Adsorption of Statherin Peptide Fragment on the Surface of Nanocrystallites of Hydroxyapatite

Peng-Huan Chen, Yao-Hung Tseng, Yun Mou, Yi-Ling Tsai, Syuan-Ming Guo, Shing-Jong Huang, Steve S.-F. Yu and Jerry C. C. Chan

Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, No. 1, Section 4, Roosevelt Road, Taipei 106, Taiwan, and Institute of Chemistry, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei 115, Taiwan.

Supporting Information

The field emission scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was done on a JEOL-JSM-6700F field emission scanning electron microscope operated at 10 kV.

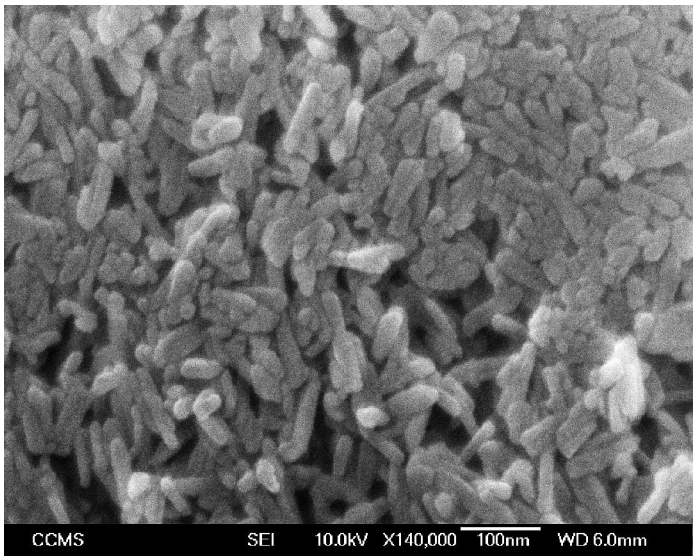

Figure S1. SEM image of the sample SN15HAp, where the HAp sample was obtained from Acros.

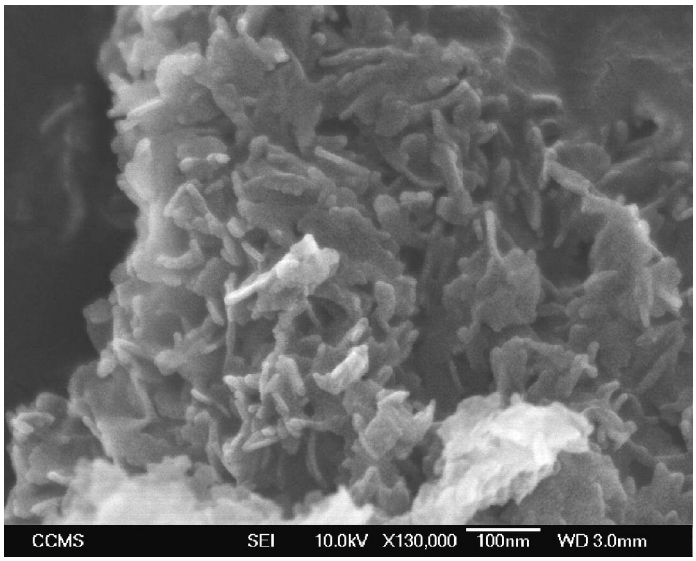

Figure S2. SEM image of the in-situ prepared sample SN15HAp7.4.

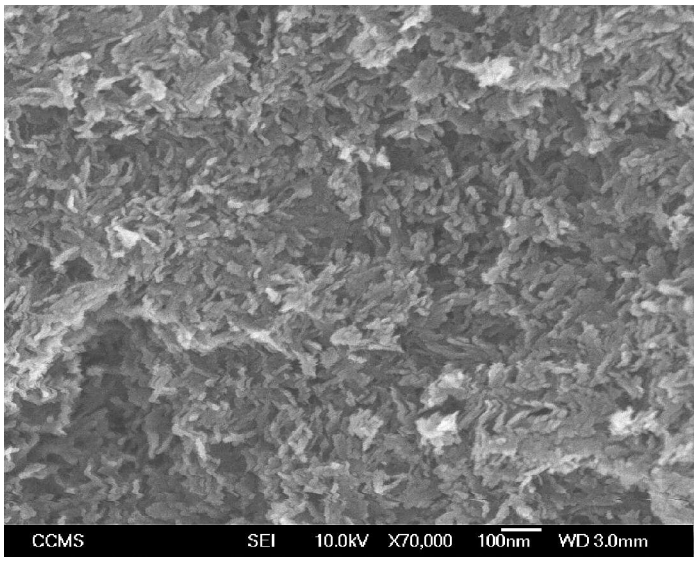

Figure S3. SEM image of the in-situ prepared sample SN15HAp9.

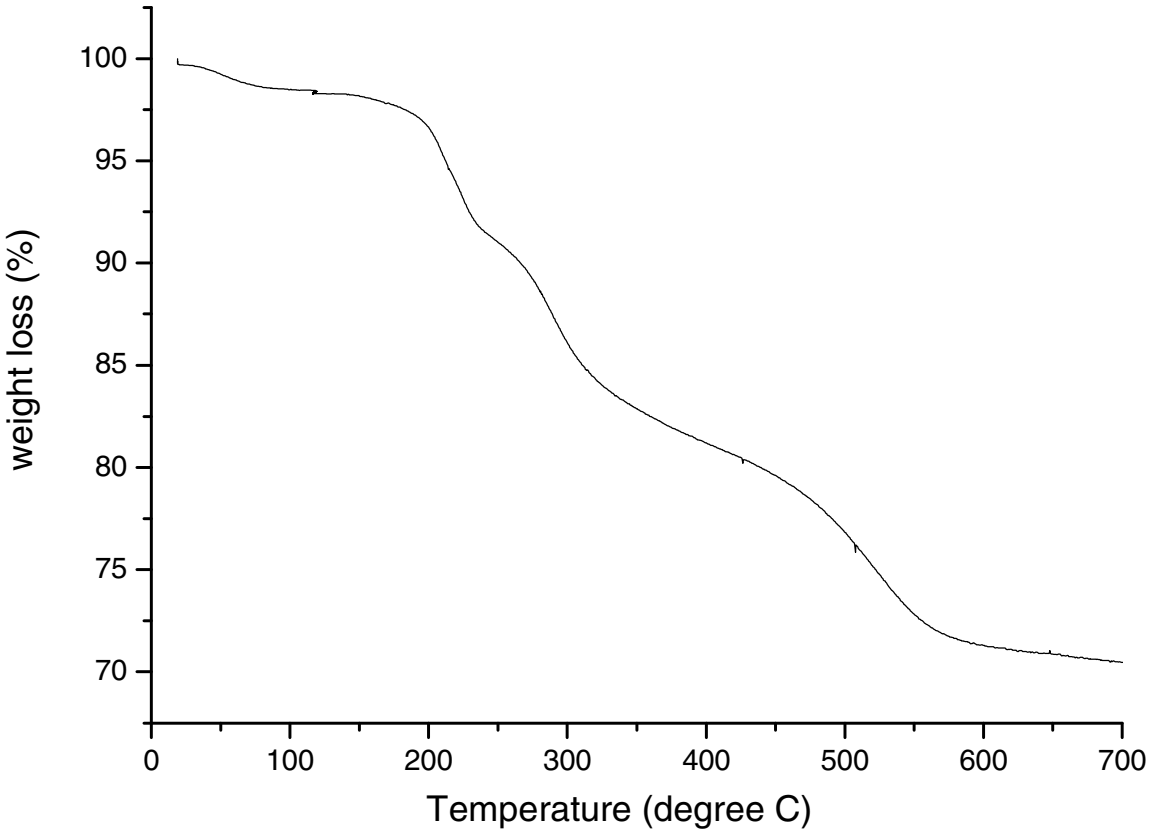

Figure S4. TGA result of pure SN-15.

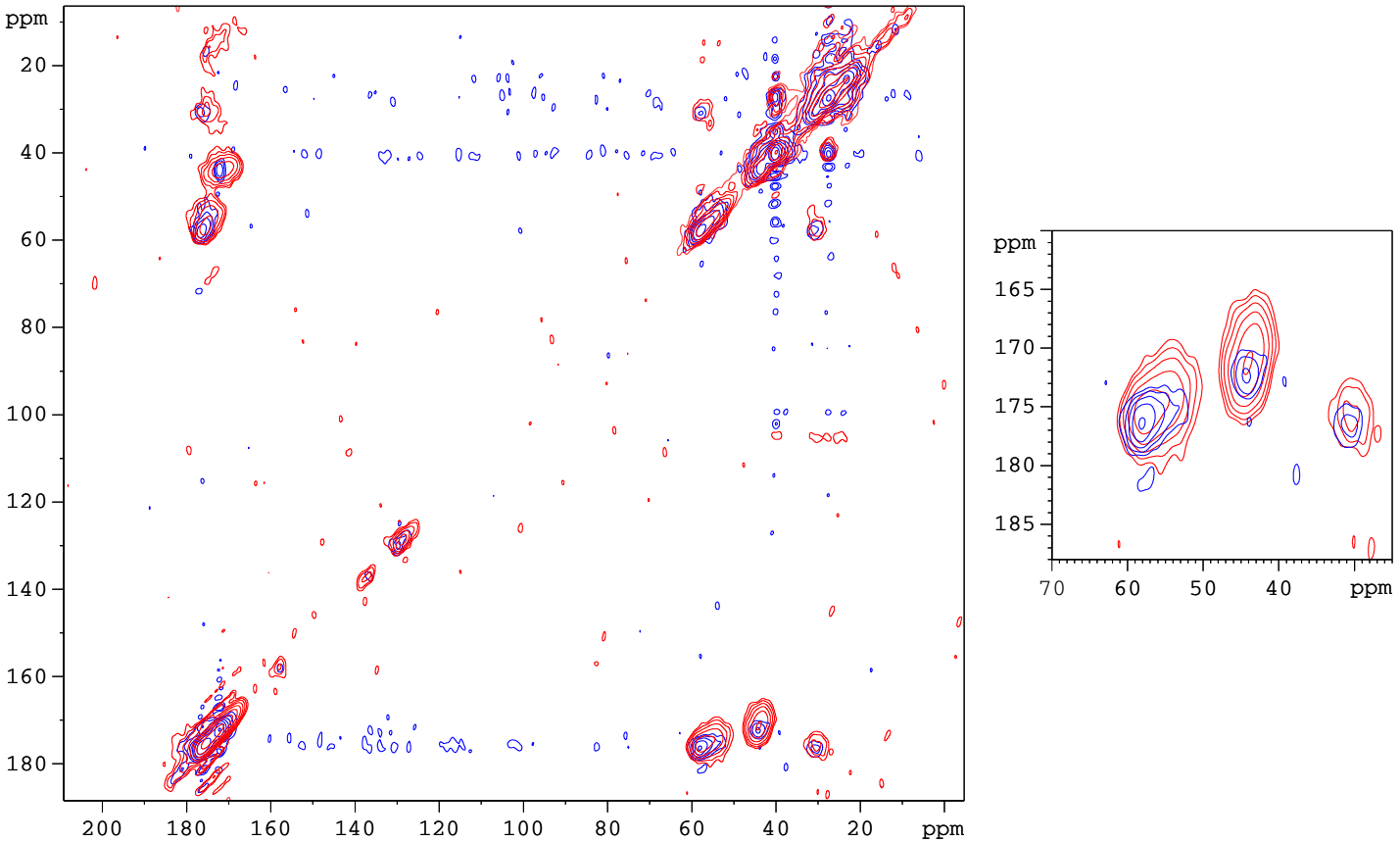

Figure S5. Overlay ^{13}C–^{13}C correlation spectrum of SN15KG-HAp9: Lyophilized (red); Hydrated (blue). To the sample rotor (80 μL) packed with the SN15KG-HAp9 sample, 30 μL of DI water were added. The rotor was then capped and sealed with epoxy glue and the sample was rehydrated for 24 hours. Accordingly, the line widths of most signals of the rehydrated sample are narrowed but the major and minor components of the K6 C_α–C′ cross peak are still observed. The number of scan for the lyophilized and rehydrated samples were 1024 and 640, respectively. Other experimental conditions are identical.