

## **Specific roles of sodium for the formation process of manganese-substituted octacalcium phosphate**

**YUKI SUGIURA<sup>1,\*</sup>, MASANORI HORIE<sup>1</sup>, AKIRA TSUCHIYA<sup>2</sup>, AND YOJI MAKITA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Health and Medical Research Institute, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 2217-14 Hayashi-cho, Takamatsu, Kagawa 761-8576, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biomaterials, Faculty of Dental Science, Kyushu University, 3-1-1, Maidashi, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 812-8582, Japan

### **ABSTRACT**

In the field of biomaterials, octacalcium phosphate (OCP) and biocompatible elements doped with OCP-based materials are attractive materials for new bone substitution because they could be used to control the bone remodeling process in patients with bone diseases. Manganese (Mn) might be a good substitutional element candidate because of its regulation process of bone remodeling for controlling osteo-cellular activities. However, Mn strongly inhibits OCP formation. This study demonstrates that the sodium (Na)-induced OCP formation enhancing the  $\text{HPO}_4\text{-OH}$  layer structure of the OCP can overcome this Mn inhibition effect. The Mn-substituted OCP can be fabricated from the coexisting solutions of Na and Mn. The results show that the Mn-substituted OCP-induced Na (OCP-Mn,Na) showed a  $4.7^\circ$  peak in the X-ray diffraction pattern. The sub-peaks at  $9.2^\circ$  and  $9.7^\circ$  of the OCP disappeared, but an extra peak at  $9.3^\circ$  was observed. The thermal stability of the OCP-Mn,Na was significantly lower than that of the conventional OCP because the layer structure of the OCP-Mn,Na decomposed above  $\sim 70^\circ\text{C}$ . This ionic conjugation to Mn is a unique phenomenon for Na, unlike other cations.

**Keywords:** Mn, octacalcium phosphate, ion substitution, Na, ion conjugation