

High Immobilization Efficiency of Basic Protein within Heparin-immobilized Calcium Phosphate Nanoparticles

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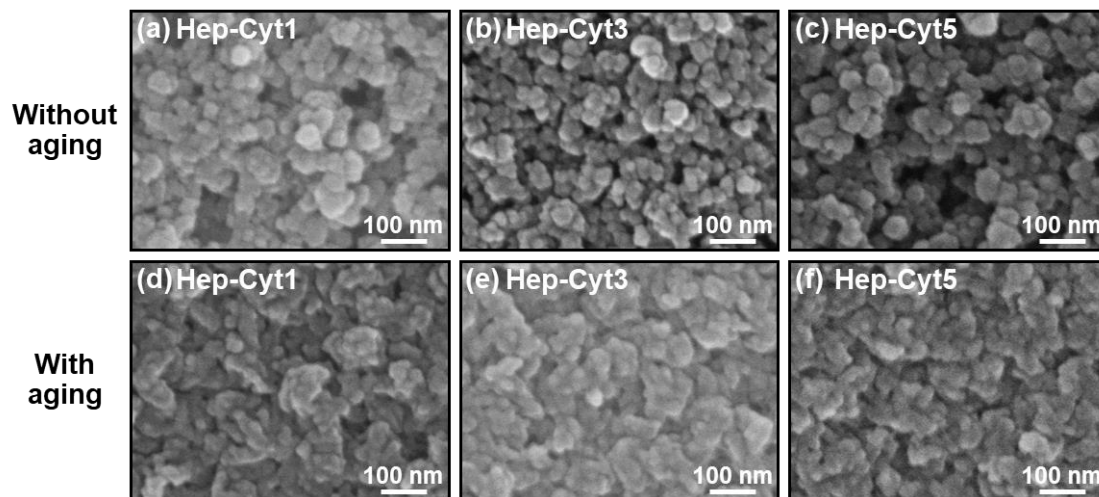


Figure S1. SEM images of the products: **Hep-Cyt1**, **Hep-Cyt3**, and **Hep-Cyt5** with (d–f) and without (a–c) aging.

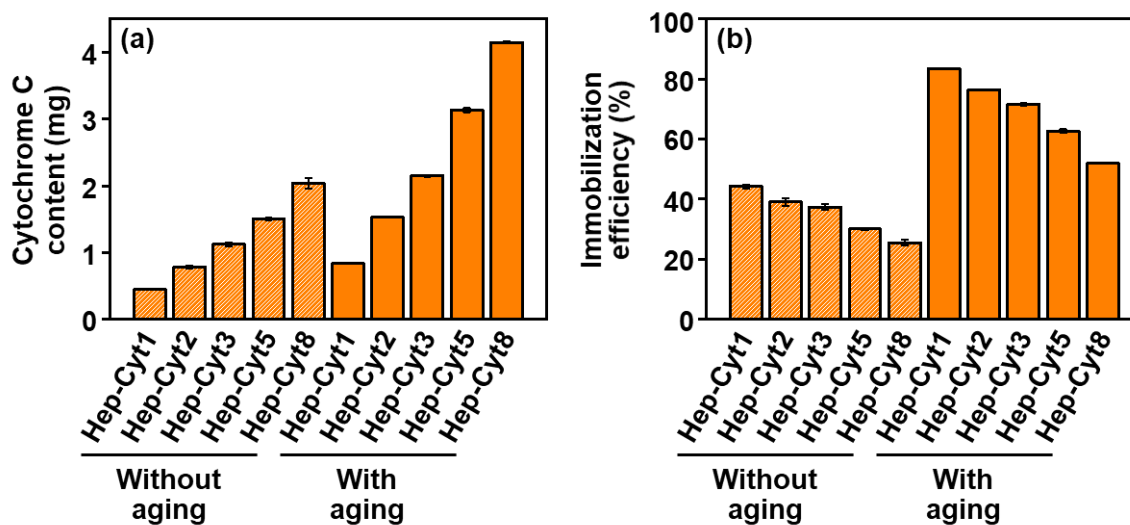


Figure S2. Contents (a) and immobilization efficiencies (b) of cytochrome C in the nanoparticles: **Hep-Cyt1**, **Hep-Cyt2**, **Hep-Cyt3**, **Hep-Cyt5**, and **Hep-Cyt8** with and without aging (average \pm standard error, N = 3).

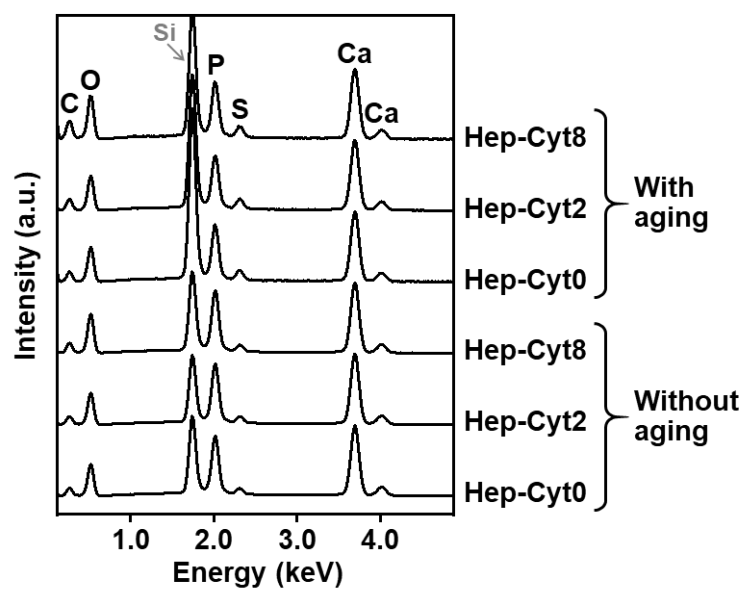


Figure S3. EDX spectra of the nanoparticles: **Hep-Cyt0**, **Hep-Cyt2**, and **Hep-Cyt8** with and without aging. The peak for Si was attributed to the silicon substrate used for mounting the nanoparticles.

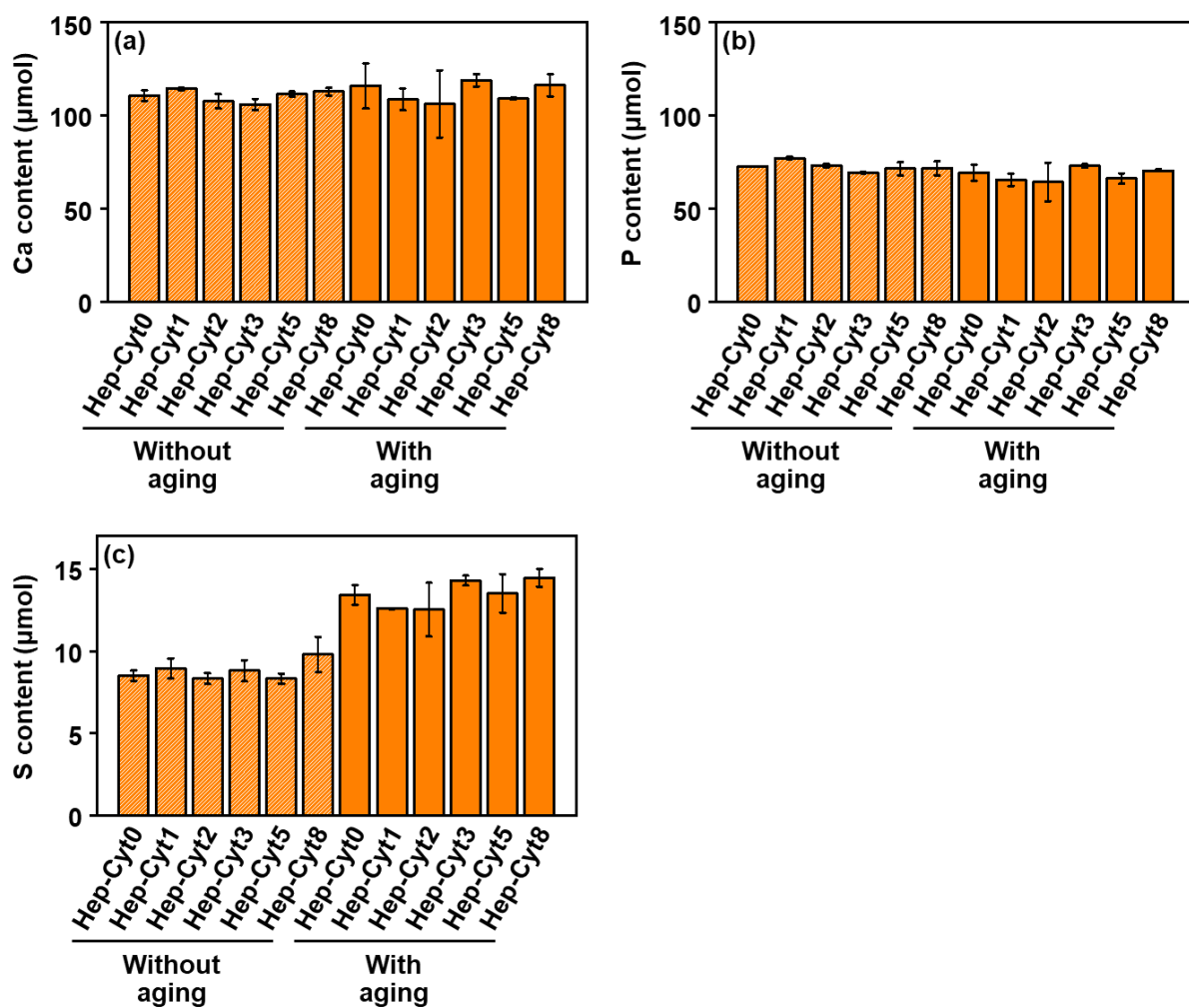


Figure S4. Contents of Ca (a), P (b), and S (c) in the nanoparticles: **Hep-Cyt0**, **Hep-Cyt1**, **Hep-Cyt2**, **Hep-Cyt3**, **Hep-Cyt5**, and **Hep-Cyt8** with and without aging (average \pm standard error, $N = 2$).

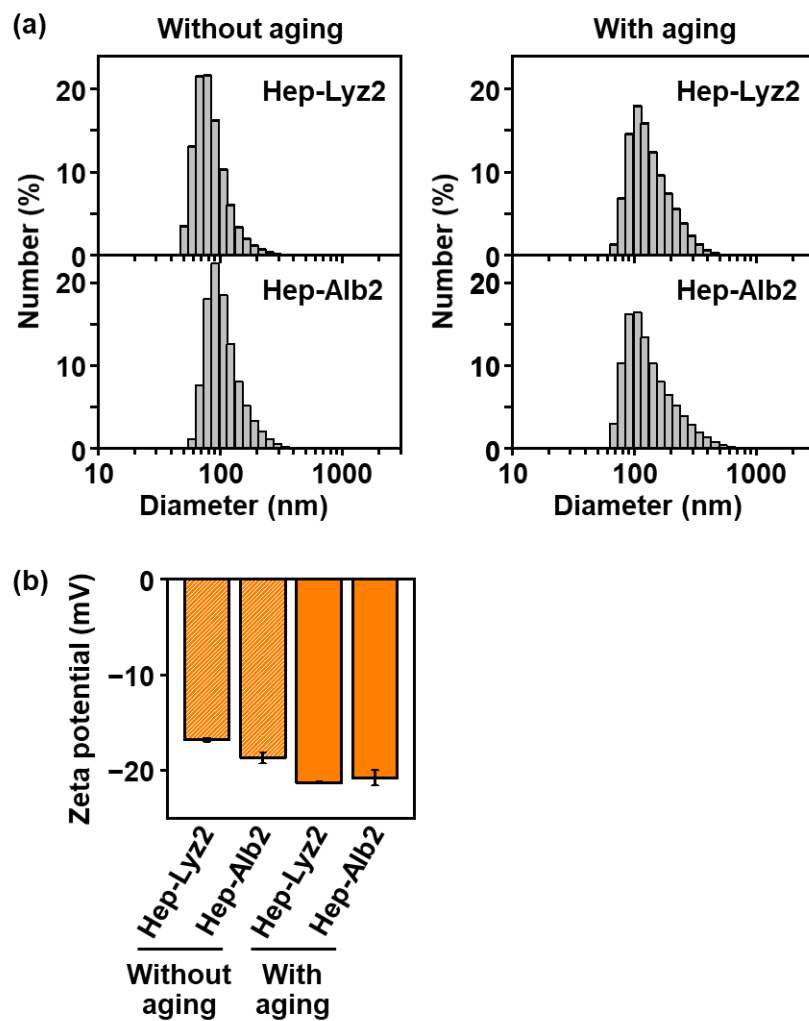


Figure S5. DLS histograms of number distributions (a) and zeta potentials (b) of the nanoparticles: **Hep-Lyz2** and **Hep-Alb2** with and without aging. The nanoparticles were dispersed in water.