

Electronic Supplementary Information

Extracellular pH-driven targeted multifunctional manganese arsenite delivery system for tumor imaging and therapy

Ke Zhang,^{a^} Hongyu Lin,^{b^} Junjie Mao,^{a^} Xiangjie Luo,^b Ruixue Wei,^b Zhongzhen
Su,^a Bin Zhou,^{*a} Dan Li,^{*a} Jinhao Gao,^{*b} and Hong Shan^a

^a Center for Interventional Medicine, Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Biomedical Imaging, and Guangdong Provincial Engineering Research Center of Molecular Imaging, The Fifth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Zhuhai, Guangdong 519000, China

^b State Key Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of Solid Surfaces, The MOE Laboratory of Spectrochemical Analysis & Instrumentation, The Key Laboratory for Chemical Biology of Fujian Province, and Department of Chemical Biology, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, China

[^] Equal contribution

*Email: jhgao@xmu.edu.cn; lidan25@mail.sysu.edu.cn; zhoub2@mail.sysu.edu.cn

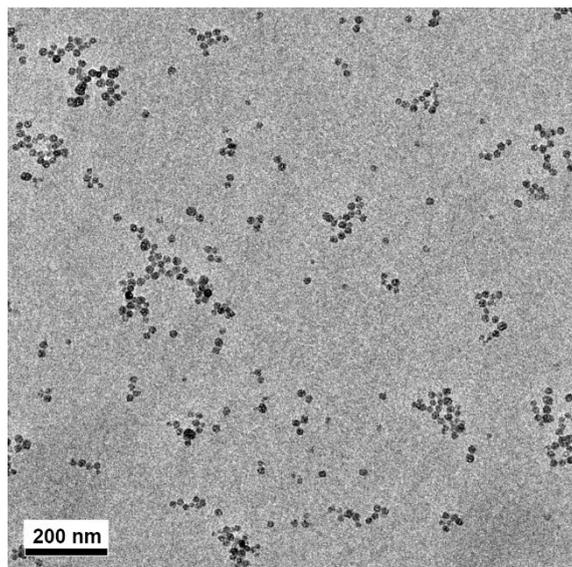


Figure S1. A representative TEM image of MnAs@SiO₂ NPs at low magnification.

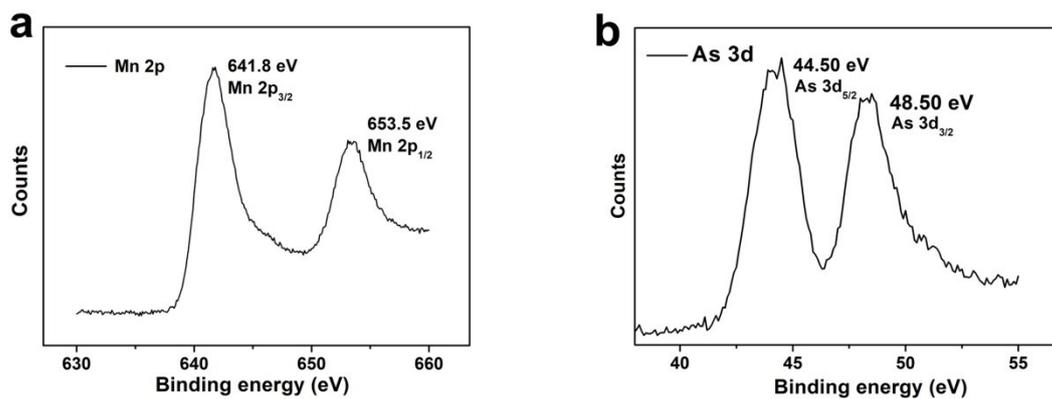


Figure S2. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis of MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP.

(a) The peaks of Mn 2p_{3/2} and Mn 2p_{1/2} were at 641.8 eV and 653.5 eV, respectively.

(b) The peaks of As 3d_{3/2} and 3d_{5/2} were at 44.50 eV and 48.50 eV, respectively.

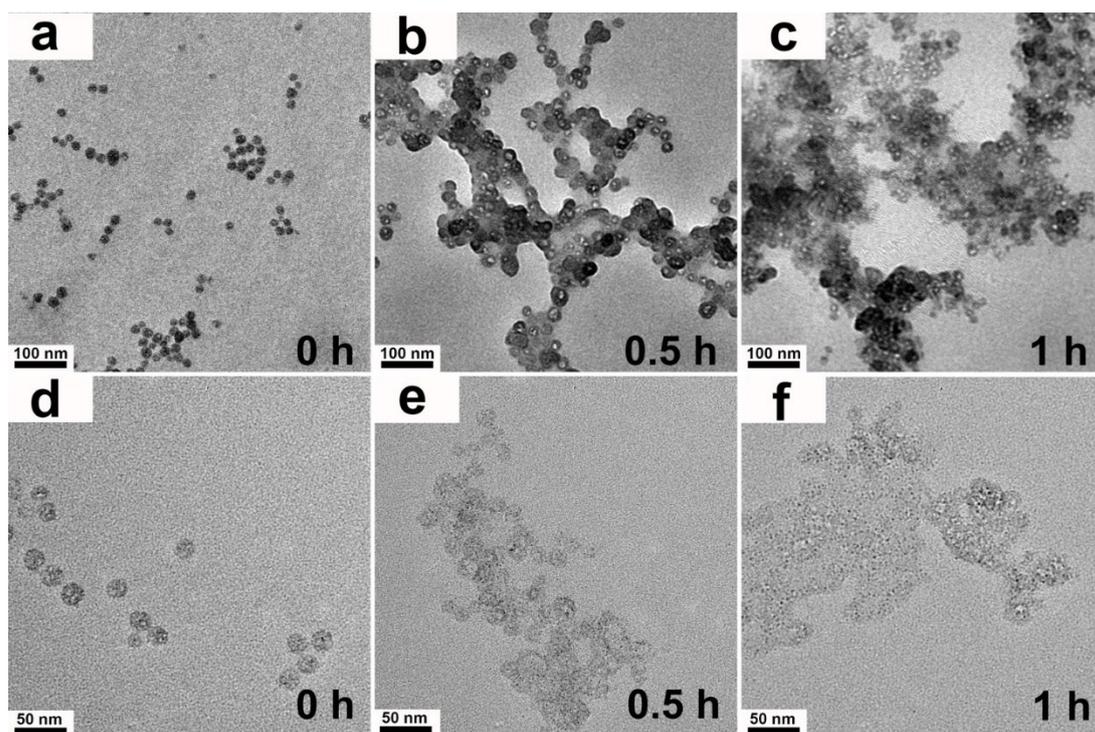


Figure S3. TEM images of MnAs@SiO₂ incubated in PBS buffer (pH = 6.0) for 0 h (a), 0.5 h (b), and 1 h (c). (d), (e), and (f) are corresponding TEM images at higher magnification.

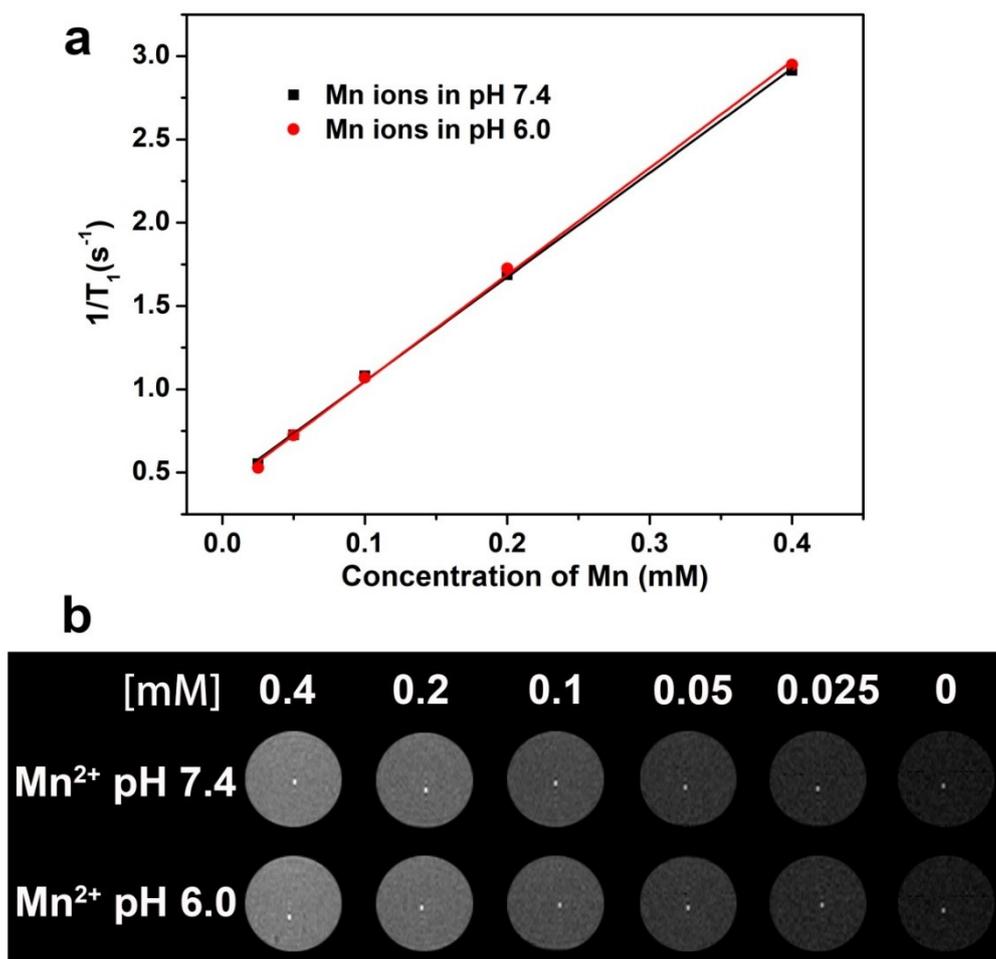


Figure S4. T_1 -relaxivity measurements of Mn in pH 7.4 and pH 6.0 PBS buffer. (a) r_1 of MnCl_2 in different PBS buffers. (b) Phantom imaging of MnCl_2 in pH 7.4 and pH 6.0 buffers, respectively. All data were measured on a 0.5T NMI20-Analyst system.

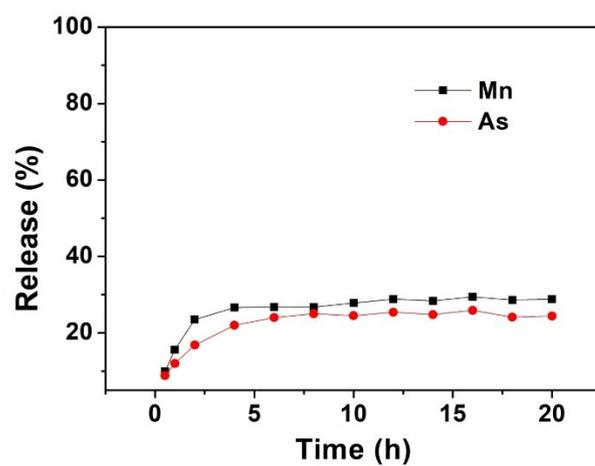


Figure S5. Quantitative drug release analysis of MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP in blood serum. The concentration of Mn and As were measured by ICP-MS.

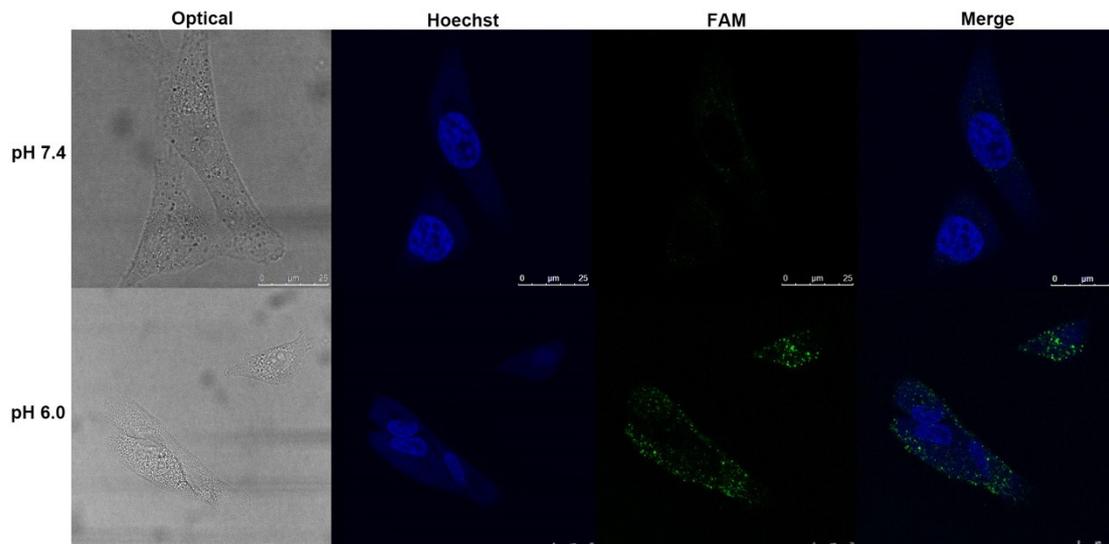


Figure S6. The targeted delivery ability of MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP towards HeLa cells. HeLa cells were incubated with MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP for 2 h at pH 7.4 and pH 6.0, respectively. Blue fluorescence stained with Hoechst indicates cell nuclei; green fluorescence indicates MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP.

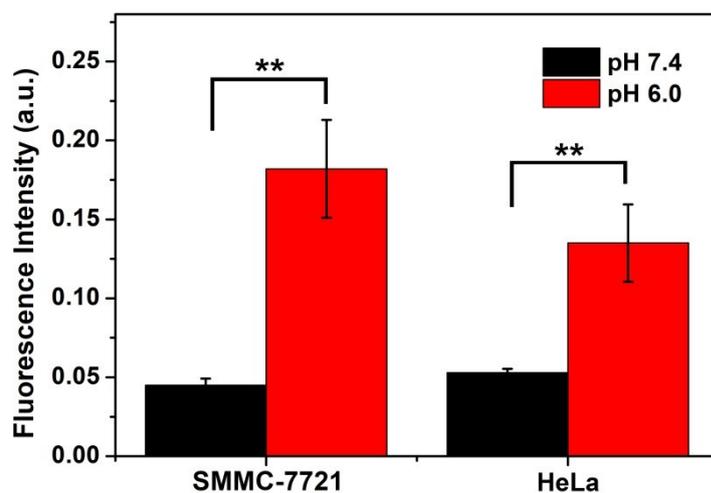


Figure S7. Semi-quantitative analysis of the fluorescence intensity of SMMC-7721 and HeLa cells incubated with MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP in cell culture media of different pH values, corresponding to Figure 3d and Figure S6. Data are shown as mean \pm SD, $n = 4$. Statistical analysis was performed with two-tailed Student's t -test, $**p < 0.01$.

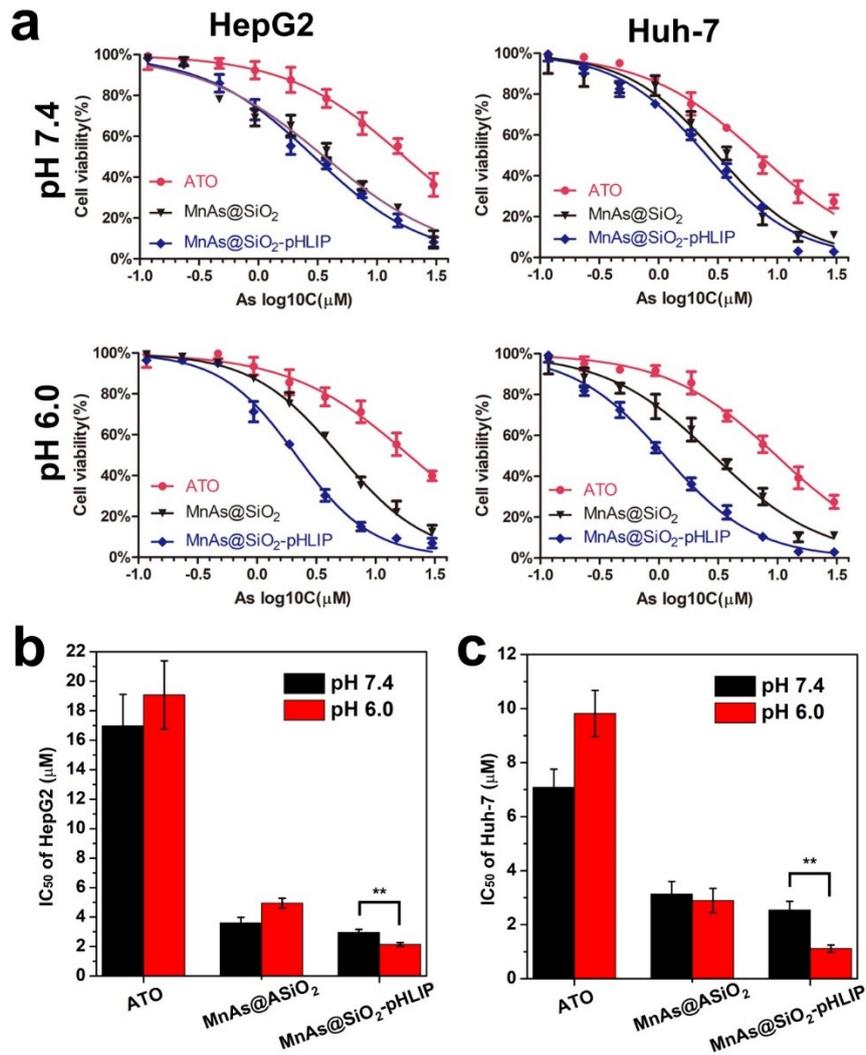


Figure S8. (a) Cell viabilities of HepG2 and Huh-7 cancer cells treated with ATO, MnAs@SiO₂, or MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP for 48 h. Values are mean \pm SD ($n = 6$). Comparison of IC₅₀ values of ATO, MnAs@SiO₂, and MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP against HepG2 (b) and Huh-7 (c) cancer cells for 48 h. Data are shown as mean \pm SD; statistical analysis was performed with two-tailed Student's *t*-test; ** $p < 0.01$.

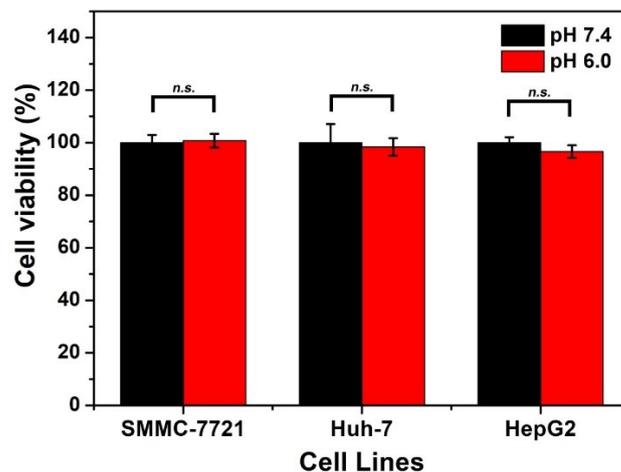


Figure S9. Cell viabilities of SMMC-7721, Huh-7, and HepG2 cells in cell culture media of pH 7.4 and pH 6.0. Data are shown as mean \pm SD, $n = 4$. Statistical analysis was performed with two-tailed Student's *t*-test, *n.s.* represents not significant.

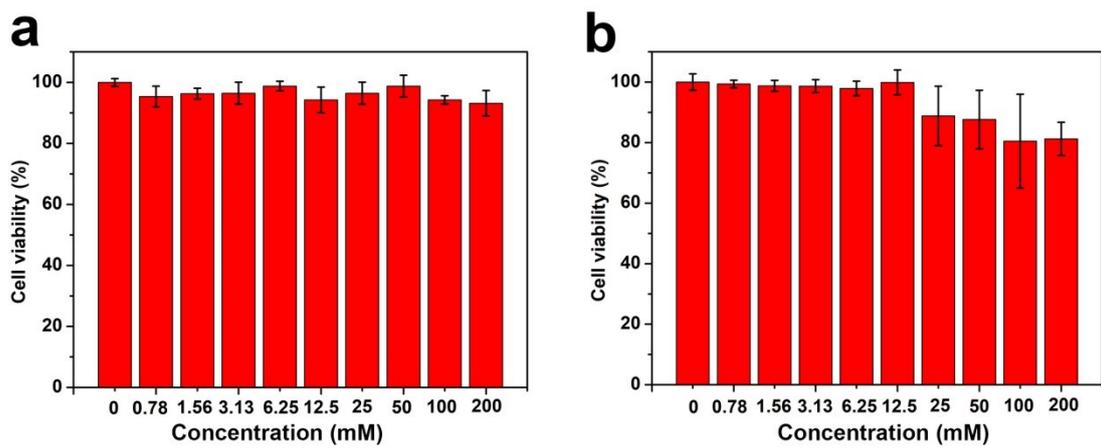


Figure S10. Cell viabilities of SMMC-7721 cells incubated with pHLIP (a) and MnCl₂ (b) for 48 h. The experiment was conducted at pH = 7.4. Data are shown as mean ± SD.

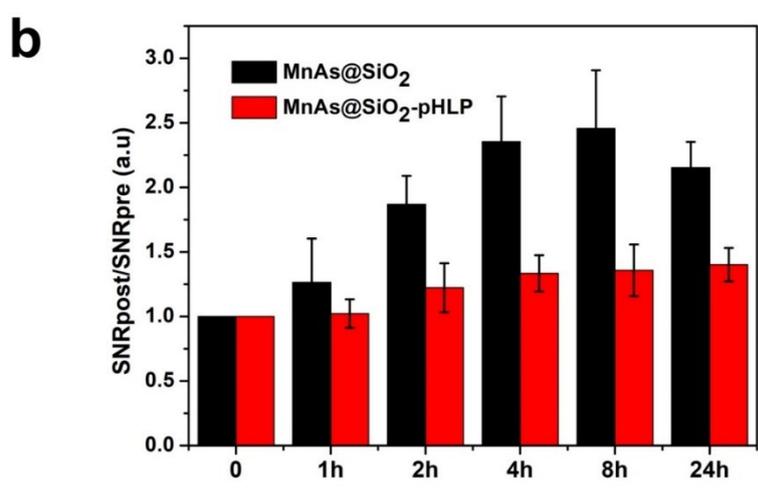
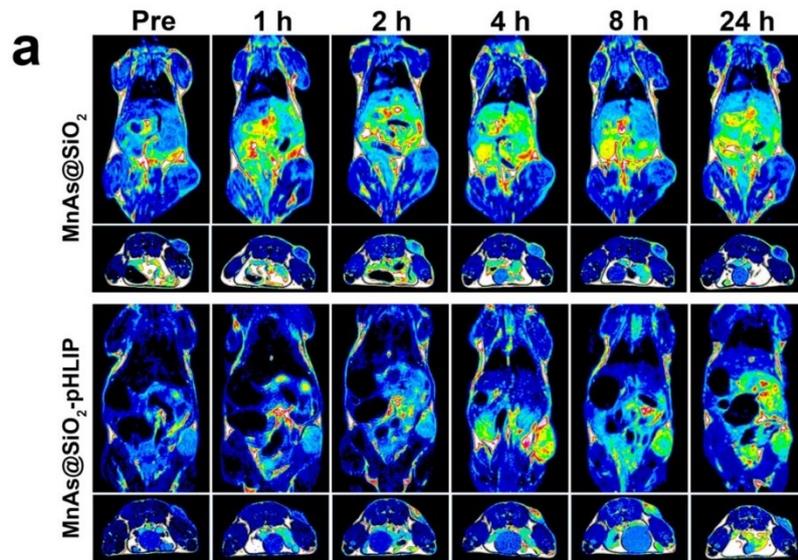


Figure S11. (a) Pseudocolor T_1 -weighted MR images of mice intravenously injected with MnAs@SiO_2 or $\text{MnAs@SiO}_2\text{-pHLIP}$ in the coronal plane and transverse plane at different time points. (b) Relative SNR_{liver}'s at different time points after treatment.

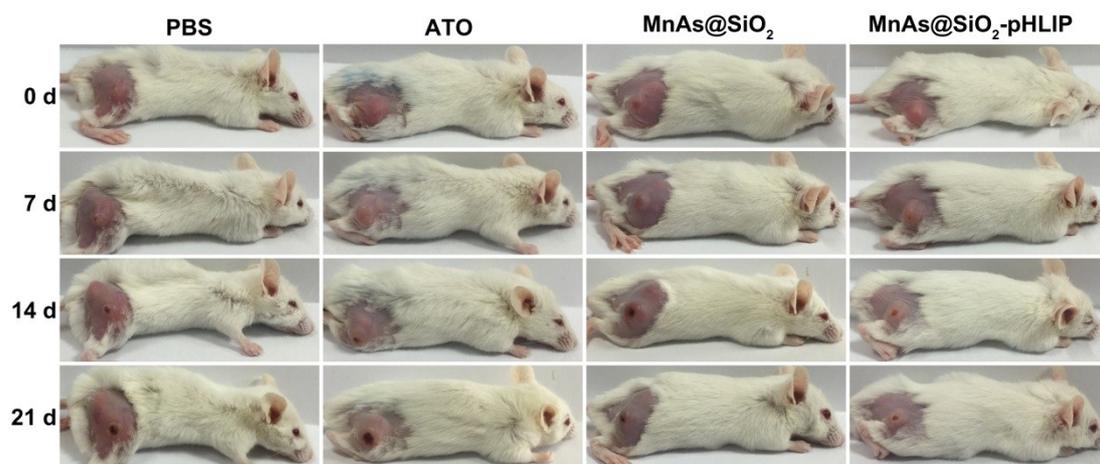


Figure S12. Optical images of mice from different treatment groups taken every 7 days.

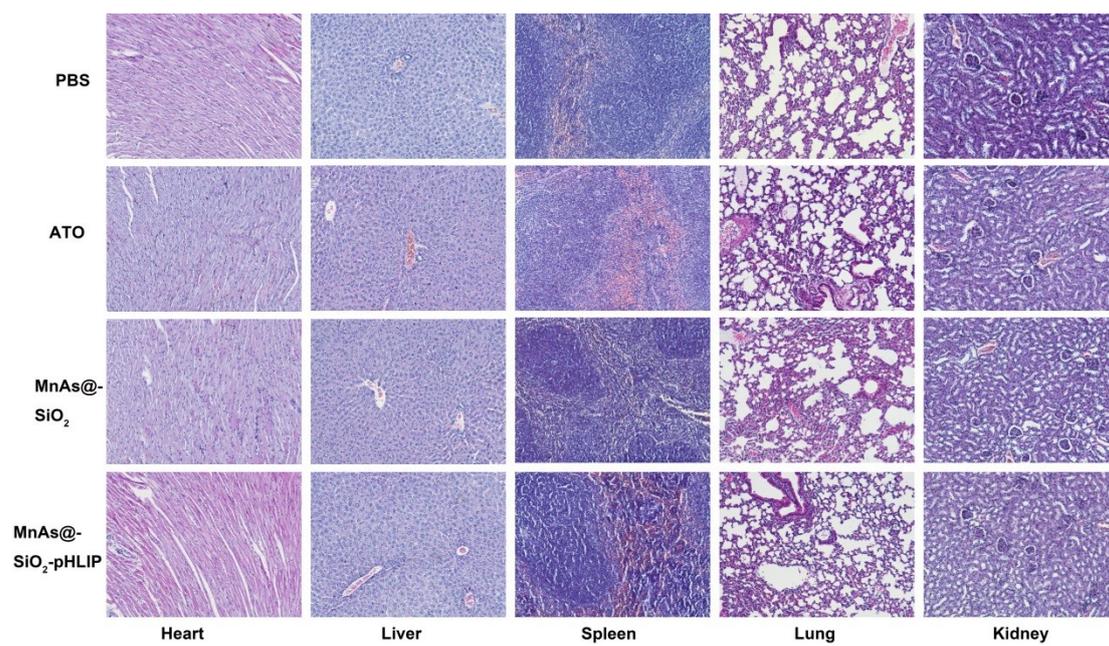


Figure S13. H&E stained images of major organs collected from mice at 4 weeks after various treatments.

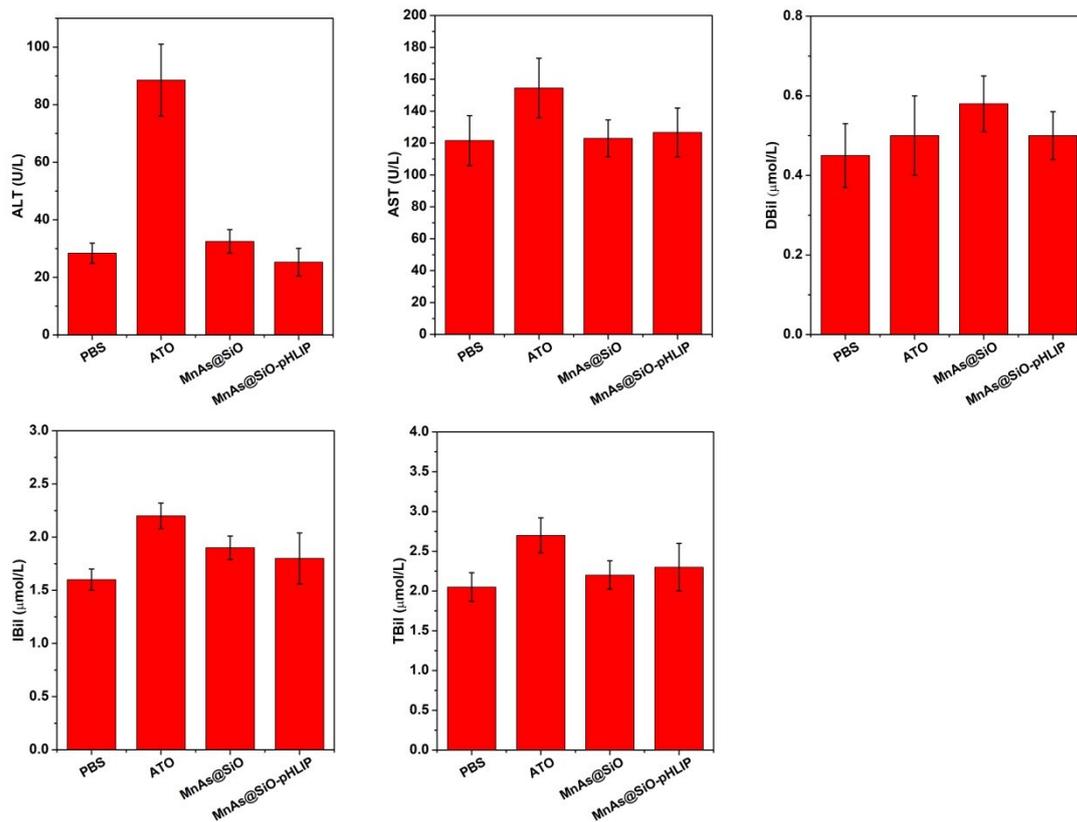


Figure S14. Blood biochemical indexes of mice treated with various formulations for 28 days.

Table S1. IC₅₀ of ATO, MnAs@SiO₂, and MnAs@SiO₂-pHLIP against various cancer cells after 48 h incubation.

Cell	Tissue	ATO (μM)		MnAs@SiO ₂ (μM)		MnAs@SiO ₂ - pHLIP(μM)	
		pH 7.4	pH 6.0	pH 7.4	pH 6.0	pH 7.4	pH 6.0
SMMC-7721	Human liver cancer	12.36 \pm 1.36	13.15 \pm 1.40	4.10 \pm 0.42	4.49 \pm 0.45	3.82 \pm 0.37	1.58 \pm 0.11
HepG2	Human liver cancer	16.97 \pm 2.14	19.07 \pm 2.31	3.60 \pm 0.381	4.95 \pm 0.33	2.95 \pm 0.22	2.14 \pm 0.13
Huh-7	Human liver cancer	7.21 \pm 1.51	9.54 \pm 1.26	3.22 \pm 0.68	2.98 \pm 0.55	2.40 \pm 0.23	1.22 \pm 0.08
A549	Human non-small cell lung cancer	8.04 \pm 1.26	8.65 \pm 1.56	3.65 \pm 0.512	4.03 \pm 0.42	3.02 \pm 0.33	1.62 \pm 0.22
HeLa	Human cervical cancer	7.83 \pm 0.85	9.28 \pm 0.99	3.13 \pm 0.49	2.89 \pm 0.46	2.45 \pm 0.22	1.12 \pm 0.05
H22	Mouse liver cancer	9.03 \pm 2.56	9.98 \pm 2.35	4.03 \pm 1.12	3.65 \pm 0.86	3.11 \pm 0.33	2.02 \pm 0.25

Notes:

1. IC₅₀ is the half maximal inhibitory concentration.
2. Calculation of IC₅₀ values is based on the concentration of arsenic.
3. Values are mean \pm SD of three independent experiments.

Table S2. Quantitative analysis of the flow cytometry results of Figure 3e.

	Robust CV (FITC-A)	Geometric Mean (FITC-A)	Mean (FITC- A)
Control	221	247	271
MnAs@SiO ₂ pH 7.4	595	950	4304
MnAs@SiO ₂ -pHLIP pH 7.4	634	959	3314
MnAs@SiO ₂ pH 6.0	655	669	2190
MnAs@SiO ₂ -pHLIP pH 6.0	123	12675	20515