

Supporting Information

Radiolabeled multi-layered coated gold nanoparticles, as potential biocompatible

PET/SPECT tracers

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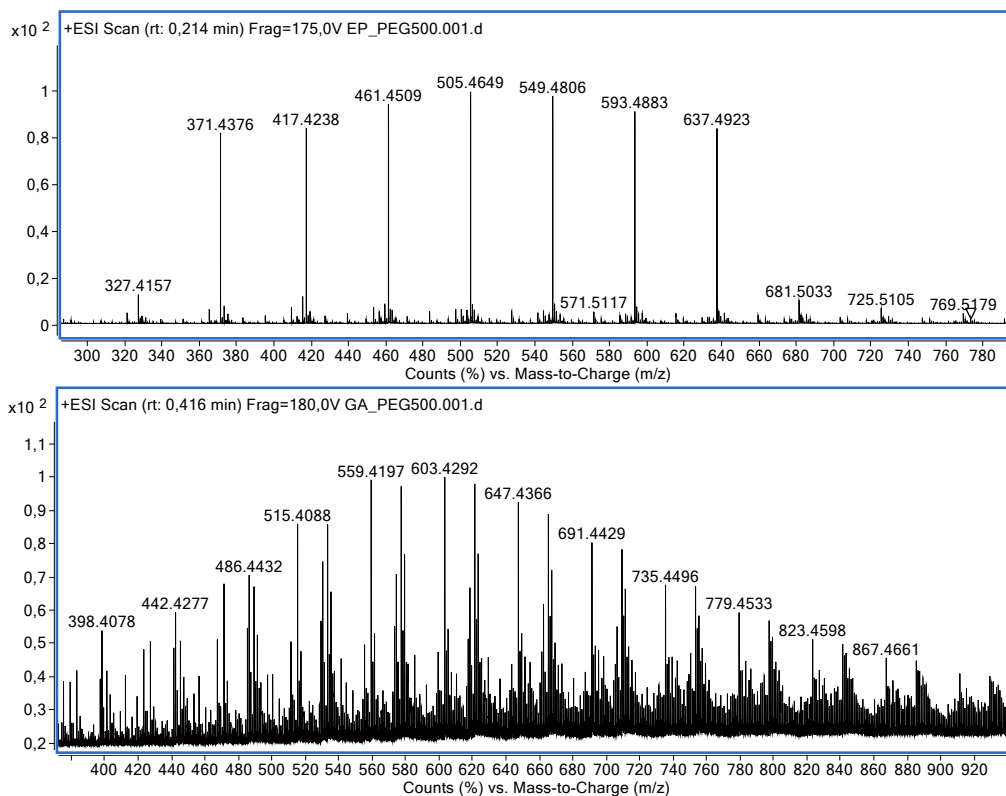


Figure S1. (+) ESI mass spectrum of PEG₅₀₀ diglycidyl ether (upper picture) and the target product GA-PEG₅₀₀-epoxy (bottom picture)

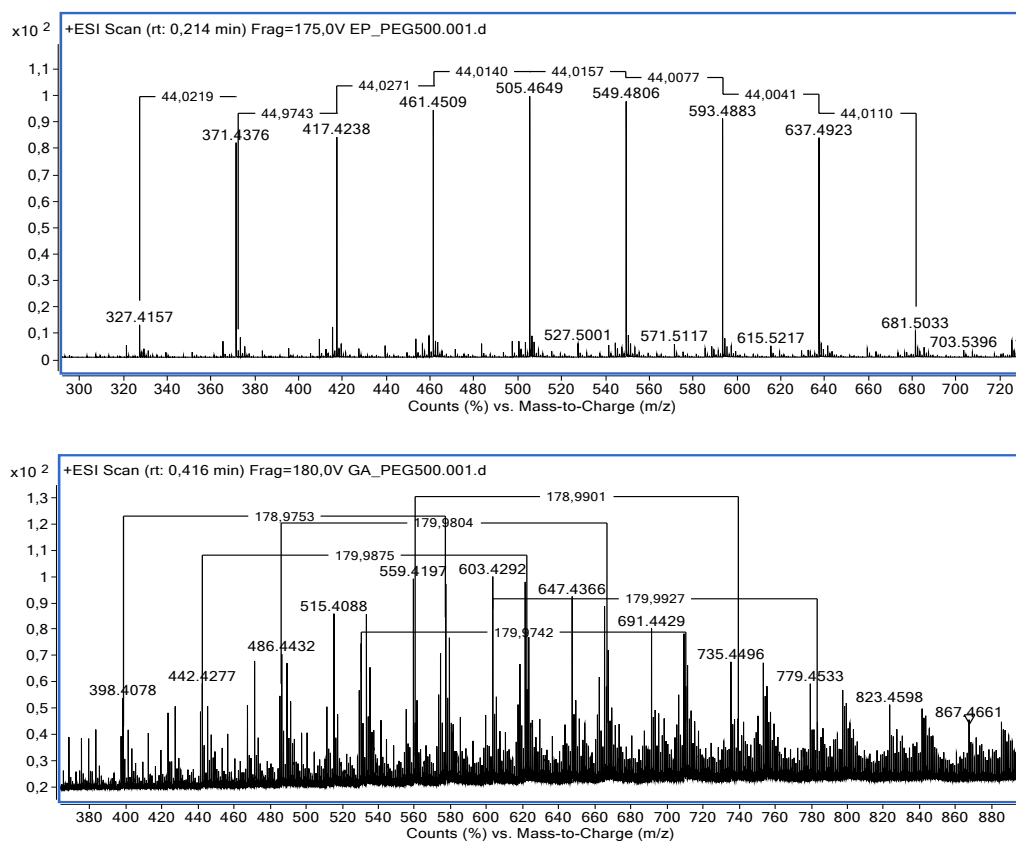


Figure S2. Detailed (+) ESI mass spectrum highlighting the series of peaks of the analyzed compounds PEG₅₀₀ diglycidyl ether (upper picture) and GA-PEG₅₀₀-epoxy (bottom picture)

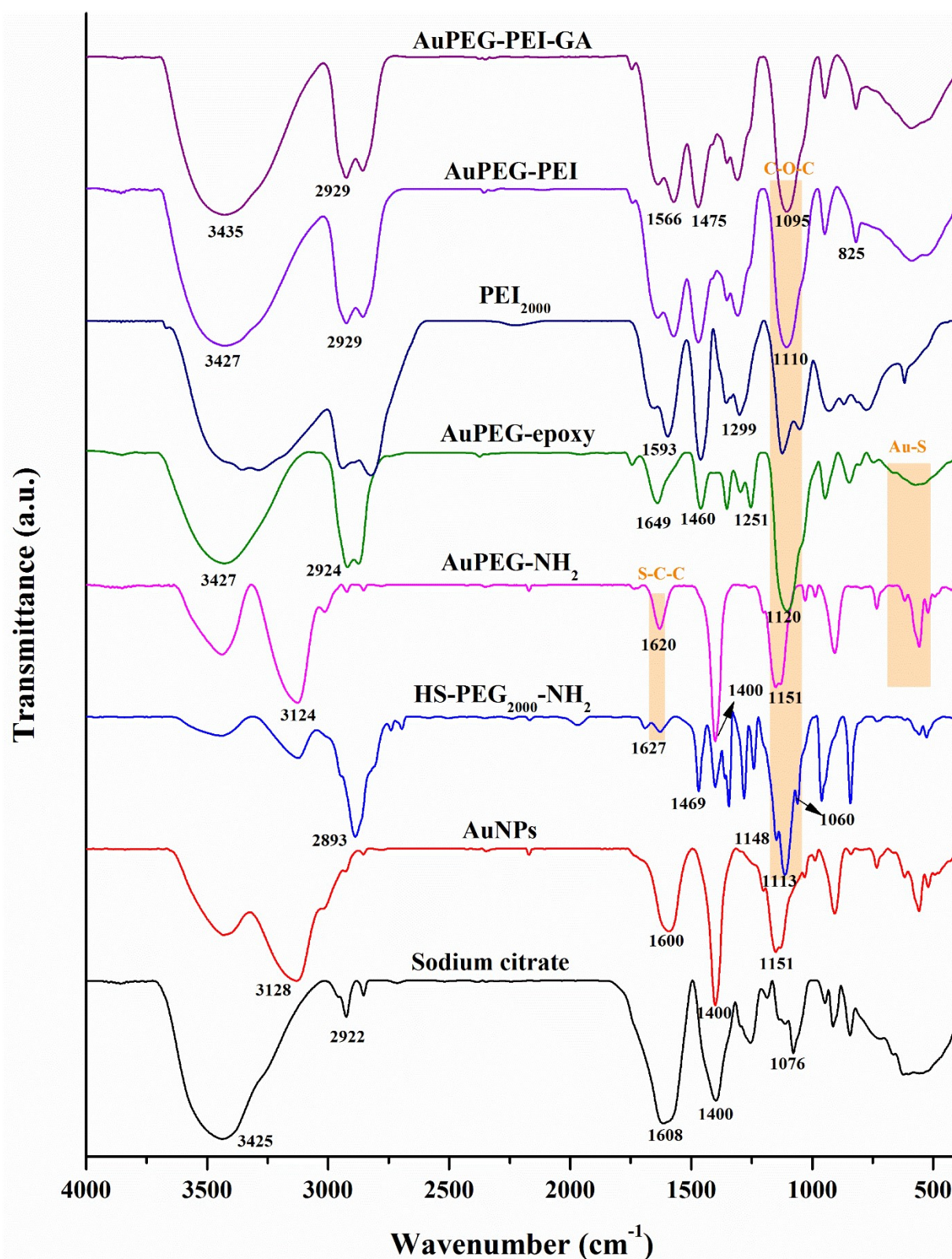


Figure S3. FTIR spectra of AuNPs, sodium citrate, HS-PEG-NH₂, AuPEG-NH₂, AuPEG-epoxy, AuPEG-PEI and AuPEG-PEI-GA

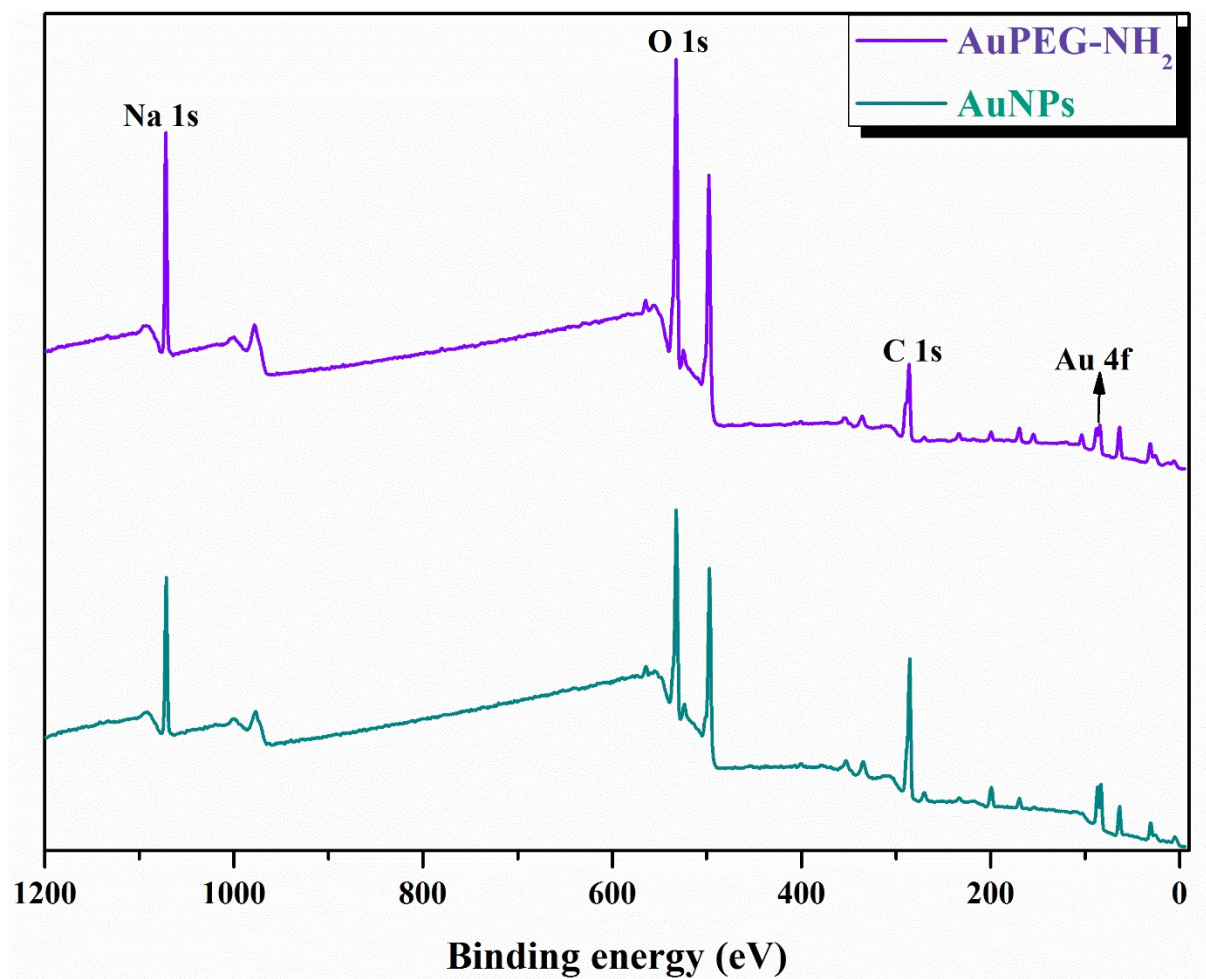


Figure S4. XPS wide scans of AuNPs and AuPEG-NH₂

Table S1. XPS elemental quantification

	AuNPs	AuPEG-NH ₂
Element	Atomic conc. [%]	Atomic conc. [%]
Au 4f	1,07	0,71
C 1s	55,69	38,01
O 1s	32,52	44,93
Na 1s	10,72	14,06
S 2p		1,96
N 1s		0,33

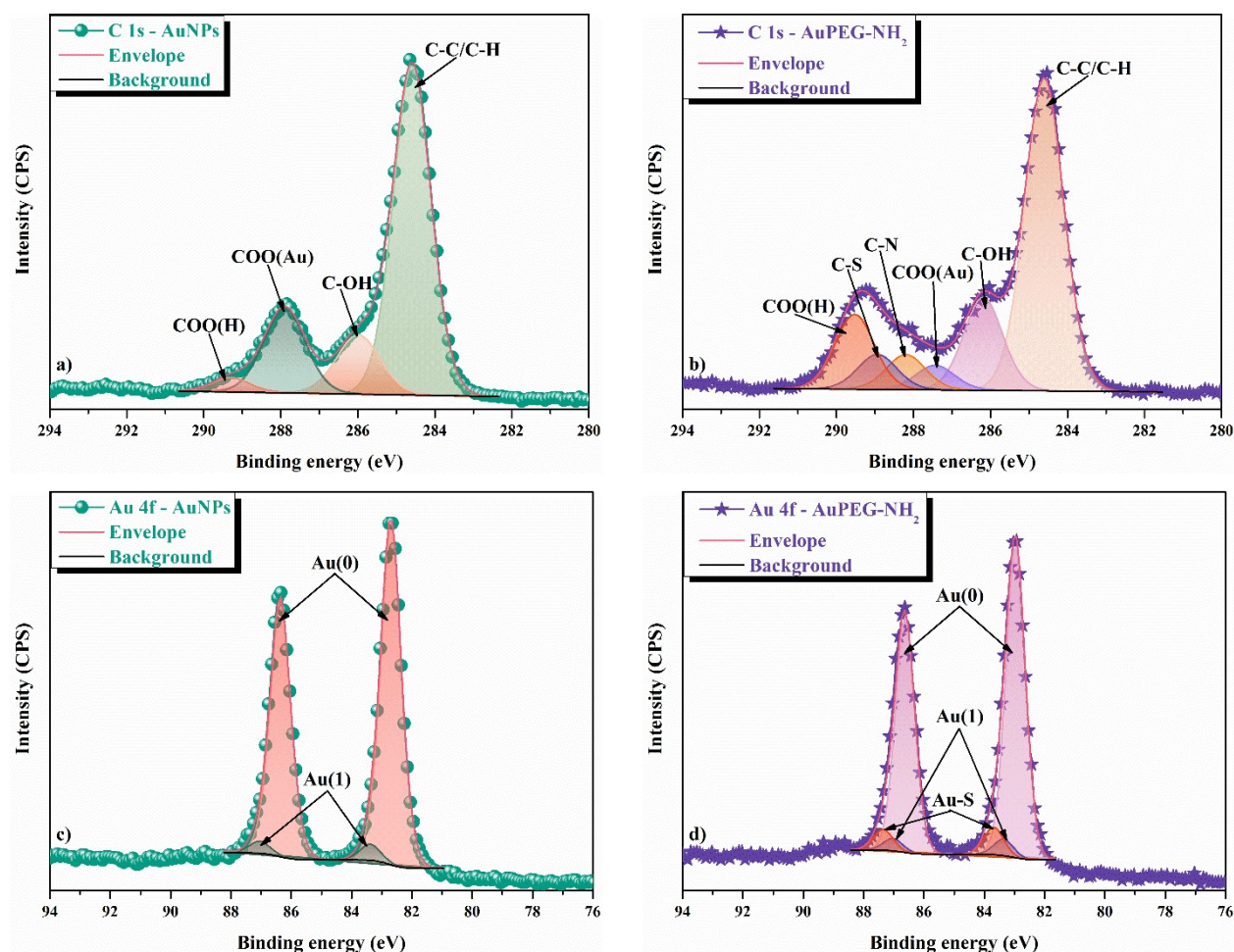


Figure S5. C 1s and Au 4f XPS high resolution spectra of AuNPs and AuPEG-NH₂

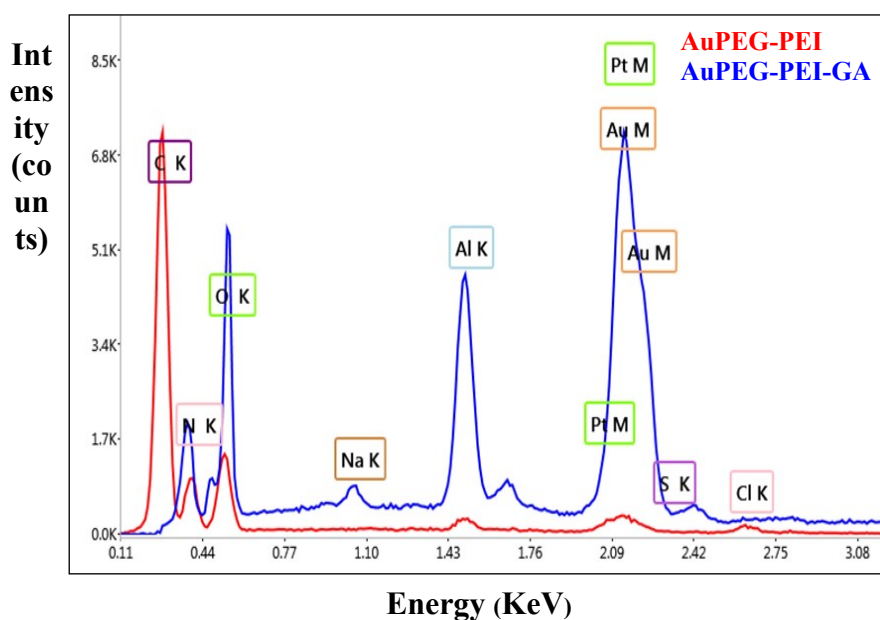


Figure S6. EDAX spectra of AuPEG-PEI and AuPEG-PEI-GA

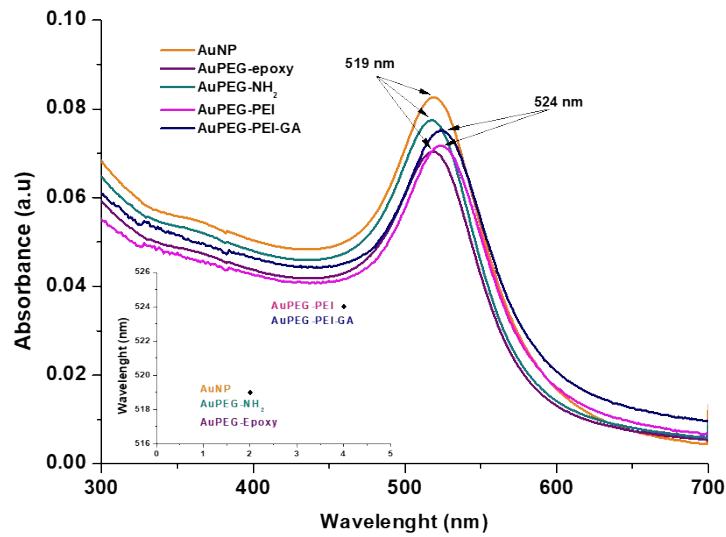


Figure S7. The ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy spectrum of AuNPs, AuPEG-NH₂, AuPEG-epoxy, AuPEG-PEI, and AuPEG-PEI-GA conjugates. The inserted figure represents the variation of wavelengths vs. the chemical structure of conjugates

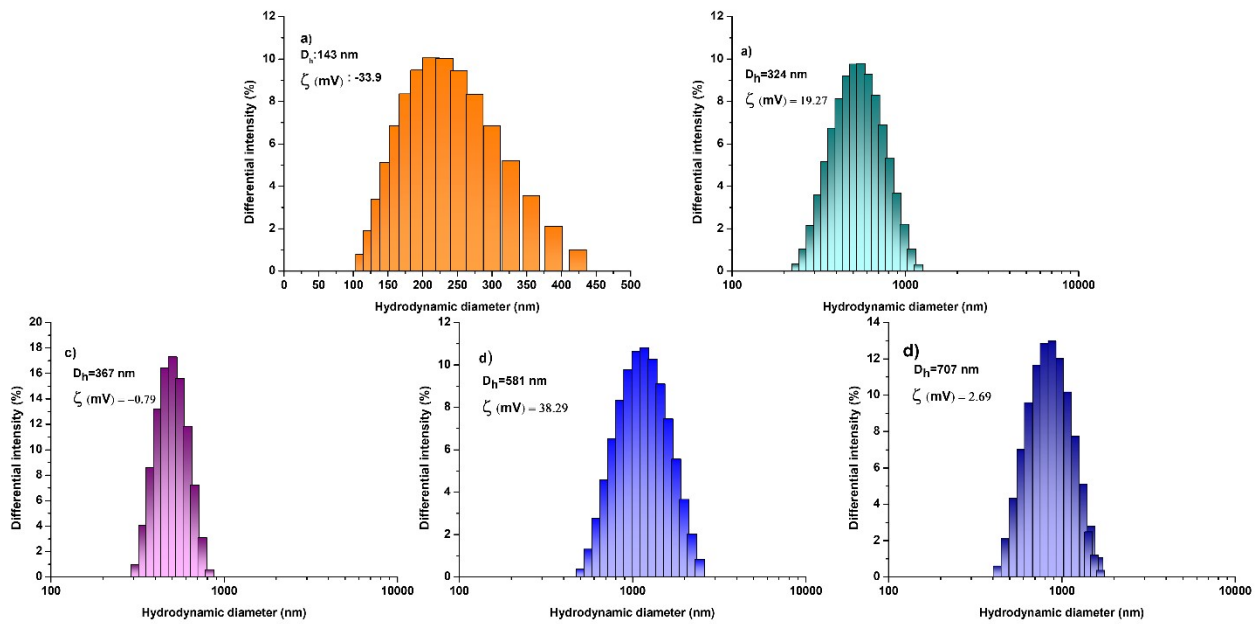


Figure S8. The hydrodynamic diameter (D_h) of AuNPs (a), AuPEG-NH₂ (b), AuPEG-epoxy (c), AuPEG-PEI (d), and AuPEG-PEI-GA (e). Each zeta potential value (ζ) is presented in the inserts

The estimated calculation of the number of gold atoms/gold nanosphere

$$V_{\text{sphere}} = \frac{\pi D^3}{6} = 904.32 \text{ nm}^3 \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$V_{\text{Au}} = \frac{\pi D_{\text{Au}}^3}{6} = 0.0125 \text{ nm}^3 \quad (\text{S2})$$

$$N = \frac{V_{\text{sphere}}}{V_{\text{Au}}} = 72345.6 \quad (\text{S3})$$

where: V_{sphere} is the average volume of AuNPs, covered with citrate; $D = 12$ nm is the average AuNP diameter measured by STEM; V_{Au} is the volume of the gold atom; and $D_{\text{Au}} = 0.288$ nm represents the diameter of the gold atom⁷.

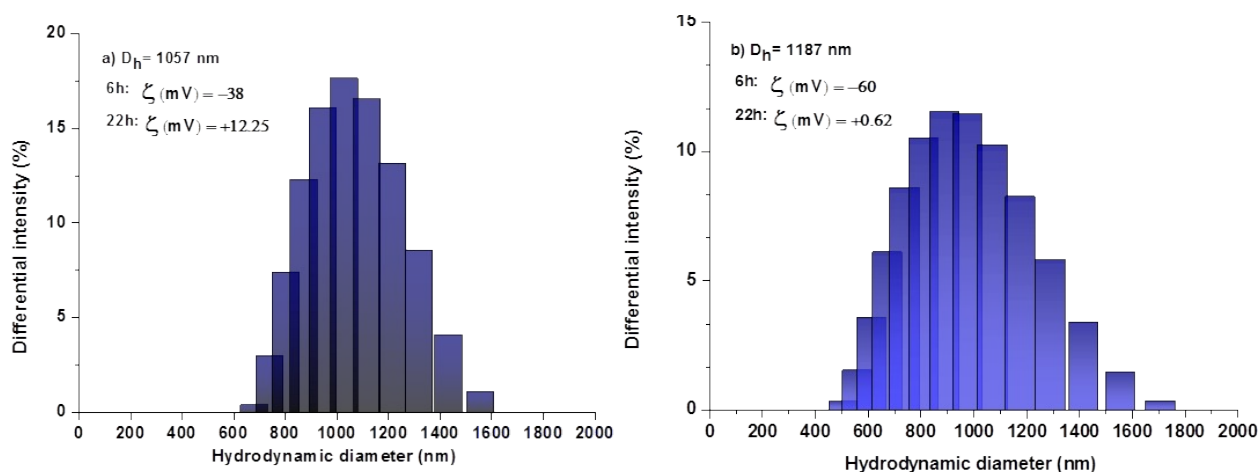


Figure S9. Size and zeta potential measurements of AuPEG-PEI (a) and AuPEG-PEI-GA; (b) after nanoparticle radiolabelling with $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, using a solution of 0.14 mg/mL SnCl_2 as a reducing agent

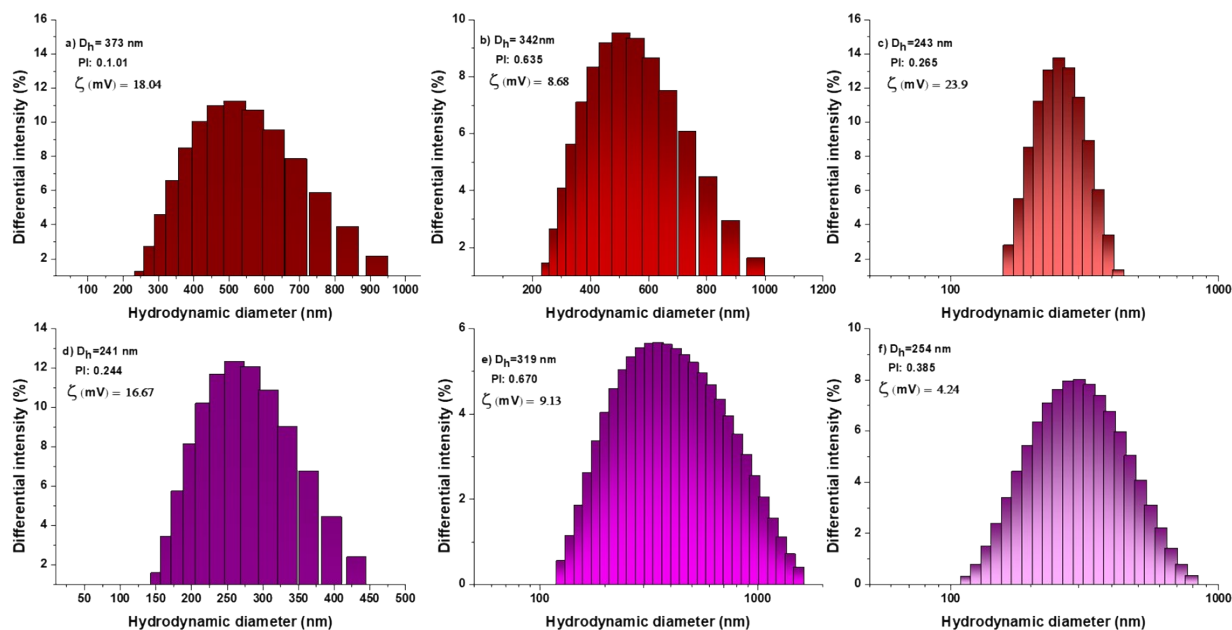


Figure S10. The hydrodynamic diameter (D_h) of radiolabelled compounds: AuPEG-PEI/ ^{68}Ga (upper line) and AuPEG-PEI-GA/ ^{68}Ga (bottom line); on each column - D_h at the selected N / Ga ratios: 50 / 1 (a,d); 100 / 1 (b, e) and 150 / 1 (e,f). The zeta potential values (ζ) are presented in the inserts

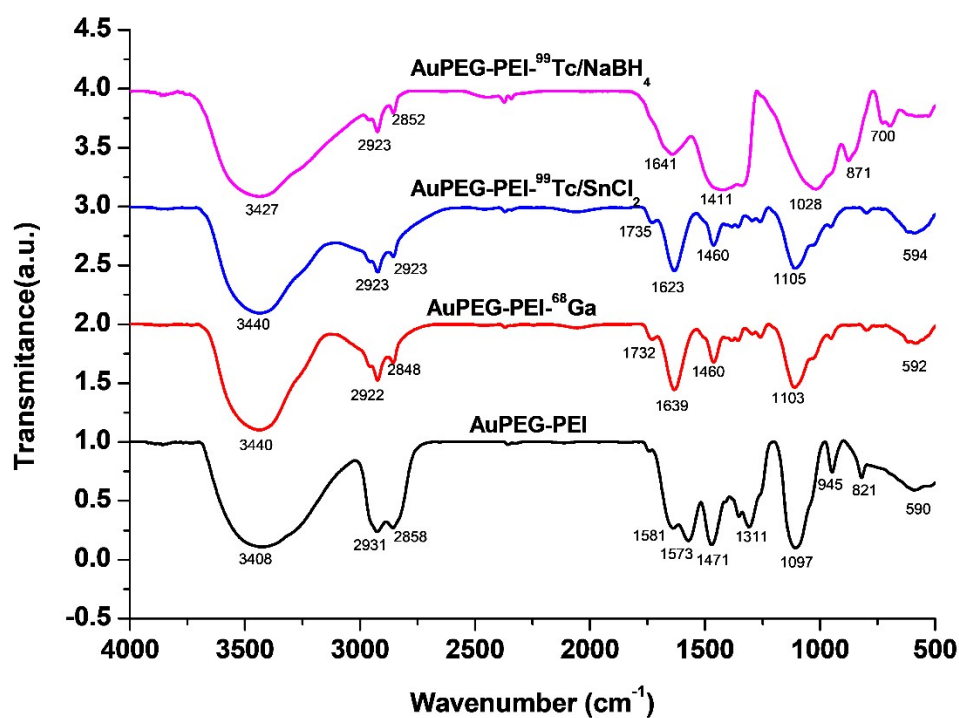


Figure S11. The FTIR spectra of radiolabelled AuPEG-PEI compound with technetium, with both of the reducing agents (SnCl_2 and NaBH_4), and gallium

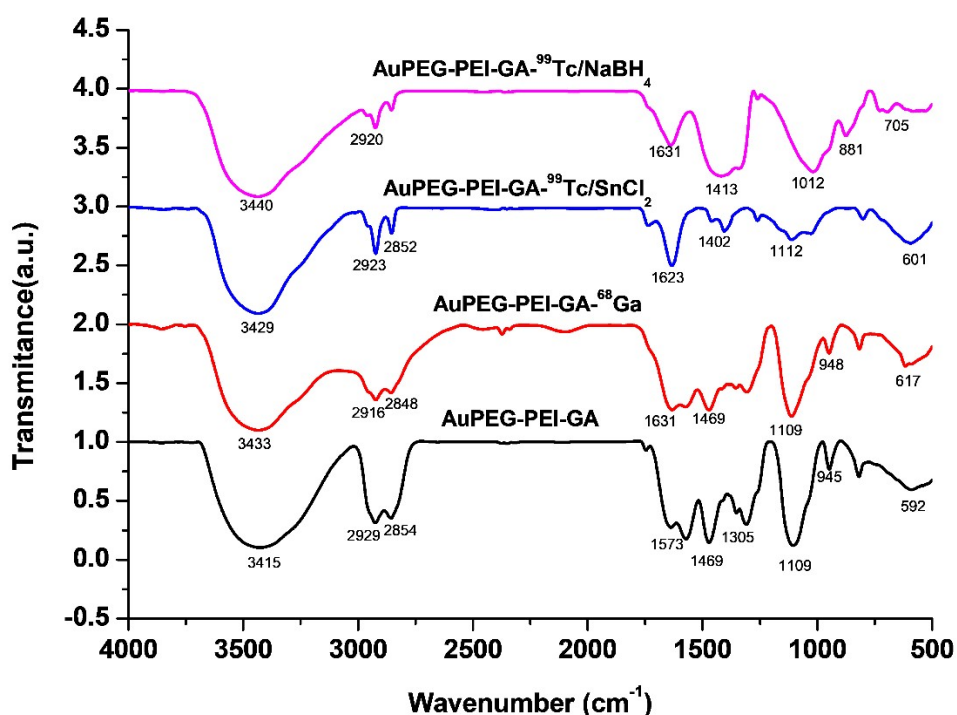


Figure S12. The FTIR spectra of radiolabelled compound AuPEG-PEI-GA with technetium, (with both of the reducing agents (SnCl_2 and NaBH_4) and gallium

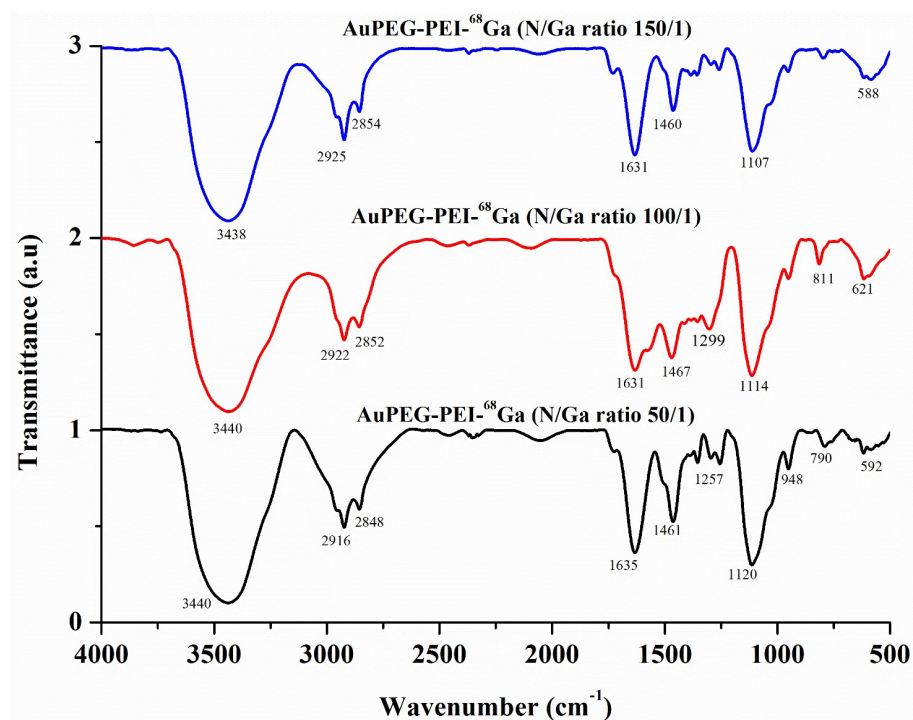


Figure S13. Comparison between three different concentrations of gold nanoparticles and ⁶⁸Ga³⁺ complex for sample AuPEG-PEI at N / Ga ratios of 50 / 1, 100 / 1, and 150 / 1

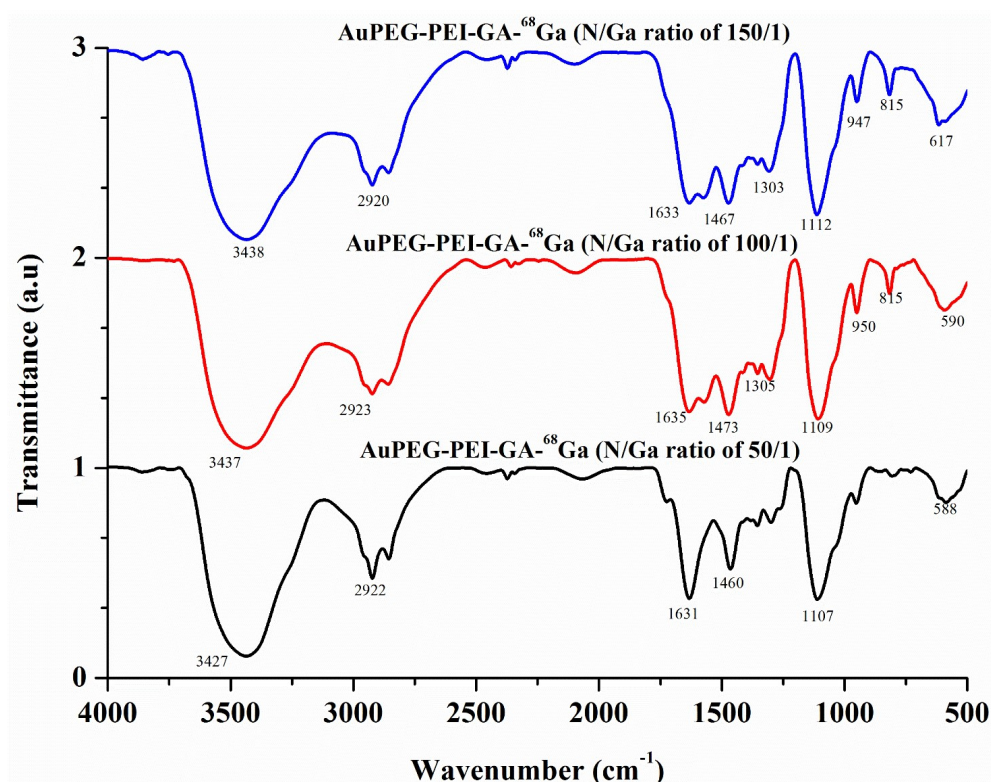


Figure S14. Comparison between three different concentrations of gold nanoparticles and ⁶⁸Ga³⁺ complex for sample AuPEG-PEI-GA at N / Ga ratios of 50 / 1, 100 / 1, and 150 / 1

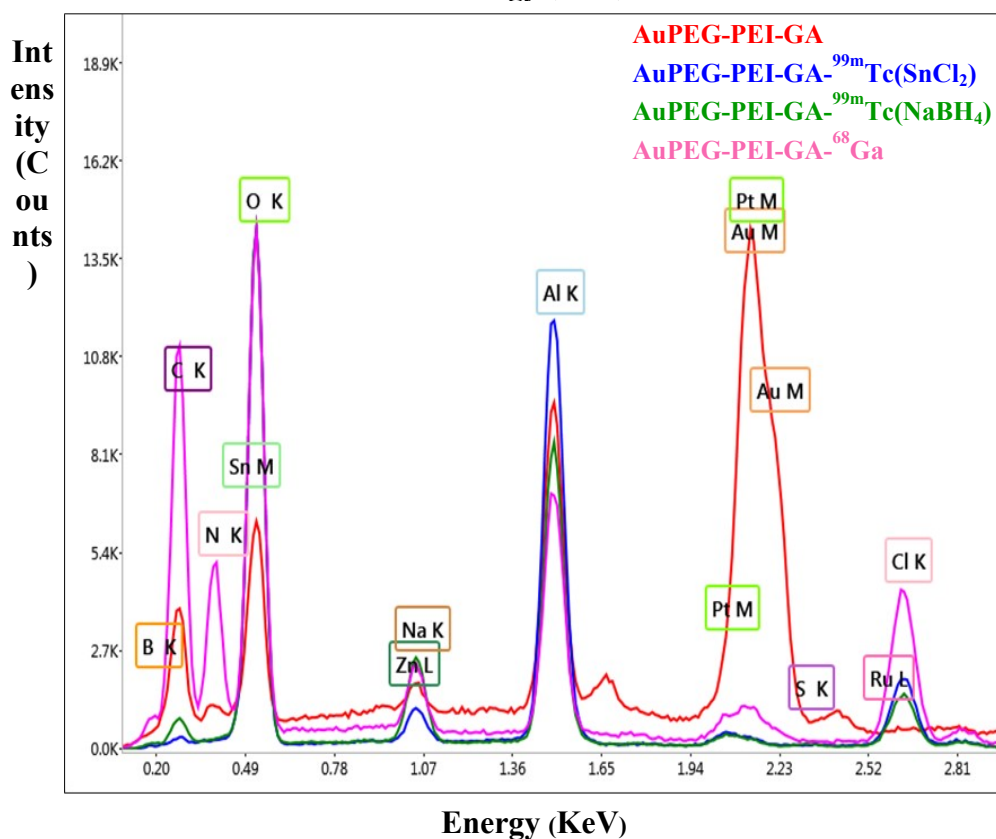
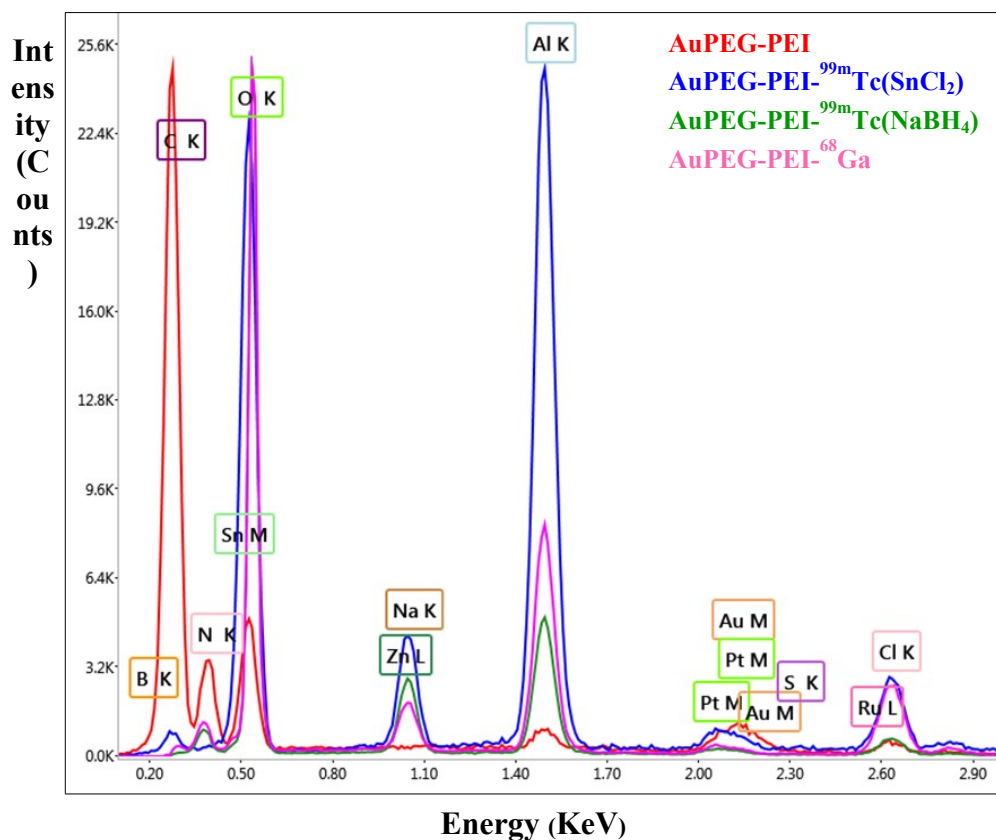


Figure S15. EDAX spectra of AuPEG-PEI; AuPEG-PEI-^{99m}Tc (SnCl₂); AuPEG-PEI^{99m}Tc (NaBH₄); AuPEG-PEI-⁶⁸Ga; AuPEG-PEI-GA; AuPEG-PEI-GA-^{99m}Tc (SnCl₂); AuPEG-PEI-GA-^{99m}Tc (NaBH₄); AuPEG-PEI-GA-⁶⁸Ga

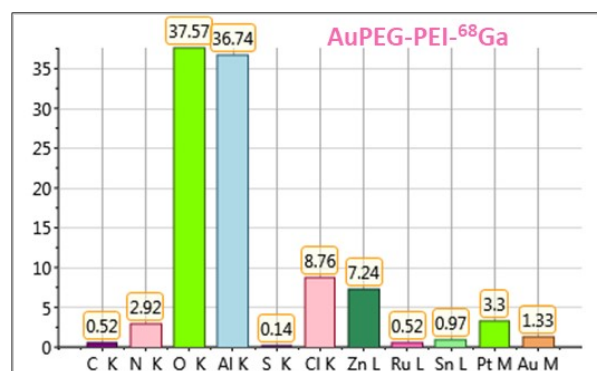
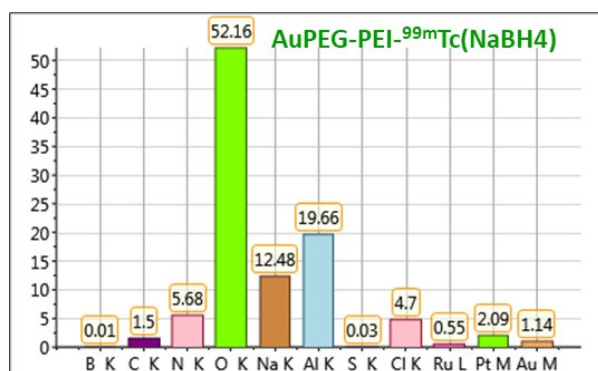
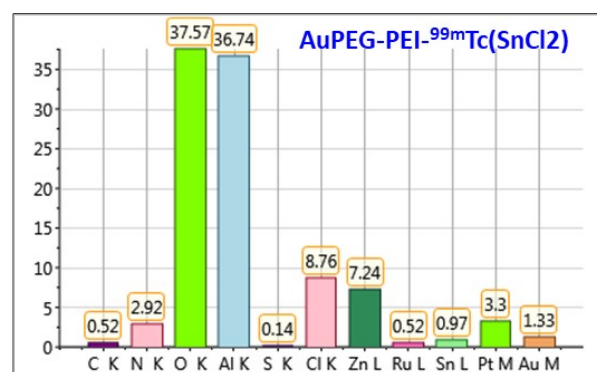
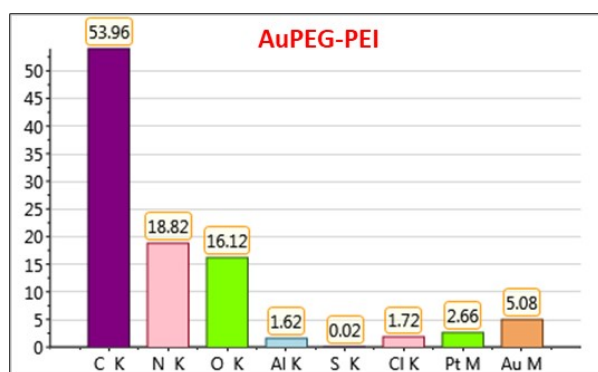


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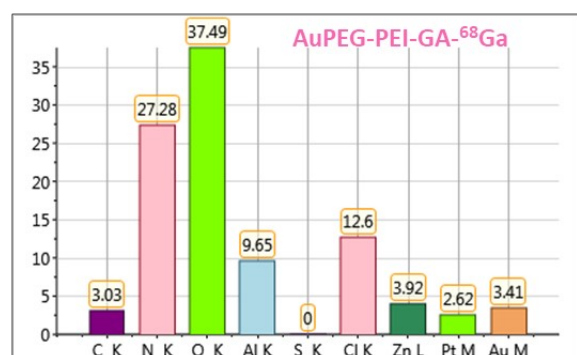
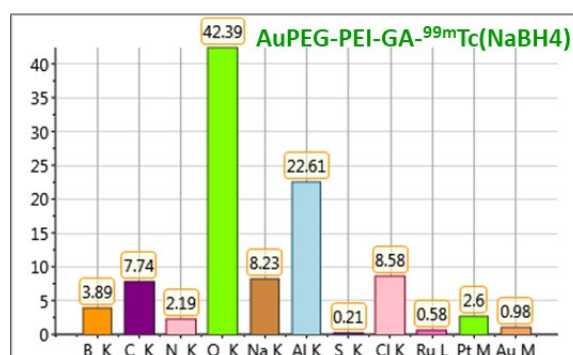
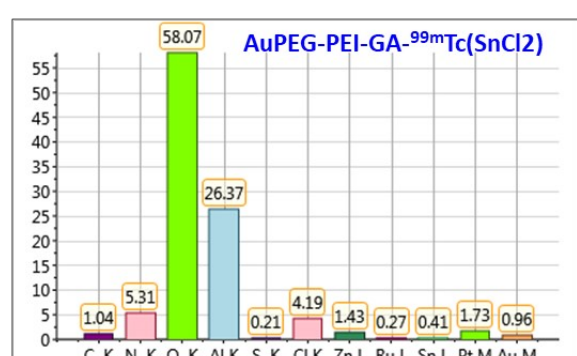
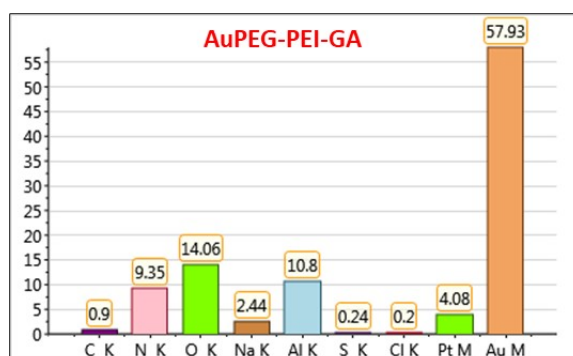


Figure S17. Energy dispersive X-ray (EDAX) quantitative results of a) AuPEG-PEI-GA; b) AuPEG-PEI-GA-^{99m}Tc(SnCl₂); c) AuPEG-PEI-GA-^{99m}Tc(NaBH₄); d) AuPEG-PEI-GA-⁶⁸Ga.