

Ternary Graphene Quantum Dot-Polydopamine-Mn₃O₄ Nanoparticles for Optical Imaging Guided Photodynamic Therapy and T₁-Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Md Nafiujjaman¹, Md Nurunnabi², Sung-hun Kang², Gerald R. Reeck³, Haseeb A. Khan⁴,
Yong-kyu Lee^{1, 2, *}

¹Department of Green Bioengineering, Korea National University of Transportation,
Chungbuk 380-702, Korea

²Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Korea National University of
Transportation, Chungbuk 380-702, Korea

³Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics, Kansas State University,
Manhattan, KS 66506, USA

⁴Analytical and Molecular Bioscience Research Group, Department of Biochemistry, College
of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

*Correspondence to: Yong-kyu Lee, e-mail: leeyk@ut.ac.kr

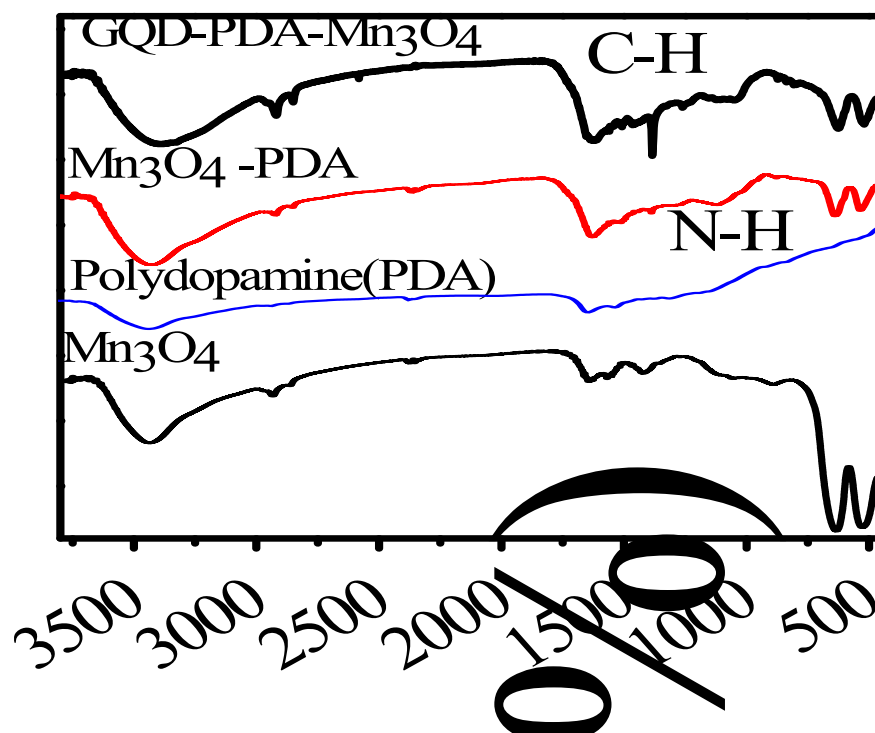


Figure S1 FTIR spectra of Mn_3O_4 , PDA, Mn_3O_4 -PDA and GQD-PDA- Mn_3O_4 nanoparticles.

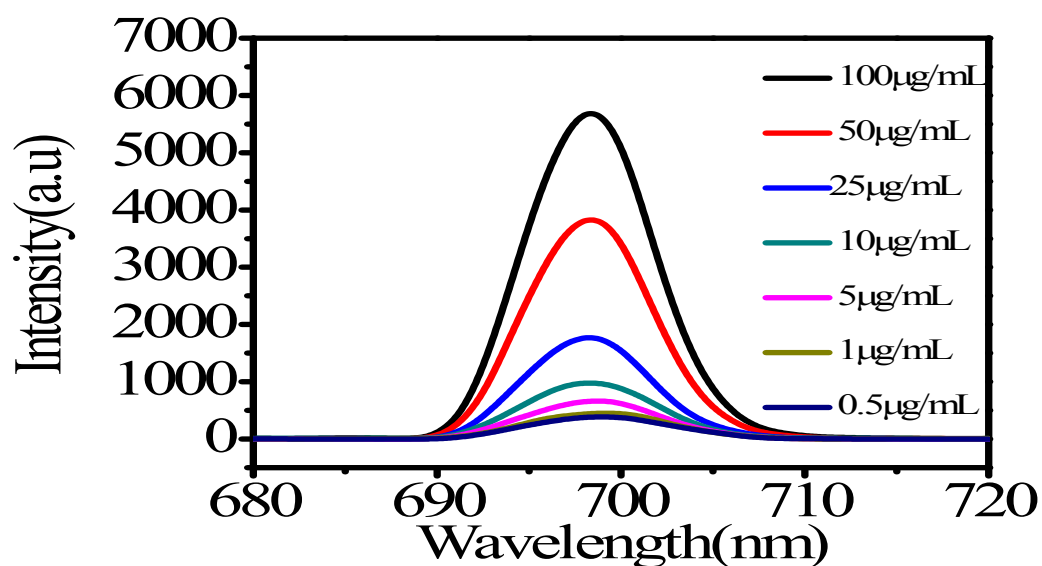


Figure S2 Fluorescent intensity of GQD-PDA- Mn_3O_4 nanoparticles in aqueous solutions at different concentrations.

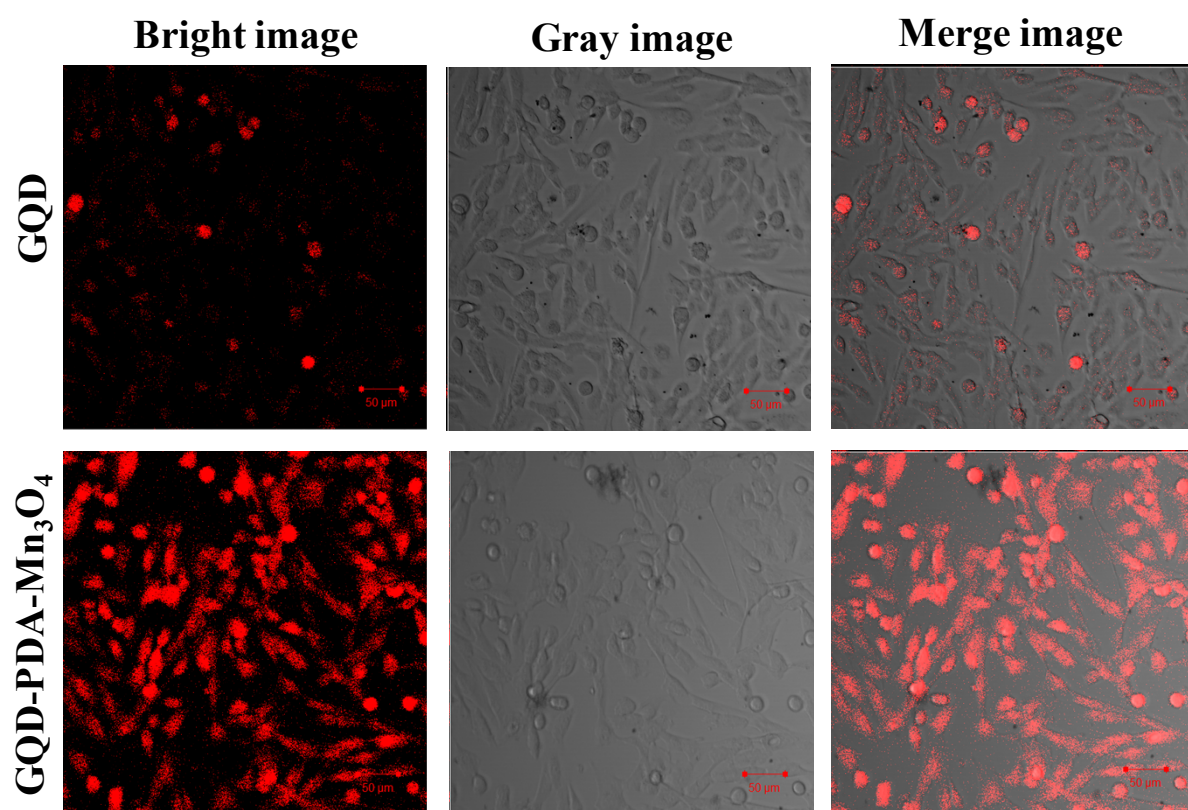


Figure S3 *In vitro* cellular uptake of MDCK cells incubated with GQD-PDA-Mn₃O₄ nanoparticles and GQD at 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ concentrations for 4 h at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

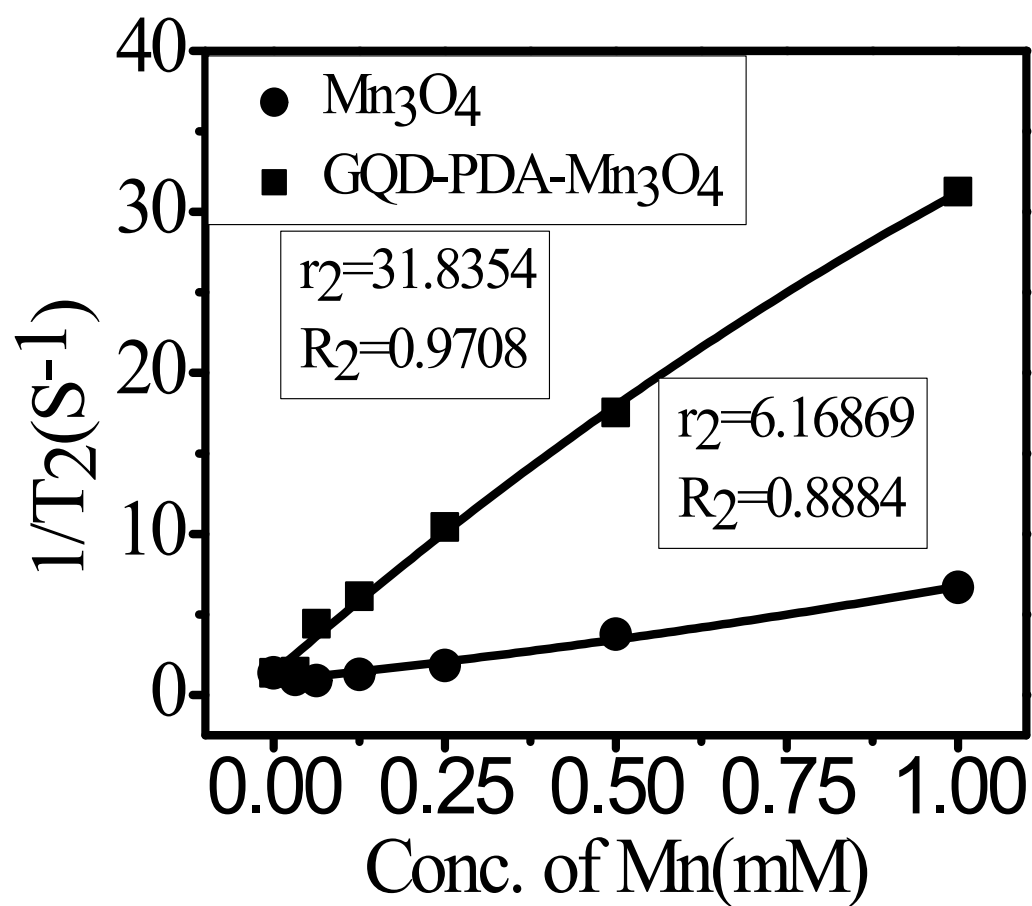


Figure S4 T_2 relaxivity plot of Mn_3O_4 and GQD-PDA- Mn_3O_4 nanoparticles in aqueous solution. Paramagnetic nanoparticles show both T_1 and T_2 weighted MRI.

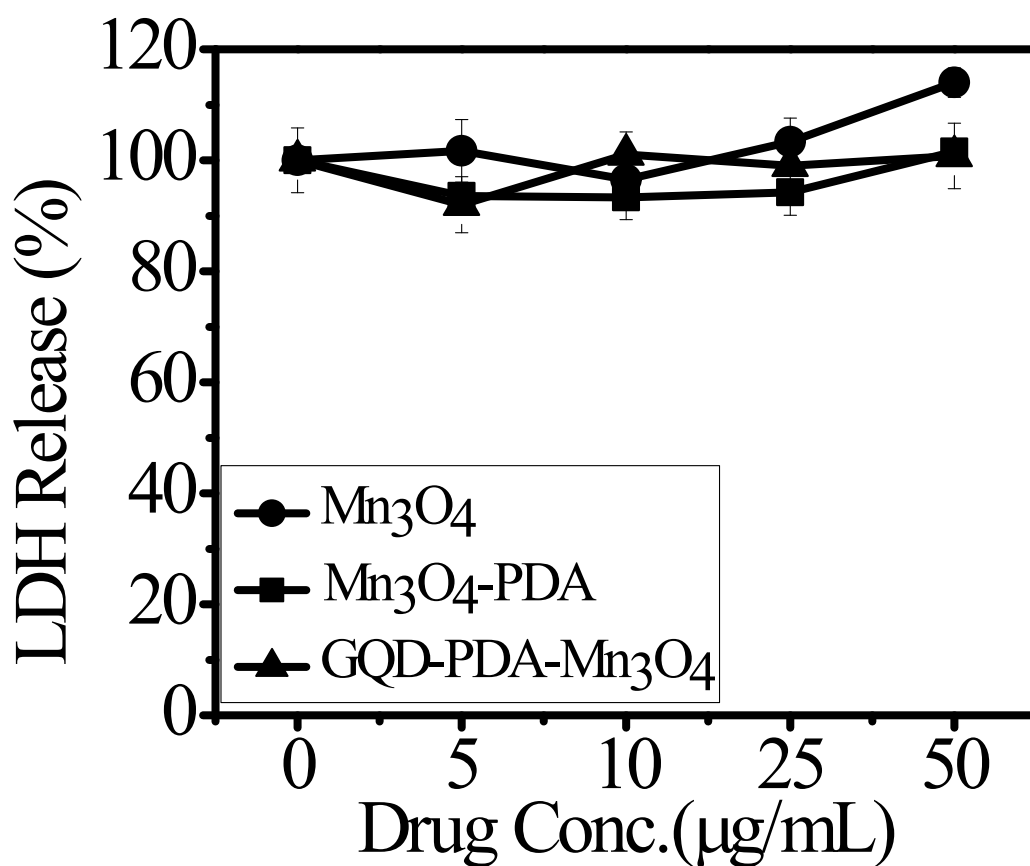


Figure S5. *In vitro* LDH release (%) of A-549 cells incubated with Mn_3O_4 , Mn_3O_4 -PDA and GQD-PDA- Mn_3O_4 nanoparticles at different concentrations (0 to 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) for 24 h at 37°C. No significant toxicity found in concentration (0 to 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) of Mn_3O_4 , Mn_3O_4 -PDA and GQD-PDA- Mn_3O_4 nanoparticles without laser irradiation.

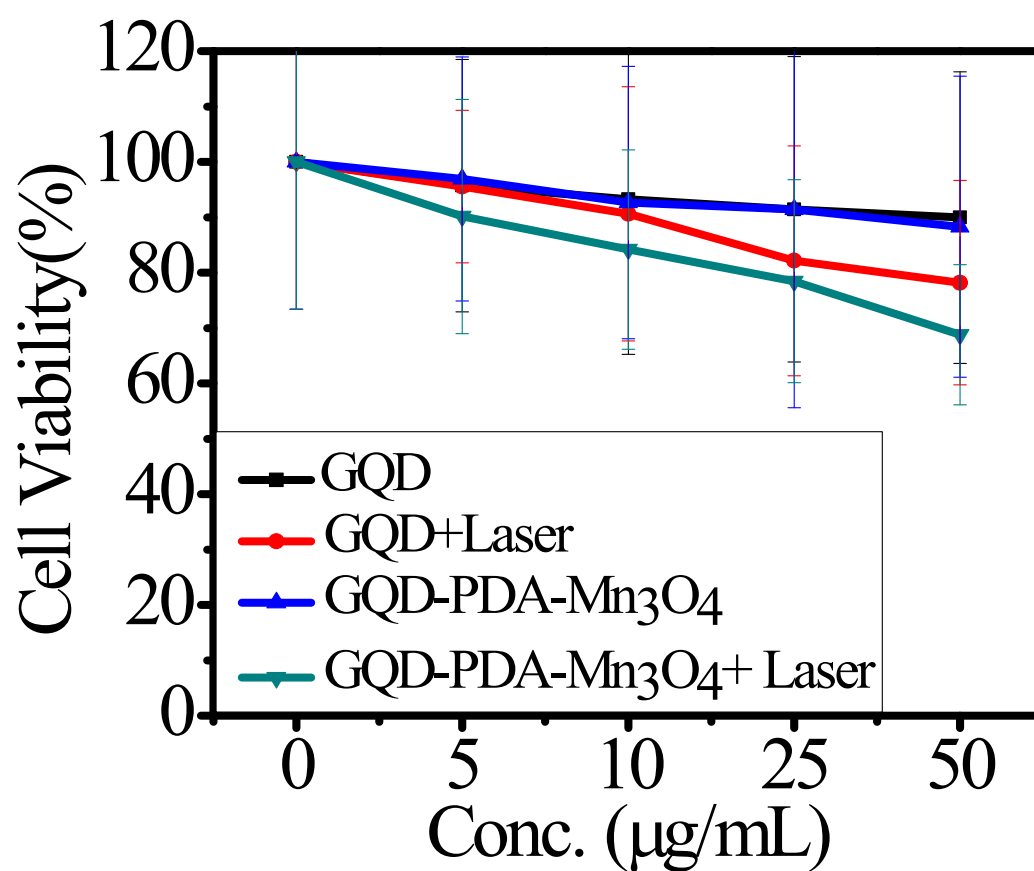


Figure S6. *In vitro* cell viability of MDCK cells incubated with GQD with laser and GQD-PDA-Mn₃O₄ nanoparticles with laser for 24 h at 37 °C.

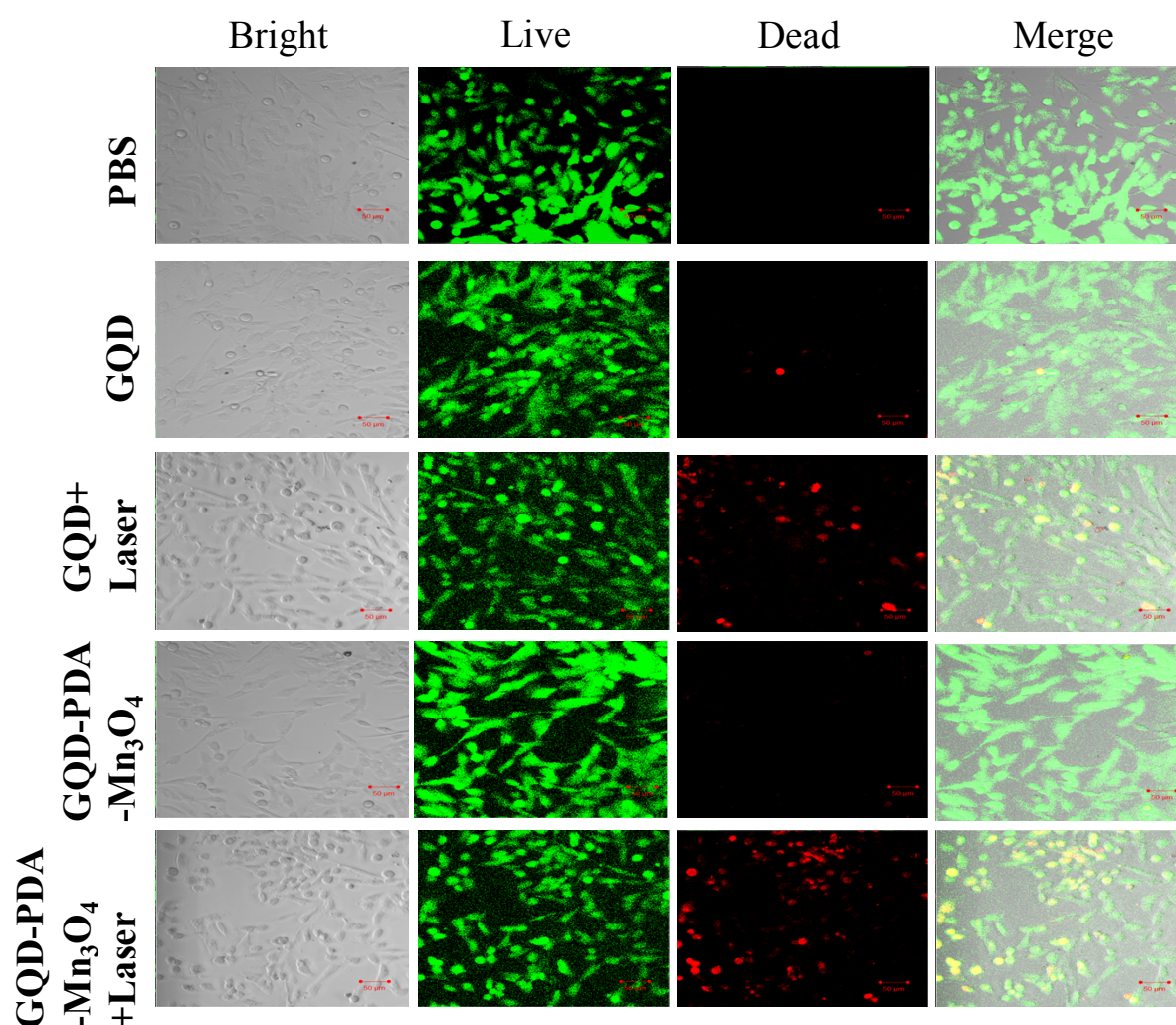


Figure S7. Cellular toxicity of GQD-PDA-Mn₃O₄ nanoparticles. Fluorescence images of calcein AM and Propidium iodide co-staining MDCK cells incubated 50 μ g/mL of GQD and GQD-PDA-Mn₃O₄ nanoparticles with/without laser for 24 h at 37 $^{\circ}$ C.

Materials and Methods

T2 relaxivity analysis

A 3 T clinical MRI instrument (MagnetomSkyra, Siemens AG, Wittelsbacherplatz 2, 80333 Muenchen, Germany) was used for the measurement of relaxivity. A T2-weighted fast spin echo sequence with an echo train length of 32 was set as follows: [TR(repetition

time)/TE(echo time): 3000 / various echo time including 8.9, 17.8, 26.7, 35.6, 44.5, 53.4, 62.3, 71.2, 80.1, 89.0, 97.9, 6.8, 115.7, 124.6, 133.5, 142.4, 151.3, 160.2, 169.1, 178.0, 186.9, 195.8 and 204.7ms], flip angle: 180°, field of view: 240x240 mm, slice thickness: 4 mm, interslice gap : 4.4 mm , NEX : 1, and matrix : 256 × 256.

References

1. M. J. Baek, J. Y. Park, W. Xu, K. Kattel, H. G. Kim, E. J. Lee, A. K. Patel, J. J. Lee, Y. Chang, T. J. Kim, J. E. Bae, K. S. Chae and G. H. Lee, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* 2010, **2** (10), 2949–2955.