

Supporting Information

Dopamine responsive nano-container for treatment of pheochromocytoma cells based on mesoporous silica nanoparticles capped with DNA-templated silver nanoparticles

Xue Yang,[†] Dinggeng He,[†] Xiaoxiao He,* Kemin Wang,* Zhen Zou, Xiaoxiao Yang, Xing He, Jun Xiong, Siqi Li and Liling Li

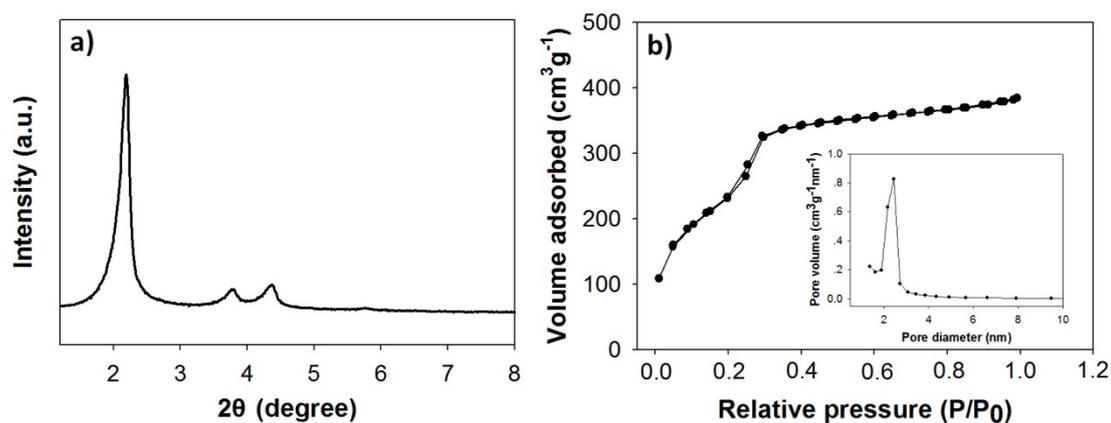


Fig. S1 Powder X-ray pattern (a) and nitrogen sorption isotherms (b) of as-synthesized MSN-N₃. Inset: pore size distribution plots of MSN-N₃.

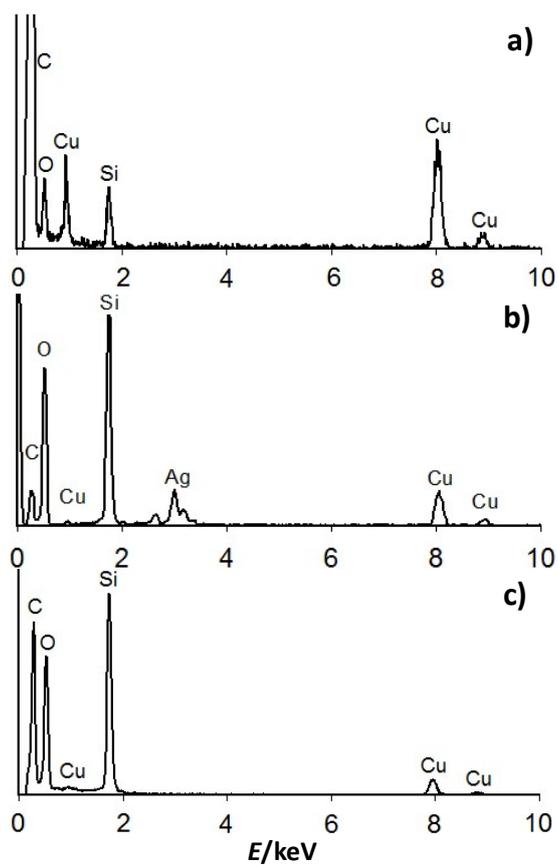


Fig. S2 TEM-associated EDX spectra of MSN-N₃ a), MSN@AgNPs b), and MSN@AgNPs after DA treatment c).

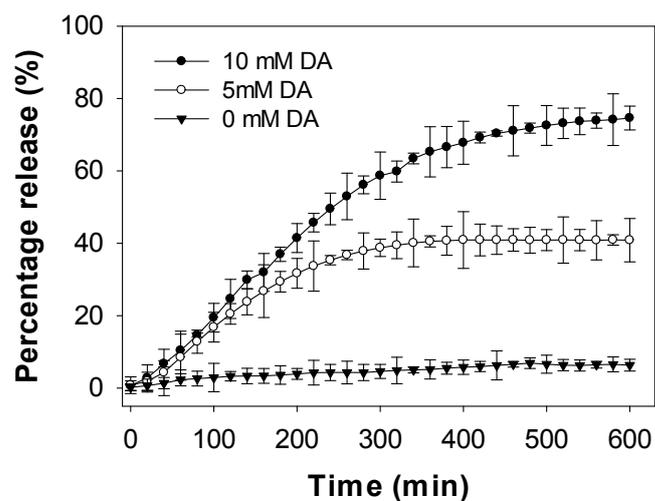


Fig. S3 Release profiles of $\text{Ru}(\text{bipy})_3^{2+}$ from $\text{Ru}(\text{bipy})_3^{2+}$ -loaded MSN@AgNPs under different DA conditions.

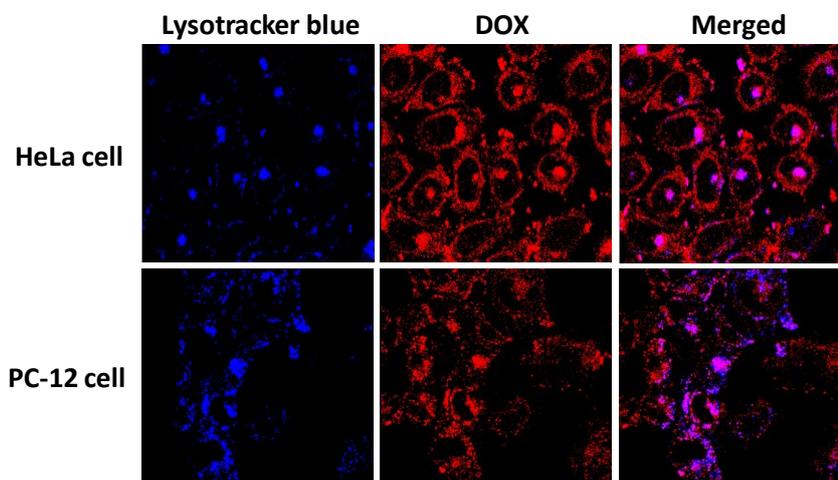


Fig. S4 The CLSM images of PC-12 cells and HeLa cells incubated with DOX@MSN@AgNPs ($60 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) for 3 h.

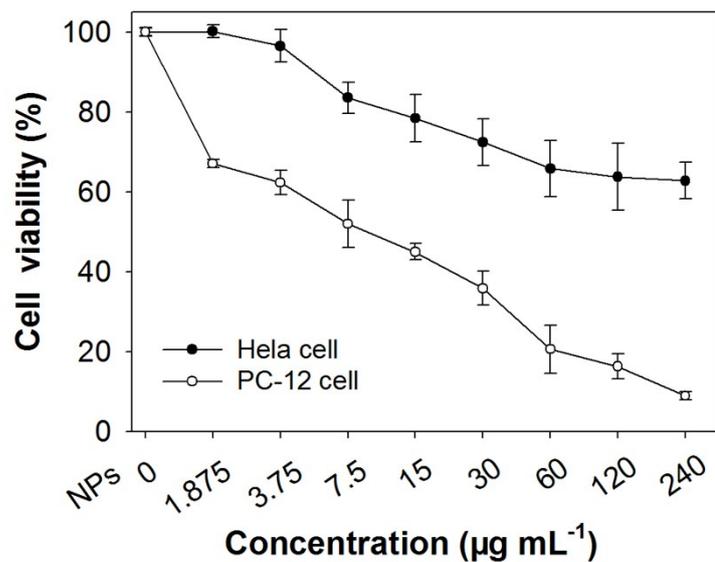


Fig. S5 The cytotoxicity of DOX@MSN@AgNPs for PC-12 cells and HeLa cells after treated with 48 h, respectively.

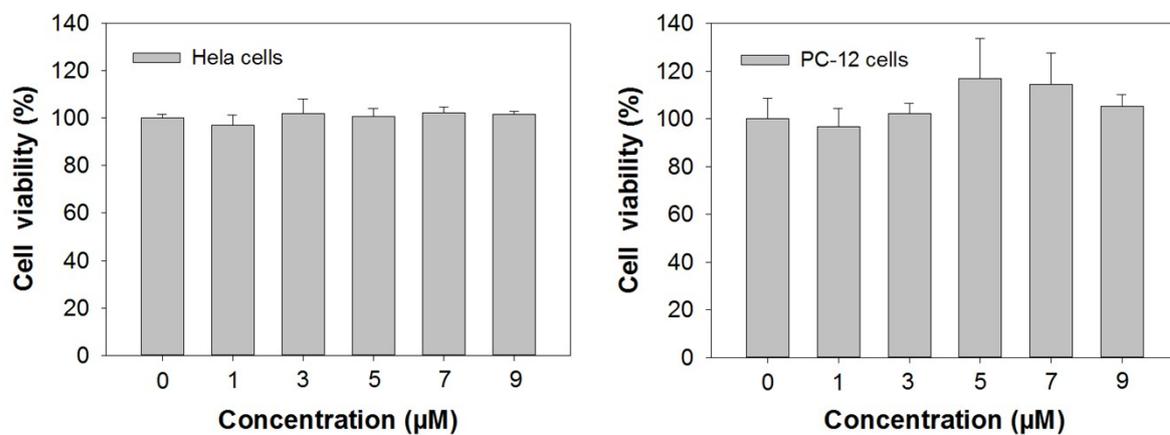


Fig. S6 The viability of PC-12 cells and HeLa cells after treated with different concentration of DA for 48 h, respectively.

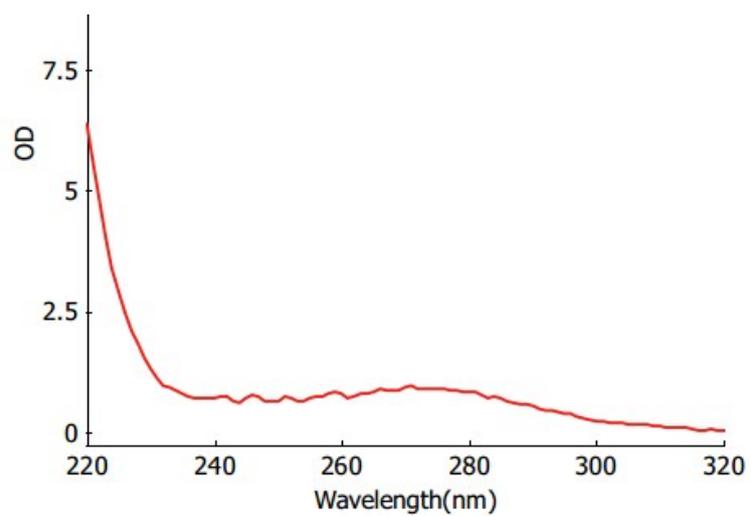


Fig. S7 The UV-vis absorption spectrum of left DNA in the supernatant.