

Article

Hydroxyapatite Thin Films of Marine Origin as Sustainable Candidates for Dental Implants

Gabriela Dorcioman ¹, Valentina Grumezescu ¹, George E. Stan ², Mariana Carmen Chifiriuc ^{3,4,5}, Gratiela Pircalabioru Gradisteanu ^{4,6,*}, Florin Miculescu ⁷, Elena Matei ², Gianina Popescu-Pelin ¹, Irina Zgura ², Valentin Craciun ¹, Faik Nüzhet Oktar ^{8,9} and Liviu Duta ^{1,*}

¹ Lasers Department, National Institute for Lasers, Plasma and Radiation Physics, 077125 Magurele, Romania

² National Institute of Materials Physics, 077125 Magurele, Romania

³ Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Biology, University of Bucharest, 060101 Bucharest, Romania

⁴ Earth, Environmental and Life Sciences Division, Research Institute of the University of Bucharest (ICUB), 060101 Bucharest, Romania

⁵ Romanian Academy, 010071 Bucharest, Romania

⁶ Academy of Romanian Scientists, 051157 Bucharest, Romania

⁷ Faculty of Materials Science and Engineering, Politehnica University of Bucharest, 060042 Bucharest, Romania

⁸ Department of Bioengineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Marmara, 34722 Istanbul, Turkey

⁹ Advanced Nanomaterials Research Laboratory (ANRL), University of Marmara, 34722 Istanbul, Turkey

* Correspondence: gratiela.gradisteanu@icub.unibuc.ro (G.P.G.); liviu.duta@inflpr.ro (L.D.); Tel.: +40-(0)7-2766-8664 (G.P.); +40-(0)2-1457-4450 (ext. 2023) (L.D.)

1. Preliminary *in vitro* testing

1.1 Apatite-forming ability

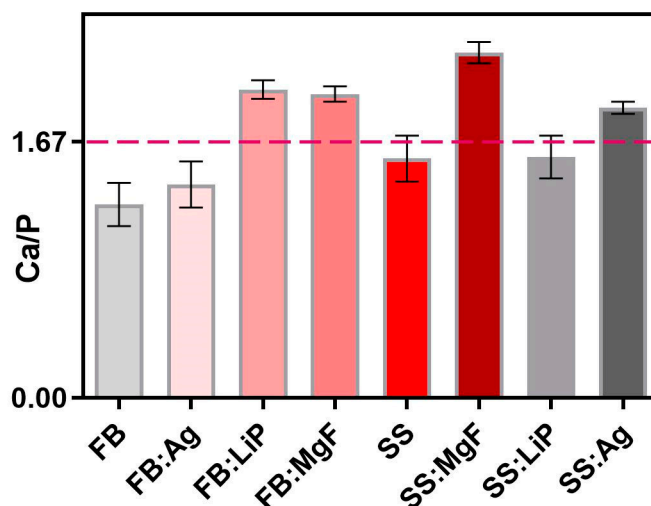


Figure S1. The values of the Ca/P ratio corresponding to the simple and doped FB si SS structures after immersion in SBF for 30 days. Note: dashed line represents the theoretical value of stoichiometric HA (~1.67).

2. Cytocompatibility Assays

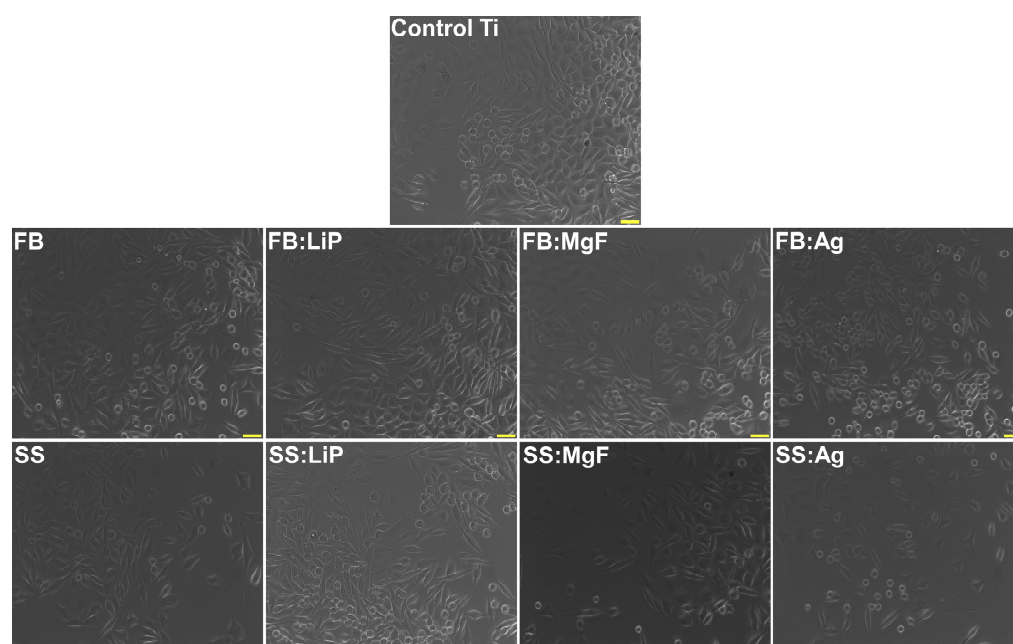


Figure S2. Contrast phase microscopy images of control Ti and simple and doped FB and SS thin films' biocompatibility, tested on osteoblast cells (G292). Magnification bar: 100 μ m.

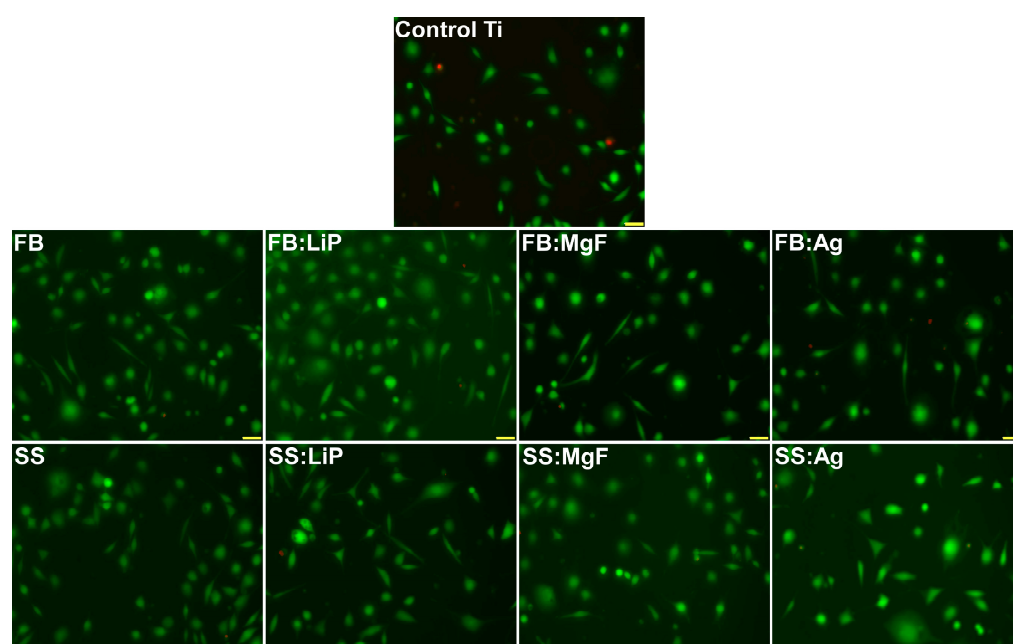


Figure S3. Fluorescence microscopy images of "Live/Dead" test, performed with NCTC L929 fibroblast cells on control Ti and simple and doped FB and SS thin films. Magnification bar: 100 μ m.

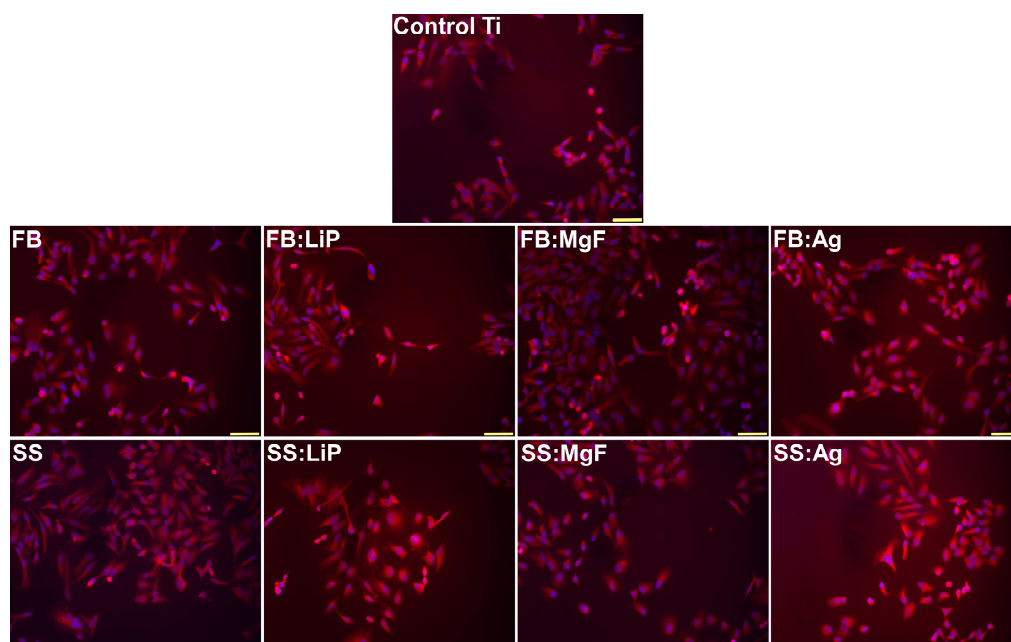


Figure S4. Fluorescence microscopy images acquired for control Ti and simple and doped FB and SS thin films using epithelial cells (HeLa). Magnification bar: 100 μ m.

3. Antimicrobial Activity

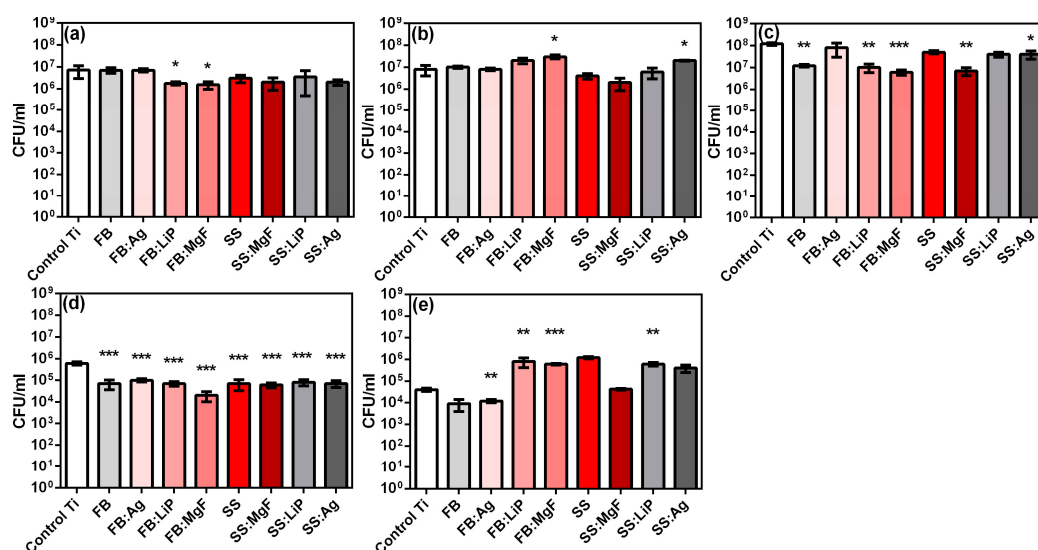


Figure S5. Number of microbial viable cells recovered from the biofilms developing on control Ti and simple and doped FB and SS thin films at T₀ (a), 2 h (b), 4 h (c), 24 h (d), and 48 h (e) using the *E. coli* strain (**p* < 0.05; ***p* < 0.01; ****p* < 0.0001).

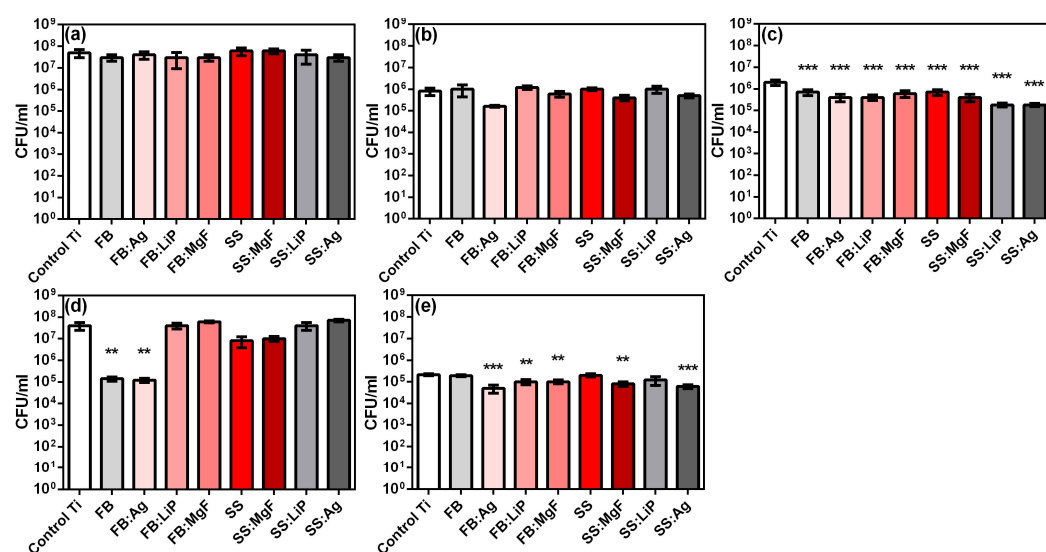


Figure S6. Number of microbial viable cells recovered from the biofilms developing on control Ti and simple and doped FB and SS thin films at T₀ (a), 2 h (b), 4 h (c), 24 h (d), and 48 h (e) using the *P. aeruginosa* strain (**p < 0.01; ***p < 0.0001).

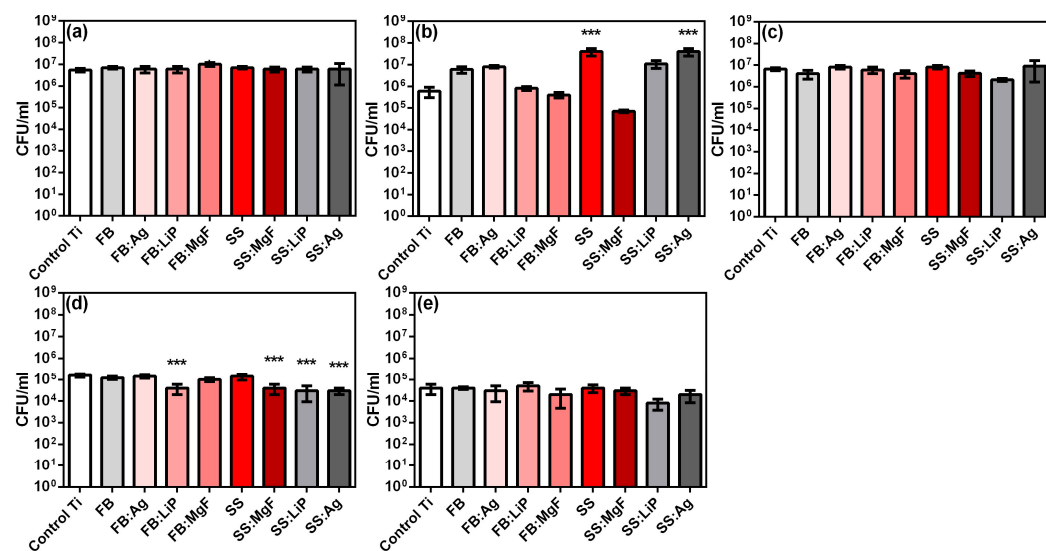


Figure S7. Number of microbial viable cells recovered from the biofilms developing on control Ti and simple and doped FB and SS thin films at T₀ (a), 2 h (b), 4 h (c), 24 h (d), and 48 h (e) using the *S. aureus* strain (***p < 0.0001).

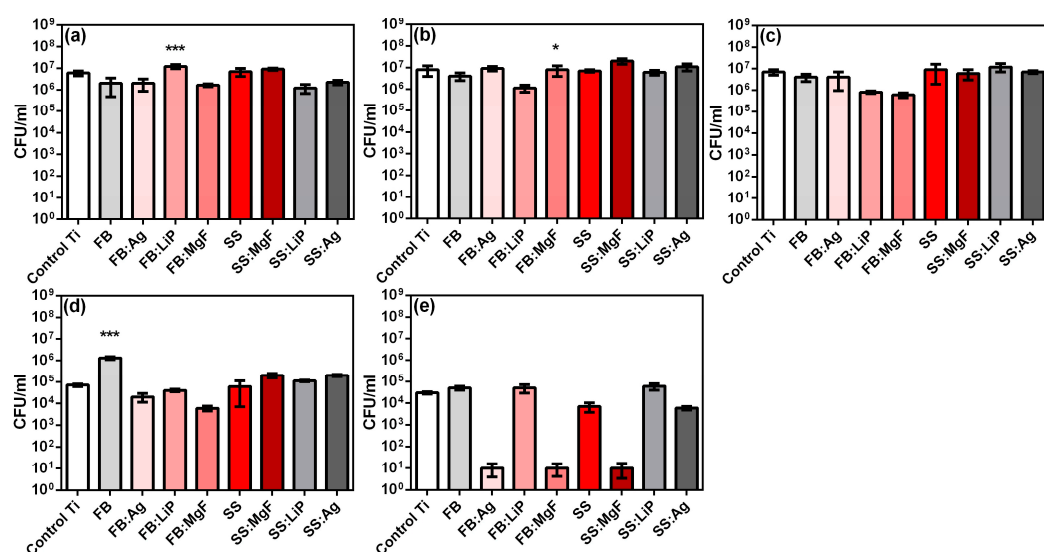


Figure S8. Number of microbial viable cells recovered from the biofilms developing on control Ti and simple and doped FB and SS thin films at T₀ (a), 2 h (b), 4 h (c), 24 h (d), and 48 h (e) using the *E. faecalis* strain (*p < 0.05; ***p < 0.0001).

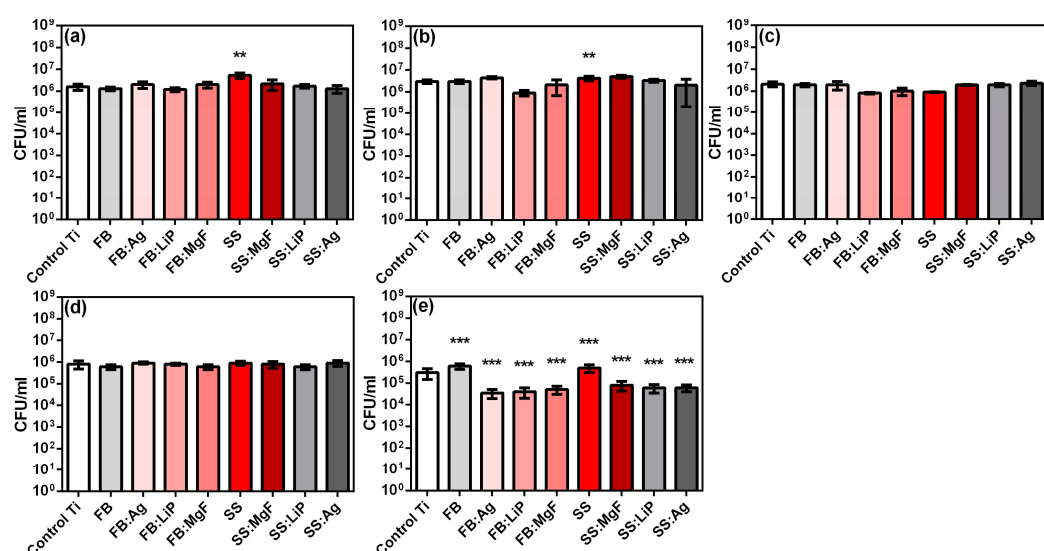


Figure S9. Number of microbial viable cells recovered from the biofilms developing on control Ti and simple and doped FB and SS thin films at T₀ (a), 2 h (b), 4 h (c), 24 h (d), and 48 h (e) using the *C. albicans* strain (**p < 0.01; ***p < 0.0001).