## Supplementary information

## **Cytosolic delivery of gadolinium via photoporation** enables improved *in vivo* magnetic resonance imaging of cancer cells

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**Figure S1.** (a-c) Scanning electron microscopy images of PDDAC coated AuNPs. The images were analyzed via the ImageJ software. (panel a: scale bar = 500 nm, panel b-c: scale bar 100 nm). (d) Corresponding histogram showing the size distribution of PDDAC-coated AuNPs.



**Figure S2.** (a-b) In vitro scratch assay to verify the migratory capacity of (a) untreated control SK-OV-3 IP1 cells compared to (b) SK-OV-3 IP1 cells photoporated with 100 mM gadobutrol (scale bar =  $50 \ \mu m$ ). The images were analyzed via the ImageJ software.



**Figure S3.** *In vitro*  $T_1$ -weighted image showing the detection limit of gadobutrol-labeled SK-OV-3 IP1 cells as measured via MRI. False-colored  $T_1$ -weighted images of a decreasing amount of gadobutrol-labeled SK-OV-3 IP1 cells with the control in the upper left corner.

Au samples	Au concentration	SD
	(µg L⁻¹)	(µg L⁻¹)
Control 1 – C1	0.26	0.01
Control 2 – C2	0.38	0.02
Control 3 – C3	0.16	0.01
Average	0.27	0.11
Gold incubation – Au-1	10.48	0.04
Gold incubation – Au-2	10.80	0.08
Gold incubation – Au-3	11.16	0.08
Average	10.81	0.34
Gold photoporation – Au+L-1	9.79	0.04
Gold photoporation – Au+L-2	9.21	0.03
Gold photoporation – Au+L-3	8.92	0.05
Average	9.31	0.44

**Table S1.** Determination of the concentration of Au in SK-OV-3 IP1 cells as obtained via ICP-MS analysis. Thetotal volume of samples: 100  $\mu$ L, total amount of seeded cells: 20.000 cells.