

Supporting Information to:

Au Nanomatryoshkas as Efficient Near-Infrared
Photothermal Transducers for Cancer Treatment:
Benchmarking against Nanoshells

Ciceron Ayala-Orozco^{1,†}, Cordula Urban^{2,†}, Mark W. Knight³, Alexander S. Urban³, Oara Neumann³, Sandra Bishnoi³, Shaunak Mukherjee,¹ Amanda M. Goodman¹, Heather Charron², Tamika Mitchell⁴, Martin Shea⁴, Ronita Roy², Sarmistha Nanda⁴, Rachel Schiff⁴, Naomi Halas^{1,3} and Amit Joshi^{2*}*

1. Department of Chemistry, Rice University, 6100 Main St, Houston, TX 77005, United States.
2. Division of Molecular Imaging, Department of Radiology, Baylor College of Medicine, Mail: BCM 360, One Baylor Plaza, Houston, TX 77030, United States.
3. Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Rice University, 6100 Main St, Houston, TX 77005, United States.
4. Lester and Sue Smith Breast Center, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77030, United States.

† Equal contributions

* Address Correspondence to amitj@bcm.edu, halas@rice.edu

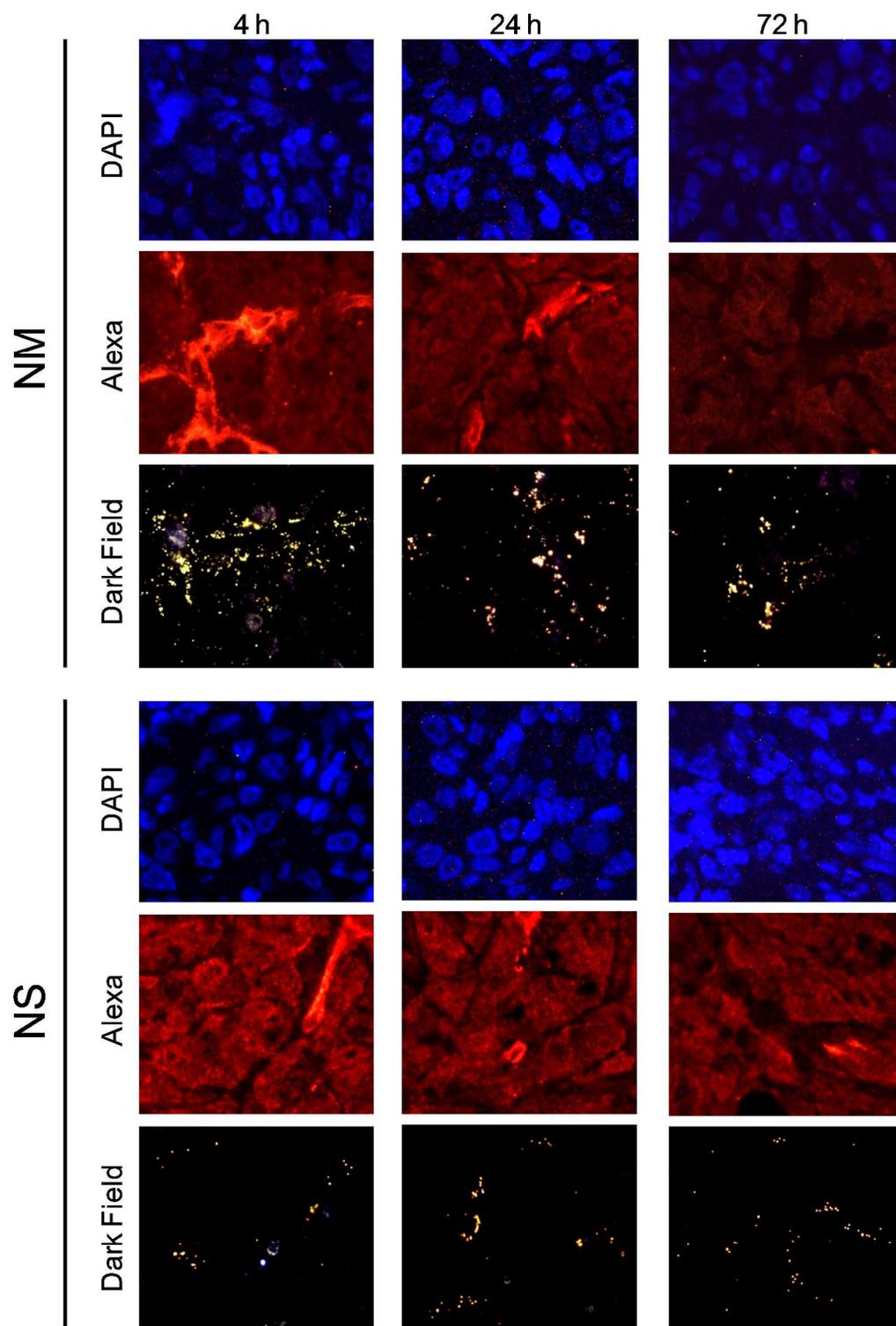


Figure S1. Histology of tumor sections extracted from mice injected intravenously with gold nanoparticles. Fluorescence and dark field microscopy: cell nucleus is stained with DAPI in blue, cell cytoplasm stained with Alexa Fluor®594 in red, and gold nanoparticle can be observed as bright spots due to the nanoparticle scattering.

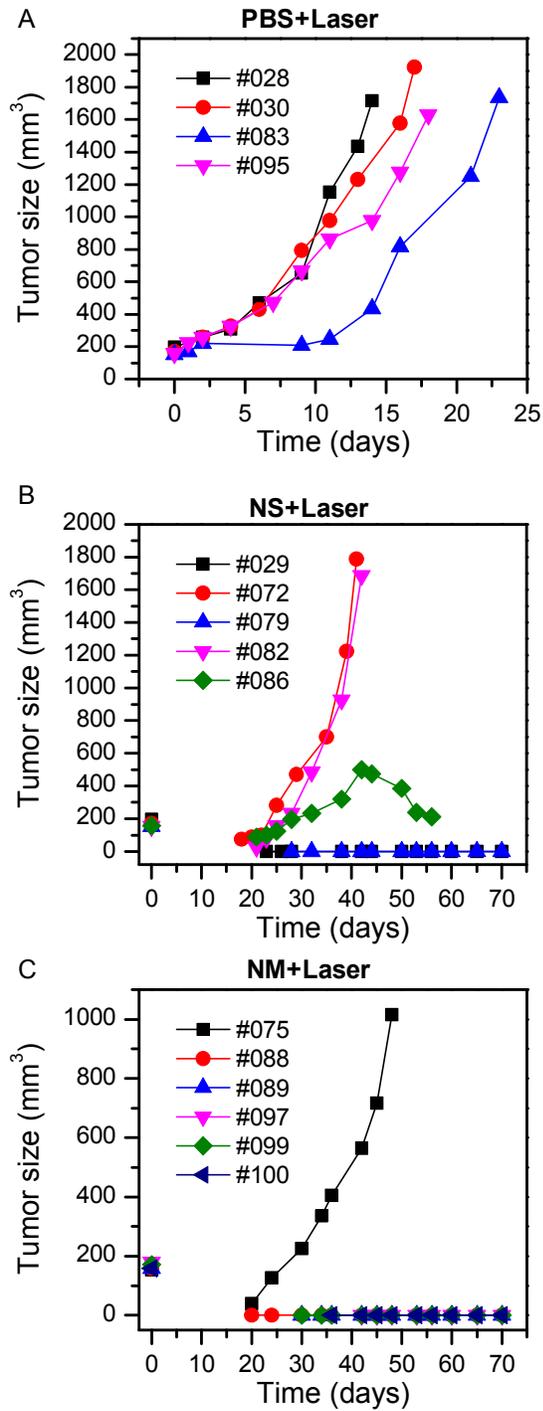


Figure S2. Tumor volume of each mouse in the study. A) Group treated with phosphate buffer saline solution (PBS) and laser. B) Group treated with nanoshells and laser. C) Group treated with nanomatryohskas and laser. The tumor volume was reported only if there was observed luciferase signal or if the mouse was tumor free.