

Supporting information

Conferring the adhesion layer with mineralization-inducing capability for preparing organic-inorganic hybrid microcapsules

Wenyan Zhang,^a Jiafu Shi,^{b,c} Xiaoli Wang,^a Zhongyi Jiang*,^{a,b} Xiaokai Song,^a

Qinghong Ai,^a

^a Key Laboratory for Green Chemical Technology of Ministry of Education, School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China.

^b Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering (Tianjin), Tianjin 300072, China.

^c School of Environment Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: 86-22-27406646; Fax: 86-22-23500086; E-mail: zhyjiang@tju.edu.cn

Experimental details

Thermal denaturation kinetic

The thermal denaturation constants (k_d) were calculated from the first order exponential approach Eq. 1:

$$A_{cat}/A_{cat,0} = \exp(-k_d t) \quad 1)$$

where $A_{cat,0}$ was the CAT activity before incubation, A_{cat} was the CAT activity after incubation at a certain temperature for a certain time and t was the incubation time.

The half-life ($t_{1/2}$) value for CAT thermal denaturation was determined from Eq. 2:

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k_d} \quad 2)$$

The activation energy (E_d) for CAT thermal denaturation was determined by applying the Arrhenius equation Eq. 3:

$$\ln k_d = -E_d/R + \ln C \quad 3)$$

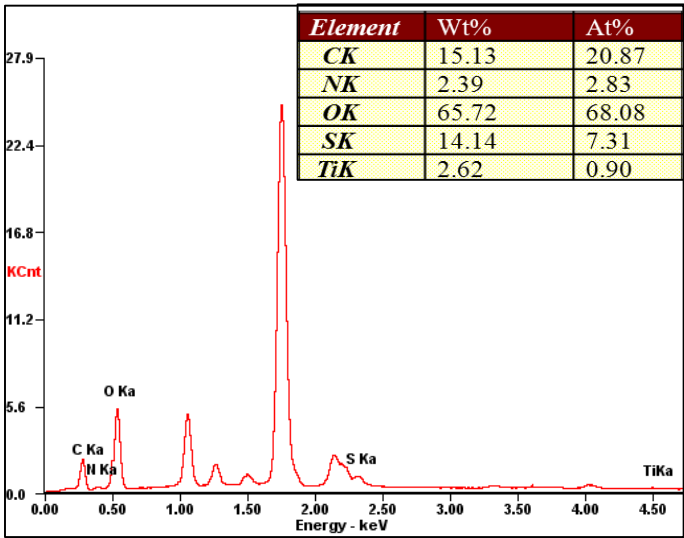
The E_d was calculated by the plot of log denaturation rate constants ($\ln k_d$) versus reciprocal of the absolute temperature (T) from Eq. 4:

$$\text{Slope} = E_d/R \quad 4)$$

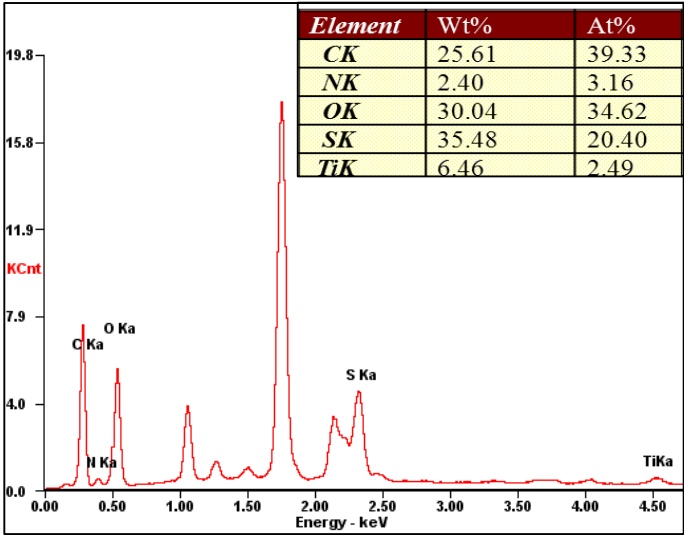
The change in enthalpy (ΔH^0 kJ mol⁻¹) for CAT thermal denaturation was determined using the Eq. 5:

$$\Delta H^0 = E_d - RT \quad 5)$$

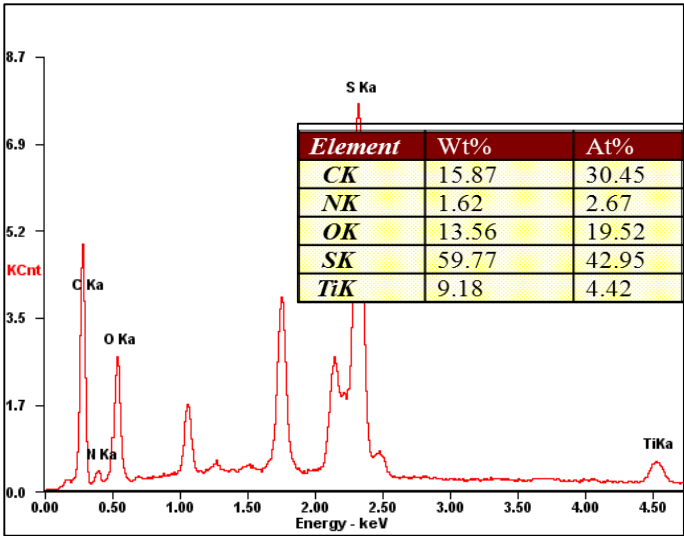
where R was the gas constant (8.3145 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹) and T was the corresponding absolute temperature.



a)



b)



c)

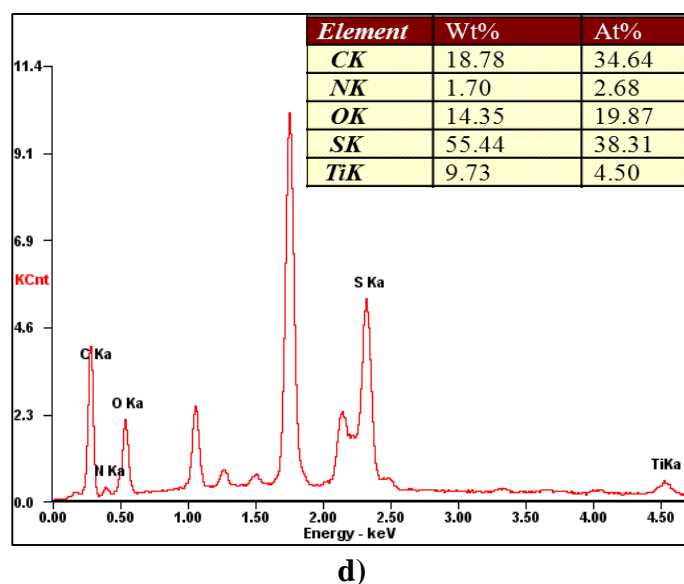


Fig. S1. EDS of the PDA/cysteamine/Ti microcapsules prepared with different concentration of cysteamine (a) 2 mg mL⁻¹ (b) 8 mg mL⁻¹ (c) 16 mg mL⁻¹ (d) 24 mg mL⁻¹.

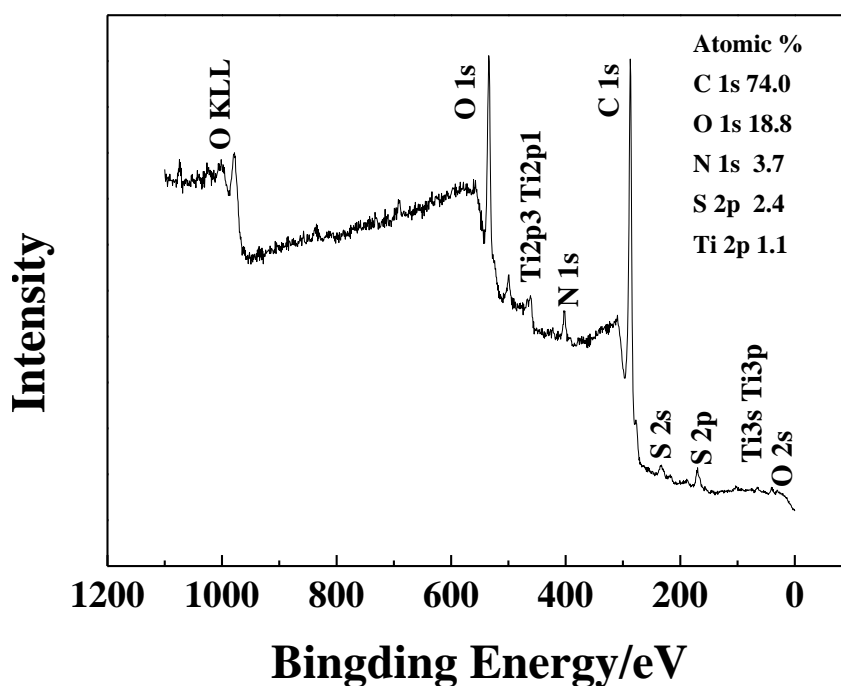


Fig. S2 XPS spectra of the PDA/cysteamine/Ti microcapsules

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was utilized to further confirm the existence of cysteamine in the PDA/cysteamine/Ti microcapsules. There were C, O and N

elements in the XPS survey spectrum of the pure PDA microcapsules.¹ As shown in Fig. S2, there were C, O, N, S and Ti elements in the XPS survey spectrum of PDA/cysteamine/Ti microcapsules. The S element should be originated from cysteamine.

References

1. L. Zhang, J. Shi, Z. Jiang, Y. Jiang, S. Qiao, J. Li, R. Wang, R. Meng, Y. Zhu and Y. Zheng, *Green Chem.*, 2011, 13, 300-306.