Functional polymeric hybrid nanotubular materials derived from natural cellulose substances

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Electronic Supplementing Information

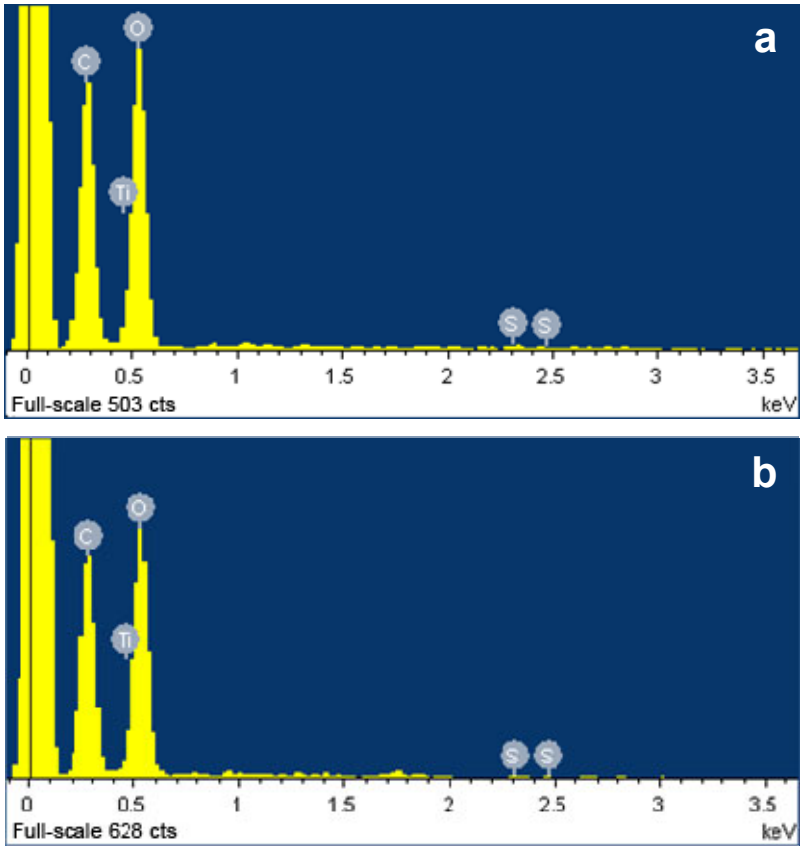

Fig. S1 EDX microanalysis reports of the resultant $(titania/heparin)_{10}$ (a) and $titania/(H\text{-}PVA)_5$ (b) nanotubular hybrid materials; sulfur content of the corresponding sample is 0.65% and 0.12%, respectively. The analyses were carried out without any conductive metal coating of the samples.

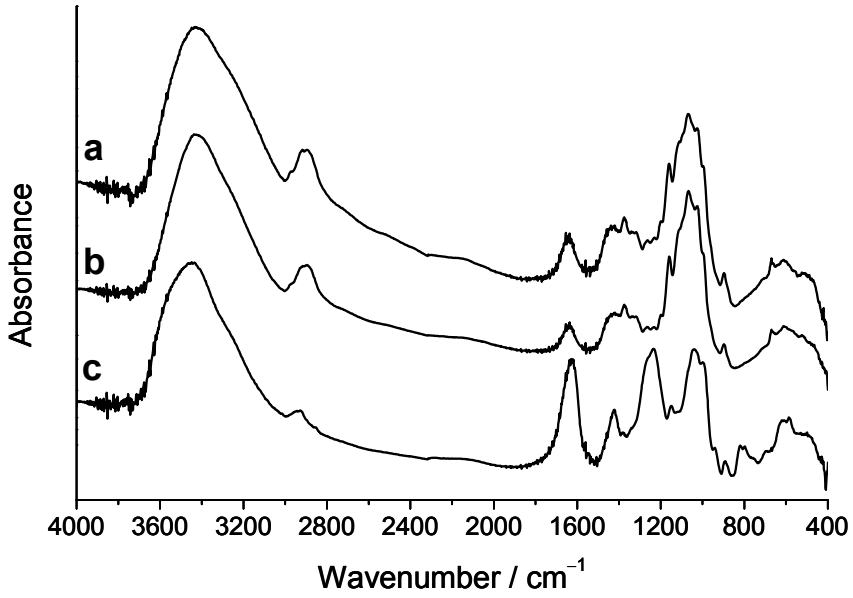

Fig. S2 FT-IR spectra of (titania/heparin)$_{10}$ (a) and (titania/H-PVA)$_5$ (b) nanotubular hybrid materials, and the raw heparin powder employed for the material fabrication (c).

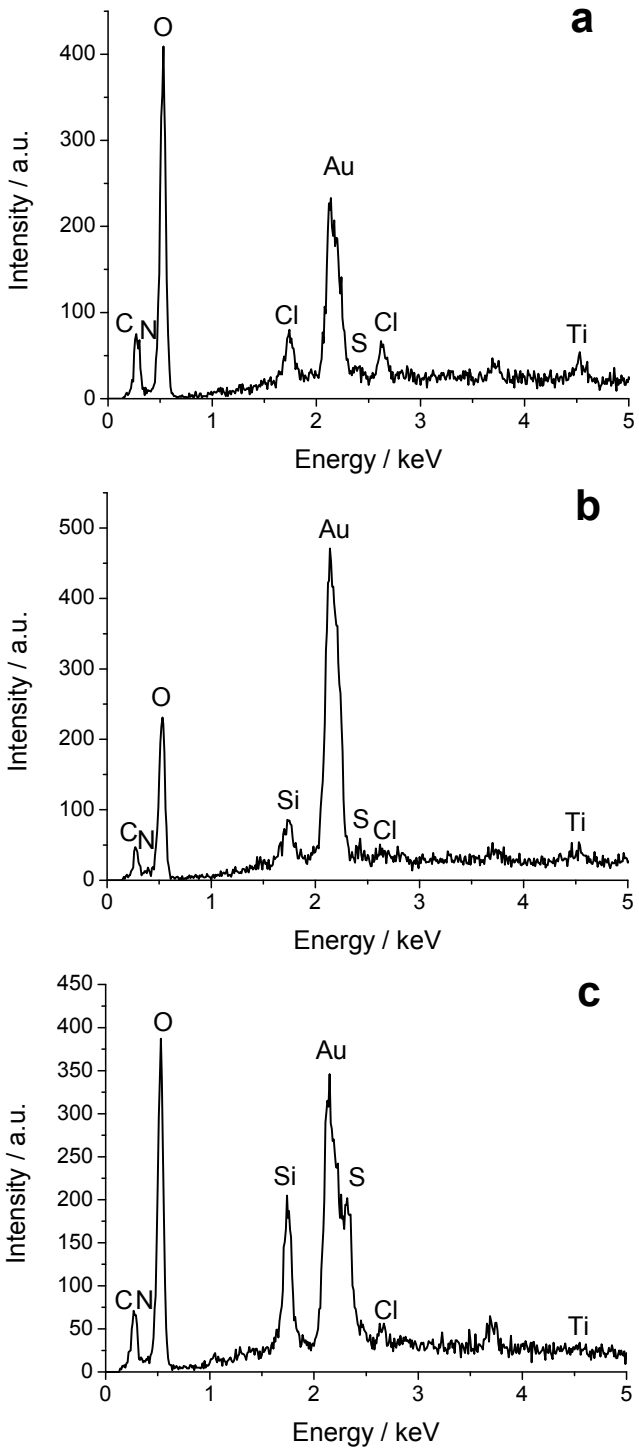

Fig. S3 Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) microanalysis report of resultant nanotubular materials of titania/(PEI/PSS)$_{10}$ (a), titania/(PAH/PSS)$_{10}$ and titania/(PDDA/PSS)$_{10}$, showing titania, carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and sulfer component from the polyelectrrolytes. Si peaks come from silicon wafer substrate to support the specimens, and Au peaks come from Au-coating used to increase conductivity to make SEM observations possible.