SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Tuning the Drug Release from Antibacterial Polycaprolactone/Rifampicin-Based Core-Shell Electrospun Membranes - a Proof of Concept

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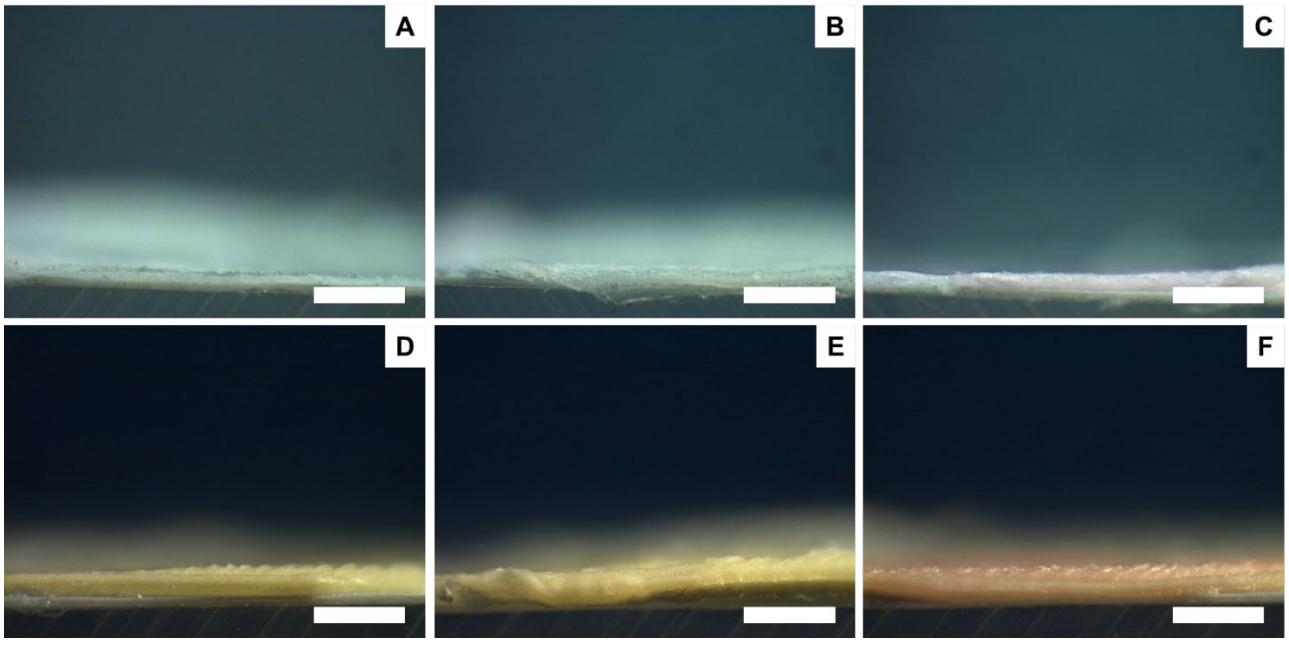

Figure S1. Wettability of plasma-treated **CTRL core** (A-C) and **Rif core** (D-F) membranes evaluated in the presence of three types of fluids: DW (left), DW + 10% FBS (center), DMEM (right). The absence of the drop is due to the immediate fluid absorption upon deposition. Scale bar: 1 mm.

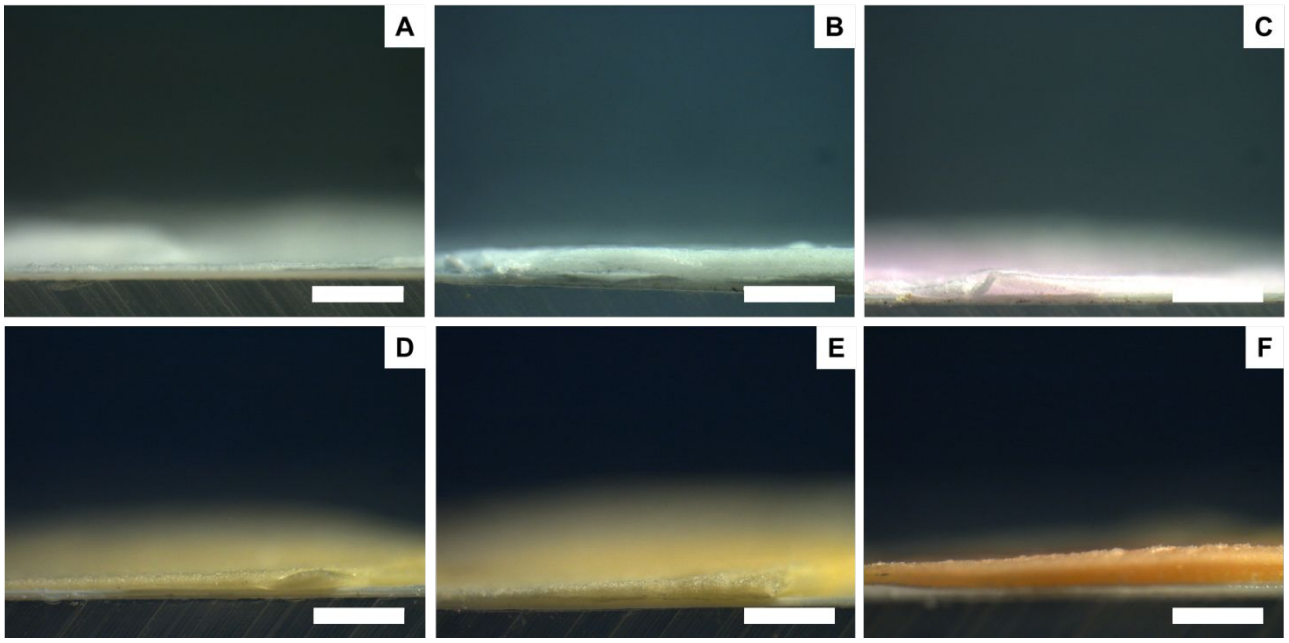

Figure S2. Wettability of plasma-treated **CTRL shell** (A-C) and **Rif shell** (D-F) membranes measured in the presence of three types of fluids: DW (left), DW + 10% FBS (center), DMEM (right). The absence of the drop is due to the immediate fluid absorption upon deposition. Scale bar: 1 mm.

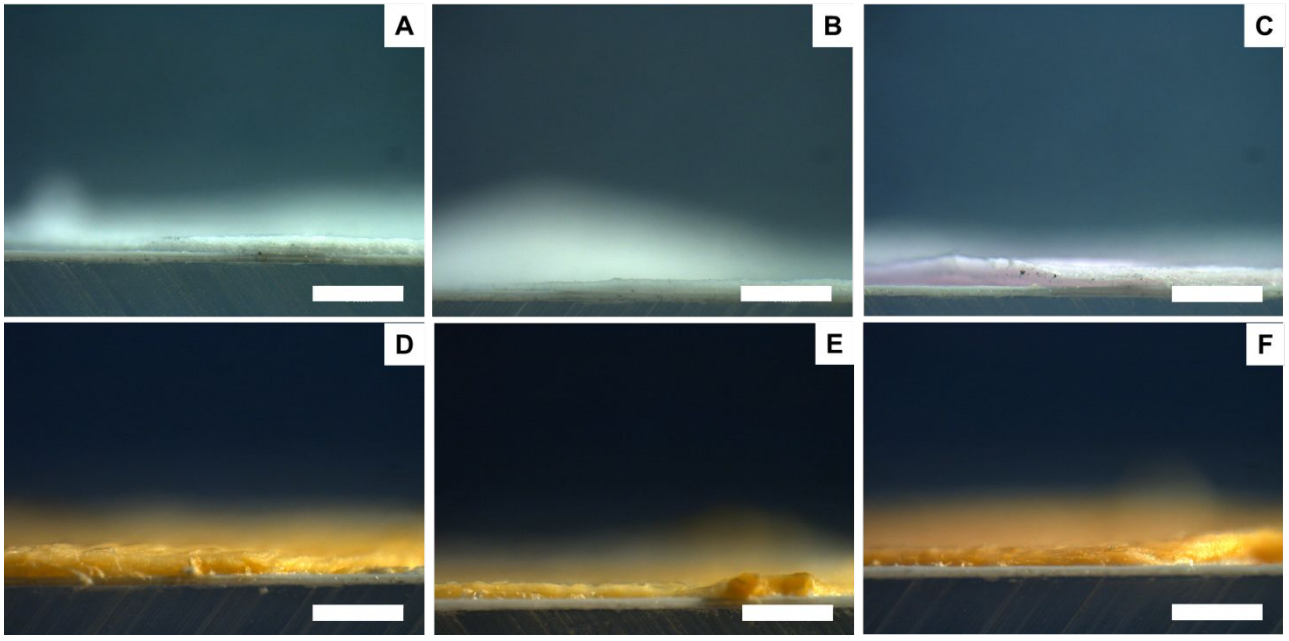

Figure S3. Wettability of plasma-treated **CTRL no coax** (A-C) and **Rif no coax** (D-F) membranes measured in the presence of three types of fluids: DW (left), DW + 10% FBS (center), DMEM (right). The absence of the drop is due to the immediate fluid absorption upon deposition. Scale bar: 1 mm.

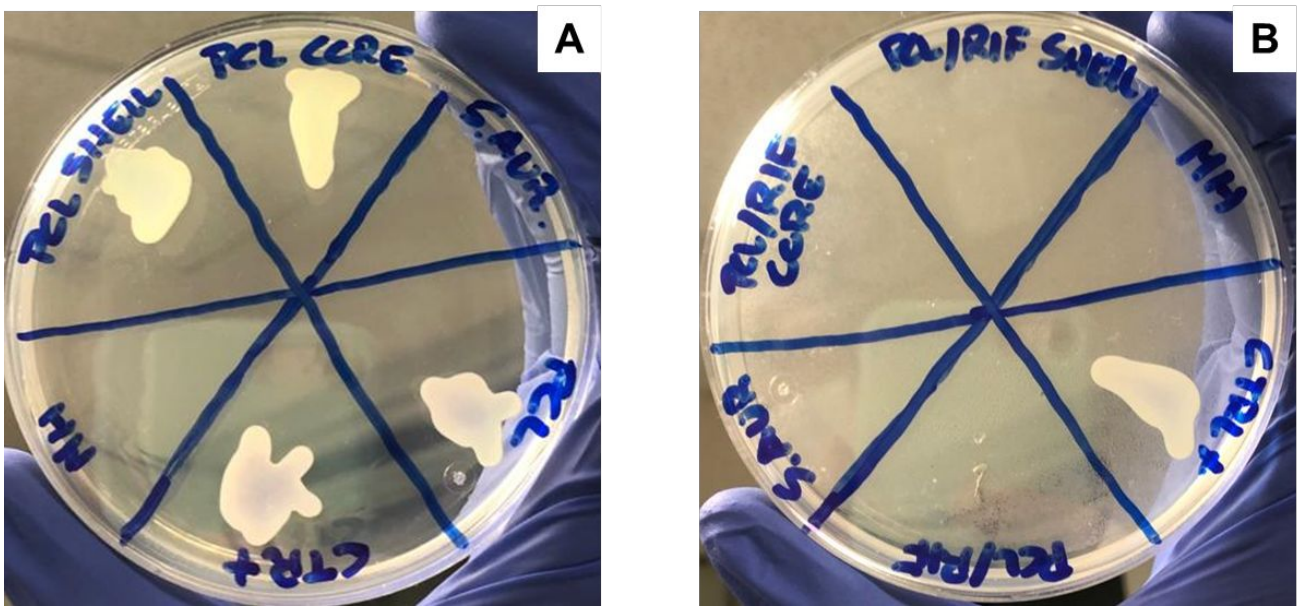

Figure S4. Minimal bactericidal concentration (MBC) assay on PCL membranes (A) and PCL/Rif membranes (B) against *Staphylococcus aureus*. The presence of rifampicin, regardless of its allocation (core, shell, or non-coaxial structure), prevents bacterial colonies growth, which are conversely clearly visible in the case of the growth control ($CTRL^+$) and of the PCL samples without rifampicin.