Pediatric glioblastoma target-specific efficient delivery of gemcitabine across blood-brain barrier via carbon nitride dots

Piumi Y. Liyanage 1, Yiqun Zhou 1, Abdulrahman O. Al-Youbi 2, Abdulaziz S. Bashammakh 2, Mohammad S. El-Shahawi 2, Steven Vanni 3, Regina M. Graham 3,4, Roger M. Leblanc 1,*

1Department of Chemistry, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33146, USA.
2Department of Chemistry, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80200, Jeddah 21589, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3Department of Neurological Surgery, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, Florida 33136, USA.
4Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, 1475 NW 12th Ave, Miami, Florida 33136, USA.

*Corresponding Author.
E-mail Address: rml@miami.edu

Supplementary Information

Fig. S1 Fluorescence emission spectra for a) CNDs with excitation-dependent wavelengths and b) Tₐ at its maximum absorption wavelength.
**Fig. S2** Normalized PL emission spectra for a) CN-GM conjugate and b) CN-GM-Tf conjugate.
Fig. S3 Fluorescence microscope images (20x) of CN-GM conjugate treated cells with the respective corrected mean signal intensity distribution for each image. a), b), c) SJGBM2 cell line, d), e), f) HEK293 cell line. (Corrected Mean = Intensity mean – Background noise).