A Versatile Nanoagent for Multimodal Imaging-Guided Photothermal Cancer Therapy and Anti-Inflammation

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Figure S1. Standard absorption curve of Celecoxib by UV-vis spectrophotometry.



Figure S2. The cumulative release curves of Celecoxib from T-lipos-CPAuNCs with/without laser irradiation (pH 6.5).



Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectra of Celecoxib pre-incubated at 25 $^{\circ}$ C (a) and 50 $^{\circ}$ C (b).



Figure S4. Flow cytometry analysed fluorescence intensity of 4T1 cells after treating with T-lipos-CPAuNCs and Lipos-CPAuNCs (DiD 5 μ M Ex: 644 nm, Em: 665 nm)



Figure S5. CLSM images of different cells (HUVEC and 4T1 cells) after incubating with DiD contained T-lipos-CPAuNCs (DiD: 5 μ M) for 6 h (the scale bar was 10 μ m).



Figure S6. Semi-quantitative analysis of COX-2 expression in drugs treated 4T1 cancer cells determined by Western blot assay (1. PBS+L; 2. T-Lipo-PAuNCs-L; 3. T-Lipo-CPAuNCs-L; 4. T-Lipo-PAuNCs+L; 5. T-Lipo-CPAuNCs+L; 6. Celecoxib).



Figure S7. Hemolytic activity of T-lipos-CPAuNCs on rat erythrocytes. T-lipos-CPAuNCs were incubated for 2 h with 2% erythrocytes in phosphate buffer solution, the suspensions were centrifuged, and the absorbance of supernatant (100 μ L) was measured at 450 nm.



Figure S8. a) Ex vivo DiD fluorescence images showing (1) T-lipos-CPAuNCs, (2) Lipos-CPAuNCs tissue bio-distribution of after 72 h injection; b) Semi-quantitative fluorescence intensity of tissue distributions.



Figure S9. Observation of tumor recurrence of mice after 16 days anti-tumor treatment. a) PBS-laser; b) PBS+laser; c) Cel; d) T-Lipos-CPAuNCs-Laser; e) Lipos-CPAuNCs+laser; f) T-lipos-PAuNCs+laser; g) T-Lipos-CPAuNCs+laser.



Figure S10. Biochemical index including: a) alanine aminotransferase (ALT), b) glutamyltranspeptidase (GGT), c) aspartateaminotransferase (AST), d) creatinine (CRE), e) total bilirubin (TBIL), f) blood urea nitrogen (UREA), of 4T1 tumor-bearing mice after treating for 15 days. (n=3).