

Supplemental Methods

Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy assay

The G-, SLA-, and L-titanium plates were soaked in simulated body fluid for 4 or 18 days. After the plates were air-dried, the atomic percentage of calcium and phosphorus sediment was evaluated by performing an energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) assay.

Supplemental Results

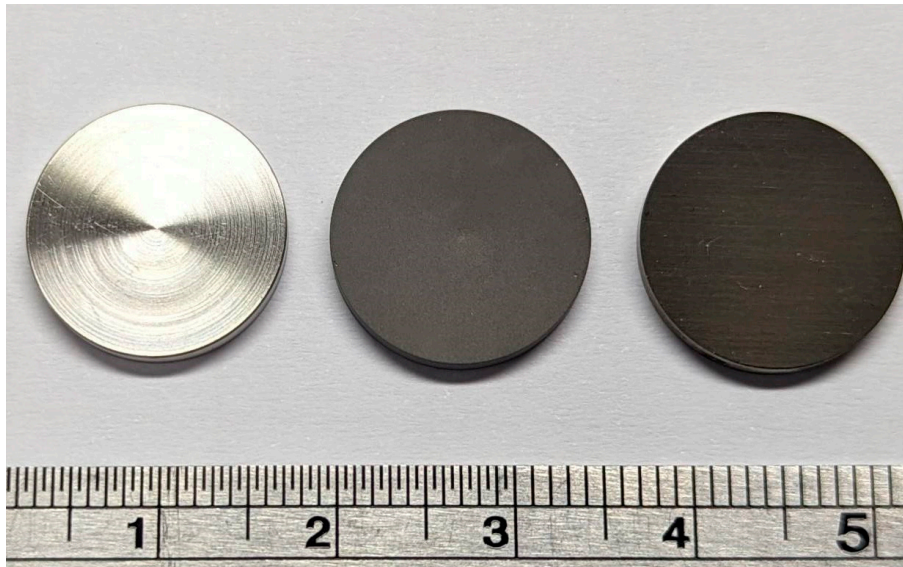


Figure S1. The titanium plates with G-, SLA-, and L-treated surfaces The titanium plates were treated with G, SLA, and L from left to right. The interval between numbers is 1 centimeter.

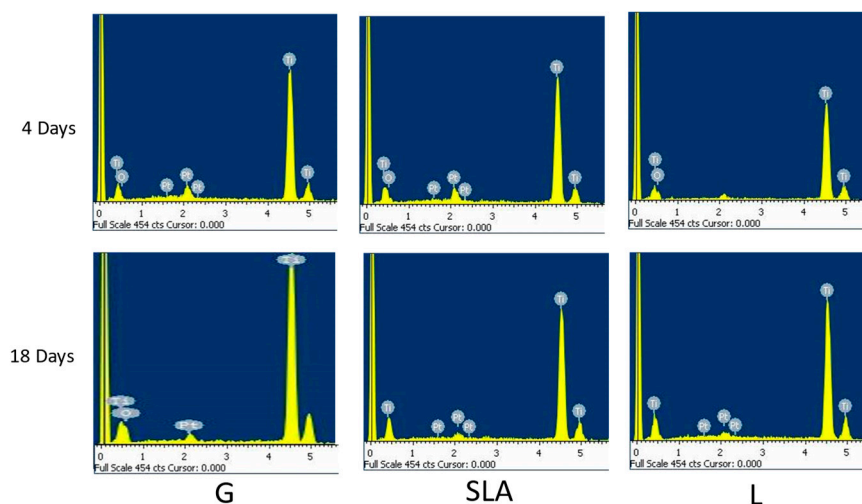


Figure S2. Calcium and phosphorus sediment was similar for G-, SLA-, and L-treated titanium surfaces. The titanium plates with G-, SLA-, and L-treated surfaces were soaked in simulated body fluid for 4 or 18 days. After air-drying, the experimental plates were subjected to an energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) assay.