Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Faraday Discussions.

Gold nanorods decorated with a cancer drug for multimodal imaging and therapy

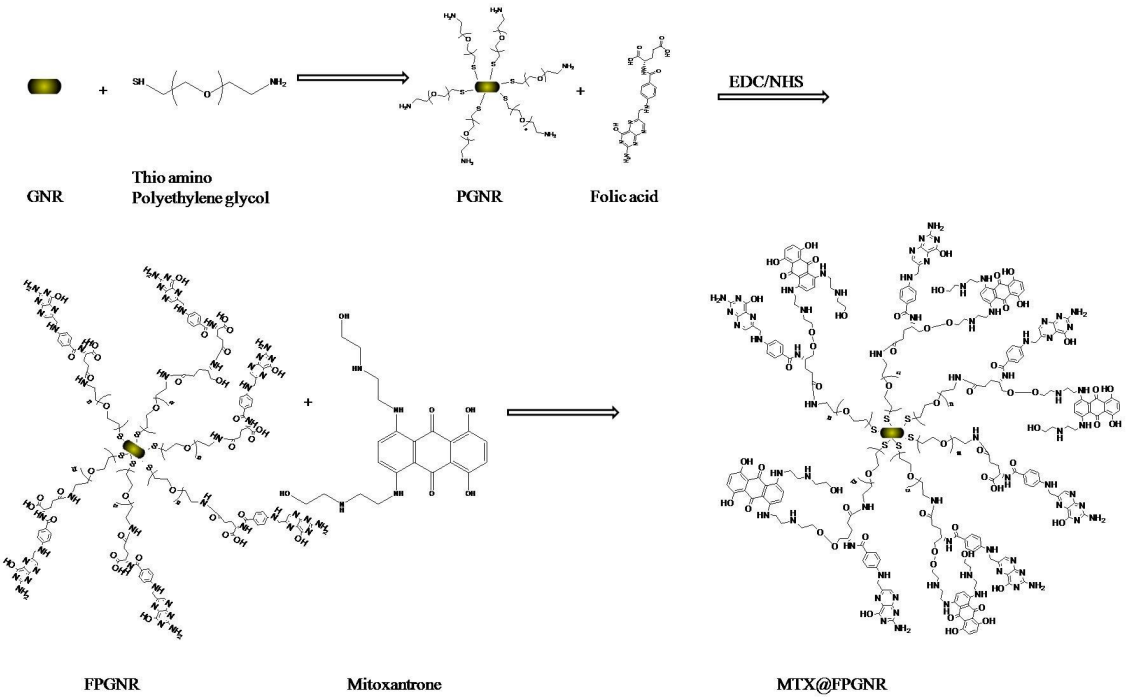
Resmi V. Nair[†], Hema Santhakumar[†] and Ramapurath S. Jayasree[*]

Division of Biophotonics and Imaging, SreeChitraTirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Biomedical Technology Wing, Trivandrum 695012, India.jayasree@sctimst.ac.in

.

† First and second authors contributed equally.

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: [details of any supplementary information available should be included here]. See DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x



Scheme S1: Schematic on the synthesis of MTX@FPGNR at different stages

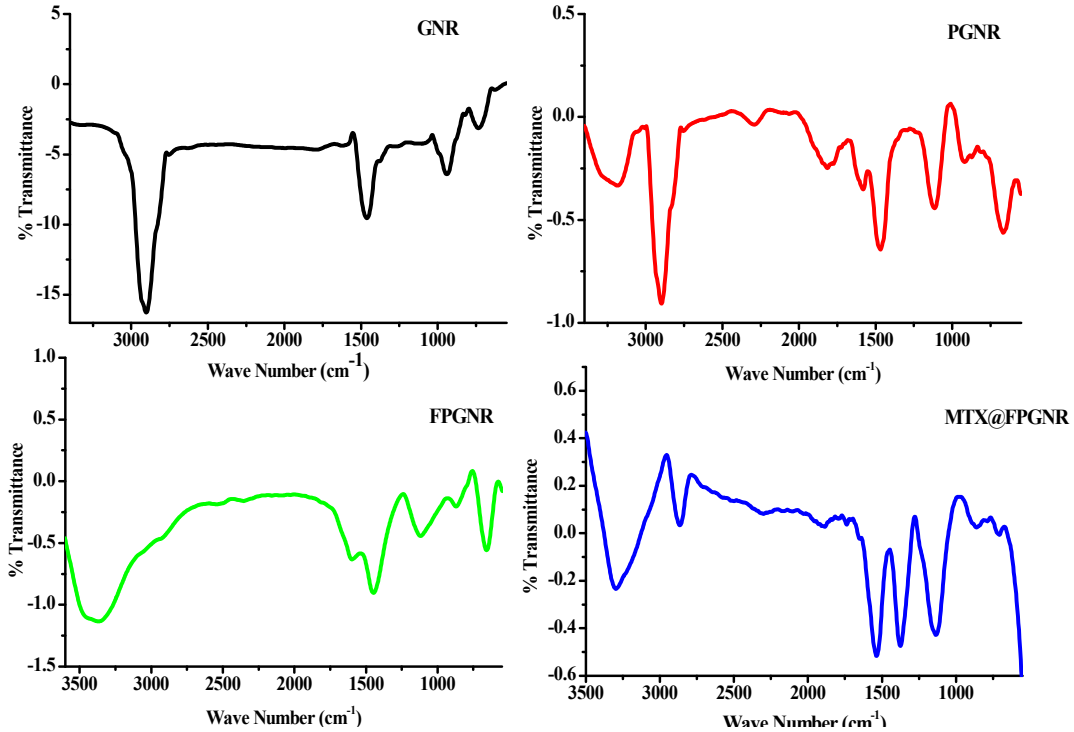


Fig S1: FTIR Spectrum of GNR, PGNR, FPGNR and MTX@FPGNR

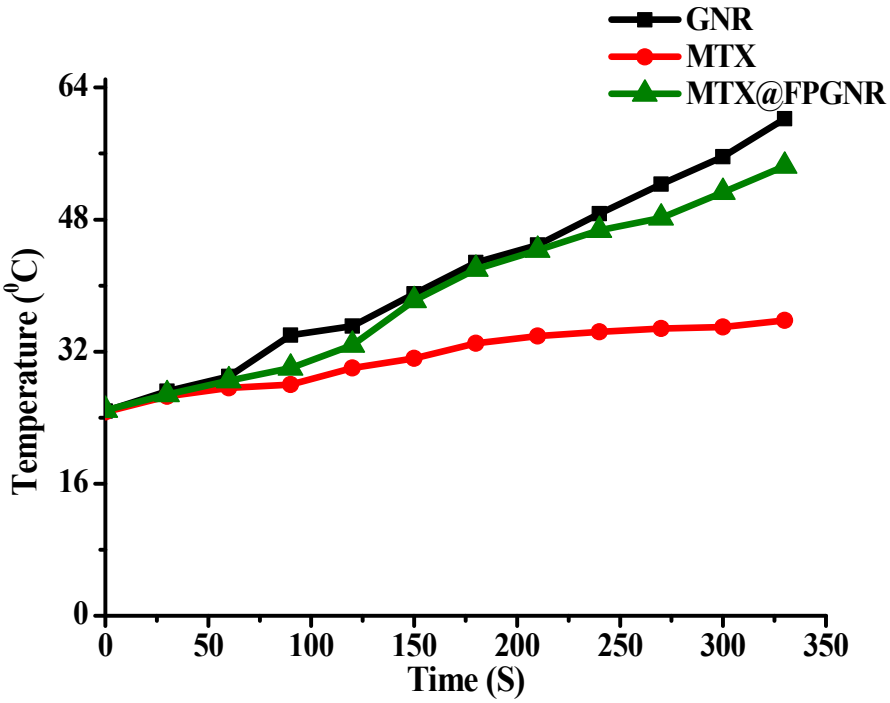


Fig S2: Time dependant heat generation upon irradiation with laser.

Particle	Zeta Potential (mV)
GNR	+14.6
PGNR	+7.19
FPGNR	-5.86
DPGNR	-1.06
DPGNR acidic pH	4.93

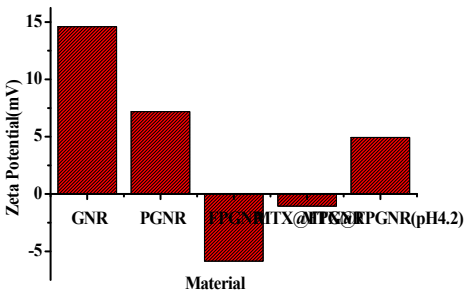


Fig S3: Zeta potential of GNR, PGNR, FPGNR and MTX@FPGNR.

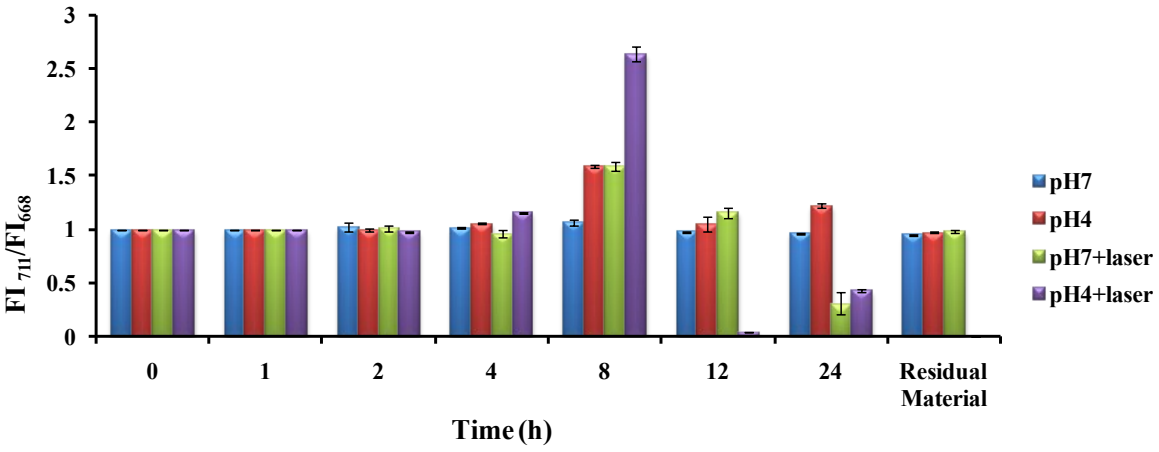


Fig S4: Drug release study of MTX@FPGNR.

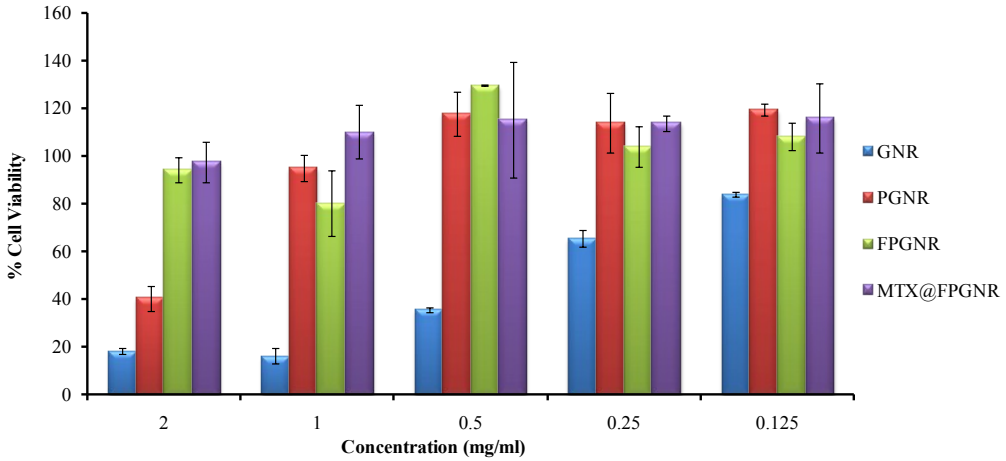


Fig S5: Cytotoxicity of GNR. PGNR, FPGNR and MTX@FPGNR in L929 cells.

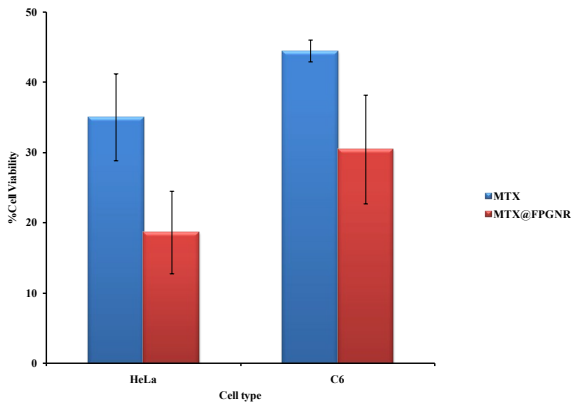


Fig S6: MTT assay after 6h material incubation and irradiation with laser a) HeLa cell b) C6 with chemotherapy of MTX alone.

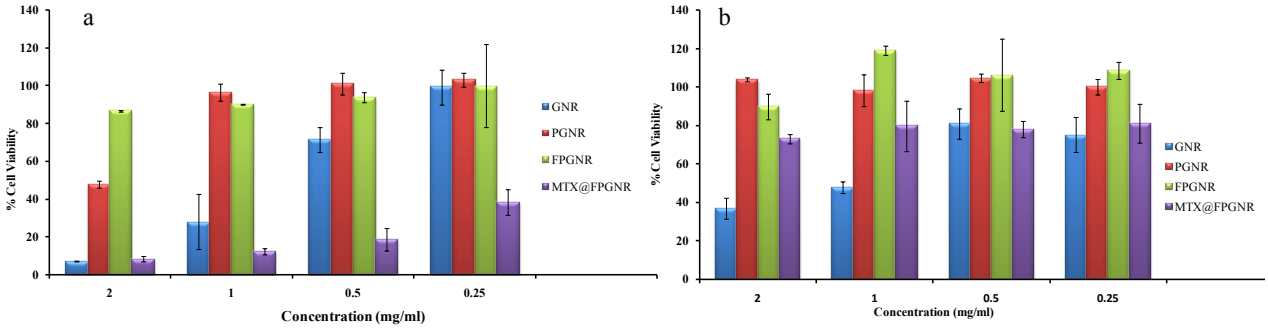


Fig S7: MTT assay after 6h incubation and laser irradiation a) HeLa b) C6.

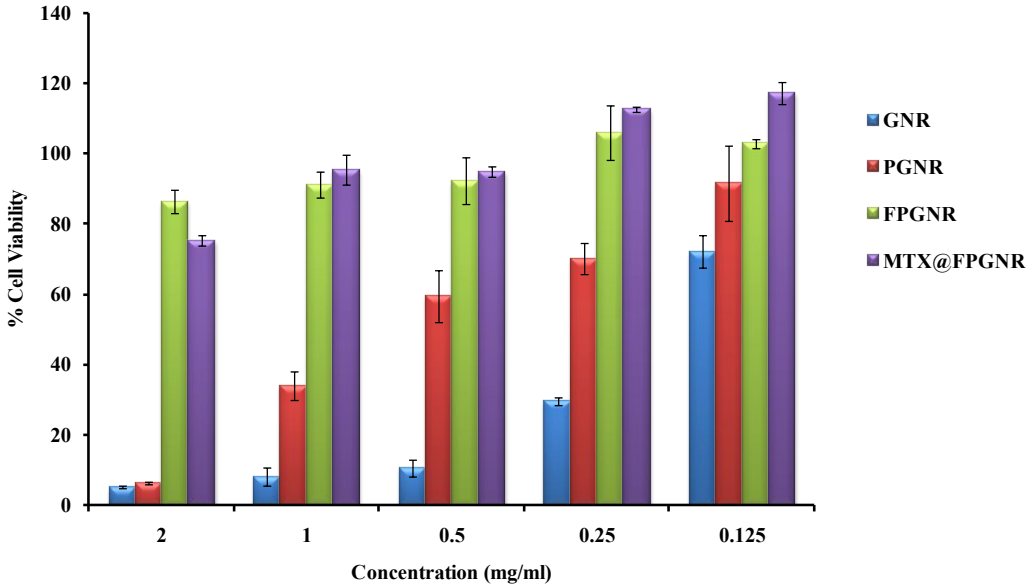


Fig S8: MTT assay of HeLa cells incubated with different concentration of GNR, PGNR, FPGNR and MTX@FPGNR in 24h.