Supporting Information

Ultralong Hydroxyapatite Microtubes: Solvothermal Synthesis and Application in Drug Loading and Sustained Drug Release

Yong-Gang Zhang, Ying-Jie Zhu*, Feng Chen*, Tuan-Wei Sun, Ying-Ying Jiang

State Key Laboratory of High Performance Ceramics and Superfine Microstructure

Shanghai Institute of Ceramics

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Shanghai 200050, P. R. China

University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100049, China

*Corresponding author.

E-mail: y.j.zhu@mail.sic.ac.cn (Y. J. Zhu)

fchen@mail.sic.ac.cn (F. Chen)

Supplementary Figures

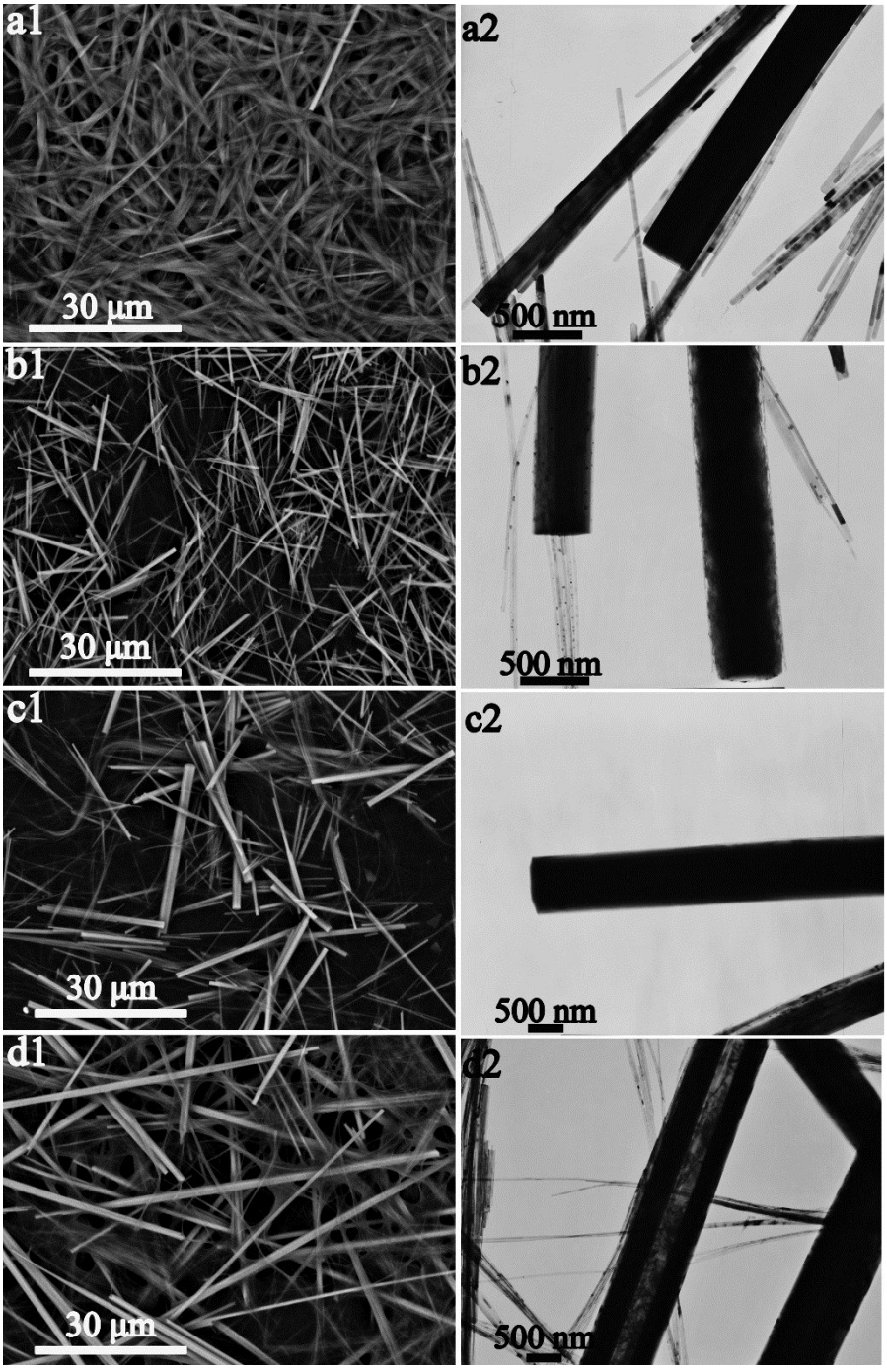

Figure S1. SEM and TEM micrographs of the control samples prepared under the same conditions as sample a2 except for using other phosphorus source. (a1, a2) Na_3PO_4•$12H_2O$; (b1, b2) Na_2HPO_4•$12H_2O$; (c1, c2) NaH_2PO_4•$2H_2O$; (d1, d2) $(NaPO_3)_3$.

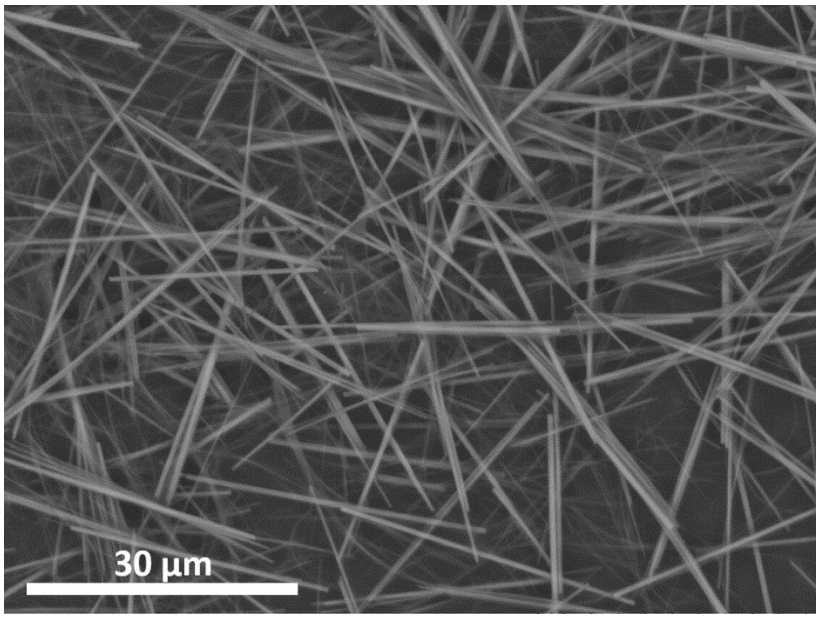

Figure S2. SEM micrograph of the control sample used for drug loading and drug release, which was prepared under the same conditions as sample b3 except for using $NaH_2PO_4•2H_2O$ (10 mL H_2O, 0.3638 g $NaH_2PO_4•2H_2O$) instead of $(NaPO_3)_6$ as the phosphorus source.

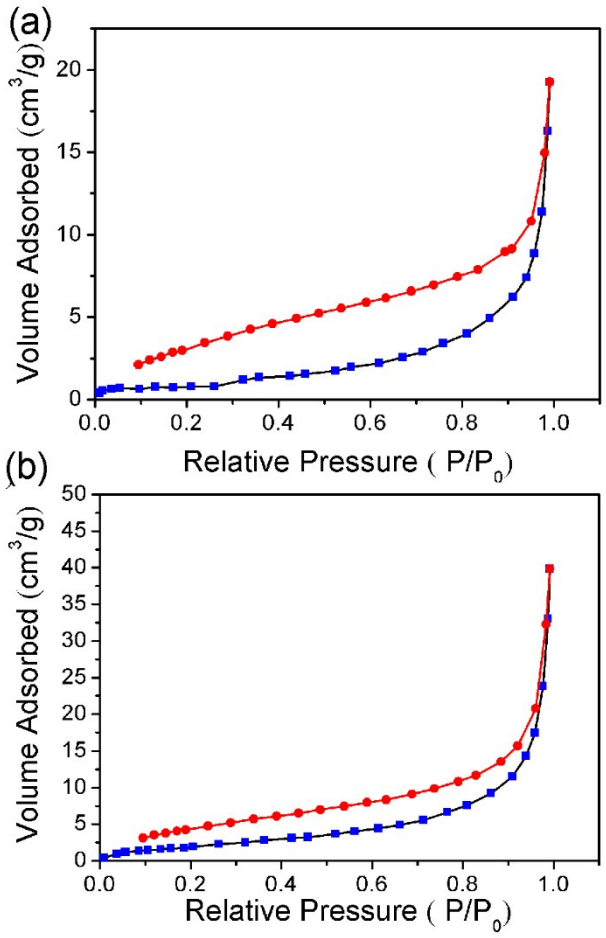

Figure S3. (a) Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms of HAP microtubes (sample b3). (b) Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms of the control sample synthesized under the same conditions as HAP microtubes (sample b3) except for using $NaH_2PO_4•2H_2O$ (10 mL H_2O, 0.3638 g $NaH_2PO_4•2H_2O$) instead of $(NaPO_3)_6$ as the phosphorus source.