

Electronic Supplementary Information

Polydopamine assisted versatile modification of nucleic acid probe for intracellular microRNA imaging and enhanced photothermal therapy

Aixian Zheng,^{ab} Xiaolong Zhang,^{ab} Yanbing Huang,^{ab} Zhixiong Cai,^{ab} Xiaolong Liu,^{ab} and Jingfeng Liu^{*abc}

^aThe United Innovation of Mengchao Hepatobiliary Technology Key Laboratory of Fujian Province, Mengchao Hepatobiliary Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350025, P. R. China.

^bThe Liver Center of Fujian Province, Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350025, P. R. China.

^cLiver Disease Center, The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350005, P. R. China.

*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-591-83705927; E-mail: drjingfeng@126.com

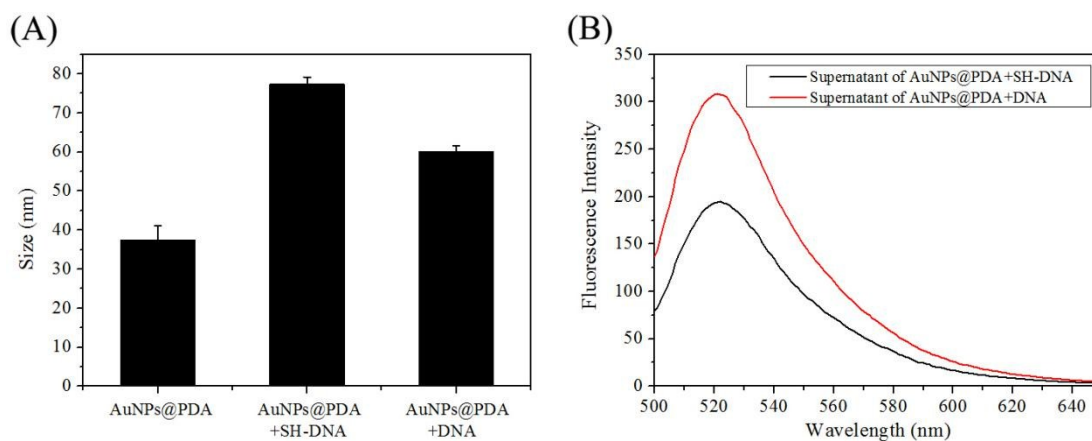


Fig. S1 (A) Hydrodynamic size of AuNPs@PDA and the size after modification with thiol-terminated DNA or unlabeled DNA; (B) The Fluorescence-emission spectra of the diluted supernatant of AuNPs@PDA reacted with thiol-terminated DNA or unlabeled DNA.

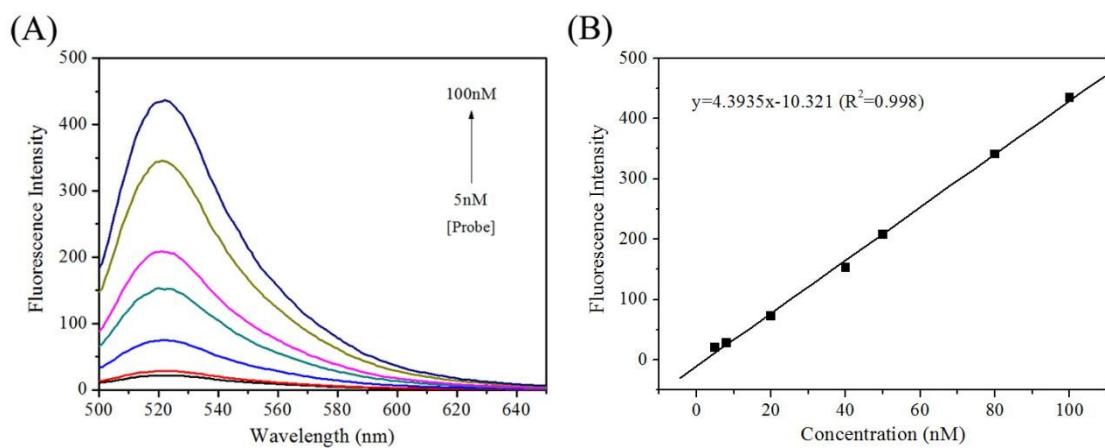


Fig. S2 (A) The Fluorescence-emission spectra of different concentrations of FITC-labelled antisense probe in PBS; (B) the calibration curve for the quantitation of nucleic acid probe.

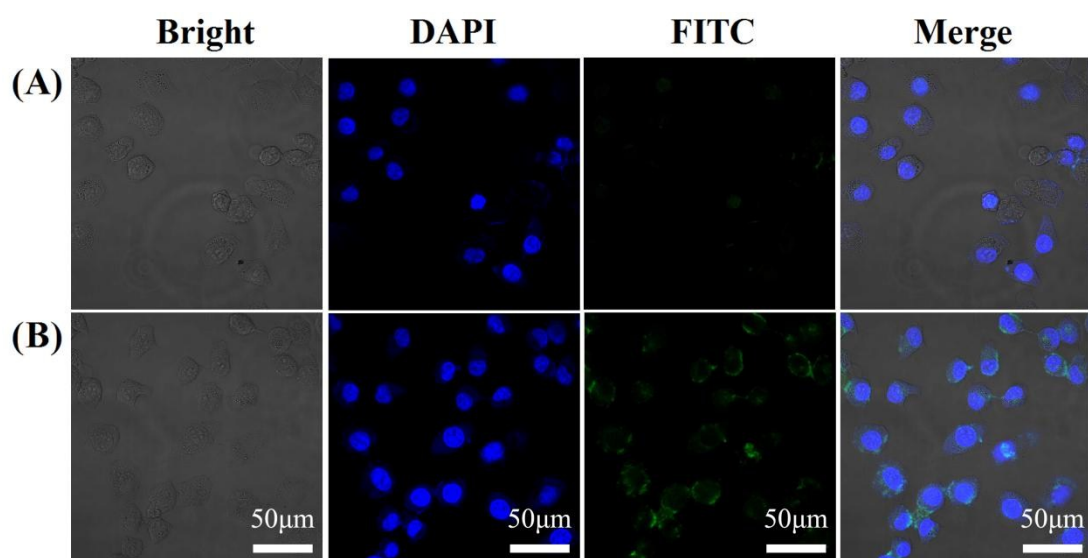


Fig. S3 Confocal images of HepG2 cells with different treatment. (A) cells only; (B) cells incubated with AuNPs@PDA-dsDNA (1 nM) for 2 h. The cells were then fixed with 4 % paraformaldehyde and stained with DAPI before imaging.