Supplementary Information

Visual monitoring of cisplatin-regulated caspase-3 activity in living cells based on reduced graphene oxide-loaded fluorescent probe

Qing Liu^a, Hongyan Zhou^b, Wei Zhang^c, Chuan Zhao^d, Xueqing Tao^a, Chunyi Tong^a,*

Bin Liu^a,**

^a College of Biology, Hunan University, Changsha, 410082, China

^b Precision Pharmacy & Drug Development Center, Department of Pharmacy, Second

Affiliated Hospital, Air Force Medical University, Xi'an, 710038, China

^c Neurology Department of Xiangtan Central Hospital, XiangTan, 411199, China

^d Institute of Bast Fiber Crops, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Changsha,

Hunan 410205, China

* Corresponding author: Chunyi Tong,* Bin Liu,**

*Chunyi Tong

College of Biology of Hunan University, 27, Tianma Road, Changsha, Hunan, China,

410082

Email address: sw_tcy@hnu.edu.cn

**Bin Liu

College of Biology of Hunan University, 27, Tianma Road, Changsha, Hunan, China,

410082

E-mail address: binliu2001@hotmail.com



Fig. S1 The AFM images of rGO (A) and rGO with P(B).



Fig. S2 (A) Diagram depicting the interaction between probe and Caspase-3. (B) 3D simulation of molecular docking of probe and Caspase-3. The docked ligand was shown as a stick model. The hydrogen-bonds are shown as blue lines.



Fig. S3 Nondenaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE, 12%) of the

products for the detection of the caspase-3. Lane 1: P; Lane 2: P+caspase-3.



Fig. S4 The histogram of fluorescence intensity at 521 nm.



Fig. S5 The graph of cell viability of MCF-7 cells by DDP for 24 h.



Fig. S6 Cell viability of MCF-7 cells incubating with rGO (A) and probe P (B) for 24 h.