

## *Supplementary Material*

### **Extra-small gold nanospheres decorated with a thiol functionalized biodegradable and biocompatible linear polyamidoamine as nanovectors of anticancer molecules**

**Nora Bloise,<sup>1,2</sup> Alessio Massironi,<sup>3</sup> Cristina Della Pina,<sup>4\*</sup> Jenny Alongi,<sup>5</sup> Stella Siciliani,<sup>6</sup> Amedea Manfredi,<sup>5</sup> Marco Biggiogera,<sup>6</sup> Michele Rossi,<sup>4</sup> Paolo Ferruti,<sup>5</sup> Elisabetta Ranucci,<sup>5\*</sup> Livia Visai,<sup>1,2\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Molecular Medicine (DMM), Biochemistry Unit, Center for Health Technologies (CHT), UdR INSTM University of Pavia, Viale Taramelli 3/B, 27100, Pavia, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Department of Occupational Medicine, Toxicology and Environmental Risks, Istituti Clinici Scientifici Maugeri S.p.A, IRCCS, Via S. Boezio 28, 27100, Pavia, Italy

<sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry, dBIOLab Research Group, University of Pisa, UdR INSTM Pisa, Via Moruzzi 13, 56124 Pisa, Italy

<sup>4</sup>Dipartimento di Chimica, Università degli Studi di Milano e CNR-ISTM, Via C. Golgi 19, 20133, Milano, Italy

<sup>5</sup>Dipartimento di Chimica, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via C. Golgi 19, 20133 Milano, Italy

<sup>6</sup>Department of Biology and Biotechnology, University of Pavia, Via Ferrata 9, 27100, Pavia, Italy

**\* Correspondence:**

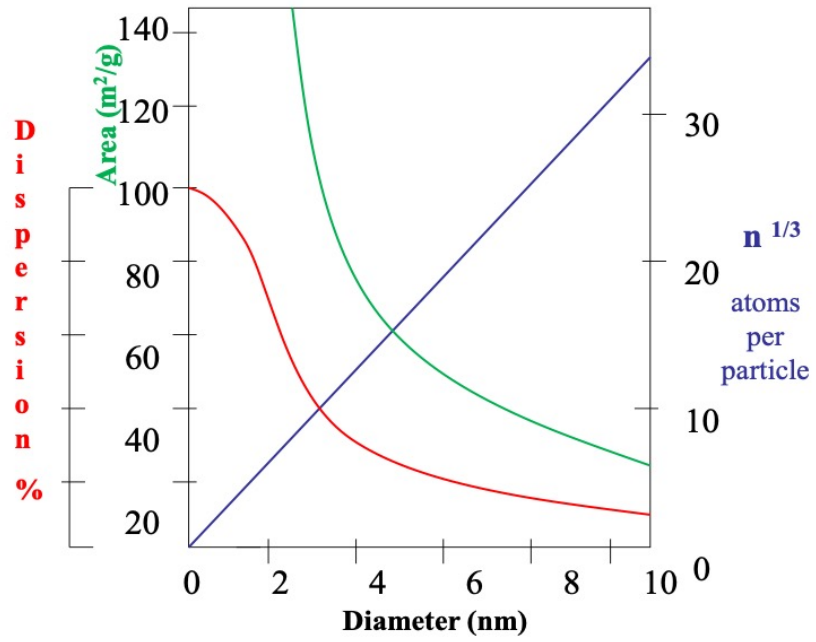
Corresponding Author

[cristina.dellapina@unimi.it](mailto:cristina.dellapina@unimi.it)

[elisabetta.ranucci@unimi.it](mailto:elisabetta.ranucci@unimi.it)

[livia.visai@unipv.it](mailto:livia.visai@unipv.it)

## Supplementary Figures



**Figure S1.** Determination of gold dispersion

**Table S1.** Synthesis of gold nanoparticles decorated with AGMA1SH and Trastuzumab

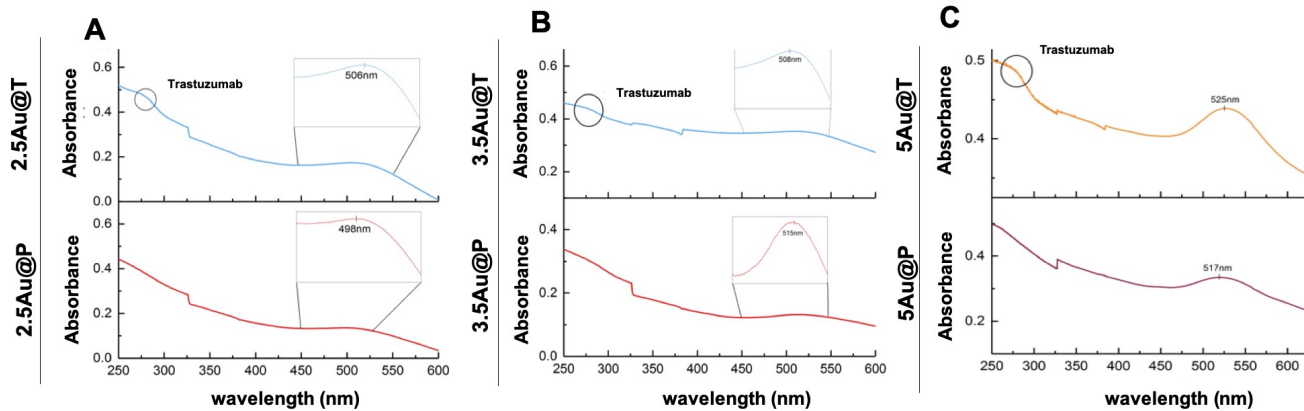
Sample	HAuCl <sub>4</sub> [10 mg/mL]		AGMA1-SH [10 mg/mL]		Trastuzumab [20 mg/mL]		NaBH <sub>4</sub> [10 mg/mL]		MilliQ water [mL]
	[mL]	[mg]	[mL]	[mg]	[mL]	[mg]	[mL]	[mg]	
2.5Au@PT	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.05	1.0	0.1	1.0	49.65
3.5Au@PT	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.25	5.0	0.5	5.0	23.25
5Au@PT	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	0.5	10.0	1.0	10.0	21.50
2.5Au@P	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0			0.1	1.0	49.70
3.5Au@P	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0			0.5	5.0	23.50
5Au@P	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0			1.0	10.0	22.00
2.5Au@T	0.1	1.0			0.05	1.0	0.1	1.0	49.75
3.5Au@T	0.5	5.0			0.25	5.0	0.5	5.0	23.75
5Au@T	1.0	10.0			0.5	10.0	1.0	10.0	22.50

**Table S2.** Conjugation efficiency of AuNPs without AGMA1-SH by BCA analysis

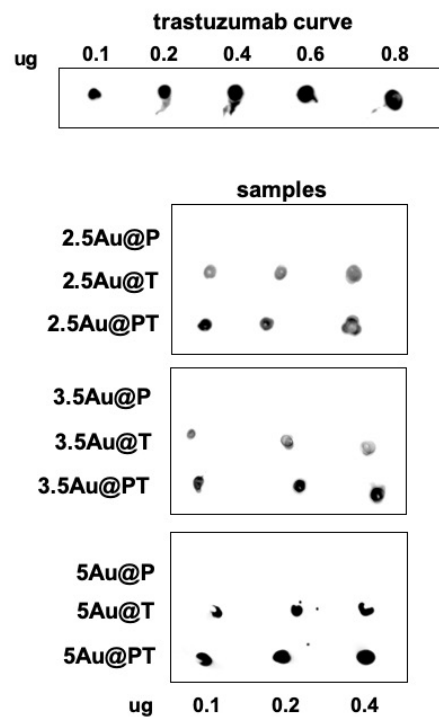
Samples	conjugation efficiency % <sup>a</sup>	µg of Trastuzumab per 20 µg of nanoparticles <sup>b</sup>
2.5Au@T	25.0 ± 3.1	5.0 ± 0.6
3.5Au@T	31.1 ± 3.7	6.2 ± 0.2
5Au@T	38.9 ± 3.9	7.8 ± 0.8
<sup>a</sup> conjugation efficiency % = (1 - ([Trastuzumab in the supernatant]/[Trastuzumab added in the conjugation reaction])) × 100 <sup>b</sup> µg of Trastuzumab per 20 µg nanoparticles = Trastuzumab added in the conjugation reaction - Trastuzumab in the supernatant		

**Table S3.** Dot blot assay conjugation efficiency quantification of AuNPs with or without AGMA1-SH

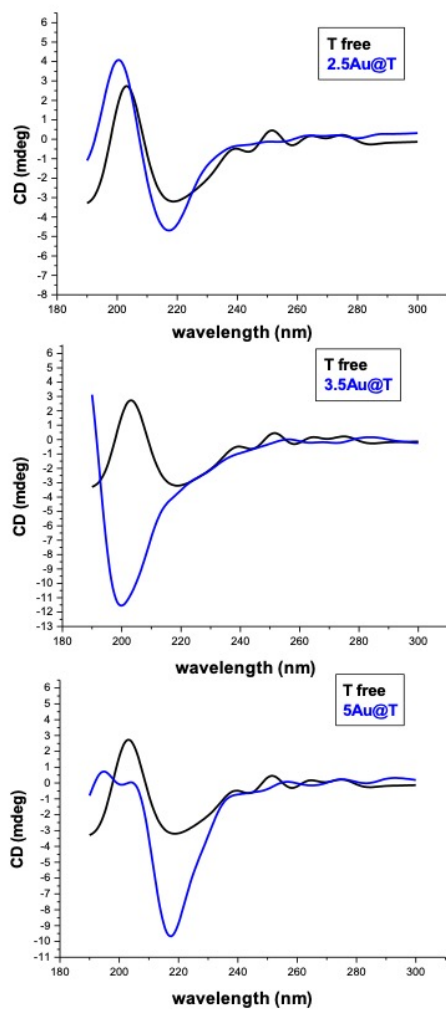
Samples	µg of Trastuzumab per 20 µg of nanoparticles*
2.5Au@T	3.4 ± 0.5
3.5Au@T	4.3 ± 0.7
5Au@T	7.5 ± 0.3
2.5Au@PT	11.5 ± 0.7
3.5Au@PT	15.2 ± 1.1
5Au@PT	17.5 ± 0.7
* calibration curve containing known amounts of Trastuzumab was used for determining the µg T per 20 µg of nanoparticles as reported in the <i>Experimental Section</i>	



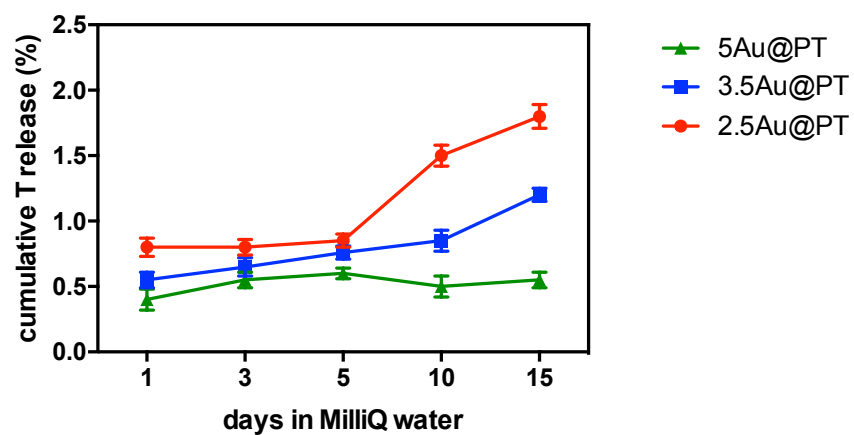
**Figure S2.** UV-vis absorbance spectra obtained from 2.5 Au@T, 3.5 Au@T and 5Au@T and from 2.5 Au@P, 3.5 Au@P and 5Au@P nanoparticles, respectively.



**Figure S3.** Dot blot assay of Trastuzumab amount conjugated to the different types of gold nanoparticles synthesized. Different amounts of Trastuzumab-functionalized Au@P differently sized were loaded on a nitrocellulose membrane. Trastuzumab (T) was used as positive control, whilst 2.5Au@P, 3.5Au@P, 5Au@P were as negative controls (CTRL), respectively. The presence of T was detected by anti-human Horse Radish Peroxidase antibody only in 2.5Au@PT, 3.5Au@PT, and 5Au@PT spots and in positive control (T), confirming the linking of T to gold nanoparticles.

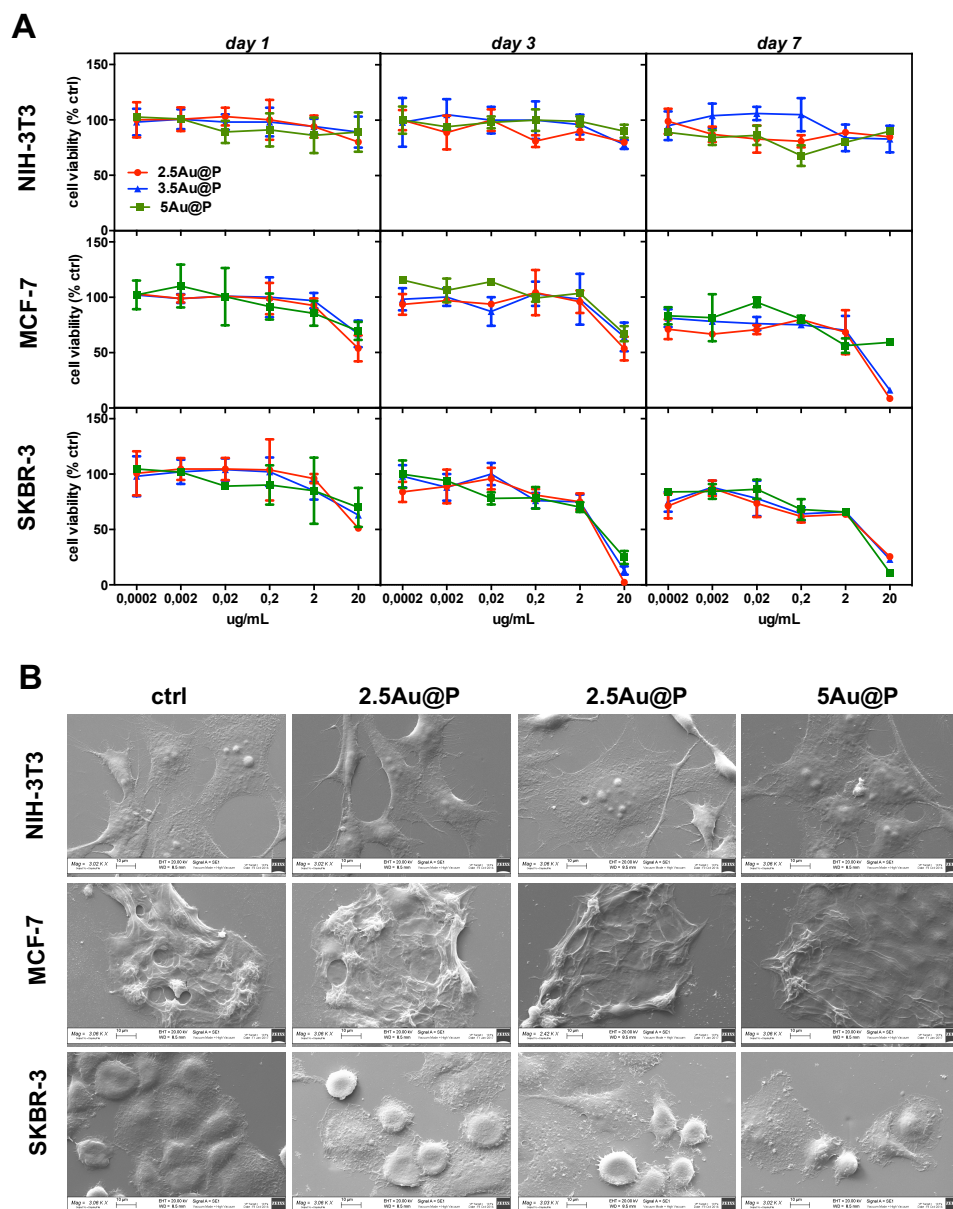


**Figure S4.** Circular dichroism spectra obtained from Trastuzumab free (black), and from 2.5 Au@T, 3.5 Au@T and 5Au@T nanoparticles (blue).

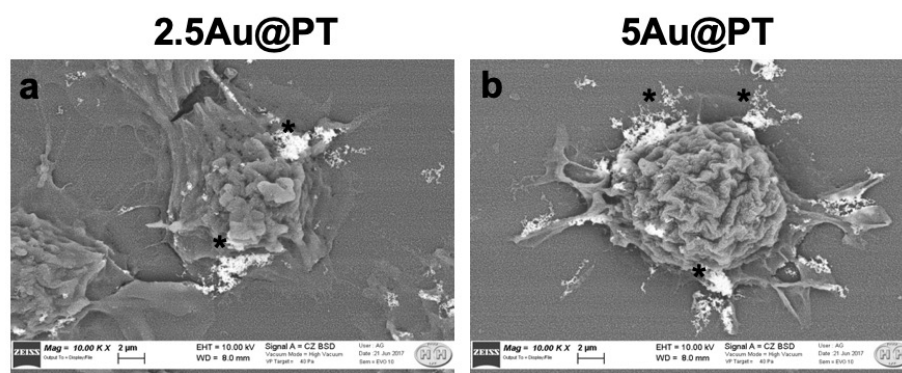


**Figure S5.** *In vitro* Trastuzumab release profile from 2.5Au@PT, 3.5Au@PT and 5Au@PT in MilliQ water at room temperature. Data are represented as cumulative percentage release at each time point relative to the conjugated-amount (at day 0)  $\pm$  SD (n = 3).

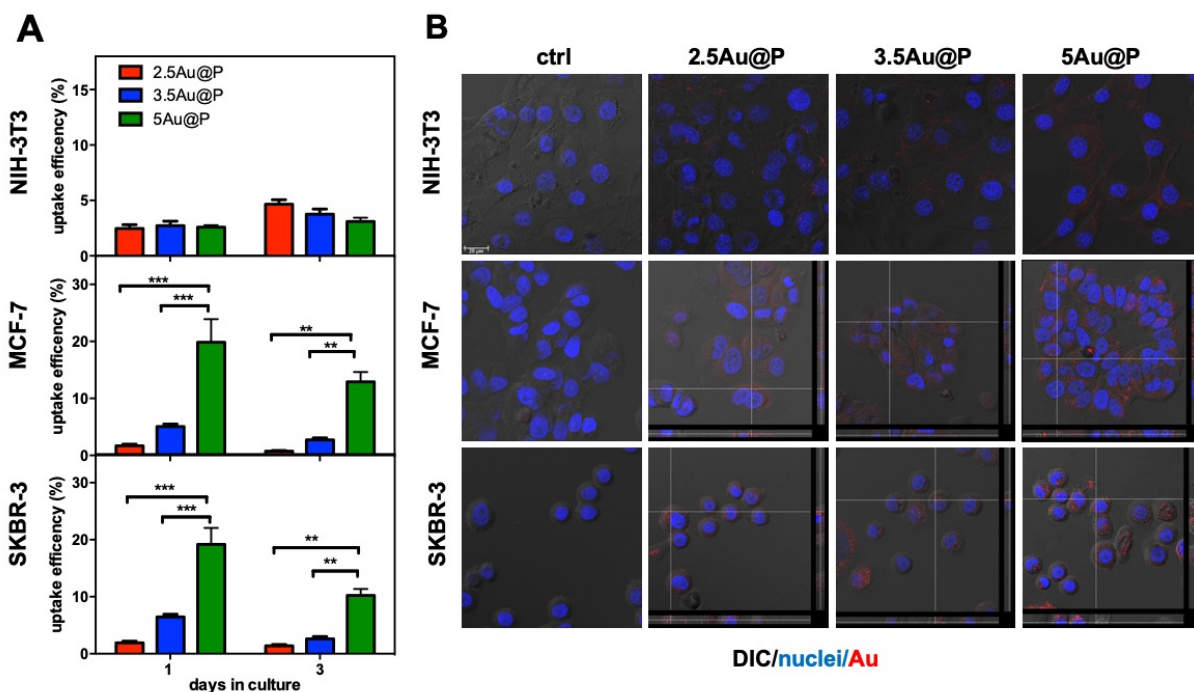




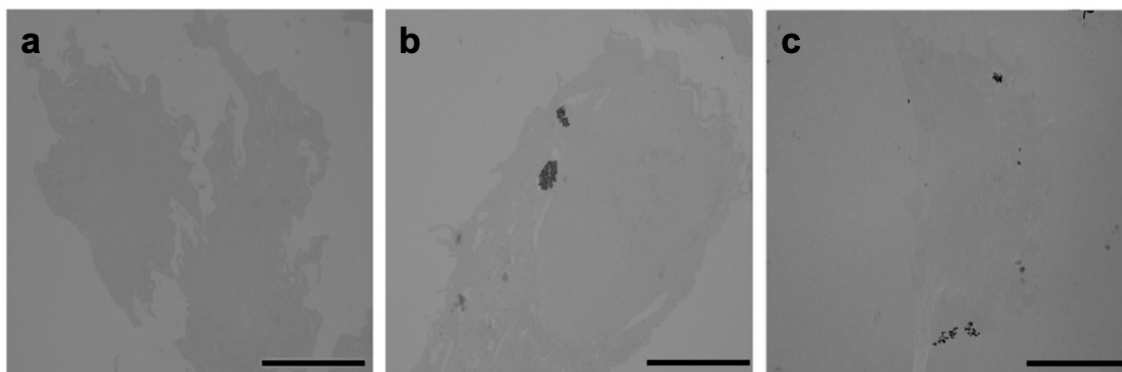
**Figure S6. A)** Cell viability assessment after incubation with unfunctionalized 2.5Au@P, 3.5Au@P and 5Au@P nanoparticles. **B)** SEM images obtained after 3 days of incubation with unfunctionalized 2.5Au@P, 3.5Au@P and 5Au@P nanoparticles. Mag = 3k $\times$ ; scale bars = 10  $\mu$ m.



**Figure S7.** Representative images of 2.5Au@PT and 5Au@PT accumulation on SKBR-3 cells surface observed by SEM using the BS detector.



**Figure S8.** Internalization of 2.5Au@P, 3.5Au@P, and 5Au@P into cells. **A)** Uptake efficiency obtained by ICP-MS analysis at different time of incubation (\*\*  $p < 0.01$  and \*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ ). **B)** CLSM DIC (differential interference contrast) mode of cells exposed to the different nanoparticles. Orthogonal view of images stacks is shown. Scattering of Au in red (false colour), nuclei in blue.



**Figure S9.** In order to rule out the possible interference of osmium, uranyl and lead precipitates, some samples were either fixed with aldehydes alone and the uranyl-lead staining omitted. a) Ctrl cell fixed with glutaraldehyde-osmium tetroxide; b) 5Au@PT treated cell fixed with glutaraldehyde-osmium tetroxide; c) 5Au@PT treated-cell fixed with glutaraldehyde alone; scale bars 5  $\mu\text{m}$ .