Sialic acid-targeting multifunctionalized silicon quantum dots for synergistic photodynamic and photothermal cancer therapy

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Table S1. Zeta potential and loading efficiency of Ce6

Sample	Zeta potential (mV) [a]	Ce6 % [b]
SiQDs@PDA	-23.23	N.A.
SiQDs@Ce6	-25.67	7.9
SiQDs@Ce6/PBA	-25.94	7.9

[a] Determined by the Marvin Zeta potential analyzer; [b] Weight percentage of Ce6 in nanoparticles calculated from the calibration curve Y = 0.006388x + 0.05082, R^2=0.9992; N.A. means not applicable.

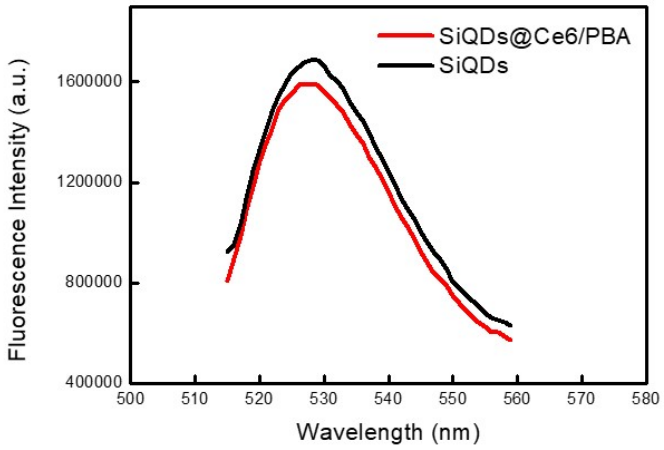

Figure S1. Fluorescence of SiQDs before and after surface functionalization with Ce6 and PBA

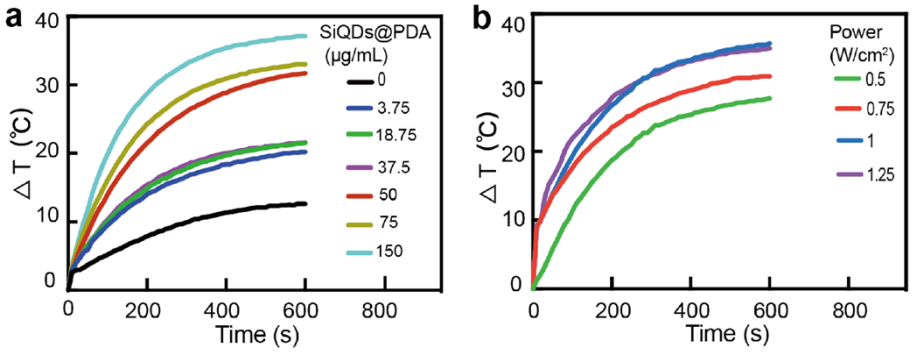

Figure S2. Photothermal evaluations of SiQDs@PDA. (a) Temperature increments (ΔT) of SiQDs@PDA as a function of illumination time under different nanoparticle concentrations; (b) ΔT changes of SiQDs@PDA with time under different power intensity of 808 nm laser

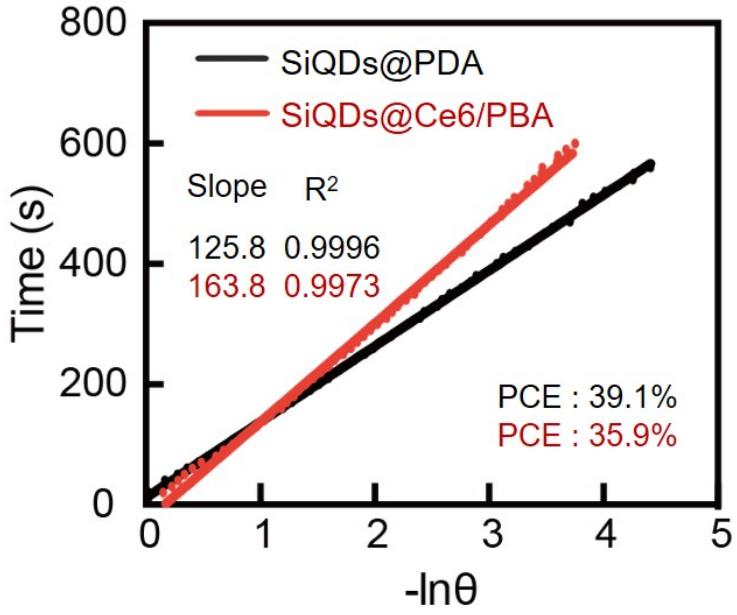

Figure S3. Photothermal conversion efficiency of SiQDs@PDA and SiQDs@PDA/PBA

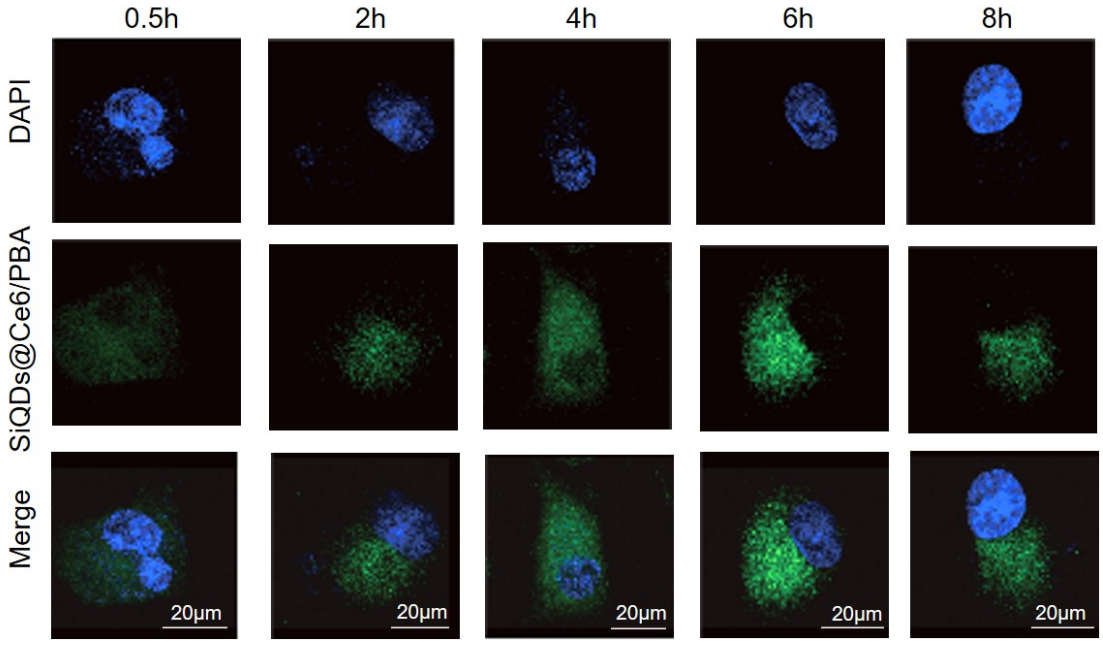

Figure S4. Confocal fluorescence images of SiQDs@PDA/PBA-treated cells at different time intervals.

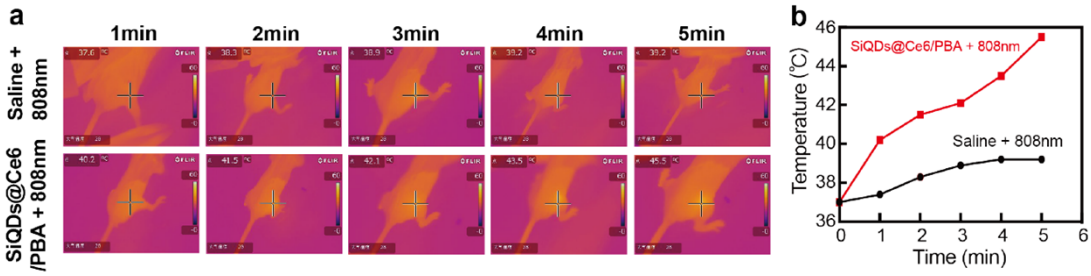

Figure S5. The temperature changes of tumor sites at different time points post-i.v.-injection with saline or SiQDs@PDA/PBA