Supplementary Material

Targeted Graphene Oxide for Drug Delivery as a Therapeutic Nanoplatform against Parkinson's Disease

Sha Xiong^a, Jingshan Luo^a, Qun Wang^a, Zhongjun Li^b, Juntong Li^a, Qiao Liu^c, Liqian

Gao^d, Shuhuan Fang^a, Yunyong Li^e, Huafeng Pan^a, Hong Wang^a, Yongbin Zhang^a, Qi

Wang^a*, Xiaojia Chen^c*, Tongkai Chen^a*

^a Science and Technology Innovation Center, Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510405, China

^b Department of Neurosurgery, Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Neurosurgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Shenzhen University/Shenzhen Second People's Hospital,

Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518035, China

^c State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau, Macau 999078, China

^d School of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Shenzhen), Sun Yat-sen University, Shenzhen

518107, China

^e School of Materials and Energy, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou

510006, China



Fig. S1 (A-C) Particle size distribution of PEG-GO, GO-Pue and Lf-GO-Pue,

respectively.



Fig. S2 (A-C) TEM image of PEG-GO, GO-Pue and Lf-GO-Pue, respectively.



Fig. S3 (A-C) SEM image of PEG-GO, GO-Pue and Lf-GO-Pue, respectively.



Fig. S4 (A) STEM image of PEG-GO. (B-D) C, O and N element mapping from A, respectively. (E) STEM image of GO-Pue. (F-H) C, O and N element from E, respectively. (I) STEM image of Lf-GO-Pue. (J-L) C, O and N element from I, respectively.



Fig. S5 (A-C) EDS spectra of PEG-GO, GO-Pue and Lf-GO-Pue, respectively.



Fig. S6 Zeta potential values of PEG, Pue and Lf.



Fig. S7 FTIR spectra of PEG, Pue and Lf.



Fig. S8 The stability of GO-Pue and Lf-GO-Pue in different media at different time points. (A) 0 h, (B) 24 h.



Fig. S9 Hemolysis assay in two different *in vivo* tests. (A) *In vivo* targeted test. (B) *In vivo* anti-PD pharmacodynamics evaluation.