

Supporting Information

Dual-mode US/MRI nanoparticles delivering siRNA and Pt(IV) for ovarian cancer treatment

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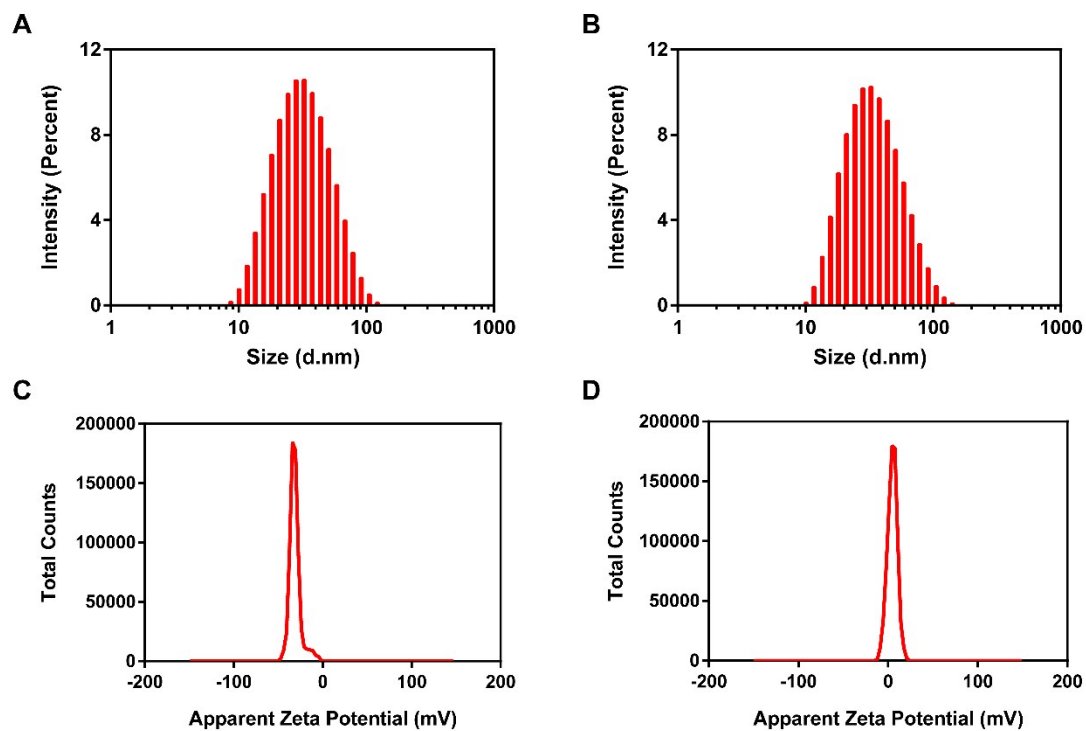


Figure S1. The size and zeta of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles before and after modification (A) The size of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles before modification; (B) The size of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles after modification; (C) The zeta of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles before modification; (D) The zeta of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles after modification.

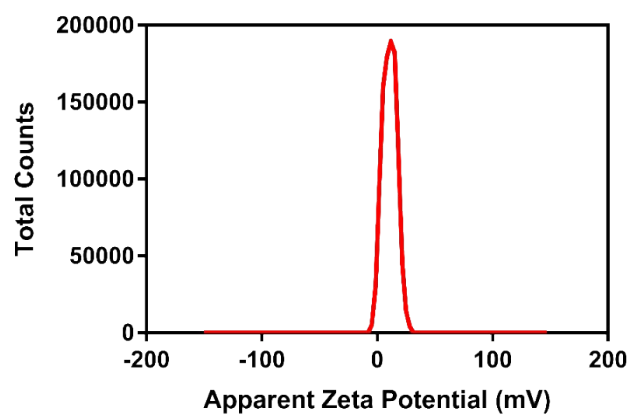


Figure S2. Zeta potential of siRNA/ Fe_3O_4 @Pt(IV) NPs-cRGD.

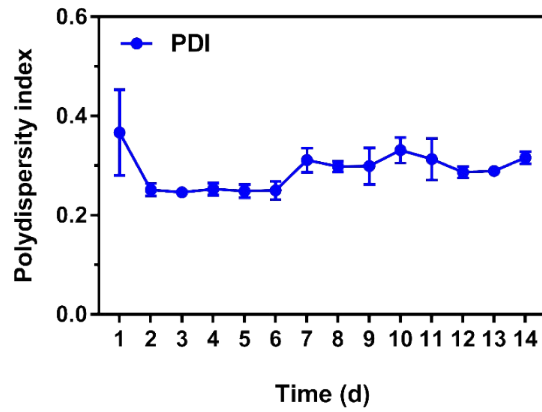


Figure S3. Polydispersity index change of siRNA/Fe₃O₄@Pt(IV) NPs-cRGD monitored at 4 °C for two weeks.

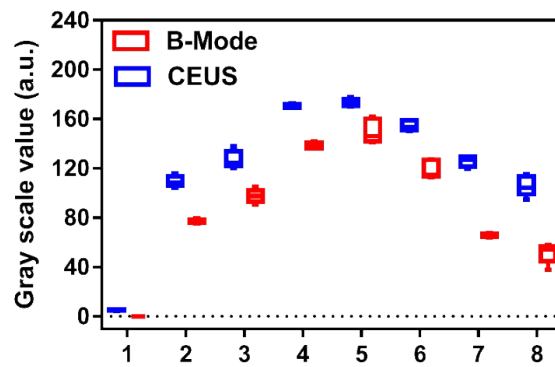


Figure S4. Corresponding quantification of gray scale values of siRNA/Fe₃O₄@Pt(IV) NPs-cRGD changed along with the changes in US exposure time. The data are shown as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments.

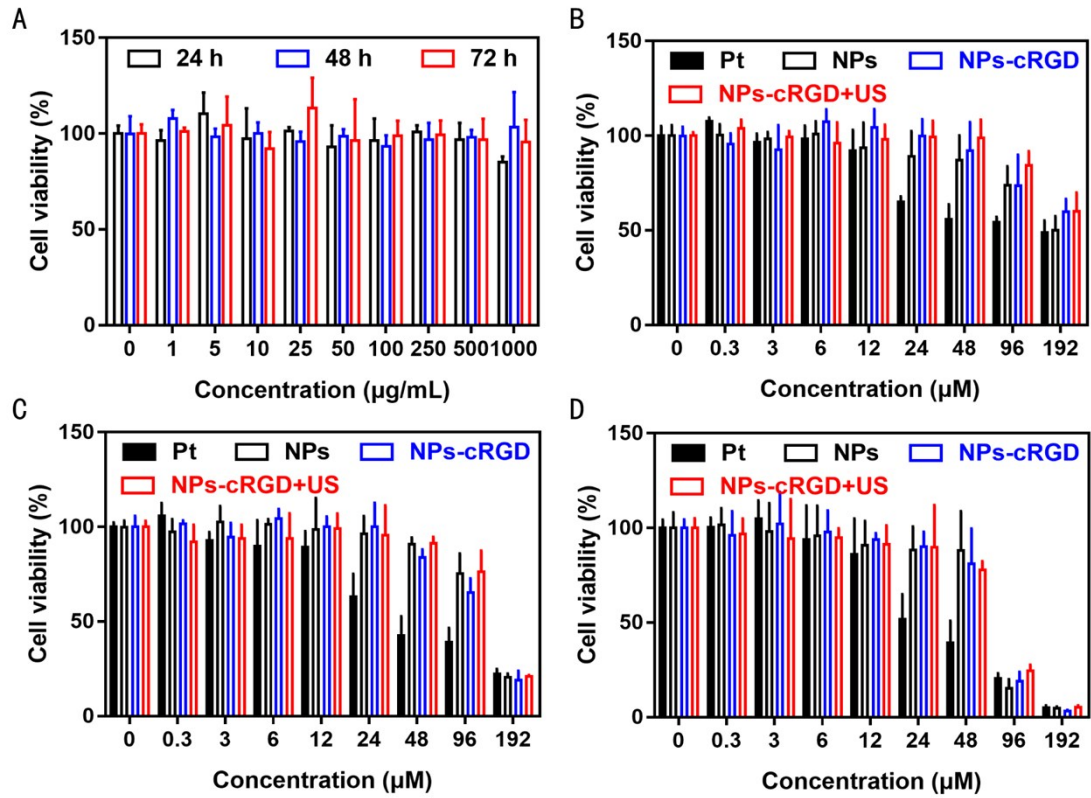


Figure S5. (A) Cell viability of L929 cell with the treatment of various concentrations of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@$ NPs-cRGD for 24 h, 48 h and 72 h. (B-D) Cell viability of the L929 cell treated with various concentrations of Pt(II), siRNA/ $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@$ Pt(IV) NPs, NPs-cRGD and NPs-cRGD+US for 24 h (B), 48 h (C) and 72 h (D). The data are presented as the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments.