

Biocompatible and Multifunctional Gold Nanorods for Effective Photothermal Therapy of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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Calculation

Assumption:

The diameter of GNRs is 11.1 nm and the length of GNRs is 48.3 nm. The length of a gold atom is 144 pm the area of a gold atom is $2.0736 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2$. The density of gold is 19.3 g/cm^3 . Totally $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol}$ of GNRs are coated with X mg of alginate.

Calculation:

The volume of a GNR is $(11.1 \times 10^{-9})^2 \times 3.14 \times 48.3 \times 10^{-9} = 1.8686 \times 10^{-23} \text{ m}^3$ and the surface area of a GNR is $11.1 \times 10^{-9} \times 3.14 \times 48.3 \times 10^{-9} + (11.1 \times 10^{-9})^2 \times 3.14 / 4 = 1.876 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}^2$.

The weight of a GNR is $1.8686 \times 10^{-23} \times 1.93 \times 10^7 = 3.606 \times 10^{-16} \text{ g}$

The number of GNR in a batch is $1.95 \times 10^{-8} / 3.606 \times 10^{-16} = 5.407 \times 10^9$ rod in a batch

The number of gold atom on the surface of a GNR is $1.876 \times 10^{-15} / 2.0736 \times 10^{-20} = 9.050 \times 10^4$ atoms and total number is $9.050 \times 10^4 \times 5.407 \times 10^9 = 4.893 \times 10^{14}$ atoms = $8.128 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}$

Table S1 Quantification of thiol on cysteine modified alginate.

Alginate (mol) [#]	Cysteine (mol)	EDC (mol)	Thiol bond ($\mu\text{mol/g Alg}$)
1	0.5	10	143.7 \pm 15.0
1	1	10	268.8 \pm 12.2
1	1.5	10	280.4 \pm 24.3
1	1	-	12.9 \pm 0.64

[#]: Molecular weight used here is the weight of an alginate unit (β -D-mannuronate or a α -L-guluronate). One mole of alginate is 176 g.

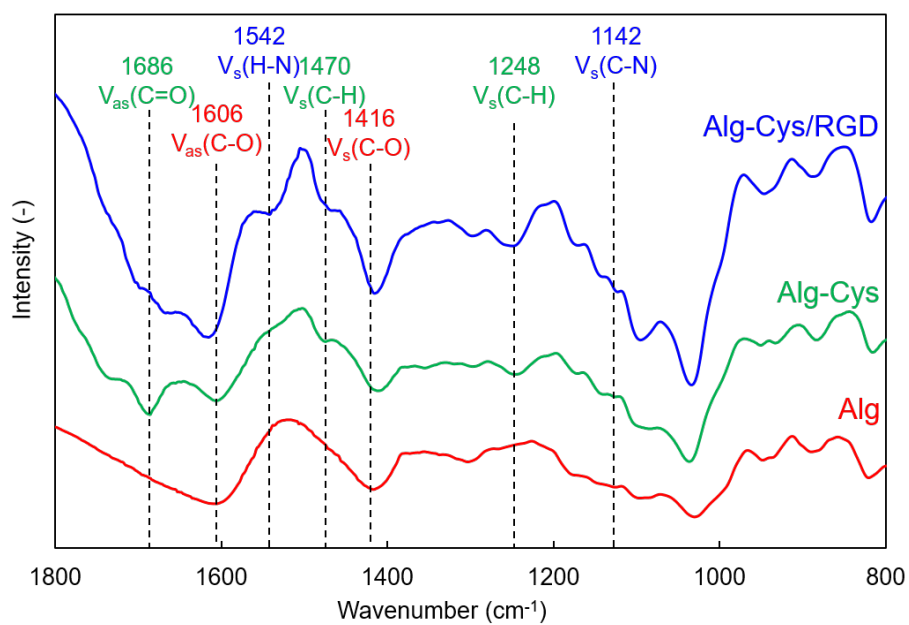


Figure S1. FTIR spectrum of cysteine and RGD peptide modified alginate.

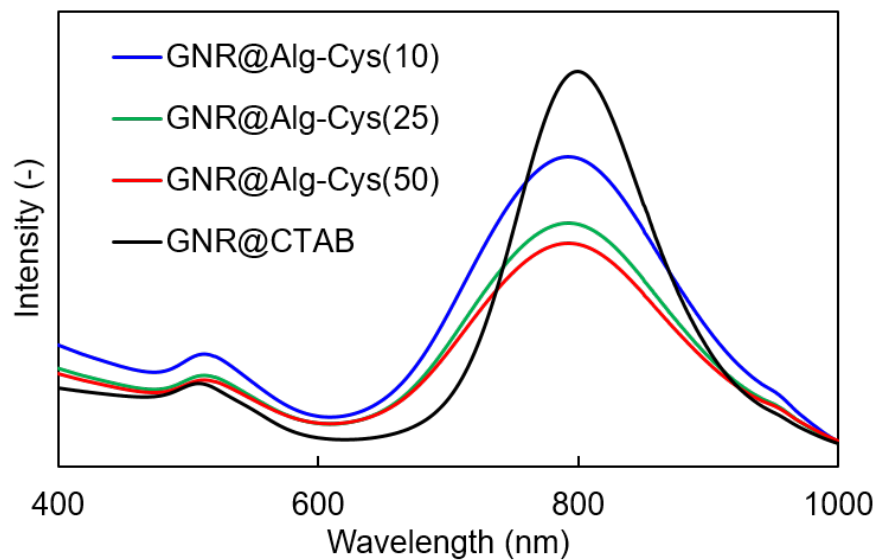


Figure S2. UV-visible absorption spectrum of GNR@Alg-Cys(X). X represents the amount (mg) of cysteine modified alginate used for replacing CTAB on 2 μ g of GNR@CTAB.

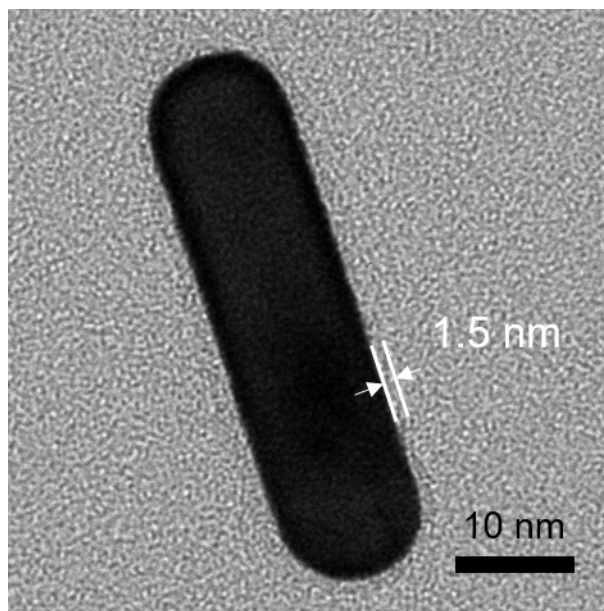


Figure S3 TEM image of GNR@Alg-Cys. A shell of Alg-Cys with 1.5 nm in thickness was observed on the GNR.

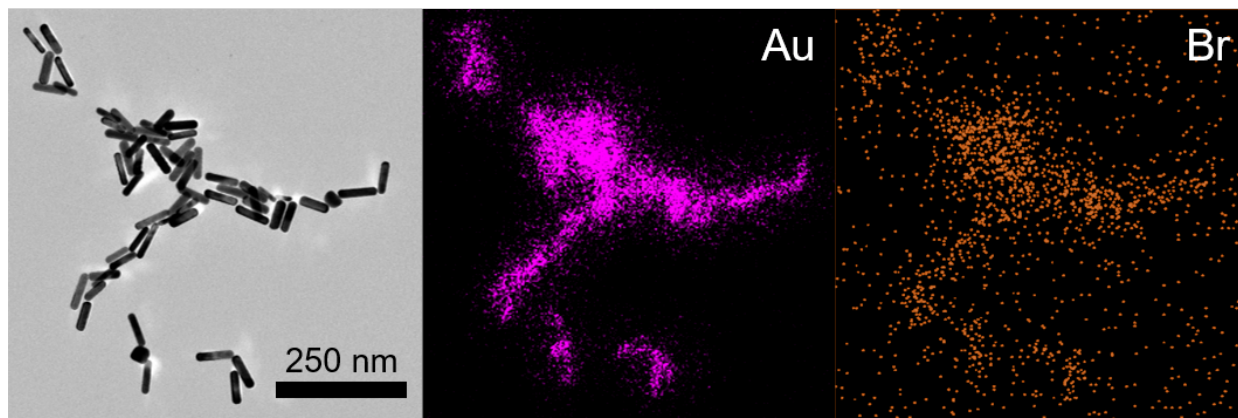


Figure S4. Element distribution of Au, Br on GNR@CTAB observed with TEM-EDX.

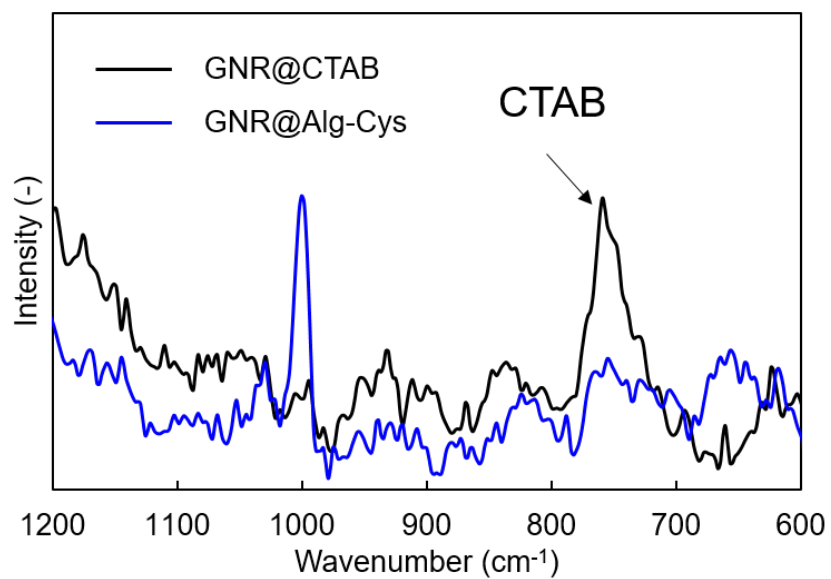


Figure S5. Raman spectrum of GNR@CTAB and GNR@Alg-Cys.

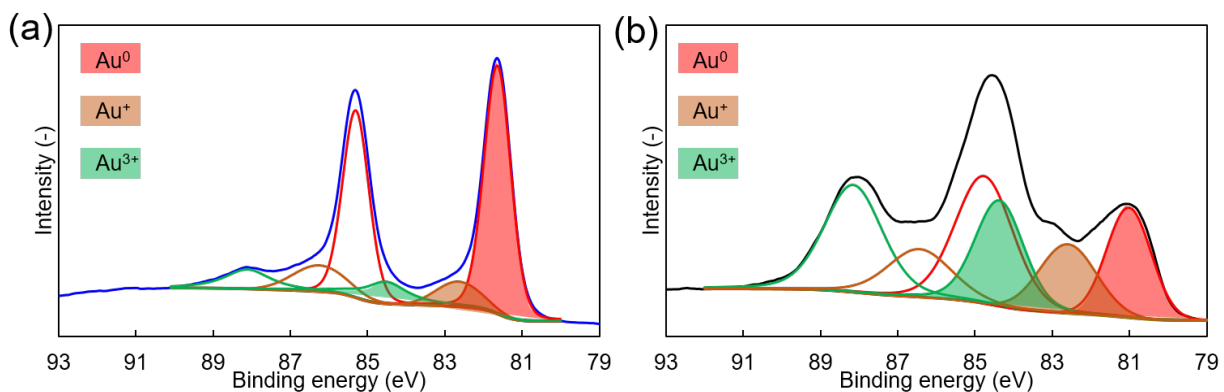


Figure S6. Integration area of Au⁰ (red), Au⁺ (brown), and Au³⁺ (green) state in (a) GNR@CTAB and (b) GNR@Alg-Cys.

Table S2 Summary of state of gold in GNR@CTAB and GNR@Alg-Cys.

	Atom percentage (%)*		
	Au ⁰	Au ⁺	Au ³⁺
GNR@CTAB	73.6	11.8	14.6
GNR@Alg-Cys	34.1	27.3	38.6

*: The atom percentage of each state is calculated by integration of the area of each state in XPS spectrum (Figure 2d and Figure S6)

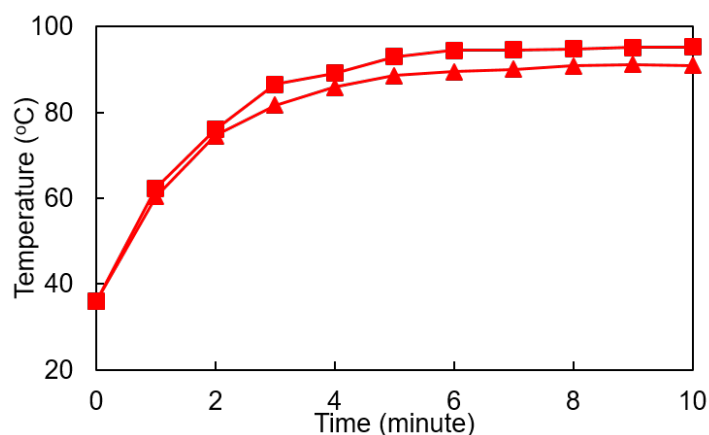


Figure S7. Time-dependent temperature profile of GNR@CTAB-containing PBS irradiated with diode laser (808 nm). Square stain represents the intensity of laser at 2 W/cm². Triangular stain represents the intensity of laser at 1.5 W/cm².