

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

pH-Controlled Gas-Generating Mineralized Nanoparticles: A Theranostic Agent for Ultrasound Imaging and Therapy of Cancers

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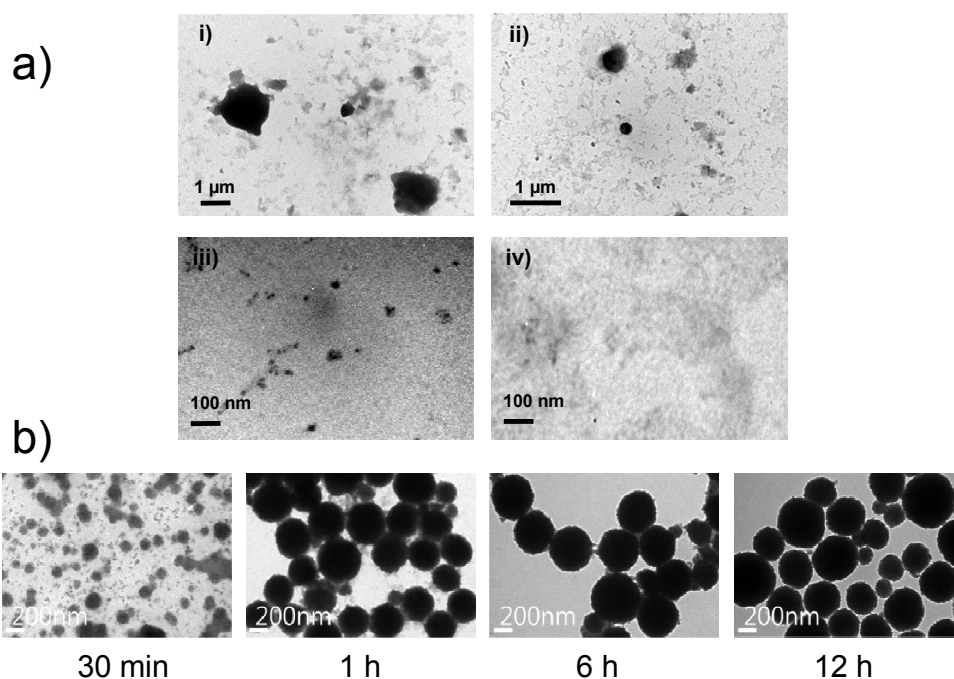


Figure S1. a) TEM images of DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs at various molar feed ratios ([Asp] : [Ca²⁺] : [CO₃²⁻]). i) 1:5:5, ii) 1:2:2, iii) 1:0.5:0.5, and iv) 1:0.2:0.2 (mineralization time: 12 h). b) TEM images of DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs prepared at feed ratio of [Asp] : [Ca²⁺] : [CO₃²⁻] = 1:1:1 at various mineralization periods.

Table S1. Mean hydrodynamic diameter, polydispersity, and morphology of DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs at various mineralization time.

Mineralization time (h)	Mean diameter ^a (nm)	Polydispersity factor (μ_2/Γ^2) ^a	Morphology ^b
0.5	145.2 ± 55.6	0.46 ± 0.13	irregular
1	180.2 ± 17.2	0.28 ± 0.08	sphere
6	217.4 ± 10.8	0.25 ± 0.03	sphere
12	240.8 ± 8.1	0.21 ± 0.01	sphere

^a Measured by dynamic light scattering.

^b Estimated by TEM.

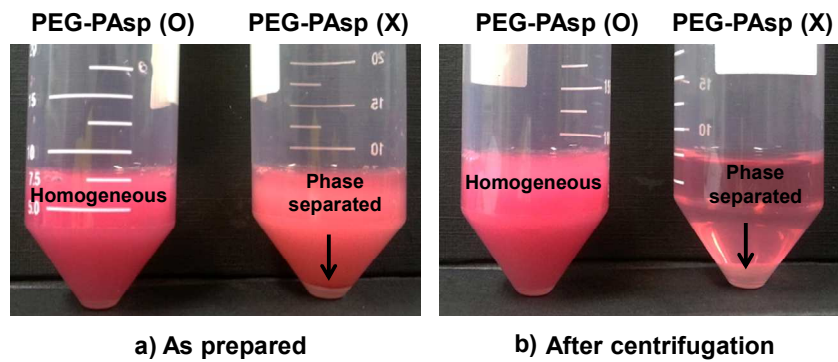


Figure S2. Effects of PEG-PAsp on the preparation of stably dispersed DOX-loaded mineralized nanoparticles.

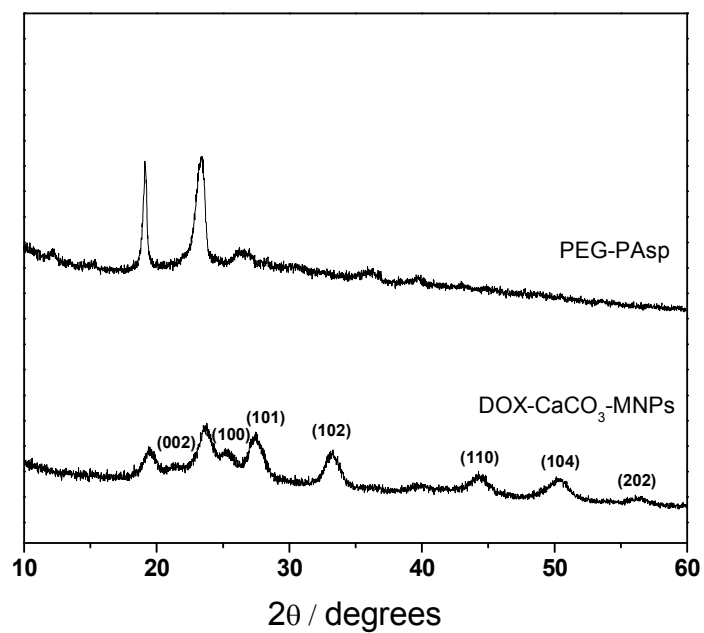


Figure S3. The powder XRD pattern of PEG-PAsp and DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs.

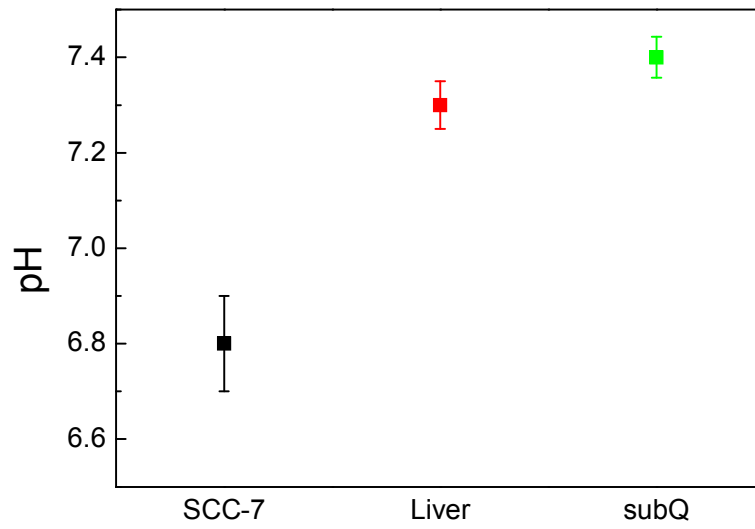


Figure S4. pH values of SCC-7 tumors, the liver, and the subcutaneous tissue (subQ).

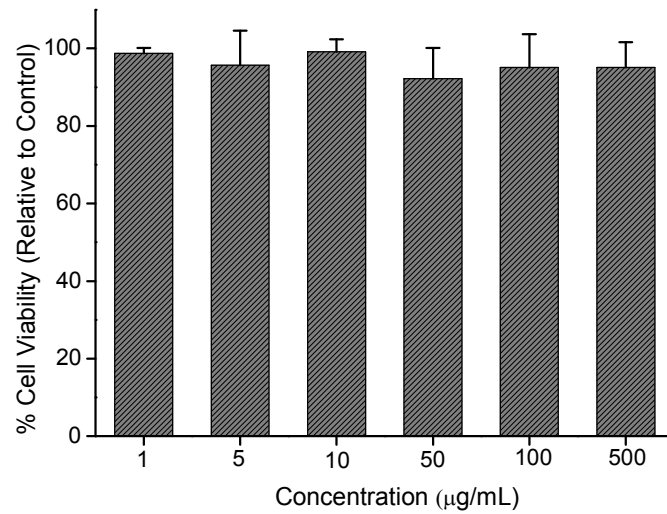


Figure S5. Viability of SCC-7 cells at various concentration of DOX-free CaCO₃-MNPs (n=3).

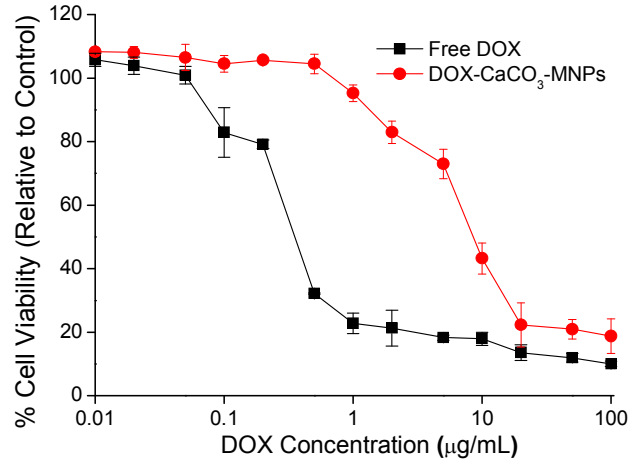


Figure S6. *In vitro* cytotoxicity of free DOX and DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs against SCC-7 cells (n=3).

Table S2. IC₅₀ values of free DOX and DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs.

Sample	IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)
Free DOX	0.27
DOX-CaCO ₃ -MNPs	5.76

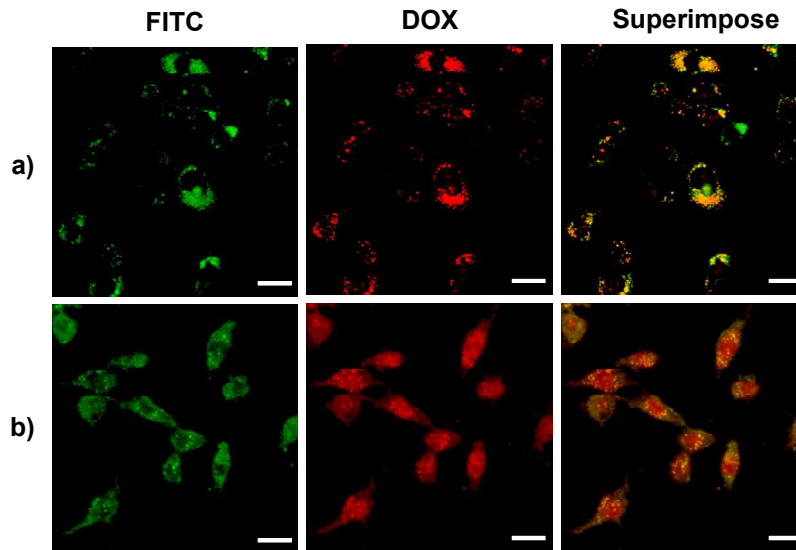


Figure S7. CLSM images of live SCC-7 cells treated with FITC-incorporated DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs (DOX=5 µg/mL). a) after 1 h incubation and b) after 6 h incubation. (Green fluorescence is associated with FITC; the red fluorescence is expressed by free DOX, released DOX, and DOX retained within CaCO₃-MNPs.). Scale bar: 20 µm.

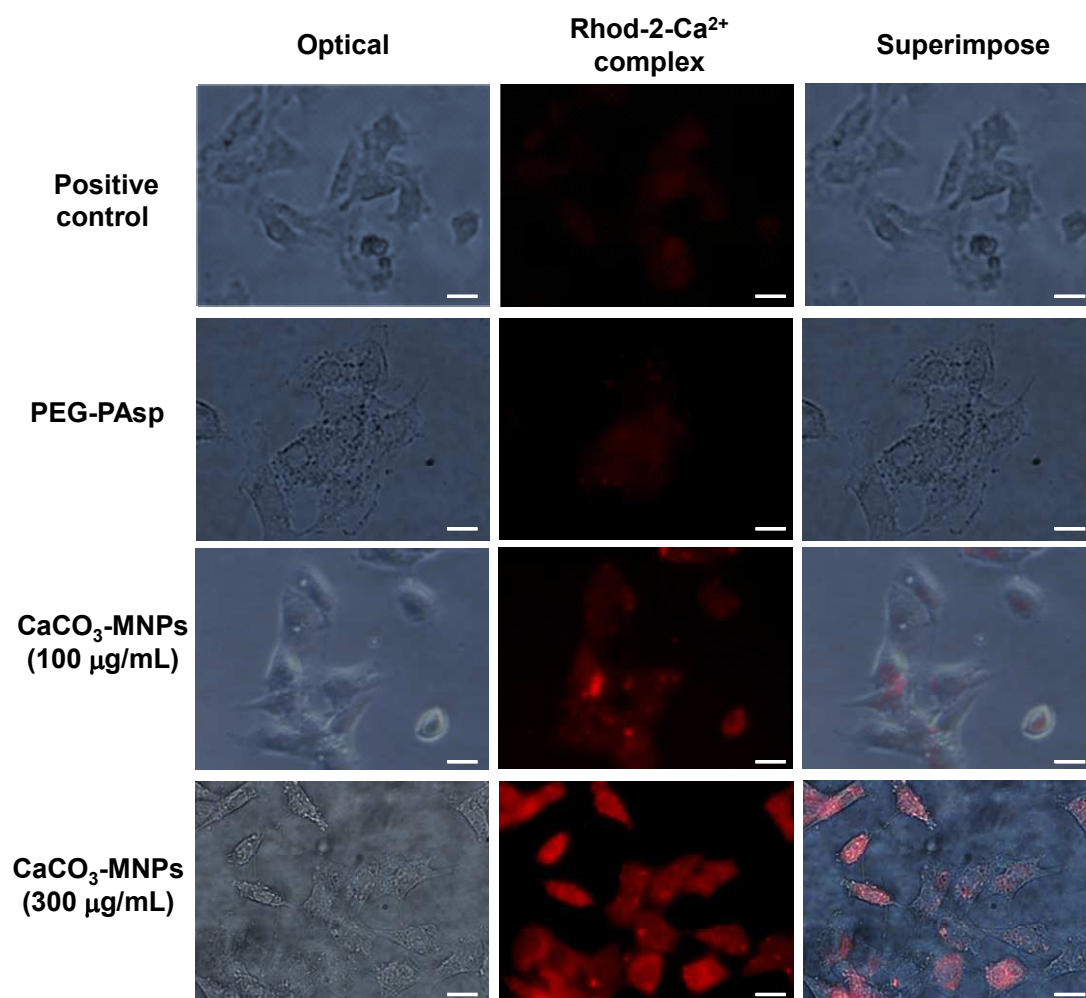


Figure S8. Fluorescence image of Rhod-2 labeled SCC-7 cells after the addition of CaCO₃-MNPs. Scale bar: 20 µm.

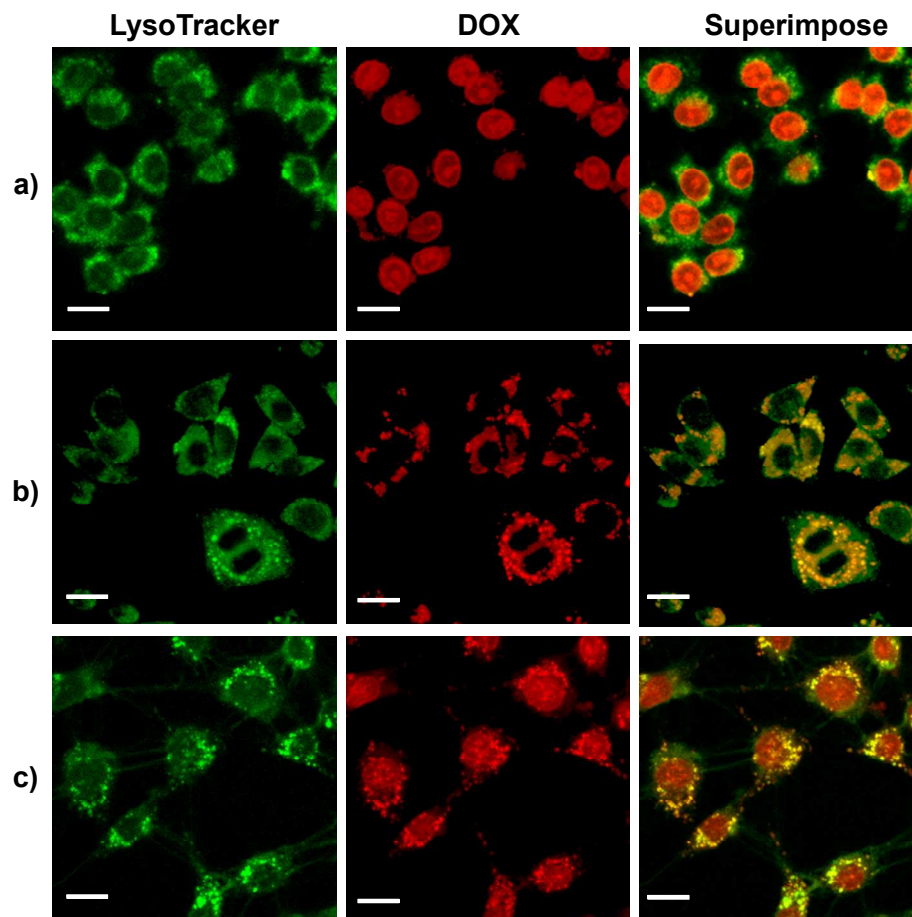


Figure S9. CLSM images of live SCC-7 cells treated with LysoTracker (50 nM), free DOX (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), and DOX- CaCO_3 -MNPs (DOX=5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). a) Free DOX for 1 h incubation, b) DOX- CaCO_3 -MNPs for 1 h incubation, c) DOX- CaCO_3 -MNPs for 6 h incubation (Green fluorescence is associated with LysoTracker; the red fluorescence is expressed by free DOX, released DOX, and DOX retained within CaCO_3 -MNPs.). Scale bar: 20 μm .

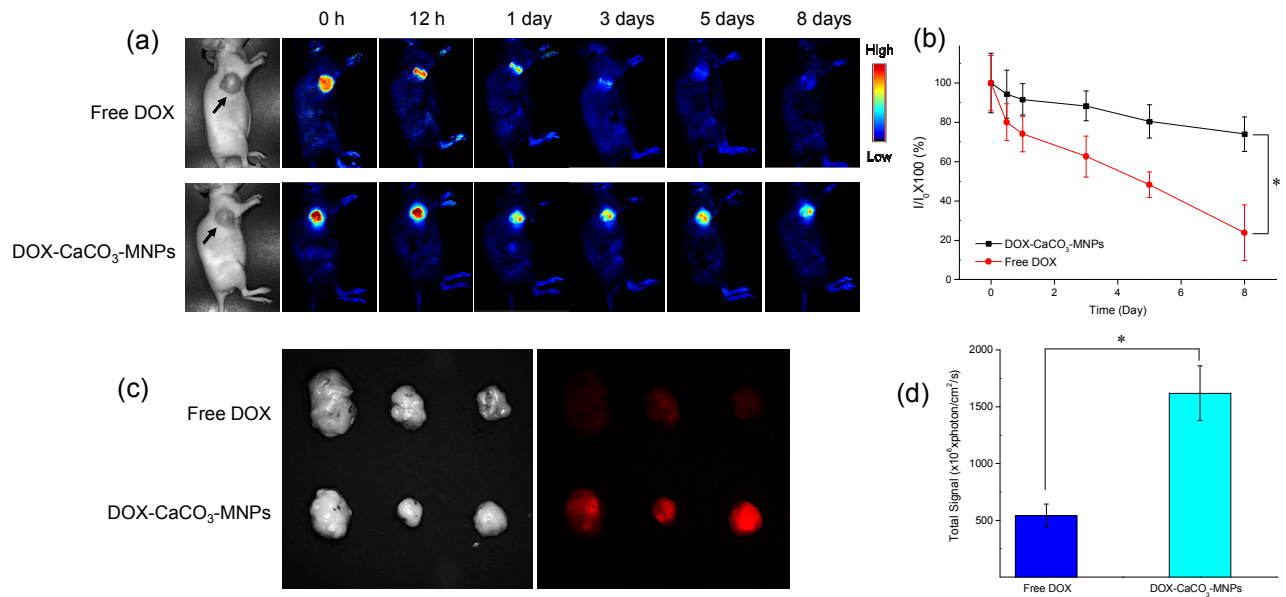


Figure S10. a) *In vivo* time-dependent non-invasive fluorescence imaging of SCC-7 tumor-bearing mice after intratumoral injection of free DOX and DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs. Solid arrows indicate the tumors. b) Time-dependent changes of the ratio of fluorescence intensities (I/I_0) as a function of time, where I and I_0 indicate the fluorescence intensity of the tumor at pre-determined time intervals and the fluorescence intensity of the tumor immediately after injection, respectively. c) *Ex vivo* fluorescence imaging of isolated tumors from three mice at 8 days post-injection of free DOX and DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs. d) Quantification of total fluorescence photon counts per each tumor ($n = 3$ mice per group) treated with free DOX or DOX-CaCO₃-MNPs. * $P < 0.01$.