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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

A Postsynthetic Ion Exchange Method for Tunable Doping of

Hydroxyapatite Nanocrystals

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FIGURES



Figure S1. EDS spectra of the HAp nanocrystals doped with (a) Zn^{2+} , (b) Sr^{2+} , (c) Cu^{2+} , (d) Mn^{2+} , (e) Mg^{2+} .



Figure S2. (a) TEM image of Fe_3O_4 -HAp nanocrystals, prepared at 300 °C for the ion exchange. (b) XRD of the Fe_3O_4 -HAp sample. ((a) scale bar: 100 nm)



Figure S3. The FTIR spectra of the undoped and Fe³⁺ doped (20.5%) HAp nanocrystals.



Figure S4. (a) TEM image of HAp nanocrystals ion exchanged with $Fe(NO_3)_3$ aqueous solutions (the $Fe(NO_3)_3$ concentration is 0.1 M). (b) The corresponding XRD spectrum indicates that the HAp crystal structure is destroyed, exhibiting a wide peak feature of amorphous phase. ((a) scale bar: 200 nm)



Figure S5. The cytotoxicity assay results of the human cervical carcinoma (HeLa) cells cultured for 24 h at 37 °C in media containing 0–320 μ g/mL of HAp:Fe³⁺ nanorods with the doping ratio of 5.1% (postsynthetic ion exchanged at 150 °C, see Fig 5b) and undoped HAp nanorods (Fig 5a) as a control experiment.



Figure S6. TEM image of the Fe^{3+} doped HAp nanocrystals prepared by the co-nucleation doping. (scale bar: 100 nm)



Figure S7. TEM images of (a) Ca-PO₄-CO₃ (CHAp) nanowires and (b) CHAp: Fe^{3+} nanowires with preserved morphology. (scale bar: 100 nm)



Figure S8. TEM image of bimetallic ions co-doping HAp:Zn²⁺,Cu²⁺ nanorods. (scale bar: 100 nm)