Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

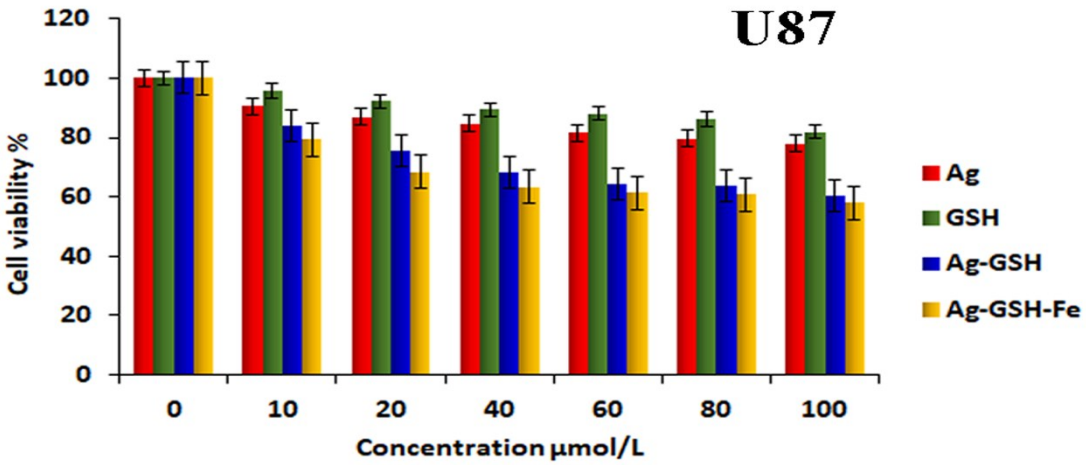
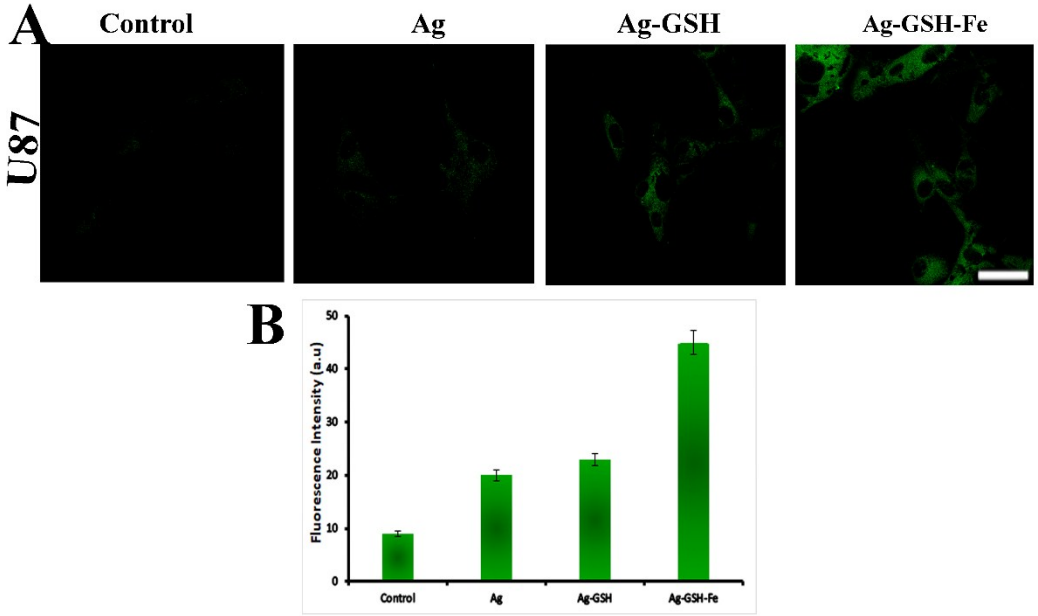


Fig. S 1 MTT assay for in vitro cytotoxicity U87 cancer cells, after 24 hours of incubation survival rates of different concentrations of complex Ag, GSH, $[Ag(GSH)]^+$ and $[FeCl_2\text{-}Ag(GSH)]^+$ (0 = Control).

Fig. S 2: FL



imaging of U87 cancer cells. (A) is the confocal micrograph of U87 treated cells for 24 h, control with PBS, 20 µmol/L $AgNO_3$, 20µmol/L GSH, and 15mmol/L $FeCl_2$ with a 579 nm fluorescence excitation wavelength, whereas, (B) is relevant FL intensity.

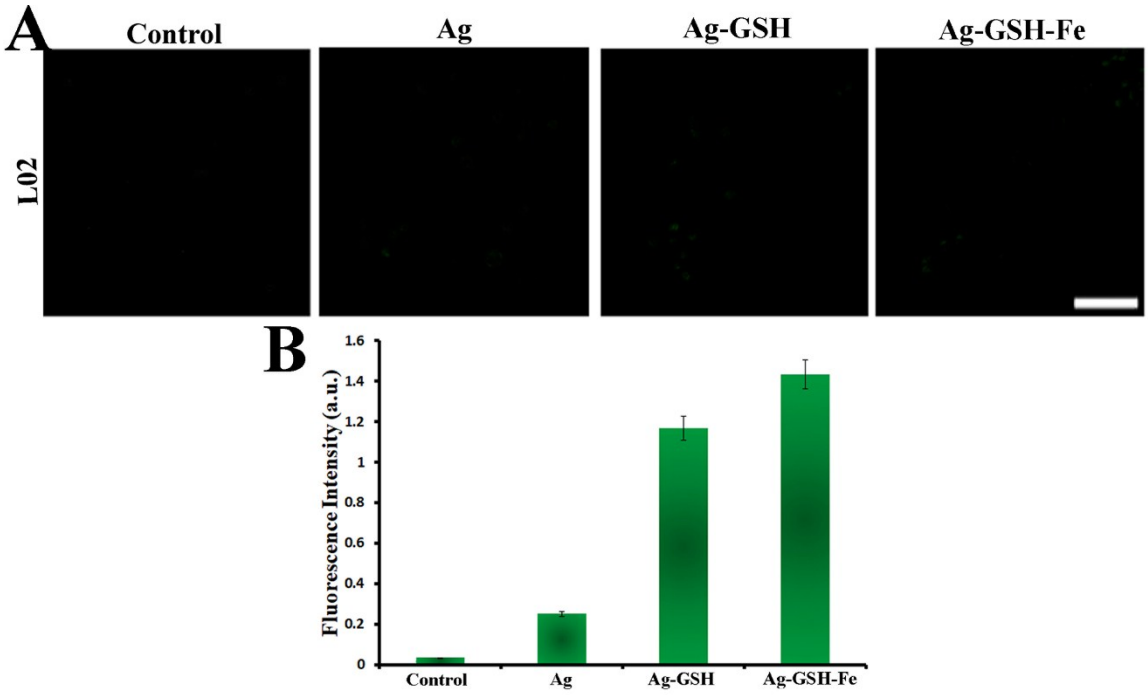


Fig. S 3 FL imaging of L02 (human embryonic liver cells). (A) treated for 24 h, control with PBS, 20 µmol/L $AgNO_3$, 20µmol/L GSH, and 15mmol/L $FeCl_2$ with a 579 nm fluorescence excitation wavelength, (Scale bar = 25 µm). (B) FL intensity of cells after treatment with Ag-GSH and Fe ions solution separately or in a combination.

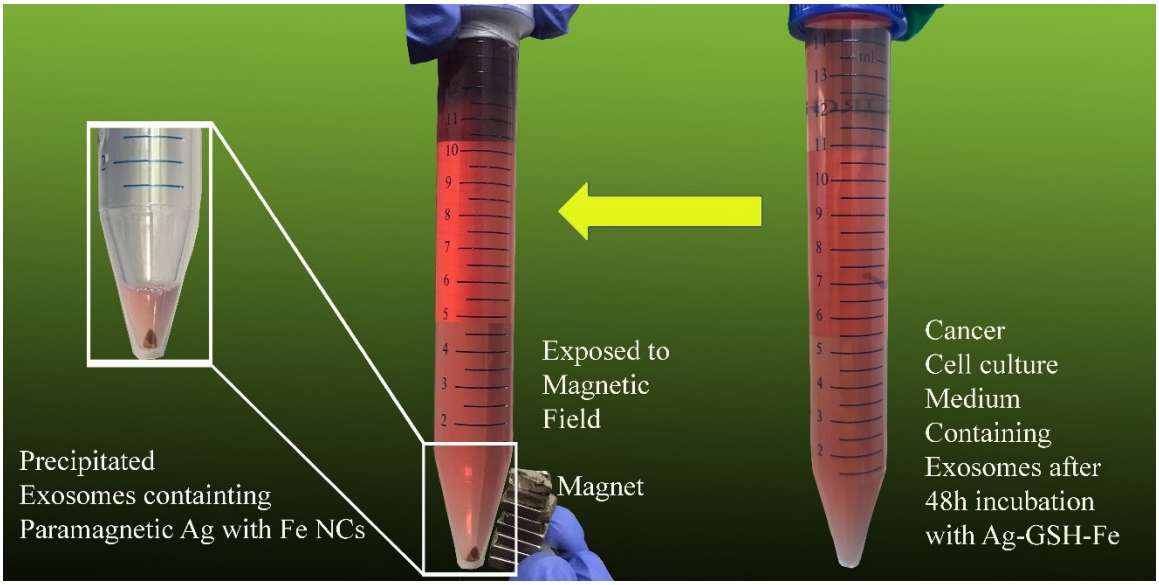


Fig. S. Scheme 1 Representation of the paramagnetic behavior of biosynthesized nanoclusters of Fe_3O_4 after treatment with Ag-GSH-Fe ions.

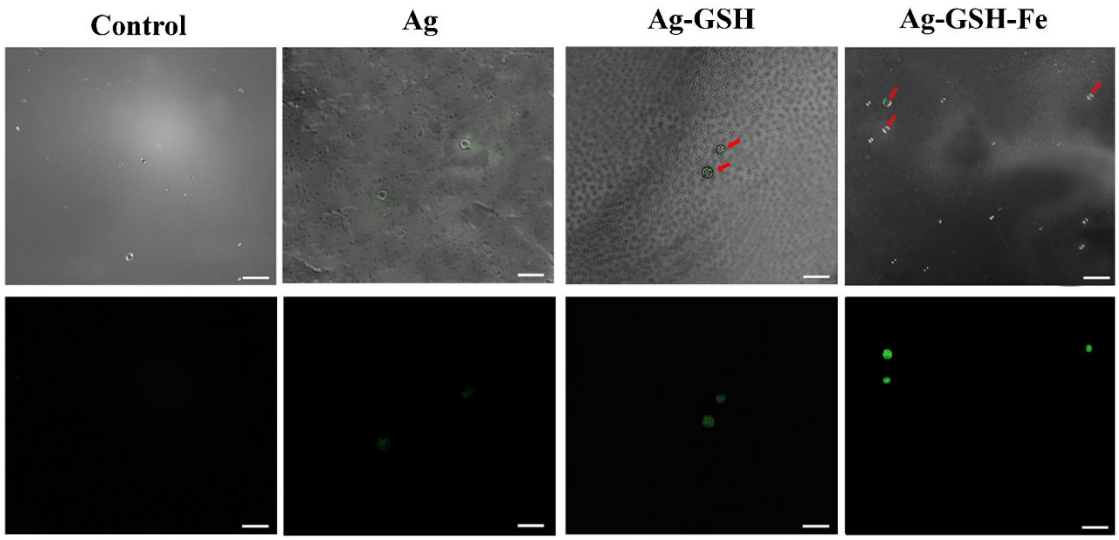


Fig. S 4 Fluorescence imaging of exosomes under a confocal microscope, Confocal FL images of exosomes isolated from HepG2 cancer cells after treated with Ag-GSH and Fe ions solution for 48 h. (Oil emersion Lens, i.e., 100×).

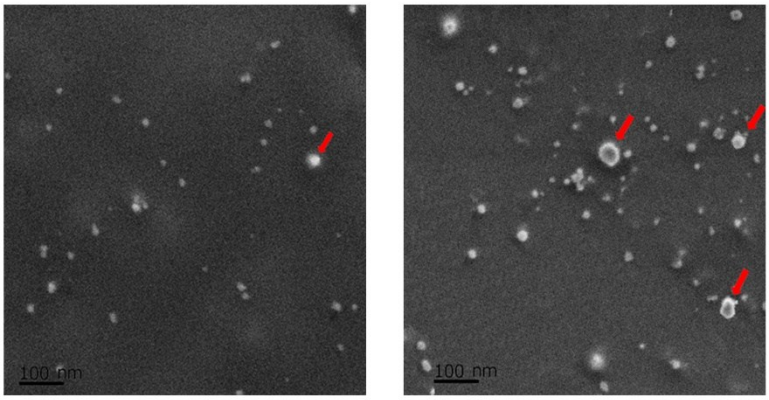


Fig. S 5 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) of isolated exosomes from HepG2 cancer cells (A) without any treatment. (B) loaded NCs Ag-GSH and Fe ions solution.

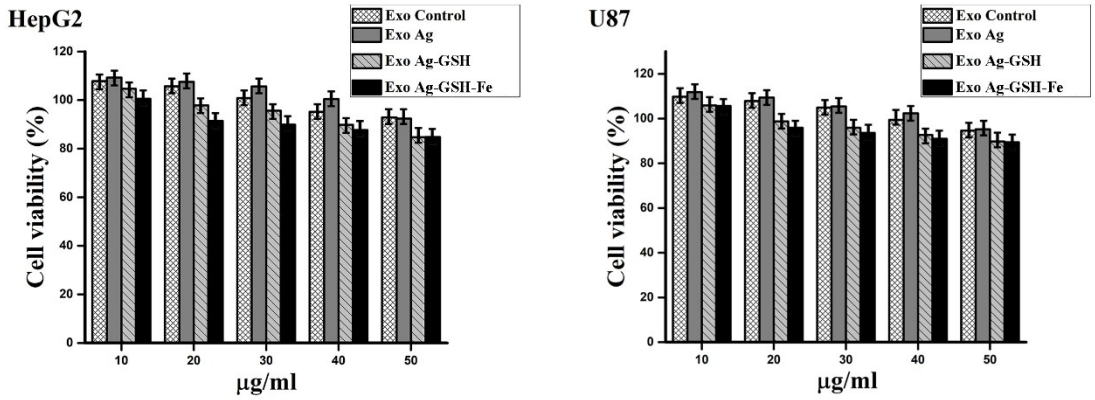


Fig. S 6 Cellular uptake and cell viability of exosomes released from HepG2 cancer cells into HepG2 and U87 cancer cells, with different concentration for 24 h.