

## Supporting Information

Fabrication of zeolite-polymer composite  
nanofibers for removal of uremic toxins from kidney  
failure patients

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## Supporting Information

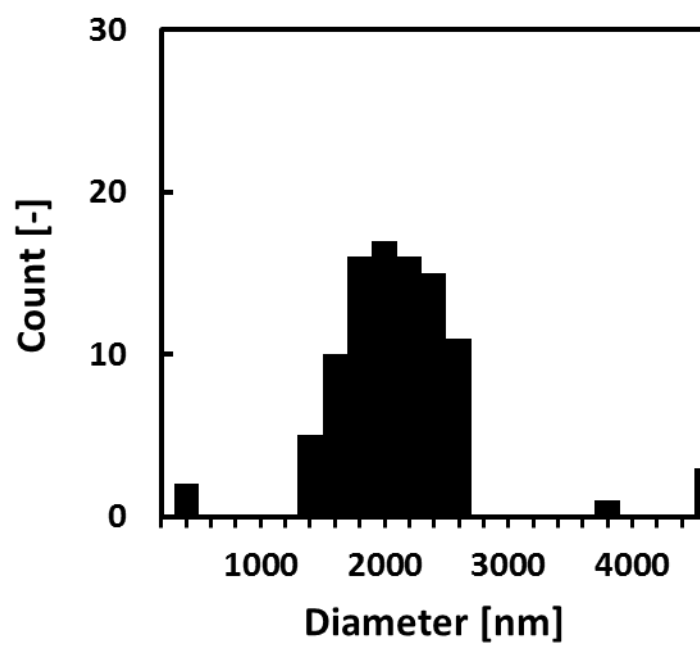
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1. **Table S1:** Characteristic data of various zeolites used in this study.
2. **Figure S1:** Size distribution histogram for 940 HOA zeolites determined by dynamic laser scattering (DLS). DLS was performed with a FPAR-1000HL spectrometer (Otsuka Electronics Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan) using a light-scattering apparatus equipped with 10 mW He-Ne laser.
3. **Figure S2:** Thermogravimetry curves for zeolite/EVOH nanofiber composites produced from 7 w/v% HFIP. The weight percentages of zeolites in nanofibers were calculated from the weight loss of nanofiber composites by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA, SII Nanotechnology, Japan).
4. **Figure S3:** Creatinine adsorption capacities for various zeolites after 24 h. The reusability of the zeolites was also tested by first saturating the zeolites with creatinine, washing the saturated zeolites in 1M HCl, then testing the adsorption capacity of the washed zeolites (reused).

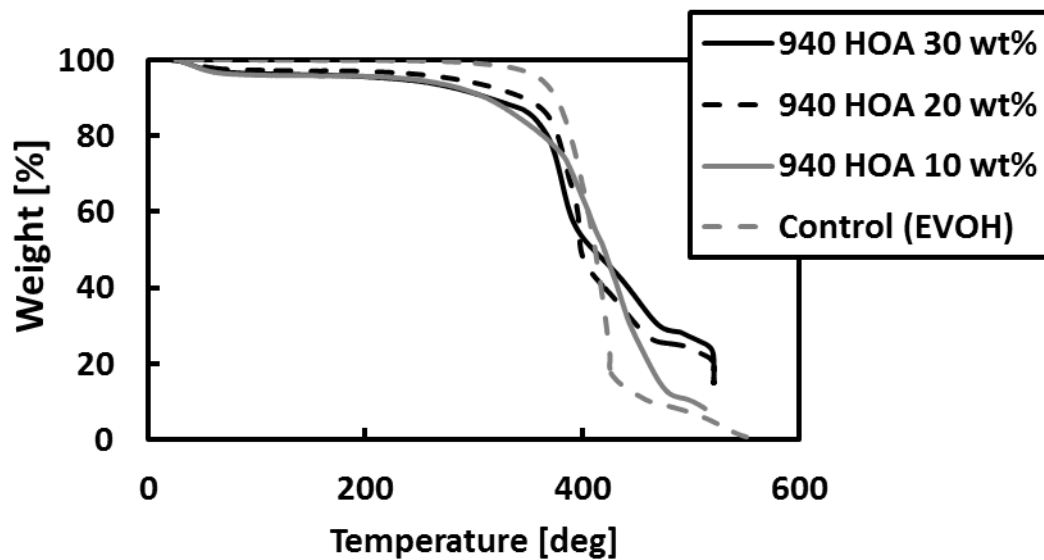
**1. Table S1:**

Name	Zeolite type	Pore size (nm x nm)	[Si]/[Al] ratio
320-HOA	Y	0.56 x 0.56	5.5
500-KOA	L	0.71 x 0.71	6.1
640-HOA	mordenite	0.65 x 0.70, 0.34 x 0.48	18
690-HOA	mordenite	0.65 x 0.70, 0.34 x 0.48	240
720-KOA	Feriete	0.42 x 0.54, 0.35 x 0.48	18
840-HOA	ZSM-5	0.51 x 0.55, 0.53 x 0.56	38
940-HOA	beta	0.66 x 0.67, 0.56 x 0.56	37
980-HOA	beta	0.66 x 0.67, 0.56 x 0.56	500

1. Figure S1:



2. Figure S2:



3. Figure S3:

