Injectable Silk-Vaterite Composite Hydrogels with Tunable Sustained Drug Release Capacity

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Figure S1. Morphology of silk nanofibers.

Table S1. The Abbreviation of vaterite microspheres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature Treated</th>
<th>Untreated</th>
<th>305°C/2h</th>
<th>310°C/6h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>$V_0$</td>
<td>$V_{305-2}$</td>
<td>$V_{310-6}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$V_0$ represents original vaterite microspheres; $V_{305-2}$ represents the vaterite spheres treated at 305°C for 2h; $V_{310-6}$ represents the vaterite spheres treated at 310°C for 6h.

Table S2. Entrapment efficiency of DOX on the different vaterite microspheres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CaCO$_3$</th>
<th>$V_0$</th>
<th>$V_{305-2}$</th>
<th>$V_{310-6}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>entrapment efficiency (%)</td>
<td>96.3±0.2</td>
<td>96±0.15</td>
<td>96.4±0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$V_0$ represents original vaterite microspheres; $V_{305-2}$ represents the vaterite spheres treated at 305°C for 2h; $V_{310-6}$ represents the vaterite spheres treated at 310°C for 6h.
Figure S1. Morphology of silk nanofibers. (a) SEM and (b) AFM.