

Supplementary information

The effects of drying technique and surface pre-treatment on the cytotoxicity and dissolution rate of luminescent porous silicon quantum dots in model fluids and living cells

Maksim B. Gongalsky,^{a†} Uliana A. Tsurikova,^{a†} Catherine J. Storey,^b Y.V. Evstratova,^c Andrew A. Kudryavtsev,^{a,c} Leigh T. Canham ^{*b} and Liubov A. Osminkina ^{*a,d}

^{a.} Department of Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory 1, 119991 Moscow, Russian Federation.

^{b.} Nanoscale Physics, Chemistry, and Engineering Research Laboratory, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, U.K.

^{c.} Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Biophysics, Russian Academy of Science, 142290 Pushchino, Moscow Region, Russian Federation.

^{d.} Institute for Biological Instrumentation of Russian Academy of Sciences, 142290 Pushchino, Moscow Region, Russian Federation.

† Equally contributed authors.

Corresponding Authors:

*Email: l.t.canham@bham.ac.uk (L.T.C.).

*Email: osminkina@physics.msu.ru (L.A.O.).

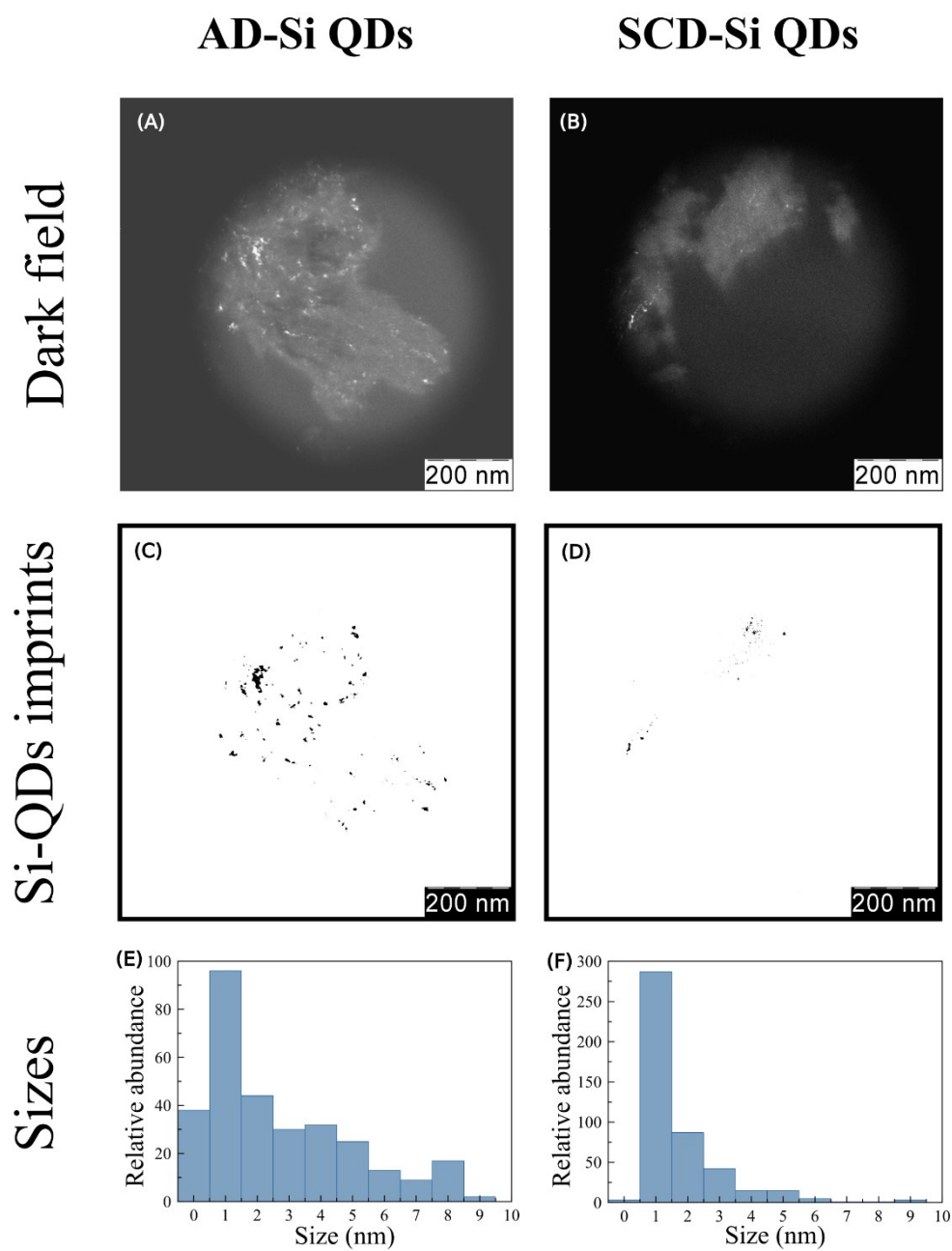


Fig. S1 Enhanced contrast dark-field TEM image of (A) AD-Si QDs and (B) SCD-Si QDs, used for calculation of the silicon nanocrystal distribution. (C), (D) the corresponding contours of the white spots are presented, used to calculate the size distribution. Size distribution of (E) AD-Si QDs and (F) SCD-Si QDs obtained from the dark-field TEM image.

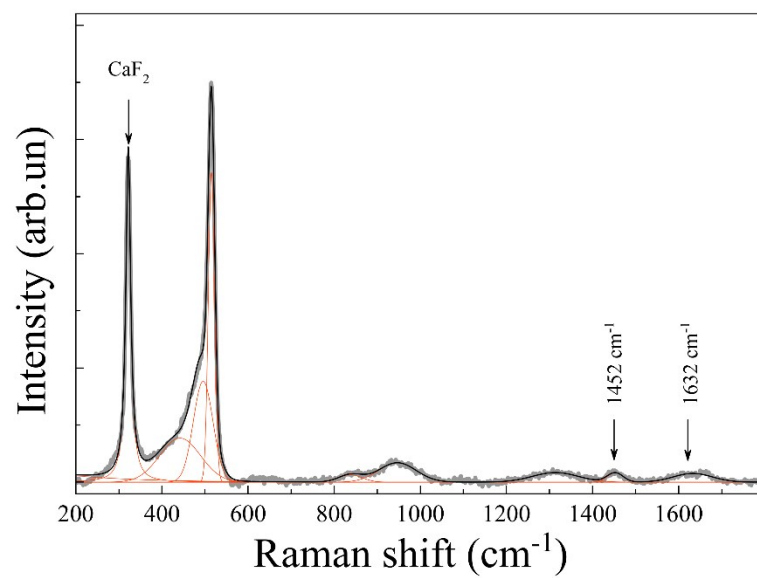


Fig. S2 Raman spectrum of 3T3 NIH cell incubated with AD-Si QDs for 9 hours.