

Supplementary Information

Active targeting co-delivery of therapeutic *Sur* siRNA and antineoplastic drug via epidermal growth factor receptor mediated magnetic nanoparticles for synergistic programmed cell death in glioblastoma stem cells

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This supporting information provides all of the additional information as noted in the manuscript and more detailed discussion of the current study.

Synthesis of γ -Fe₂O₃ magnetic nanoparticles

γ -Fe₂O₃ magnetic nanoparticles used in this study were synthesized from magnetite (Fe₃O₄) according to methods proposed elsewhere[1,2]. First, 4.5 mL FeCl₃ (2 M dissolved in 2 M HCl) was added to 15.5 mL DI water, and then 3 mL Na₂SO₃ (1 M) was added dropwise into the mixture within 1 min with stirring. When the color of the solution changed from red to light yellow, it was added to 120 mL of NH₄OH solution (0.85 M) with vigorous stirring. A black precipitate quickly formed and was allowed to crystallize completely for another 40 min. After washed with deoxygenated water, the black precipitate was diluted to 252 mL (with a mass concentration of 3 mg/mL) and was adjusted to pH 3.0 with HCl (0.1 M). The suspension was then heated to 90 °C in 5 min, and was stirred under aeration (with air) for 90 min at 110 °C. The color of the suspension slowly changed from black to reddish-brown. After washing with DI water by magnetic decantation, the reddish-brown precipitate was dried to a powder of γ -Fe₂O₃.

The PEI content coupled with the MNNS analysis The amount of PEI coupled with the MNNS was measured with the ninhydrin chromogenic method as previously described [3]. The standard curve was first established, and the absorbance at 570 nm was determined by ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer (NanoDrop 2000, themro) and PEI content was calculated three times after adding 0.1% indene 1 mL of indene in 95 °C water bath for 5 min.

Stability and magnetic response analysis of eMNNS

The dispersion stability and magnetic response to an external magnetic field of the fabricated eMNNS was evaluated with transmittance in RPMI-1640 medium, PBS solution (pH7.4), and DI water at different time points using ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer (NanoDrop 2000, themro).

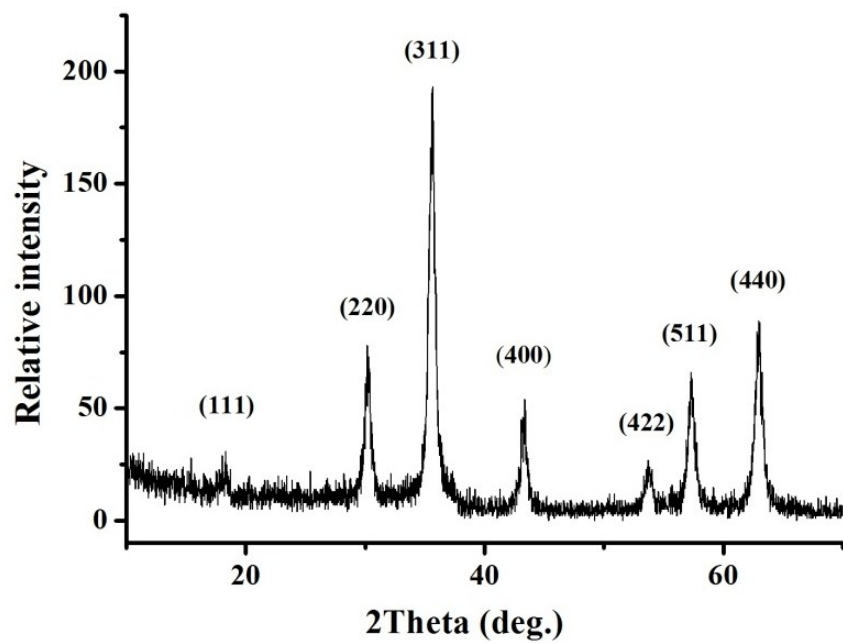


Figure S1. XRD pattern of SPIO NPs.

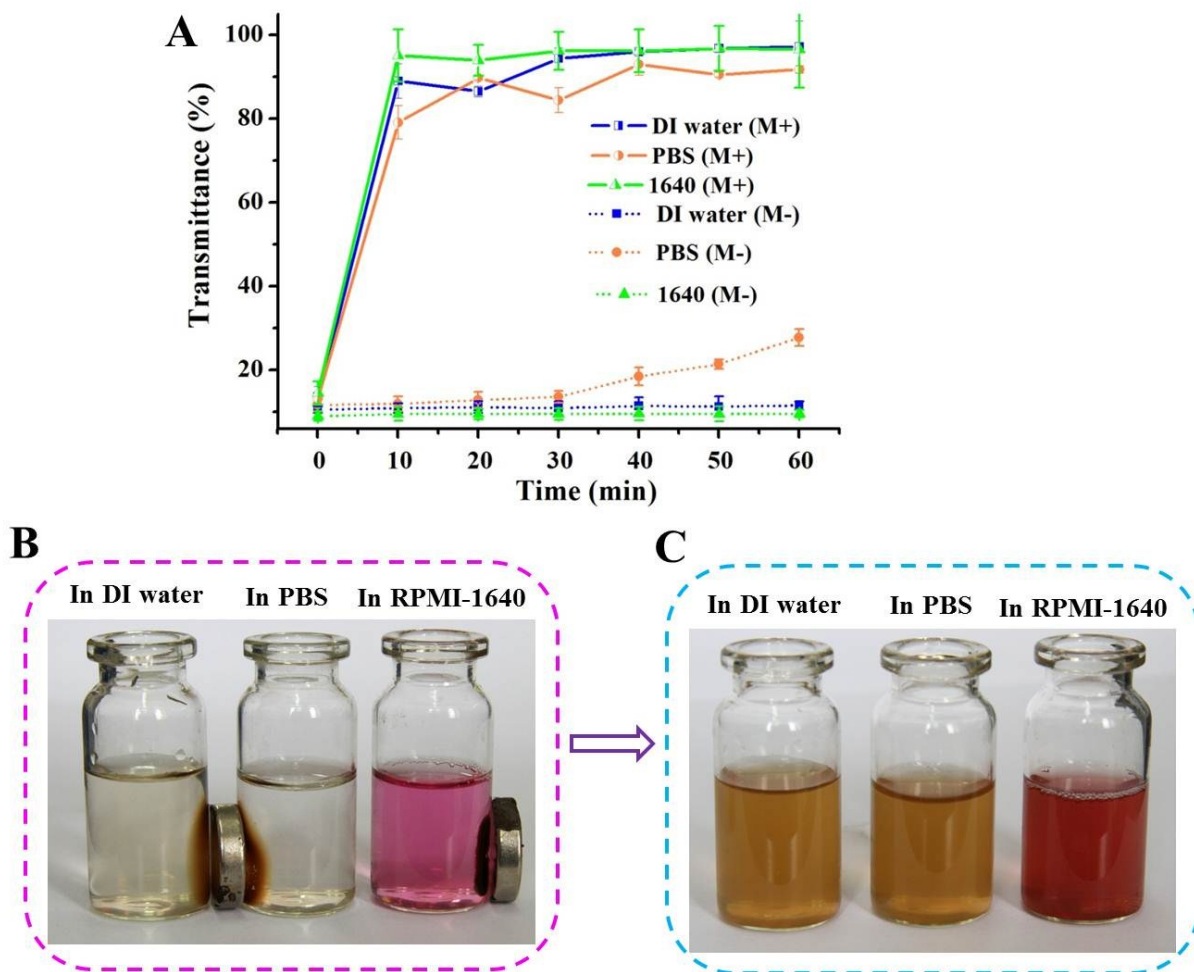


Figure S2. (A) The stability and magnetic responsiveness of eMNNS to an external magnetic field in different media, including DI water, PBS (pH 7.4), and RPMI-1640 culture medium. Magnetic field (M+), without applied magnetic field (M-). Optical photos of the magnetic-responsive aggregation and redispersion of the prepared eMNNS in an aqueous suspension by adding and removing an external magnetic field (B&C).

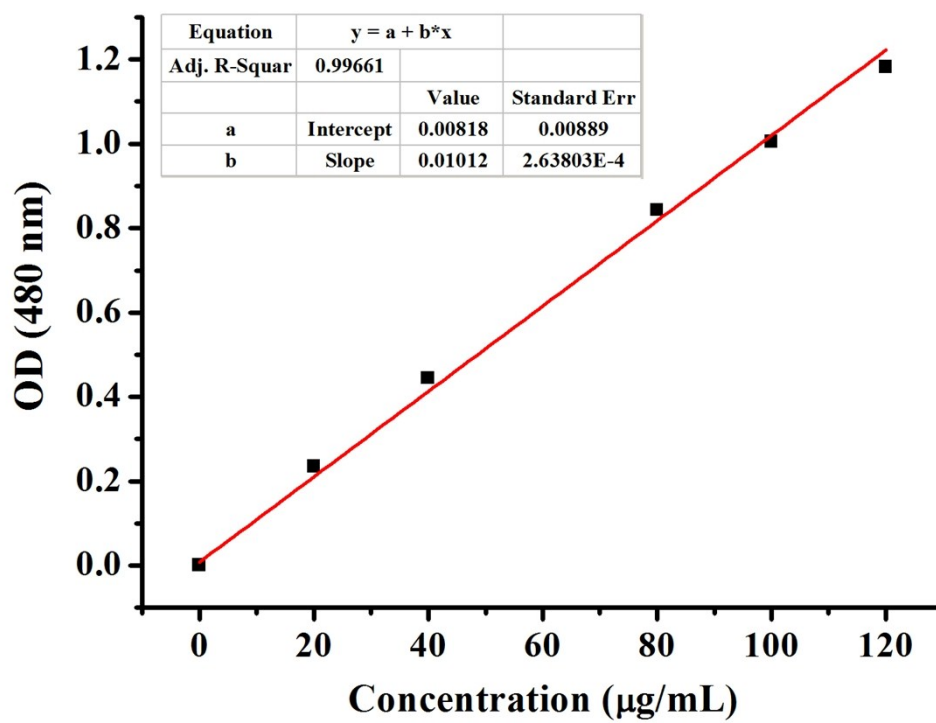


Figure S3. The calibration curve of DOX content.

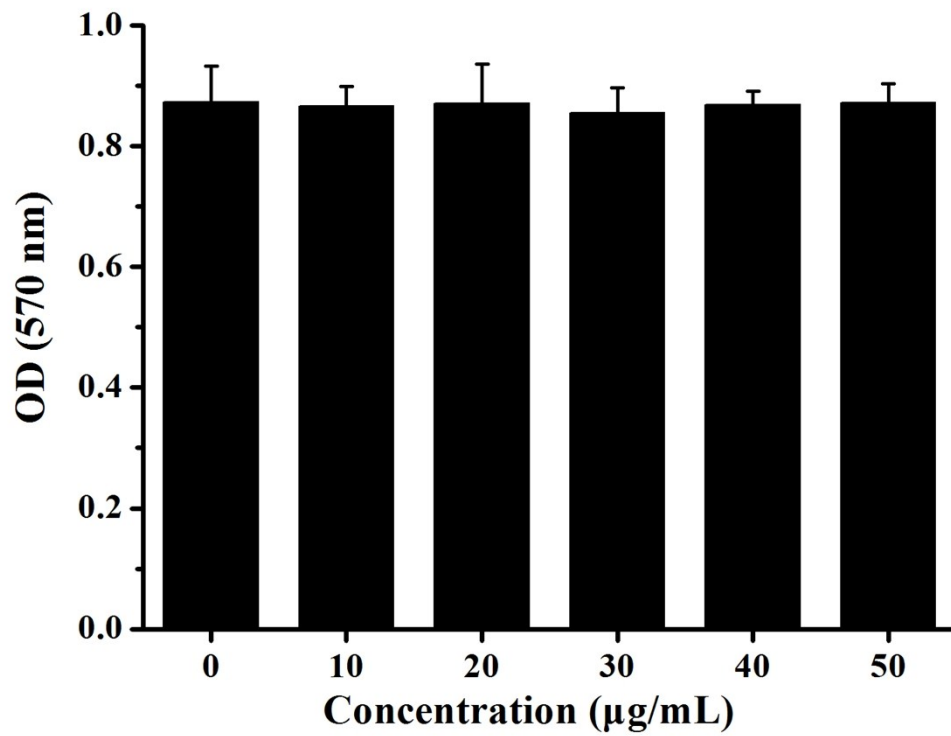


Figure S4. The growth of GSCs after treatment with different concentration eMNNS from 0 to 50 µg/mL, and were measured by MTT assay after incubation for 24 h.

References

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