Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry B.

The effect of the shape of gold core-mesoporous silica shell nanoparticles on the cellular behavior and tumor spheroids penetration

Supporting Information

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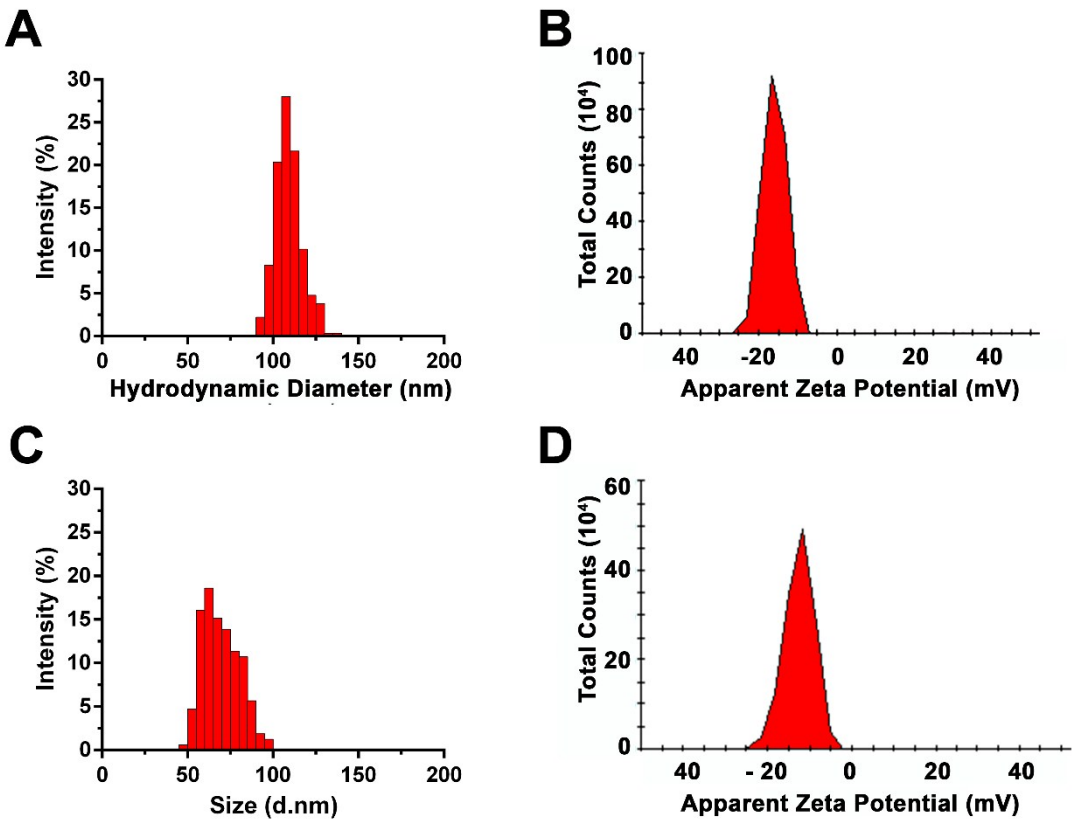

Figure S1 – Size and charge characterizations of Au-MSSs. (A) Au-MSS spheres hydrodynamic diameter distribution by intensity, determined by DLS measurements and (C) Au-MSS rods size distribution by intensity, determined by statistical analysis of TEM images. (B) Au-MSS spheres and (D) Au-MSS rods zeta potential measurements.

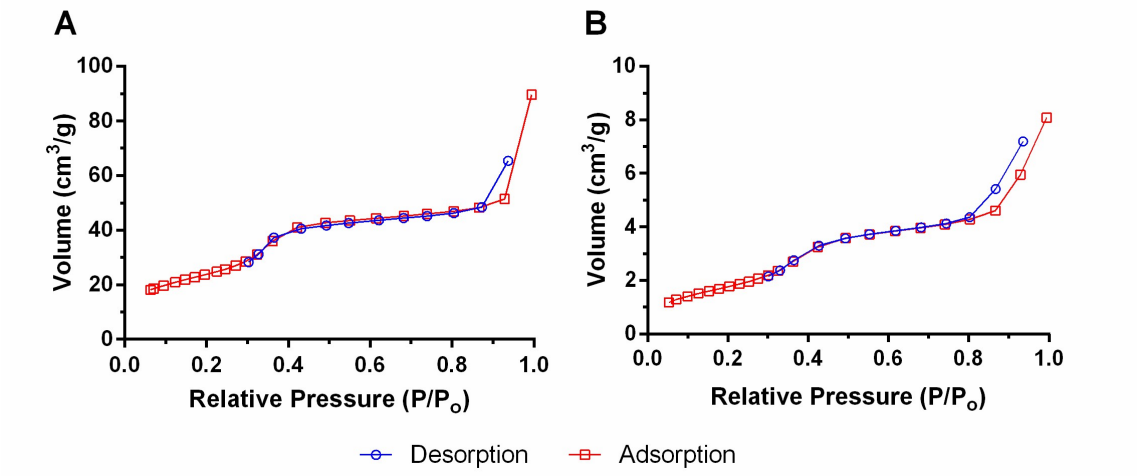

Figure S2 - Representation of adsorption isotherms of both adsorption and desorption pathways of Au-MSS (A) spheres and (B) rods.

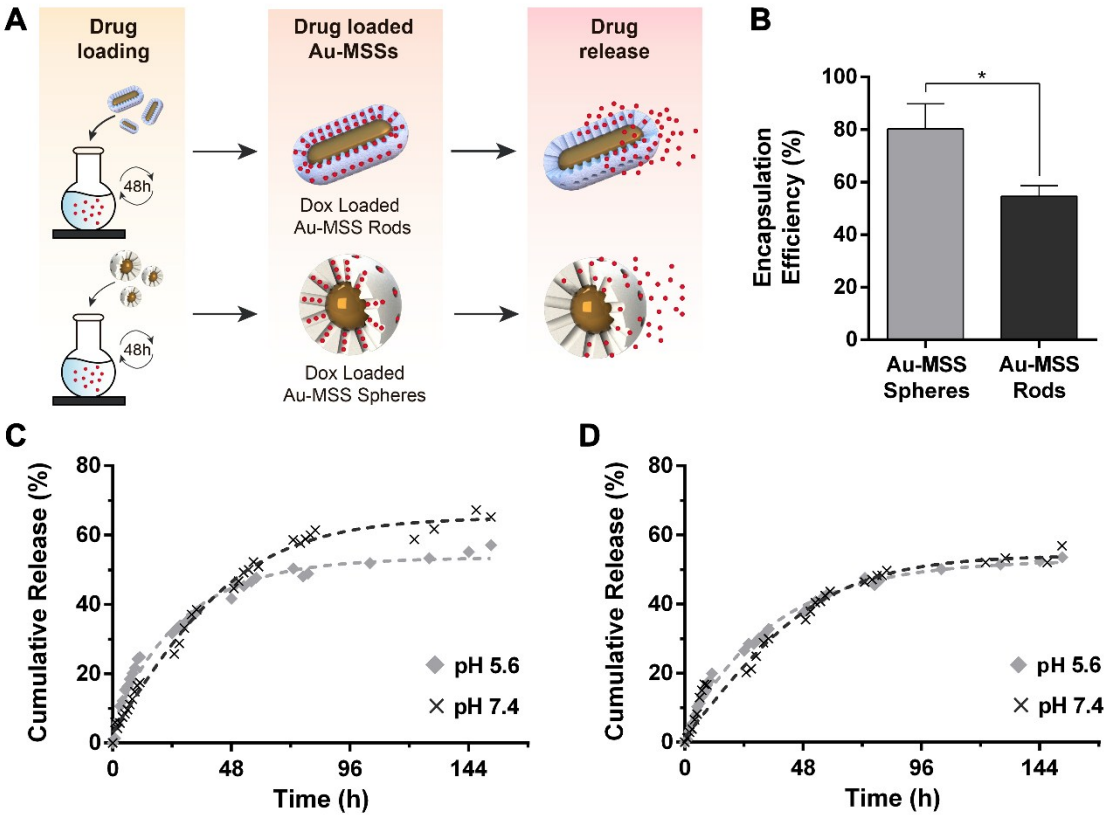

Figure S3 - Characterization of Dox encapsulation efficiency and release profile in Au-MSSs. (A) Schematics of the drug loading and release procedures. (B) Dox encapsulation efficiency on Au-MSSs. Au-MSS rods (C) and spheres (D) Dox cumulative release at pH 5.6 and 7.4. Data are presented as mean ± s.d., *p<0.05, n=3.

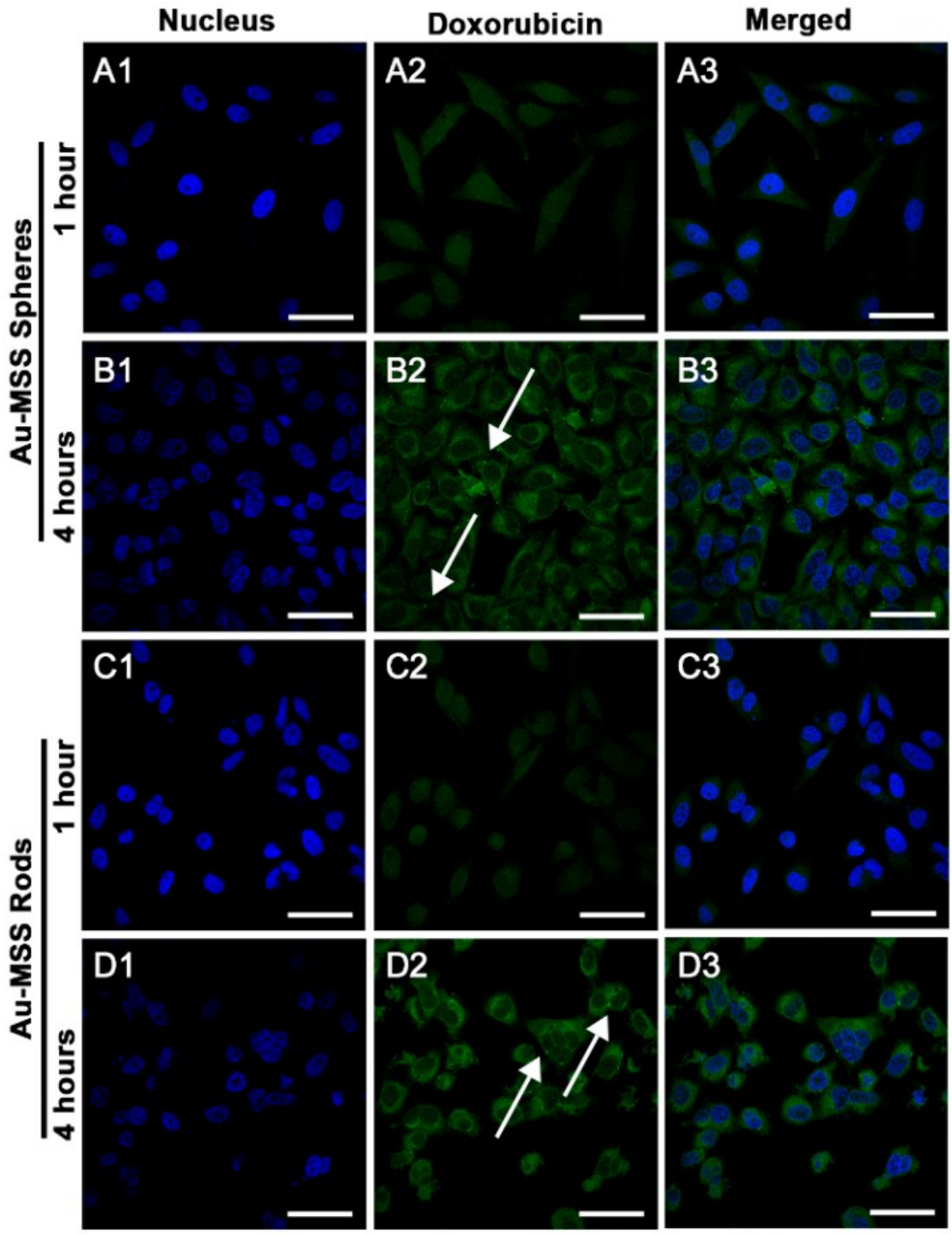

Figure S4 - Confocal laser microscopic images of Au-MSS nanoparticles uptake by HeLa cells after 1 and 4 h of incubation. Blue channel: Hoechst 33342® stained cell nucleus; green channel: Dox fluorescence. Scale bar corresponds to 50 µm.