Supporting Information

Nitrogen-doped Carbon Nanodots for bioimaging and delivery of paclitaxel

I. Jennifer Gomez,^{a,b} Blanca Arnaiz,^a Michele Cacioppo,^b Francesca Arcudi ^b and Maurizio Prato^{*a,b,c}

- Trieste, Italy.
- ^c Basque Foundation for Science, Ikerbasque, 48013 Bilbao, Spain. Email: prato@units.it

^a Carbon Nanobiotechnology Laboratory, CIC biomaGUNE, Paseo de Miramón 182, 20014 Donostia-San Sebastián, Spain ^b Department of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, INSTM UdR Trieste, Via Licio Giorgieri 1, University of Trieste, 34127

Table of Contents

1.	Atomic Force Microscopy	3
2.	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	3
3.	FT-IR spectroscopy	4
4.	UV-Vis and FL spectroscopies	5
5.	Confocal microscopy	8
6.	Cell viability	9

1. Atomic Force Microscopy



Figure S1. Tapping mode AFM ($0.5 \times 0.5 \mu m$) from a drop-casted aqueous solution on a mica substrate and height profile along the line.

2. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy



Figure S2. ¹H-NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 298 K, 500 MHz) of 2'-succiny-paclitaxel (top) and NCND-PTX (bottom).

3. FT-IR spectroscopy



Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of NCND-PTX (black line), NCNDs (red line), PTX (blue line).



Figure S4. FT-IR spectra of NCND-Cy5 (violet line) and NCND-PTX-Cy5 (green line).

4. UV-Vis and FL spectroscopies



Figure S5. UV-Vis spectra of NCND-PTX (black line) and NCNDs (red line) in water (298 K).



Figure S6. UV-Vis spectra of NCNDs incubated in complete DMEM for 0 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h at 37 °C and 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere.



Figure S7. UV-Vis spectrum of NCND-Cy5 (violet line) and NCND-PTX-Cy5 (green line) in water (298 K).



Figure S8. FL spectra of NCND-Cy5 in water (298 K) at different excitation wavelengths.



Figure S9. FL spectra of NCND-PTX-Cy5 in water (298 K) at different excitation wavelengths.



Figure S10. FL spectra of the hydro soluble fraction of THP-1 cells pre-incubated with NCND-PTX in water (298 K).

5. Confocal microscopy



Figure S11. Confocal fluorescence images of (a) PC-3, (b) A-549, (c) HeLa, (d) MCF-7 and (e) MDA-MB-231 cells after incubation with 300 μ g·mL⁻¹ NCNDs. Merged picture of the fluorescent bright field (right), and fluorescent image (left). The scale bar corresponds to 20 μ m.

6. Cell viability



Figure S12. Cell viability assays of NCNDs at different concentrations $(1\mu g \cdot mL^{-1} to 1 mg \cdot mL^{-1})$ with different cell lines at 72 h of incubation, 37 °C and 5% CO₂. (a) C33-A. (b) MCF-7 (c) MDA-MB-231 (d) A-549 (e) PC-3 (f) HeLa cancer cell lines.



Figure S13. Dose-Response diagram of the cell viability of (a) C33-A (b) MCF-7 (c) MDA-MB-231 (d) A-549 (e) PC-3 (f) HeLa cells treated with PTX (black line) and NCND-PTX (red line).



Figure S14. Cell viability of NCND-PTX and PTX in several cancer cell lines at 72 h of incubation. (a) MCF-7 (b) MDA-MB-231 (c) A-549 (d) PC-3 (e) HeLa cells treated with PTX (green bars) and NCND-PTX (blue bars). The statistical analyses were performed using two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's test. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD (n = 4). ***P < 0.001, **P < 0.01 and *P < 0.05.