

Supplementary data

Exploring processing-structure-property relationships of chemically precipitated strontium silicate particles for medical applications

Yun-Ru Huang^a, Shinn-Jyh Ding^{a,b,c*}

^a Institute of Oral Science, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung 402, Taiwan.

^b Department of Stomatology, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taichung 402, Taiwan

^c School of Dentistry, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung 402, Taiwan

E-mail: sjding@csmu.edu.tw; Fax: +886-4-24759065; Tel: +886-4-24718668 ext. 55529

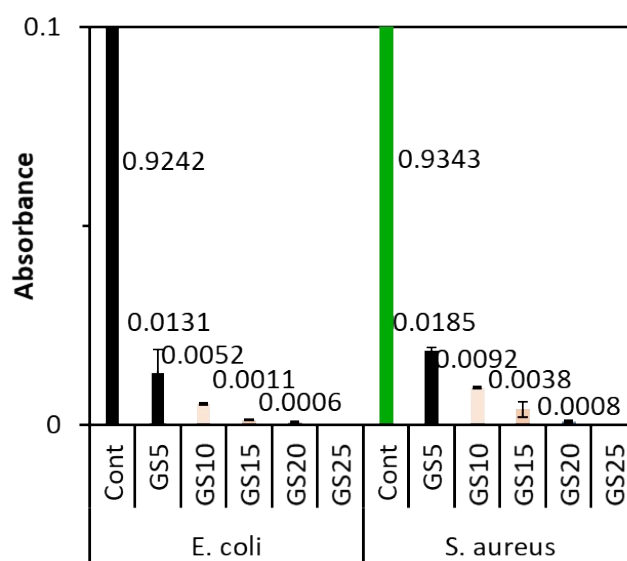


Fig. S1. Turbidity of GS with different concentrations (5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) after culture with *E. coli* and *S. aureus* for 24 h. The number is the detected absorbance. For the sample code, for example, the GS20 code means using 20 μg GS for the testing.

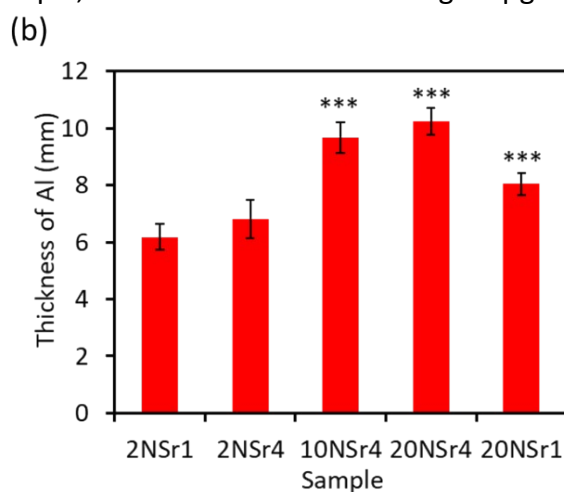


Fig. S2. (a) X-ray radiographs of Al step wedge and (b) corresponding thickness (mm) of various samples as a marker of radiopacity. The asterisk represents a statistically significant difference (***, $p < 0.001$) from 2NSr1.

Cont	GS	Amount	2NSr1	2NSr4	10NSr4	20NSr4	20NSr1
		100 mg					
		150 mg					
		200 mg					
		250 mg					
		300 mg					

Fig. S3. Image of MBC determination of SrSi powders against *E. coli*.

Cont	GS	Amount	2NSr1	2NSr4	10NSr4	20NSr4	20NSr1
		100 mg					
		150 mg					
		200 mg					
		250 mg					
		300 mg					

Fig. S4. Image of MBC determination of SrSi powders against *S. aureus*.

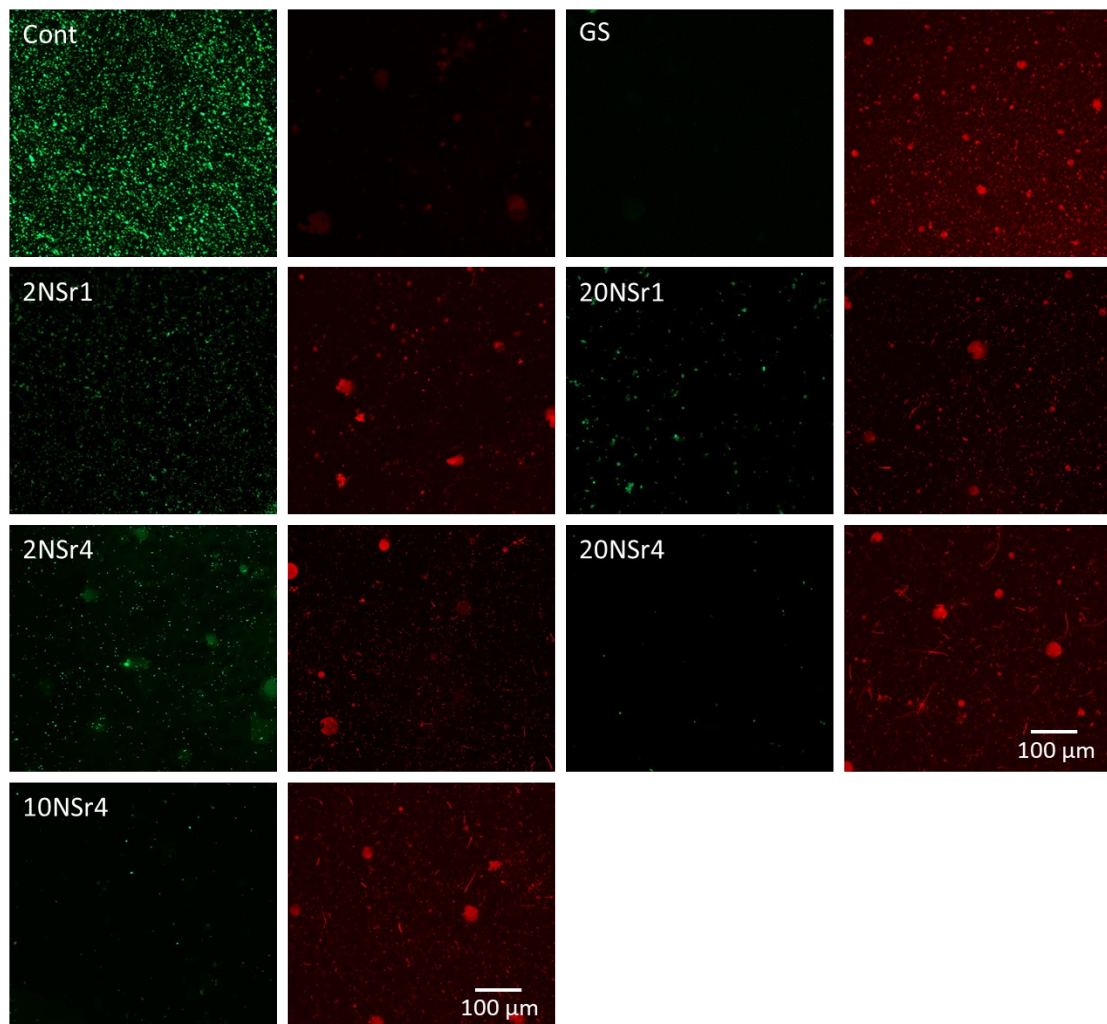


Fig. S5. Viability staining of *E. coli* exposed to control medium, GS, 2NSr1, 2NSr4, 10NSr4, 20NSr1, and 20NSr4. Viable bacteria are labeled green, and dead bacteria are labeled red.

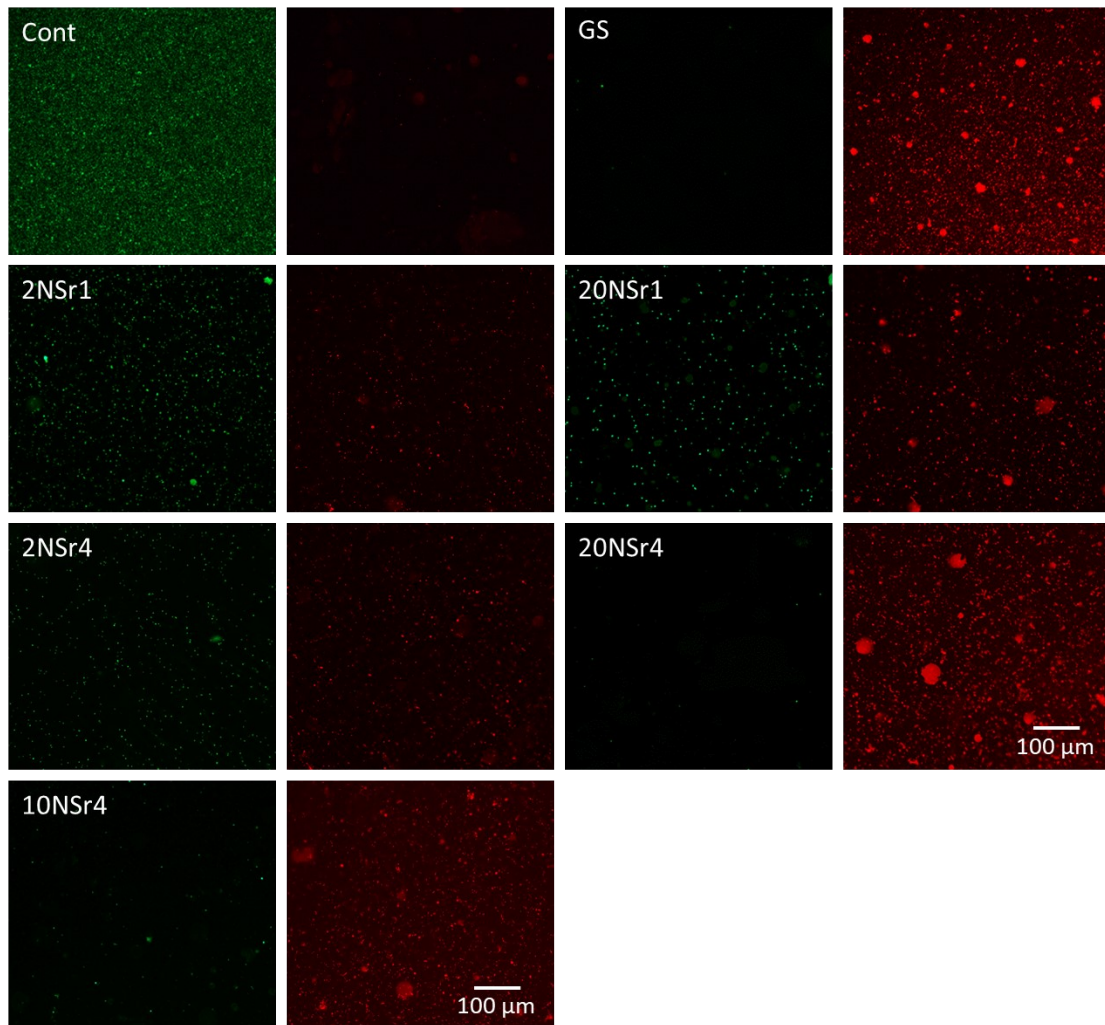


Fig. S6. Viability staining of *S. aureus* exposed to control medium, GS, 2NSr1, 2NSr4, 10NSr4, 20NSr1, and 20NSr4. Viable bacteria are labeled green, and dead bacteria are labeled red.

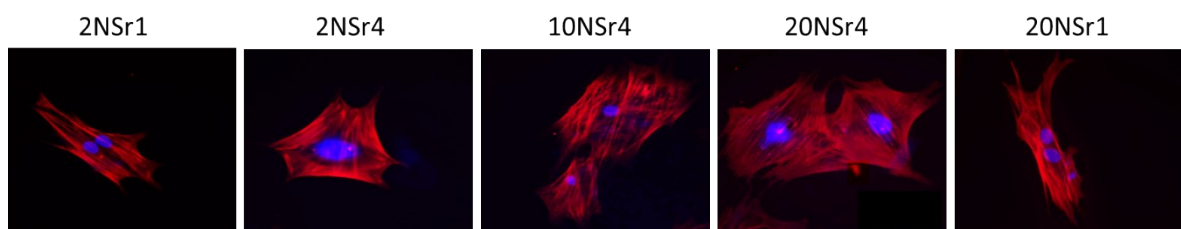


Fig. S7. Cytoskeleton staining for hMSC culture on the specimens for 1 day without the osteogenic differentiation agents. Cells were stained for nuclei (blue) and actin cytoskeleton (red).

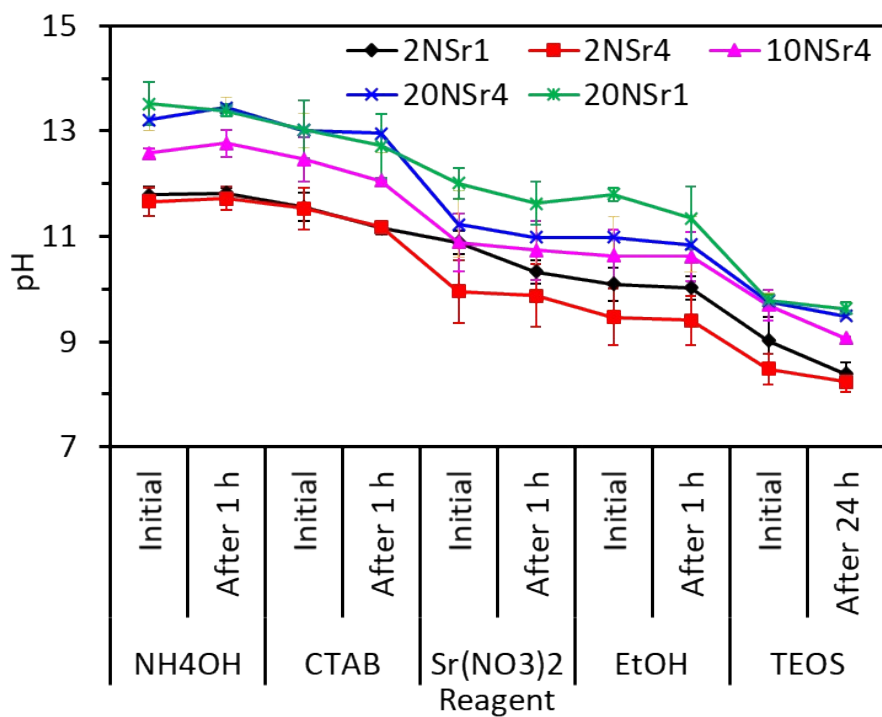


Fig. S8. Changes in the solution pH at the initial stage and after mixing for a specific time during the preparation process. The pH was recorded with a digital pH meter (pH 6175; JENCO, San Diego, CA, USA)