Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Biomaterials Science.

Bimetallic gold nanorods with enhanced biocorona formation for doxorubicin loading and sustained release

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Supplementary Information

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Table S1 Mean hydrodynamic diameter (nm) of monometallic and bimetallic AuNRs with/without protein adsorption for drug loading at 24 h.

Samples	Mean hydrodynamic diameter (nm)	
	Control	With dox (120 μM)
AuNRs–HSA	128.55 ± 1.36	587.48 ± 2.18
AuNRs–Transferrin	125.23 ± 3.02	475.92 ± 2.22
AuNRs@Pd–HSA	187.31 ± 2.15	932.55 ± 3.58
AuNRs@Pd–Transferrin	174.56 ± 1.54	883.67 ± 4.49
AuNRs@Cu–HSA	160.11 ± 1.65	852.43 ± 3.48
AuNRs@Cu–Transferrin	162.56 ± 2.14	789.84 ± 5.27

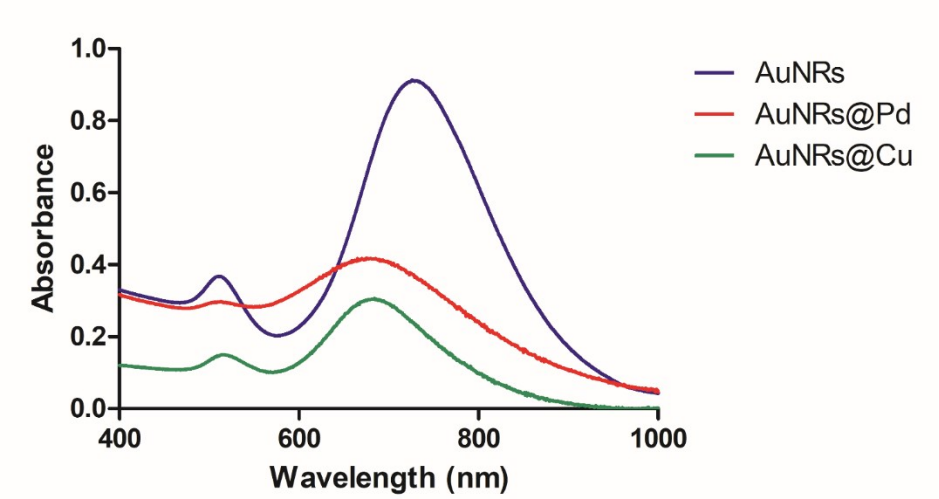

Fig. S1 UV–visible graphs of monometallic AuNRs and bimetallic AuNRs.

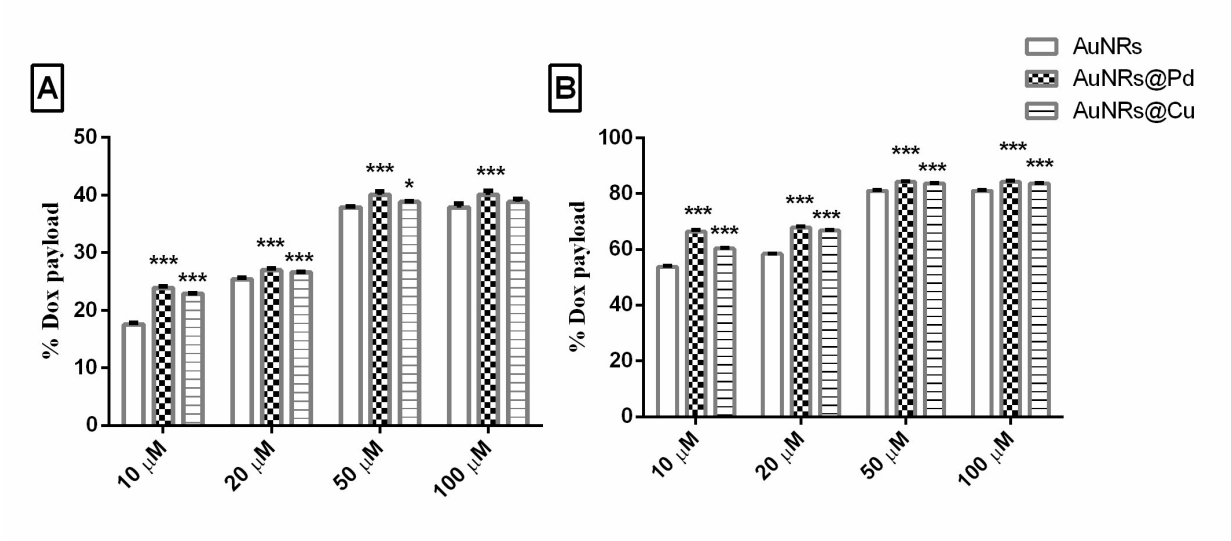

Fig. S2 Doxorubicin payload % on coronated nanoparticles for different initial dox concentrations: (A) 10, (B) 20, (C) 50, and (D) 100 μM. ***, **, and * are the statistical significance for encapsulation efficiency % assessed for bimetallic AuNRs in comparison to the respective monometallic form (i.e. p = 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, respectively).

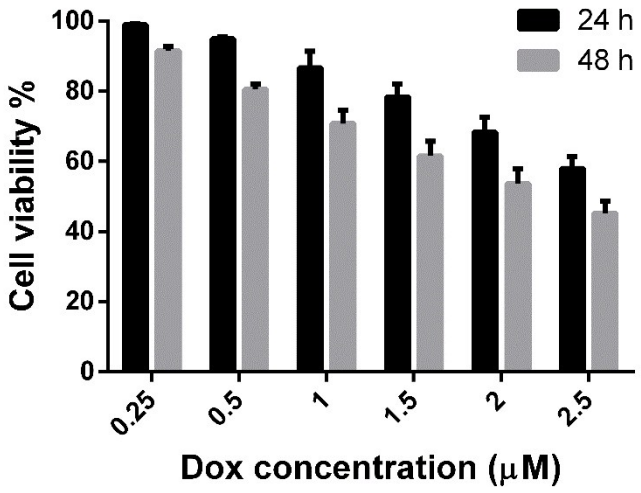

Fig. S3 Cell viability % for different concentrations of free doxorubicin (0.25, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, and 2.5 μM) for 24 and 48 h.