

Supporting Information

Fabrication of heparinized hierarchically hollow hydroxyapatite microspheres as bone substitute for controlled growth factors delivery

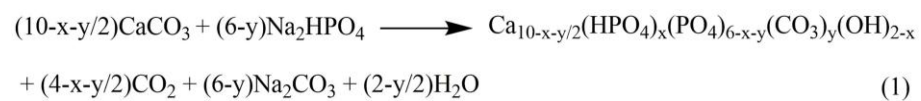
Qiang Wu,*^{ab} Chaoqun Liu,^a Luna Fan,^a Jiahua Shi,*^b Huanxia Jia,^a Qiaofang

Qi,^a Feng-Hua Chen^c

^a Institute of Environmental and Medicine, College of Pharmacy, Henan University, Kaifeng, 475004, P.R. China. E-mail: henuwuqiang@henu.edu.cn; Tel: +86-378-3880680; Fax: +86-378-3880680.

^b Key Laboratory of Natural Medicine and Immuno-Engineering of Henan Province, Henan University, Kaifeng, 475004, P.R. China. E-mail: sjiahua@henu.edu.cn; Tel: +86-378-2864665; Fax: +86-378-2864665.

^c School of Material and Chemical Engineering, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry, 5 Dongfeng Road, Zhengzhou, 450002, P.R. China. E-mail: cfh_ciac@yahoo.com.cn; Tel: +86-371-63556510; Fax: +86-371-63556510.



Equation S1. The chemical reaction equation of hydroxylcarbonte apatite.

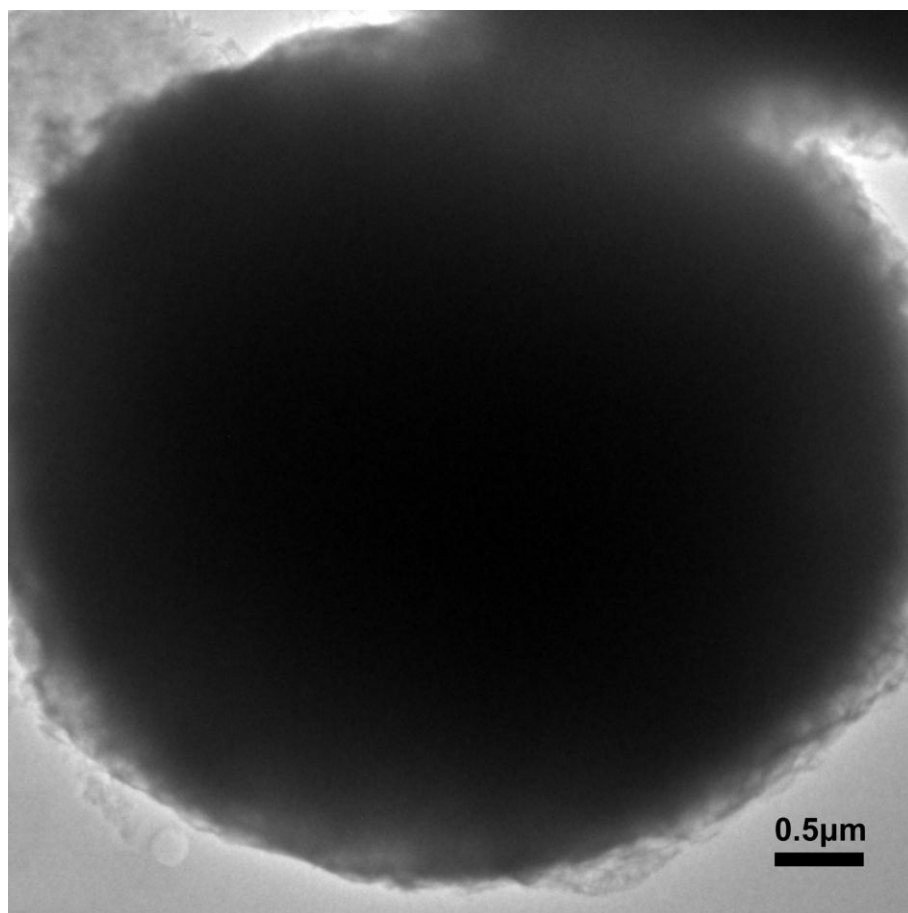


Figure S1. TEM images of pure CaCO₃ particles after soaking in emulsion solution for 24 h.

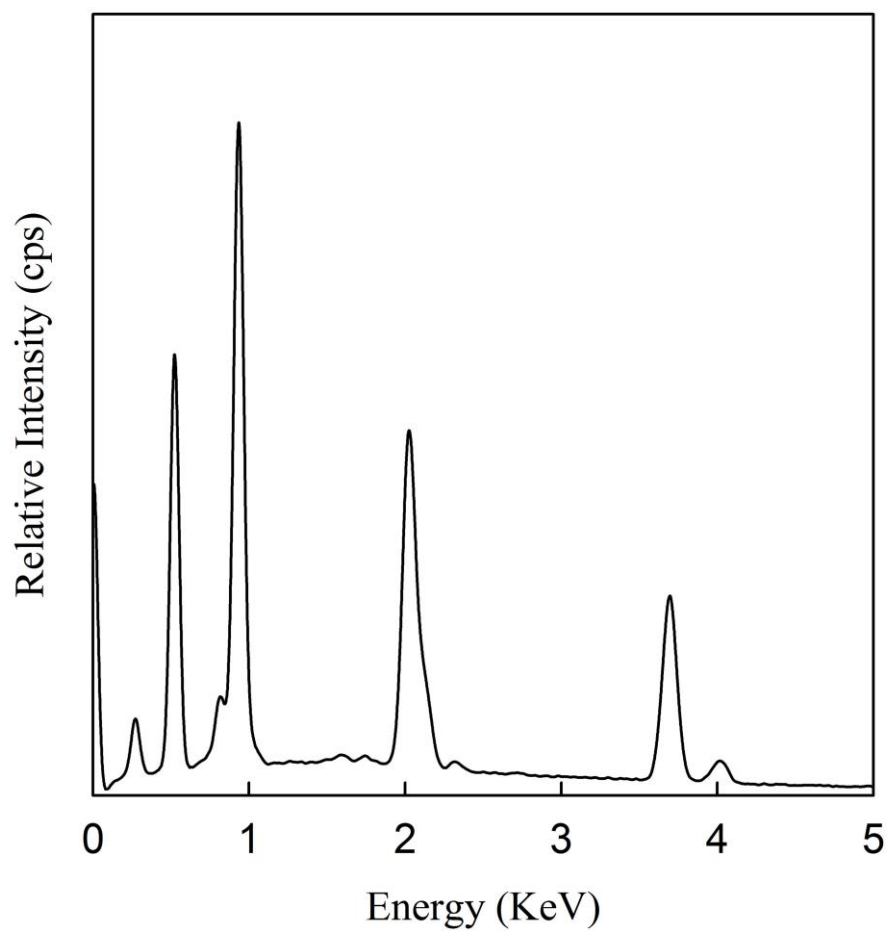


Figure S2. EDX spectra of HHAMs-HP converted from CCPs-HP by treatment with emulsion solution for 24 h.

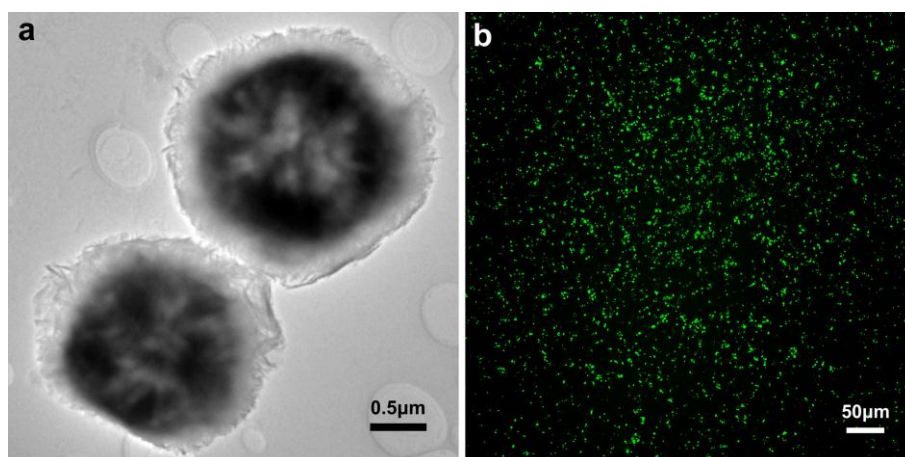


Figure S3. TEM (a) and fluorescence (b) images of CaCO_3 particles with FITC-labeled heparin after soaking in emulsion solution for 24 h.

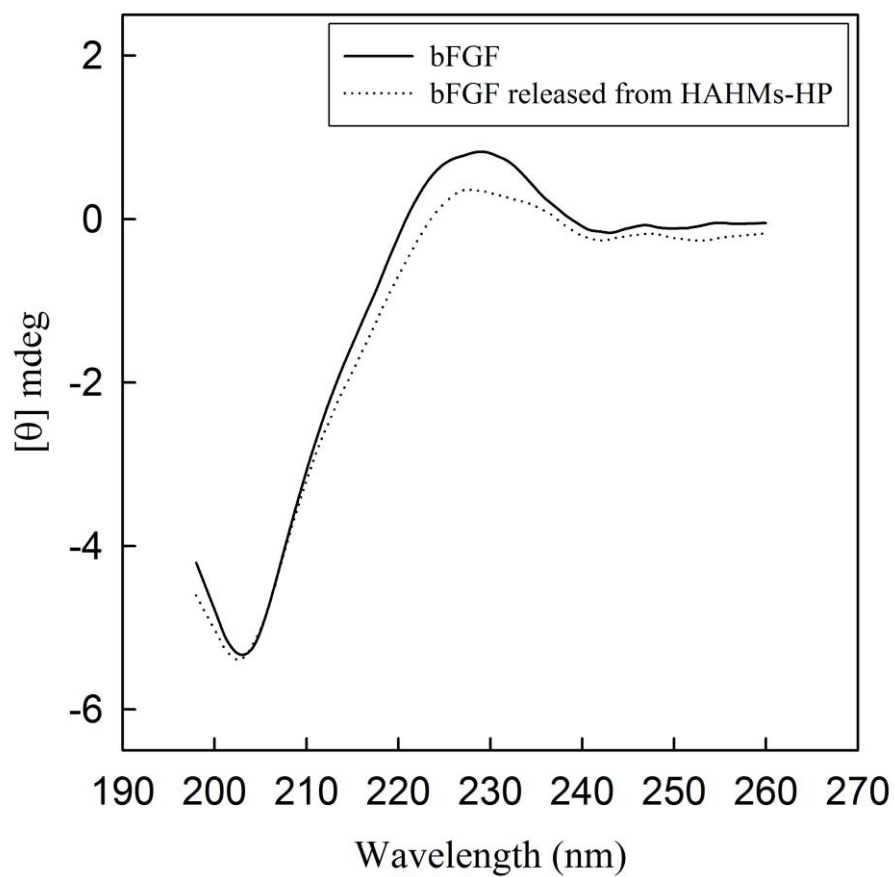


Figure S4. CD spectra acquired at 20 °C of bFGF.