

Supplementary Materials

Functionalization of 3D Chitinous Skeletal Scaffolds of Sponge Origin Using Silver Nanoparticles and Their Antibacterial Properties

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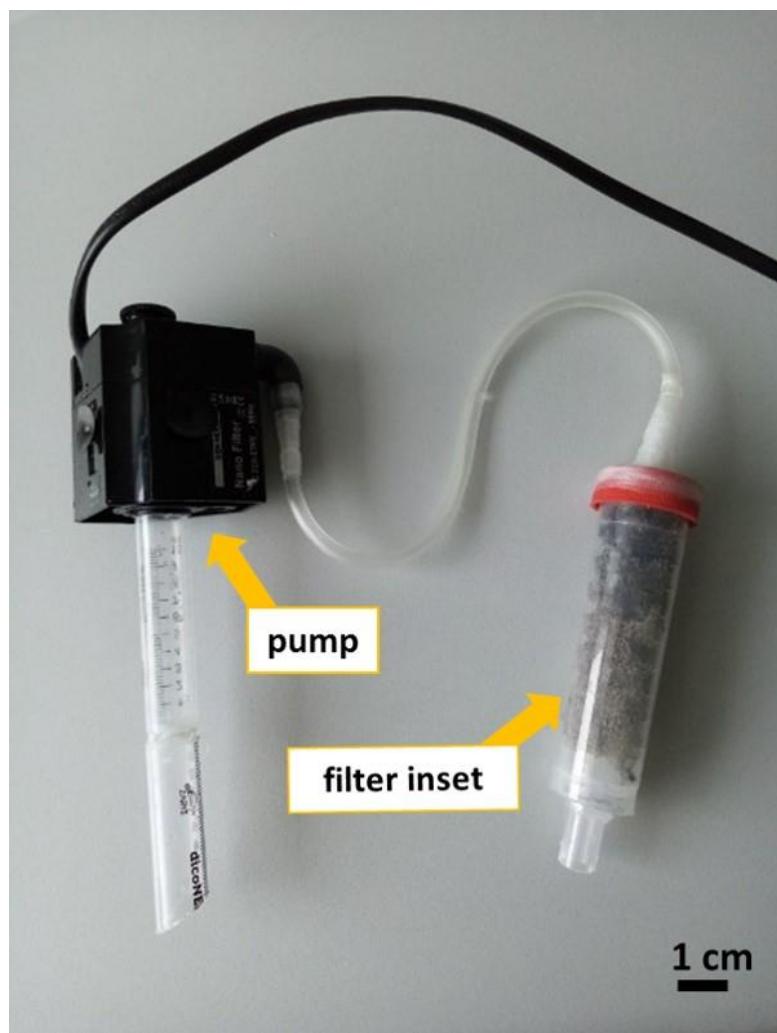


Figure S1. The prototype of the filtration set used in this study.

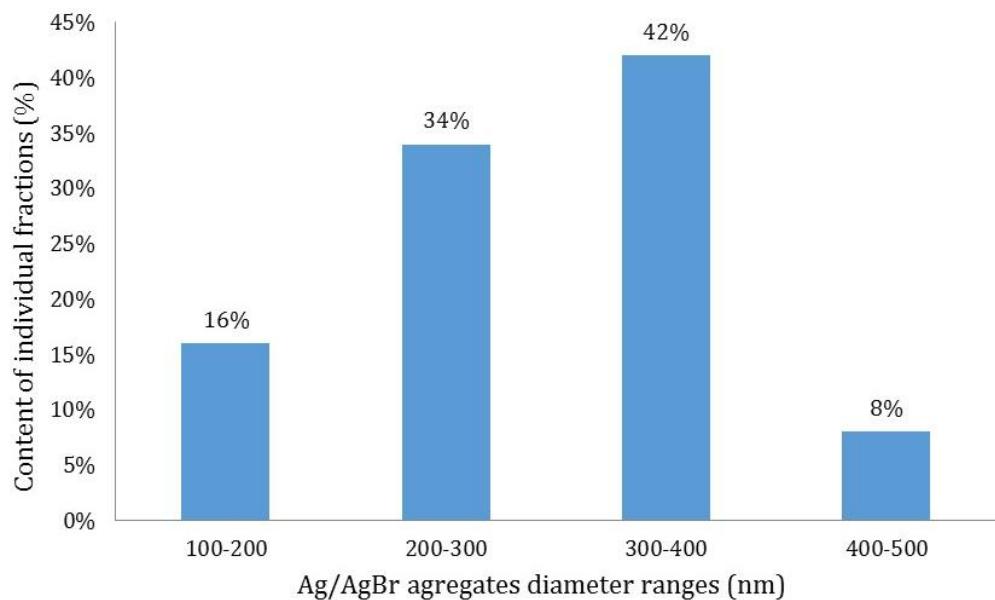


Figure S2. Percentage of Ag/AgBr nano-aggregates in individual fractions as a function of diameter ranges.

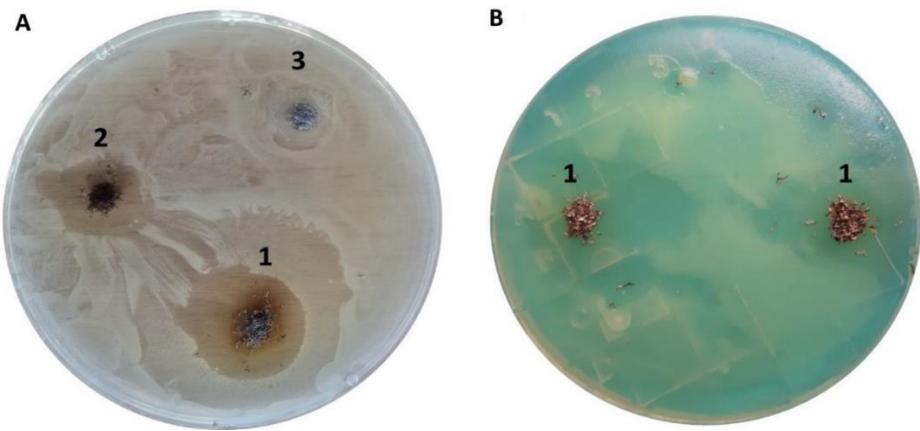


Figure S3. Results obtained with the agar diffusion method. (A) Antimicrobial activity of 3D chitin-Ag/AgBr scaffold (1), chitinous scaffold before metallization (2) against *E. coli*. Lack of antimicrobial activity has been observed by using of “Suprasorb® A + Ag” material (3). (B). The antimicrobial activity of 3D chitin-Ag/AgBr scaffold (1) against *B. subtilis*.

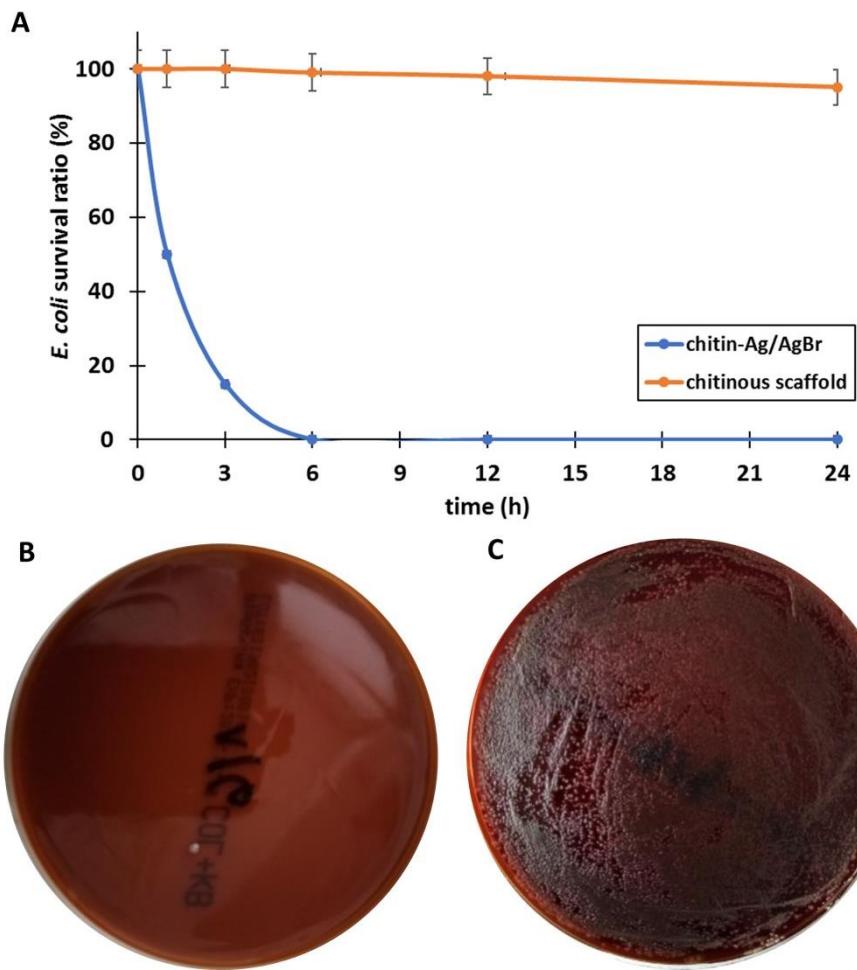


Figure S4. Dynamics of the degradation of live bacteria colonies as a function of time of filtration with 5% error bars (A). Filtration clearly indicate that 3D chitin-Ag/AgBr scaffold possess antibacterial properties against *E. coli* (ATCC® 25922) strain (blue line). Br-containing chitinous scaffold before AgNPs coating did not reflect any antibacterial effect. The number of survived bacteria's colony was uncountable, even after 24 h (orange line). Only one colony of *E. coli* survived after 24 h of filtration using chitin-Ag/AgBr scaffold (B). Br-containing chitinous scaffold without silver coating did not show antibacterial activity against *E. coli* even after 24 h (C).

Table S1. Results of 3D quantitative analysis (Micro-CT).

Material	Porosity	Average pore size (\pm SD)	Average fiber size (\pm SD)
chitinous scaffold (2)	98.5%	1350 μm (\pm 400 μm)	72 μm (\pm 17 μm)
chitin-Ag/AgBr scaffold (3)	98.2%	1300 μm (\pm 300 μm)	71 μm (\pm 18 μm)

Table S2. Results of local chemical analyses (SEM-EDX) of selected areas of the *A. aerophoba* chitinous scaffold after metallization.

Element	At %
C	28.1
O	26.3
Mg	1.8
Si	2.3
S	0.5
Cl	0.8
Ag	32.9
Br	7.1