

Electronic Supplementary Material

Targeting orthotopic gliomas with renal-clearable luminescent gold nanoparticles

Chuanqi Peng¹, Xiaofei Gao², Jing Xu¹, Bujie Du¹, Xuhui Ning¹, Shaoheng Tang¹, Robert M. Bachoo³, Mengxiao Yu¹, Woo-Ping Ge² (✉), and Jie Zheng¹ (✉)

¹ Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, The University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX 75080, USA

² Children's Research Institute, Department of Pediatrics, Department of Neuroscience, Harold C. Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX 75390, USA

³ Simmons Cancer Center, Annette G. Strauss Center for Neuro-Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, Department of Neurology and Neurotherapeutics, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX 75390, USA

Supporting information to DOI 10.1007/s12274-017-1472-z

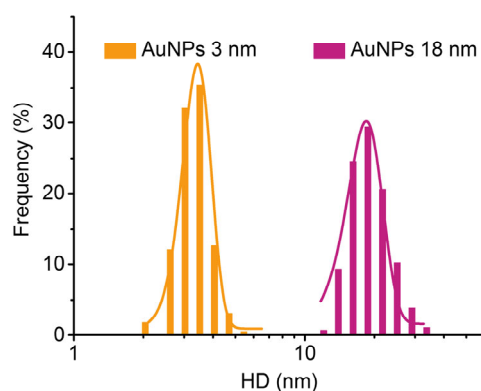


Figure S1 Dynamic light scattering (DLS) analysis of AuNPs.

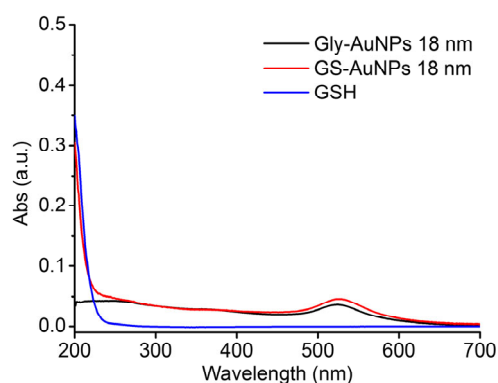


Figure S2 Absorbance spectra of glycine-coated AuNPs (Gly-AuNPs) and glutathione-coated AuNPs (GS-AuNPs) with 18 nm size as well as GSH.

Address correspondence to Jie Zheng, jiezheng@utdallas.edu; Woo-Ping Ge, woo-ping.ge@utsouthwestern.edu

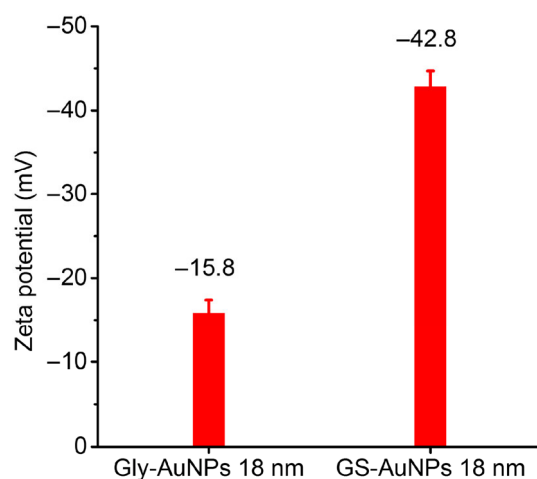


Figure S3 Surface charge of 18 nm AuNPs before and after glutathione replacement, which was characterized as the zeta potential values of 18 nm Gly-AuNPs and GS-AuNPs.

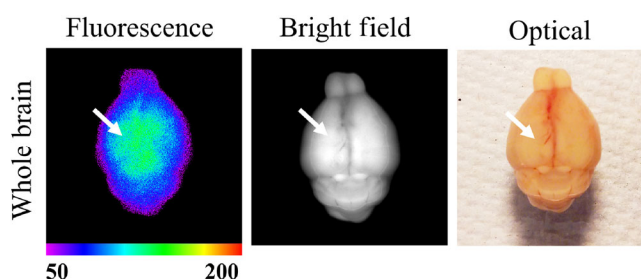


Figure S4 Whole brain *ex vivo* fluorescence imaging for gliomas in early stage (3 to 5 mm), which showed limited positioning information.

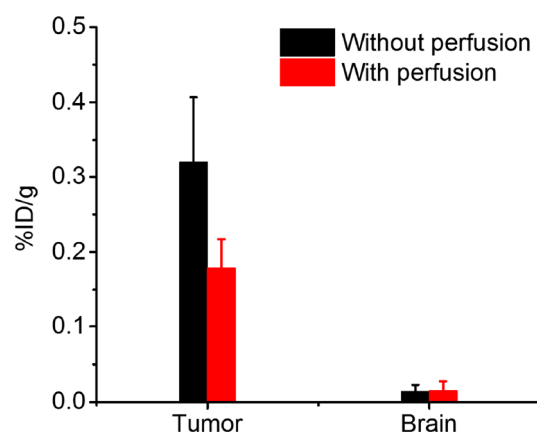


Figure S5 Distribution of 3 nm AuNPs in tumor and normal brain tissues at 24 h p.i. with or without perfusion, respectively ($n = 3$). The distribution of 3 nm AuNPs with perfusion was about 56.2% of that without perfusion, which means around 43.8% of AuNPs were removed by perfusion.