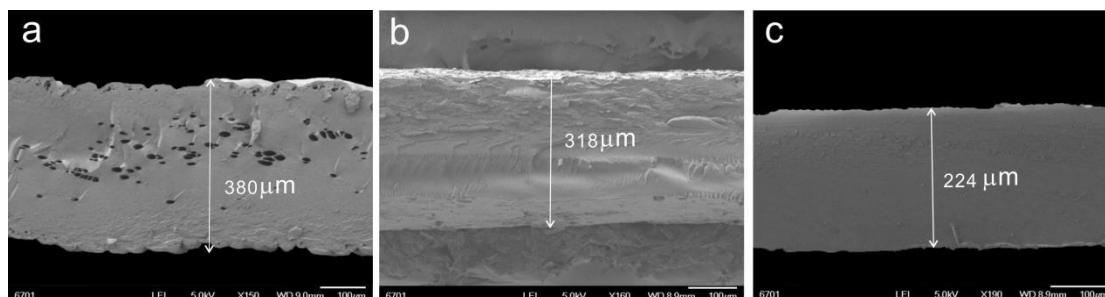


Figure S5. The cross-sectional SEM morphology of TA-PVA@BSA(5mg/mL) hydrogel with different immersing time in 5% TA solution (the original thickness of PVA@BSA hydrogel is 0.8 mm, BSA: 5mg/mL). (a) 6h; (b) 12h and (c) 48h.

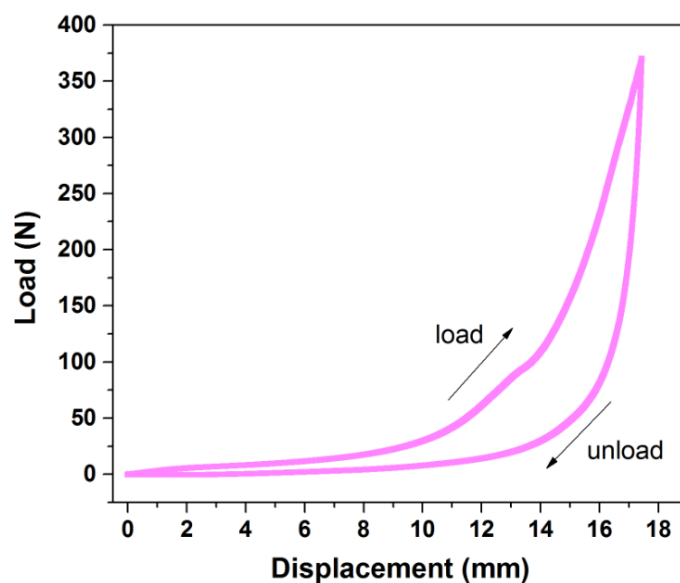


Figure S6. Load-unload compression curve of TA(5%)-PVA@BSA(5mg/mL) hydrogel cylinder after heating at 50 °C for 22 h.