Supplementary information

CT/NIRF dual-modal imaging tracking and therapeutic efficacy of transplanted mesenchymal stem cells labeled with Au nanoparticles in silica-induced pulmonary fibrosis

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Table of contents

Supplementary Table S1	2
Supplementary Figure S1	3-4
Supplementary Figure S2	5
Supplementary Figure S3	6
Supplementary Figure S4	7
Supplementary Figure S5	8
Supplementary Figure S6	9-10
Supplementary Figure S7	11-12
Supplementary Movie S1	13
Supplementary Movie S2	14

qRT-PCR primers

Gene	Forward (5′-3′)	Reverse (5′-3′)
GAPDH (mouse)	TGTGTCCGTCGTGGATCTGA	CCTGCTTCACCACCTTCTTGA
TNF-α (mouse)	CAGGCGGTGCCTATGTCTC	CGATCACCCCGAAGTTCAGTAG
IL-6 (mouse)	CTGCAAGAGACTTCCATCCAG	AGTGGTATAGACAGGTCTGTTGG
CXCL2 (mouse)	GCGCCCAGACAGAAGTCATAG	GGCAAACTTTTTGACCGCC

Supplementary Figure S1

Α.



Β.

Control

AA@ICG@PLL

AA@ICG



C.





Figure S1. Characterization of AA@ICG@PLL NPs

A. Fluorescence spectra of free ICG and AA@ICG@PLL. B. Bright-field images of blank MSCs and MSCs incubated with AA@ICG or AA@ICG@PLL. Scale bar=20 μm. C. Hydrodynamic size change of AA@ICG@PLL in one week. D. Measurement of the absorption spectra of free ICG and AA@ICG@PLL in one week.

Α.



Β.





A. *In vitro* fluorescence images of AA@ICG@PLL NPs with different Au concentrations. **B.** The total radiant efficiency of AA@ICG@PLL NPs with different Au concentrations is shown in the bar chart.

Supplementary Figure S3



В.

Α.



Figure S3. The evaluation of AA@ICG@PLL labeling efficiency.

A. Semiquantification of the AA@ICG@PLL-labeled area of MSCs with different Au concentrations. **B.** Flow cytometry analysis of BMSCs incubated with Au@ICG@PLL (200 µg mL⁻¹ Au) for 24 h. The cells without Au@ICG@PLL labeling were examined as a control.

Supplementary Figure S4.

Α.



Β.





Figure S4. In vitro imaging ability of AA@ICG@PLL labeled BMSCs.

A. Calculated HU values of labeled BMSCs with various Au concentrations are shown in the bar chart. **B.** The total radiant efficiency of labeled BMSCs with various Au concentrations is shown in the bar chart.

Supplementary Figure S5.



Figure S5. Plasma hydroxyproline content (pg/mL) of mice in each group on d28: control, SiO₂+NS, SiO₂+BMSC, and SiO₂+labeled BMSC groups. ***p < 0.001 compared with the control group. ###p < 0.001, ##p < 0.01 compared with the SiO₂+NS group.

Supplementary Figure S6.



Control

SiO₂+NS



SiO₂+BMSC

Β.

Α.



Figure S6. Lung histopathology on the 28th day after silica exposure in the control, SiO₂+NS, and SiO₂+BMSC groups. A. H&E staining of lung tissue, arrows indicate the aggregation of inflammatory cells. Scale bar = 20 μm. **B.** Immunohistochemistry of the macrophage marker F4/80 in lung tissues

from different groups. The images are representative of several sections in each group (n = 6). Scale bar=50 μ m.

Supplementary Figure S7



Figure S7. The effect of SiO_2 on the expression of the macrophage activation markers NOS2, ARG1, and SOCS3 in THP-1-derived macrophages.

A. Representative Western blots showing the effects of SiO₂ (50 µg/cm²) on the expression of the M1 marker NOS2, the M2a marker ARG1, and the M2c marker SOCS3 in THP-1-derived macrophages. B. Densitometric analyses of Western blots from 3 separate experiments suggested that SiO₂ induced NOS2, ARG1, and SOCS3 expression in a time-dependent manner (n = 3); *p < 0.05, #p < 0.05 compared with the 0 h group.

Supplementary Movie S1

Movie S1. BMSCs took up AA@ICG@PLL NPs. Live-cell imaging demonstrated that AA@ICG@PLL NPs were loaded into the BMSC cytoplasm with prolonged incubation.

Supplementary Movie S2

Movie S2. Live-cell imaging revealed the migration and division of AA@ICG@PLL-labeled BMSCs over 24 h. Scale bar=20 μ m.