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Tumor Cell-Specific Photothermal Killing by SELEX-Derived DNA Aptamer-Targeted

**Gold Nanorods** 

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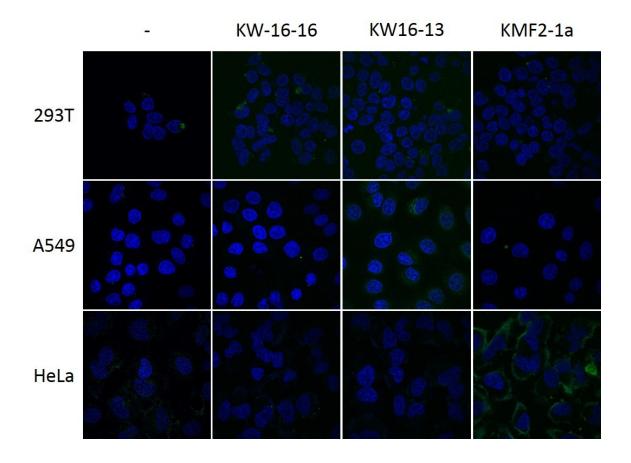
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‡ Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: Confocal images of aptamer incubated with 293T, A549 or HeLa cells, FTIR Spectra of PEG-GNR, Gel Electrophoresis of Apt-GNR and Time dependent temperature curve of GNRs.

## **Supplementary Data**

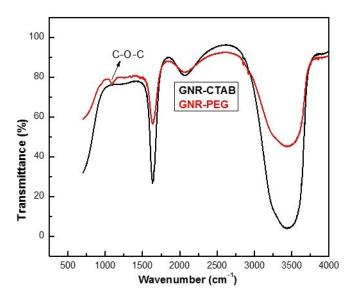
## **Supplementary Figure S1.**



## Supplementary Figure 1. KW16 aptamers do not bind to other tumour cell types.

The indicated aptamers were incubated with 293T, A549 or HeLa cells for 4 h at 37°C, washed and imaged live by CLSM in the presence of DAPI.

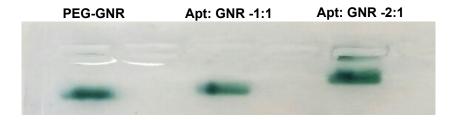
### Supplementary Figure S2.



## Supplementary Figure 2 FTIR spectra comparing CTAB and PEG coated GNRs

The CTAB and PEG coated GNRs were analysed using FTIR spectra. The presence of 1100 cm<sup>-1</sup> corresponding to C-O-C stretching present in PEG-GNR but not in CTAB-GNR confirmed the replacement of CTAB with mPEG-SH<sup>1</sup>.

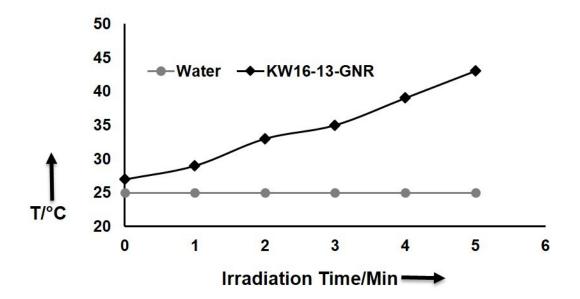
#### **Supplementary Figure S3**



#### **Supplementary Figure 3 Agarose Gel Electrophoresis**

The indicated PEG- or APT-GNR constructs were subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis for 30 min at 90 V. The KW16-13 Apt-GNRs showed reduced mobility compared to the PEG-GNRs, consistent with an increase in mass from the Apt functionalization. Similarly the GNRs coupled with KW16-13 in a 2:1 ratio had a further decrease in mobility compared to those coupled at 1:1 consistent with extra mass resultant from additional Apt coupling.

#### **Supplementary Figure S4**



# Supplementary Figure 4 Temperature-time curve of KW16-13-GNRs upon irradiation with 808 nm laser.

500 µl of Apt-GNRs (0.8 nM) dispersed in water were irradiated with 808 nm CW diode laser (Chanchung New Industries Opto electronics Tech.co. Ltd) at a power density of 600 mW for 5 mins. The temperature change per minute was recorded using a Ryobi Digital Infrared Thermometer. As the time increased, the temperature also increased from 27°C to 43°C clearly indicating their plasmonic photothermal property.

#### **References:**

1. J. Vonnemann, N. Beziere, C. Böttcher, S. B. Riese, C. Kuehne, J. Dernedde, K. Licha, C. von Schacky, Y. Kosanke, M. Kimm, R. Meier, V. Ntziachristos and R. Haag, *Theranostics*, 2014, **4**, 629-641.