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**■ CLINICS 2012;67(6):629-37****Page 629 (Abstract)**

**Replace RESULTS:** The degradation of the white scaffold was significantly lower compared with the dark scaffold but was within the acceptable time range for bone-healing processes. The deoxyribonucleic acid and collagen contents increased up to day 28 with no significant difference between the two scaffolds, but the glycosaminoglycan content was slightly higher in the white scaffold throughout 14 days of incubation. Scanning electron microscopy at days 1 and 14 revealed cellular growth and attachment.

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**Page 631 (Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM))**

**Replace** Samples of unseeded and seeded (day 1 and 14) white and dark PCLTF scaffolds were processed for SEM. The samples were fixed in 4% glutaraldehyde followed by 1% osmium tetroxide and dehydrated with an ethanol series to 100% before being gold coated. The images of BMSC attachments and cell interactions between each group were compared.

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**Page 634-5 (Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM))**

**Replace** The interaction of BMSCs with both PCLTF scaffolds at days 1 and 14 was qualitatively characterized using SEM. The interaction test shows no advantage between white and dark PCLTF scaffolds at these time points. The unseeded scaffolds (both white and dark) have interconnected micropores, as shown in Figure 5A and 5B. The seeded BMSCs attached firmly to the scaffold surface by day 1 after incubation (Figures 5C and D). By day 14 after incubation, a well-formed cellular layer with active extracellular matrix secretion was visible (Figures 5E and F).

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