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New approaches to neural research require biocompatible materials capable to act as electrode structures or sca olds in orde to stimulate or restore the functionality of damaged tissues. Graphene is a conducting material introduced in the eld of tissue engineering due to its good biocompatibility and potential applications in biomedicine. Silk broin (SF) is also a well-known biocompatible material in itself that combines with graphene producing hybrid lms formats, providing an excellent support for cell proliferation. However, the use of electrospun mats seems to be a better choice due to the biomimetic con guration with an extracellular matrix. erefore, the approach proposed in the present work explores the combination of reduced graphene oxide (rGO) adsorbetion ioiorutic (o)7 ((r)13 (es t)-mo)11.9 (f r)13 (le)-5 (c)-7 (t)-5 ()12 (io-8 (en w)7.912 (n)4 (d)12 (uc)-7(ra)8 (e)- (a

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