Supporting Information

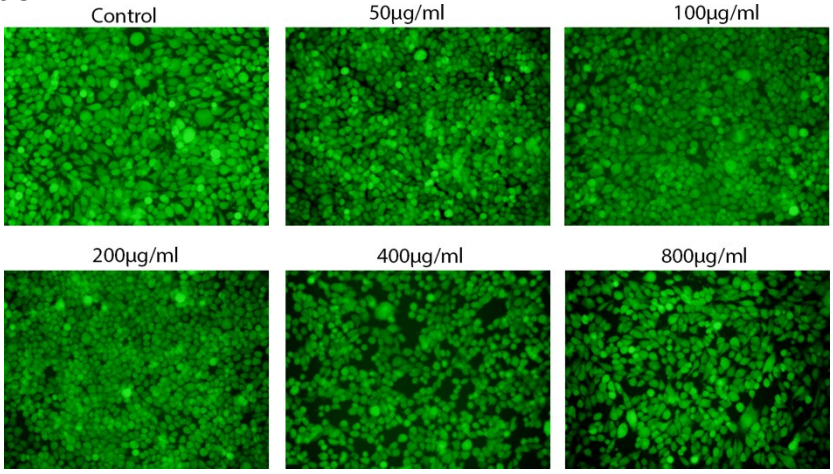

Fig. S1. The effect of nano-HAP treatment on OS-732 cell proliferation. Cells were incubated with the indicated concentrations of nano-HAPs for 1 day prior to staining with FDA.

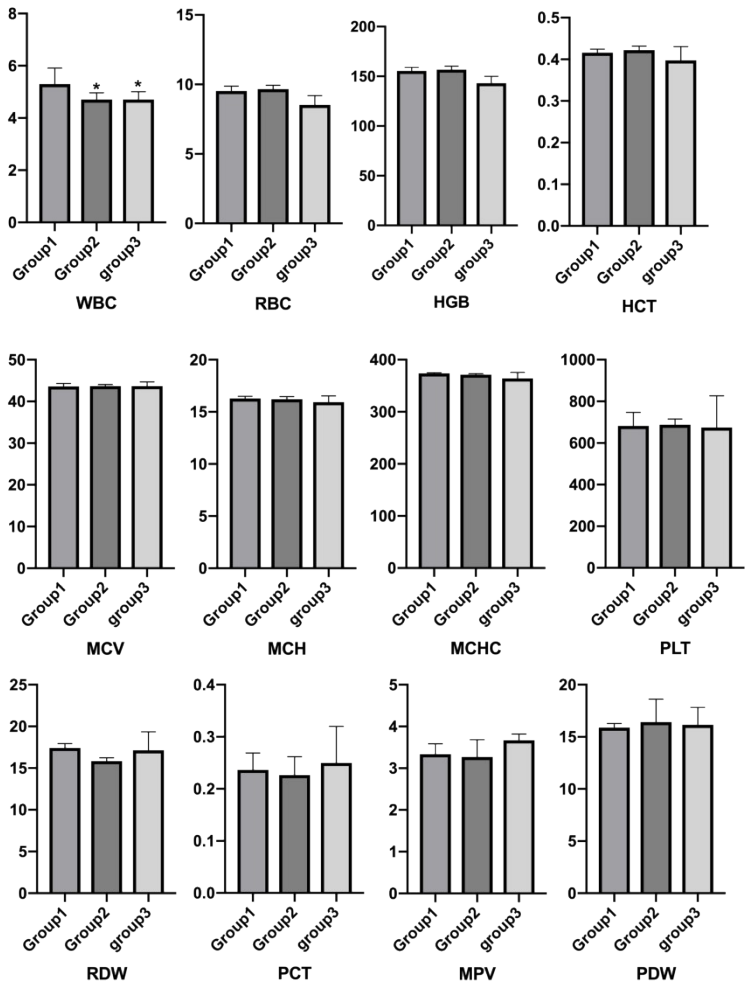

Fig. S2. Routine blood examination of xenograft-bearing mice (n=6). Experimental design is as described in **Figure 5**. Bar graphs are presented as the mean ± SD (n=6). *p≤0.05 compared to the control (group 1). WBC: white blood cells, 10^3/mm; RBC: red blood cells, 10^6/mm; HGB: hemoglobin concentration, g/L; HCT: hematocrit,; MCV, mean corpuscular volume, fL; MCH, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, pg; MCHC, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, g/L; PLT, platelet, 10^3/mm; RDW, red blood cell distribution width, %; PCT, platelet hematocrit, fL; MPV, mean platelet volume, fL; PDW, platelet volume distribution width, %.

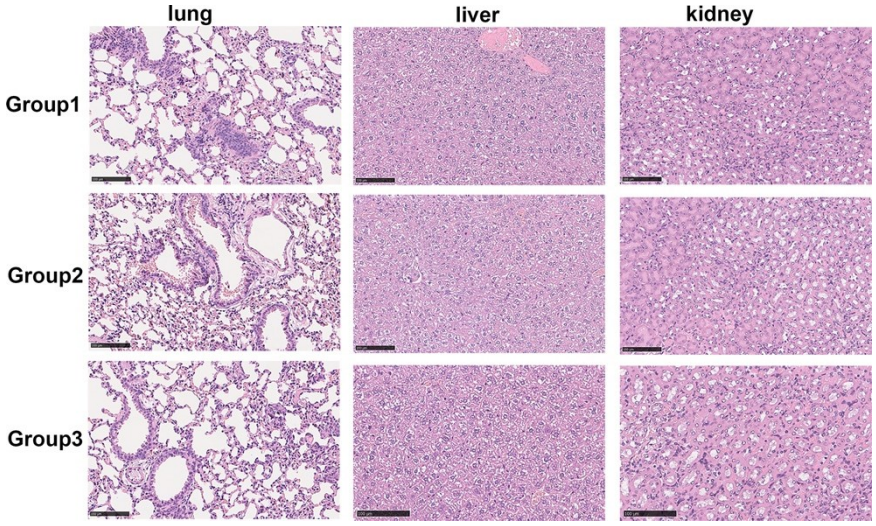

Fig. S3. H&E staining of lungs, livers and kidneys from xenograft-bearing mice. Scale bars are 100 µm.

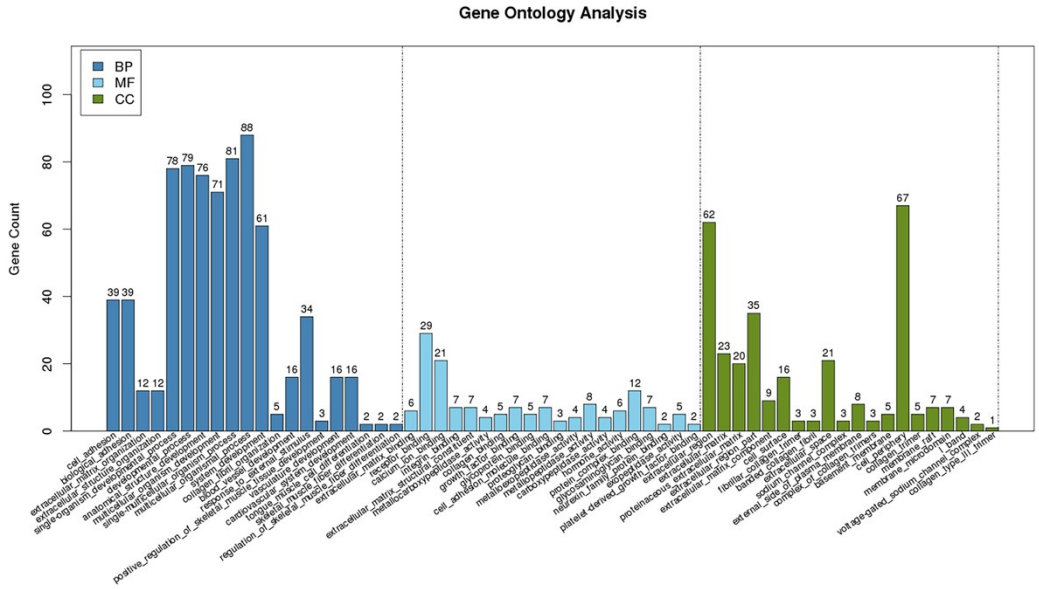

Fig. S4. Gene ontology (GO) classifications for downregulated genes. OS-732 cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of nano-HAPs for 24 h prior to analysis. GO analysis of downregulated genes for biological processes (BP), cellular components (CC), and molecular functions (MF), respectively.

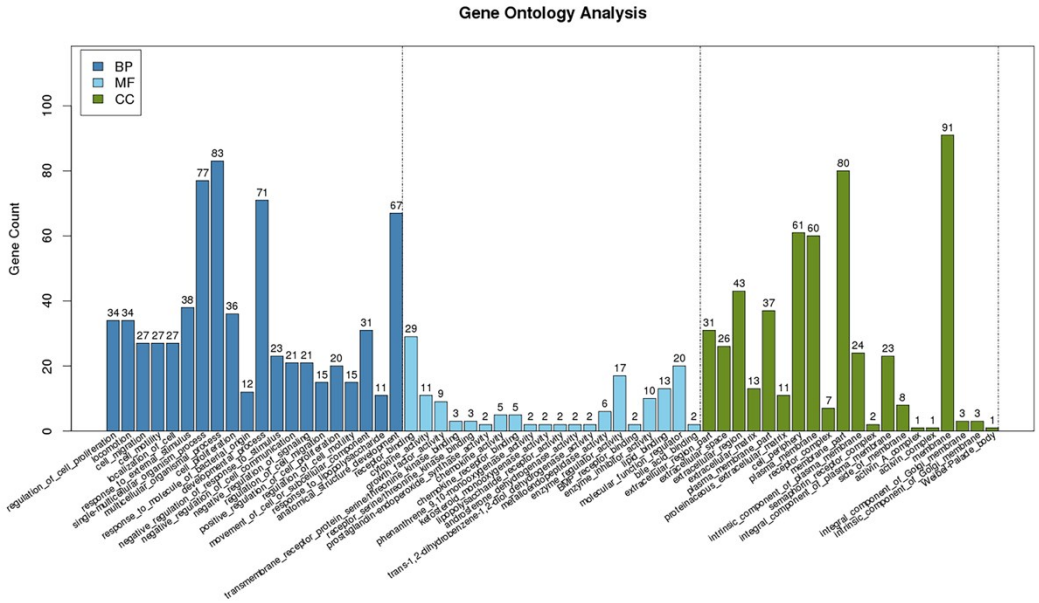

Fig. S5. Gene ontology (GO) classifications for upregulated genes. OS-732 cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of nano-HAPs for 24 h prior to analysis. GO analysis of upregulated genes for biological processes (BP), cellular components (CC), and molecular functions (MF), respectively.