

Protein Corona in Drug Delivery for Multimodal Cancer Therapy *in vivo*

Eugenia Li Ling Yeo¹, Patricia Soo Ping Thong², Khee Chee Soo², James Chen Yong Kah^{*1,2,3}

¹Department of Biomedical Engineering, National University of Singapore

²Division of Medical Sciences, National Cancer Centre Singapore

³NUS Graduate School for Integrative Sciences and Engineering

AUTHOR EMAIL ADDRESS biekahj@nus.edu.sg

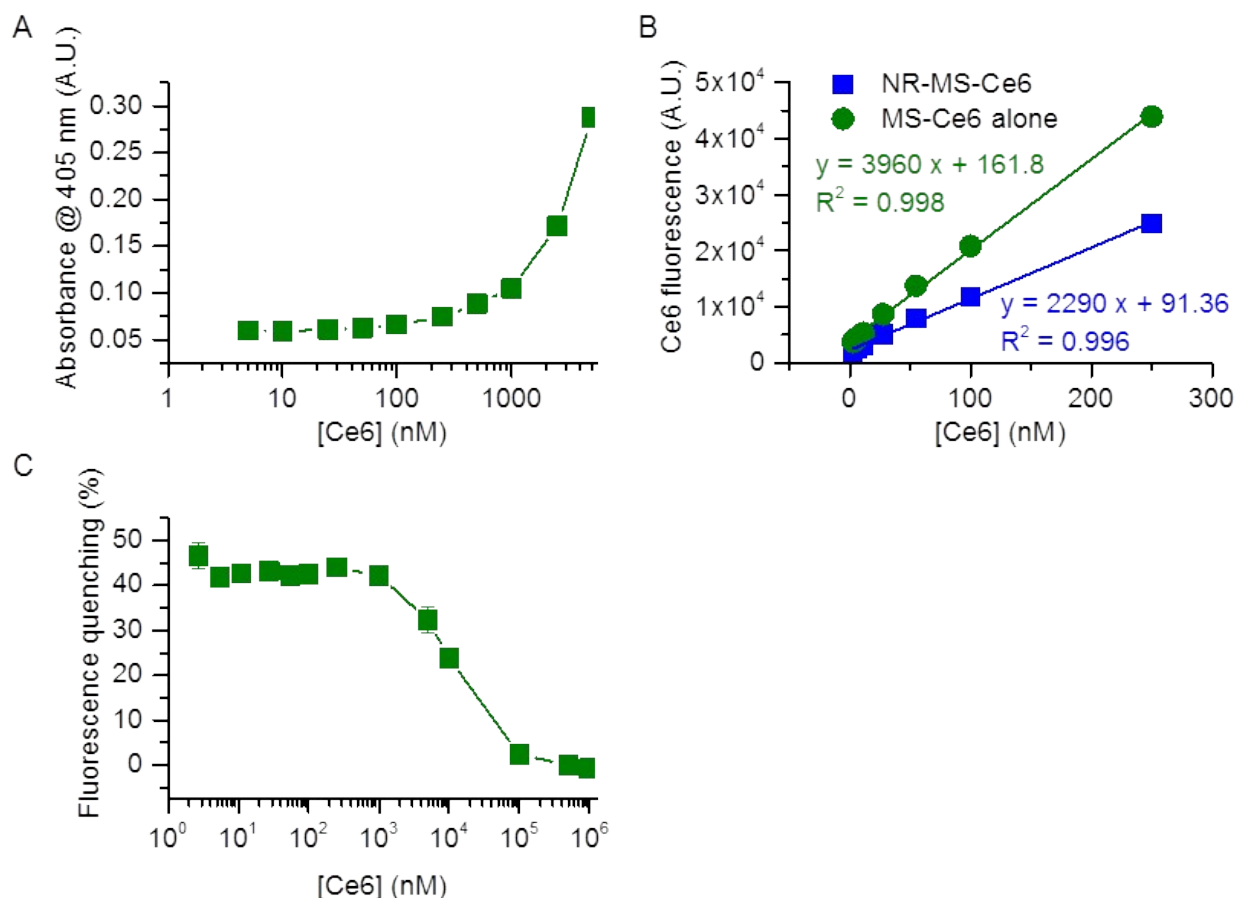


Figure S1. (A) Absorbance of free Ce6 at $\lambda = 405$ nm was very weak at concentrations below 1 μ M (<0.1 A.U.) and would be masked by NR absorbance, thus making it unsuitable for quantifying Ce6 loading in NR-MS-Ce6. On the other hand, (B) Ce6 fluorescence was easily detected and varied linearly with Ce6 concentration at concentrations between 0 – 250 nM. Ce6 fluorescence of NR-MS-Ce6 was lower than that of free Ce6 at equivalent Ce6 concentrations as a result of quenching by NRs. (C) Fluorescence quenching was found to be constant at an average of 43.3 ± 0.5 % at Ce6 concentrations < 500 nM.