Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Nanoscale.

Supporting information

Shuo. Huang[1†], Yan. Wu[2†], Chao. Li[1†], Li. Xu[2], Jie. Huang[2], Yu. Huang[2], Weiwei. Cheng[1], Bai. Xue[2], Linlin. Zhang, Sheng.Liang[1], Xin. Jin[2], Xinyuan. Zhu[2], Shuqiang. Xiong[2*], Yue. Su[2*], Hui. Wang[1*]

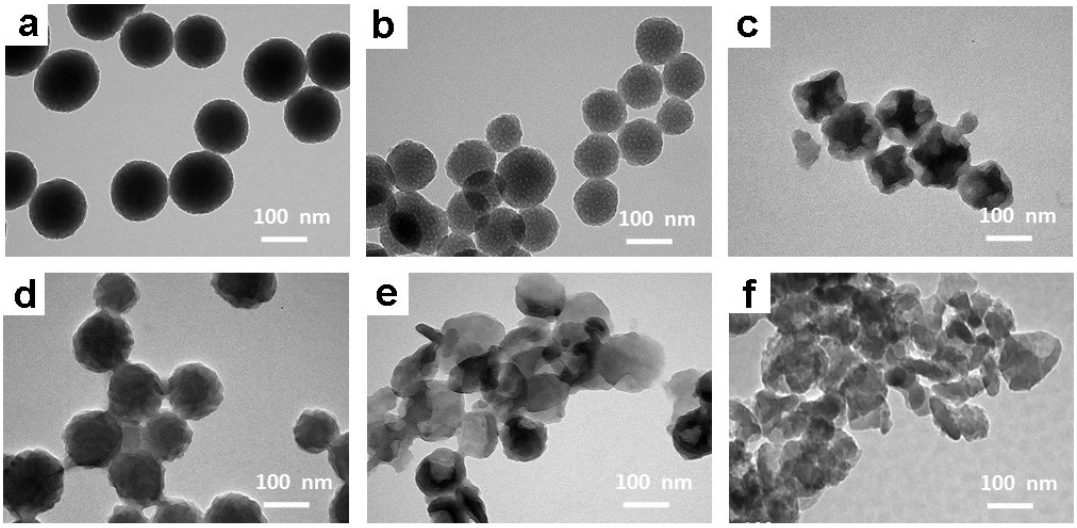

Figure S1. TEM images of PDA nanoparticles with various morphologies.

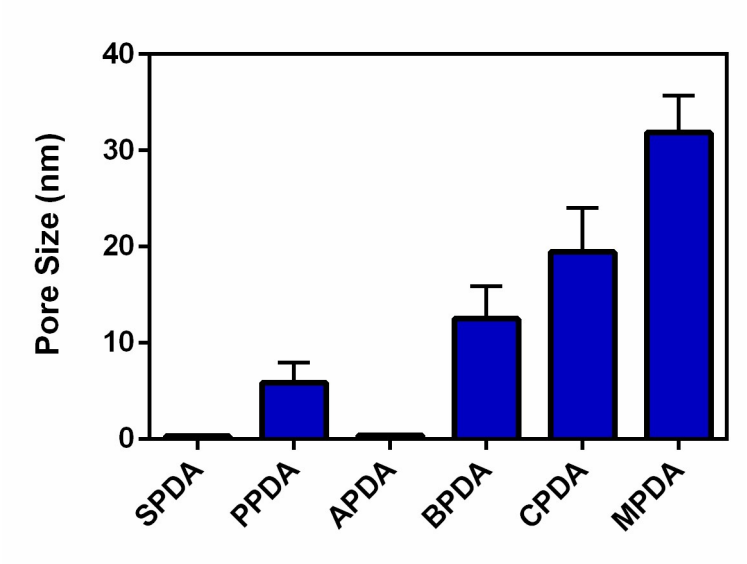

Figure S2. The pore size of PDA nanoparticles with various morphologies.

To characterize surface composition of PDA nanoparticles, FT-IR and XPS spectrums were shown in Figure S3. It found that there is no obvious characteristic absorption peaks from 400 cm-1 to 1800 cm-1. However, a peak centred at 3420 cm-1 is attributed to Stretching vibration peak of –OH and –NH2 groups. In addition, XPS was used to check the surface information of MPDA nanoparticles. It found those nanoparticles possessed almost the same surface composition. The peak at 284 eV is ascribed to signal peak of C 1s, while the peak at 400 eV is signal peak of N 1s. In addition, the solutions of PDA nanoparticles were measured by UV-vis-NIR. There is only a characteristic peak of polydopame at 280 nm, consistent to previous report.[1]

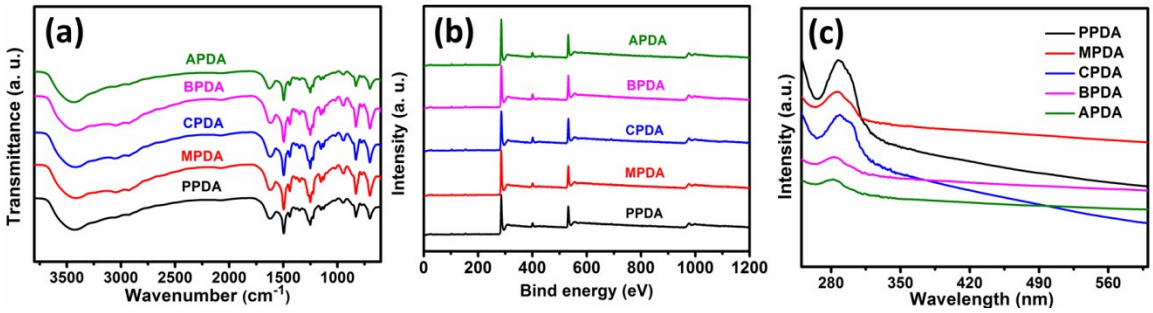

Figure S3. (a) FT-IR spectrums, (b) XPS spectrums and (c) UV-vis-NIR spectrums of PDA nanoparticles with various morphologies.

Figure S4. Digital images of 8305C tumor-bearing mice treated with PBS, PBS + NIR, CPDA-^{131}I, CPDA + NIR and CPDA-^{131}I + NIR before and after the treatment.

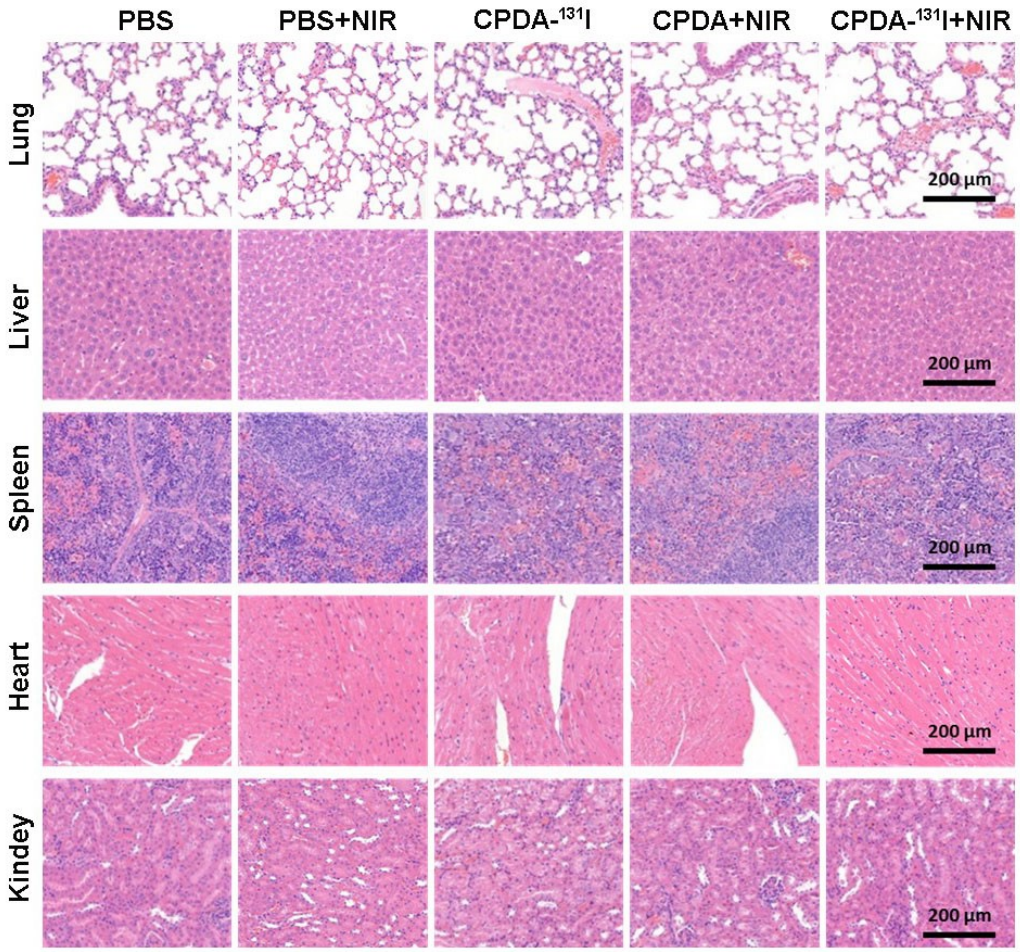

Figure S5. H&E staining images of lung, liver, spleen, heart and kidney excised from mice in different groups, scale bars: 200 μm.

References

1. Shuqiang. Xiong, Yan. Wang, Jing. Zhu, Junrong. Yu, Zuming. Hu, Langmuir. 2015, 31, 5504.