**Supplementary table 1:** Characteristics and therapeutic targets of microneedles made with metallic elements.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Metal formation | Foundation | Other compounds | Characteristics | Mechanical performance | Wound types | Efficiency | Reference |
| Zn2+ | CS | None | Shape: octagonal pyramidHight: 430 μmWidth: 160 μmTip distance: 615 μm | 0.4% wt/wt Zn2+ mechanical strength: 0.626 N/needle | NA | Anti-*E. coli*/ *S. aureus*;Weakening of bacterial biofilm | (Yi et al., 2021) |
| Zn2+ | HA | Sericin3+/Sericin4+ | Shape: conicalHight: 600 μmWidth: 200 μmTip distance: 500 μm | Destructive force: 1.4 N/patch | MRSA infected diabetic wound | Anti-MRSA;Produce ROS;Increases angiogenesis | (Yang et al., 2023b) |
| ZIF-8 | MeHA | None | Shape: conicalHight: 700 μmWidth: 310 μmTip distance: 500 μm | In vitro insertion depth: approximately 200 μm | *S. aureus* infected wounds | Anti-*E. coli*/ *S. aureus*;Reduces inflammation;Increases angiogenesis;Collagen deposition | (Yao et al., 2021) |
| ZIF-8 | MeHA | Dimethyloxalylglycine | Shape: pyramidHight: 800 μmWidth: 300 μm | Mechanical strength: 0.07 N/needle;In vivo: 100% penetration of rat dorsal skin | *S. aureus* infected wounds | Anti- *S. aureus*/*P. aeruginosa*;Reduce oxidative stress;Reduces inflammation | (Qin et al., 2023) |
| ZnO | MeHA | Hierarchical microparticle/VEGF/bFGF | 11×11 matrixShape: pyramidHight: 800 μmWidth: 300 μmTip distance: 600 μm | Compressive strength: 2.1 N/ patch | Diabetic wound | Anti-*E. coli*/ *S. aureus*;Scavenges ROS;Promote angiogenesis; Promotes collagen deposition | (Zhang et al., 2023a) |
| ZnO | PVA | Sericin | Lamprey teeth-like microneedle with 19 short needles in the center and 16 long needles at the edge.Hight of the long needle: 2500 μmHight of the long needle: 1500 μm | Failure force: 1.2 N/patch | *S. aureus* infected wounds | Anti- *S. aureus*/ *E. coli*;Promote collagen deposition;Promotes angiogenesis;Promotes hair follicle generation | (Deng et al., 2022) |
| Ag NP | CS + Bletilla striata polysaccharide (BSP) | Tannic acid | 20×20 matrixShape: pyramidHight: 600 μmWidth: 300 μmTip distance: 550 μm | Fracture force: 0.21 N/needle | MRSA infected wounds | Anti- *S. aureus*/ *E. coli* /MRSA;Anti-bacterial biofilm;Antioxidant;Promote angiogenesis | (Yang et al., 2022c) |
| Ag NP | PVA | Polydopamine (PDA) | 12×12 matrixShape: pyramidHight: 680 μmWidth: 380 μm | Mechanical strength: 0.180 ± 0.014 N/needleIn vivo penetration depth: 114.2-169.7 μm. | *E. coli* infected wounds | Anti- *E. coli* | (Chen et al., 2023a) |
| Ag microparticles | PVA+PVP | Green Tea Extract | 16×16 matrixShape: conicalHight: 850 μmWidth: 300 μm | In vitro insertion depth: 378 μm | *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* infected wounds | Anti- *S. aureus*/ *P. aeruginosa*;Anti-bacterial biofilm | (Permana et al., 2021) |
| Nanosilver | PEGDA | Sericin | 9×9 matrixShape: pyramid tip + rectangular bodyHight: 900 μmWidth: 330 μm | Mechanical strength: 0.4 N/needle;In vivo insertion depth: 378 μm | NA | Anti- *S. aureus/ P. aeruginosa/ S. epidermidis* | (Gao et al., 2021b) |
| MgH2 | PLGA | None | 10×10 matrixShape: pyramidHight: 500 μmWidth: 200 μm | NA | Diabetic wounds | Reduce oxidative stress;Promote angiogenesis;Induction of cell proliferation | (Wang et al., 2023b) |
| Mg2+ | Chitosan hydrogel dressing; CS; PVP | Panax notoginseng saponins (PNS) | 20×20 matrixShape: conic | Mechanical strength: >0.25 N/needle;In vivo: transdermal triangles observed | *S. aureus* infected wounds | Anti- *S. aureus/ E. coli*;Promotes collagen deposition;Promotes angiogenesis | (Ning et al., 2022b) |
| Mg-MOF | γ-PGA | GO-Ag | Shape: pyramidHight: 500 μmWidth: 200 μm | In vivo: Penetrates mouse dermis | Diabetic wounds | Anti- *S. aureus/ E. coli/ P. aeruginosa* | (Yin et al., 2021) |
| HKUST‐1 | PEGDA | GO-MAP/NO | 10×10 matrixShape: conicHight: 500 μmWidth: 200 μm | In vivo penetration depth: approximately 240 μm | Diabetic wounds | Promotes angiogenesis;Reduced inflammation | (Yao et al., 2022) |
| Cu2+ | PCL+PVP; polyacrylamide (PAM)+PDA | CaO2-HA NPs | Porcupine quill-like multilayer MN;Single layer:Shape: conicHight: 750 μmWidth: 300 μm | Three-layer mechanical strength: 0.117 N/needle;Maximum detachment forces: 6.21 N/cm2 | Diabetic wounds | Anti- *S. aureus/ E. coli*;Promotes angiogenesis;Promotes collagen deposition | (Liu et al., 2023b) |
| CuO2 | HA | Porous TiO2 | 20×20 matrixShape: conicHight: 600 μmWidth: 250 μmTip distance: 600 μm | In vitro: penetrates the dermis of pig skinIn vivo: penetrates the dermis of mice | MRSA infected wounds | Anti- *P. aeruginosa*/MRSA;Promotes collagen deposition | (Liang et al., 2023) |
| Cu2MoS4 | PEGDA | Au NP | 10×10 matrixShape: conicHight: 600 μmWidth: 200 μm | NA | MRSA infected diabetic wounds | Anti- *E. coli* /MRSA;Reduces oxidative stress;Decreases glucose levels | (Shan et al., 2023) |
| Zr-MOF (PCN-224) | HA | Dimethyloxalylglycine/meropenem | Shape: conicHight: 850 μmWidth: 400 μm | Mechanical strength: 0.9±0.2 N/needle | *S. aureus* infected wounds | Anti- *E. coli / S. aureus/ P. aeruginosa*;Promotes collagen deposition;Promotes angiogenesis | (Zeng et al., 2023) |
| Fe NP | Gelatin + polylysine | TA | Shape: conic | Fracture force >0.2 N/needle | Diabetic wounds | Anti- E. coli / S. aureus;Promotes angiogenesis | (Wang et al., 2023a) |
| Fe NP | HA | Amine-modified mesoporous silica nanoparticles; glucose oxidase (GOx) | 12×12 matrixShape: pyramidHight: 650 μmWidth: 280 μmTip distance: 750 μm | Mechanical strength: 0.06 N/needle | *S. aureus* infected wounds | Anti- *E. coli / S. aureus* | (Li et al., 2023c) |
| TiO2 | HA | NA | Shape: pyramidHight: 600 μmWidth: 200 μm | NA | S. aureus infected wounds | AB TiO2 possesses the highest anti-*S. aureus* activity | (Ouyang et al., 2023) |