

ARTICLE

Comparing the efficacy of hydroxyapatite nucleation regulated by amino acids, poly-amino acids and an amelogenin-derived peptide

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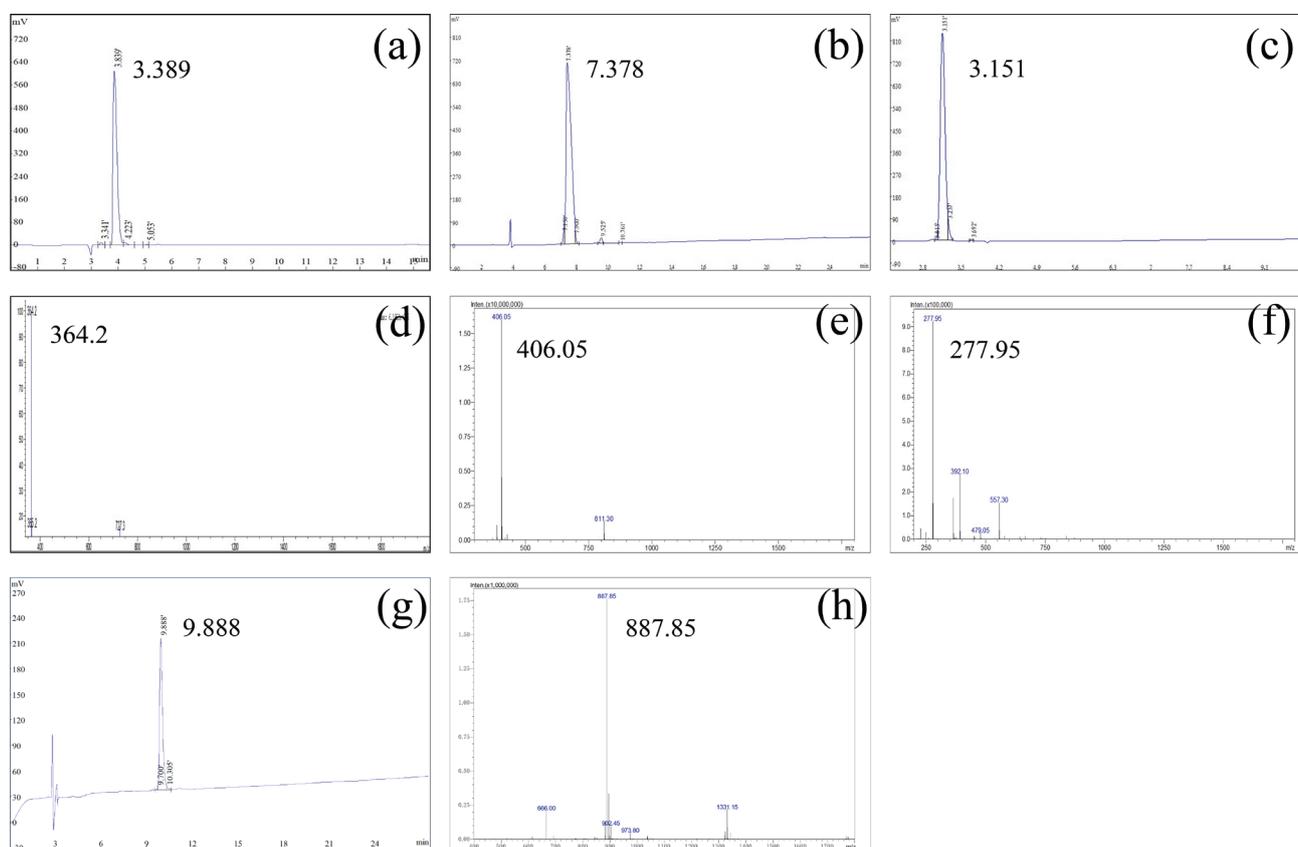


Fig. S1 RP-HPLC and MS results of PAA. (a) RP-HPLC of p-Asp, (b) RP-HPLC of p-Glu, (c) RP-HPLC of p-Ser, (d) MS of p-Asp, (e) MS of p-Glu, (f) MS of p-Ser, (g) RP-HPLC of QP5, (h) MS of QP5.

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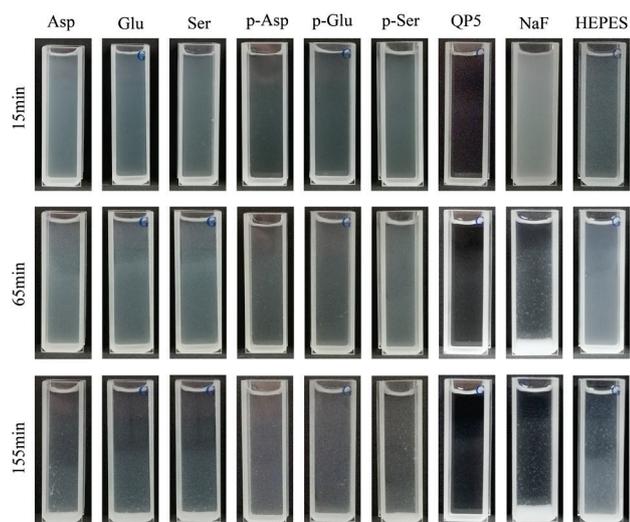


Fig. S2 Images of HAP nucleation upon mixing of calcium (6 mM) and phosphate (3.6 mM) solutions in the presence of different additives.

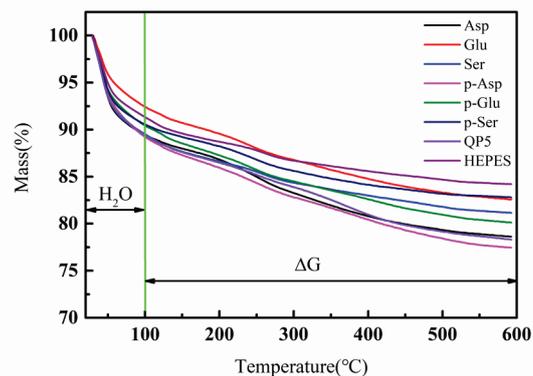


Fig. S5 TGA curves of the precipitates. The loss of mass in 100 °C was attributed to the evaporation of non-crystalline water. The loss of mass between 100 °C and 600 °C was attributed to the decomposition of bioactive components.

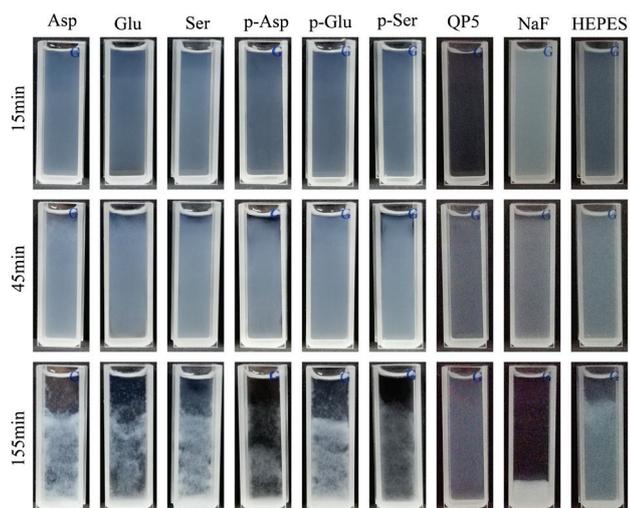


Fig. S3 Images of HAP nucleation upon mixing of calcium (8 mM) and phosphate (4.8 mM) solutions in the presence of different additives.

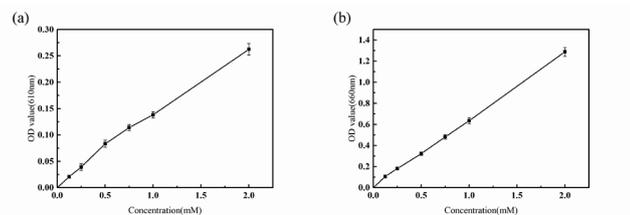


Fig. S4 The standard curves for the determination of calcium (a) and phosphorus (b). (n=3)