

Electronic Supporting Information

Opto-magnetic optimization enhances multimodal therapeutic and diagnostic (UCL/T₁-T₂W MRI) potentialities of GdOF against MDA-MB-231

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Table S1: Unit cell parameters of YEGdOF samples as obtained from Reitveld analysis

Properties		Y_{0.1}E_{0.01}GdOF	Y_{0.1}E_{0.03}GdOF	Y_{0.1}E_{0.05}GdOF	Y_{0.1}E_{0.07}GdOF
Lattice parameter (Å⁰)	a=b	3.857(4)	3.847(4)	3.838(3)	3.830(2)
	c	19.244(6)	19.195(3)	19.189(6)	19.122(9)
Unit cell volume (Å⁰)³		247.974(18)	246.107(16)	244.910(7)	243.040(18)
Bond length (Å⁰)	Gd-O	2.486(6)	2.480(10)	2.475(2)	2.469(11)
	Gd-F	2.610(9)	2.598(7)	2.568(3)	2.562(16)
Bond angle (in degree)	Gd-O-Gd	116.182(11)	116.179(5)	116.226(4)	116.193(13)
	F-Gd-O	82.130(12)	82.049(3)	82.390(12)	82.118(19)
	F-Gd-F	96.265(16)	96.355(10)	96.177(12)	96.225(20)
	O-Gd-O	63.615(14)	63.618(7)	63.571(16)	63.605(18)
	Gd-F-Gd	120.227(16)	120.158(8)	120.276(17)	120.240(16)
Strain (%)		0.25(4)	0.32(3)	0.42(2)	0.48(1)
Crystallite size (nm)		14.1(20)	17.2(30)	18.5(15)	23.2(16)
R_p (%)		15.00	12.31	16.20	14.46
R_{wp} (%)		17.90	16.20	14.50	15.20
R_{exp} (%)		14.30	11.50	12.30	13.30
χ²		1.46	1.06	1.18	1.16

Table S2: TCSPC experimental values of the parameter A_1 , A_2 , τ_1 , τ_2 and τ_{avg}

Samples ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 654$ nm)	τ_1 (ms)	τ_2 (ms)	A_1	A_2	τ_{avg} (μs)
Y_{0.1}E_{0.01}GdOF	0.14189	0.0291	4.37409	89.55451	51
Y_{0.1}E_{0.03}GdOF	0.01482	0.08815	1.11462	0.15979	48
Y_{0.1}E_{0.05}GdOF	0.0301	0.26859	0.94888	0.01252	28
Y_{0.1}E_{0.05}GdOF	0.33338	0.04907	0.03703	0.91625	11

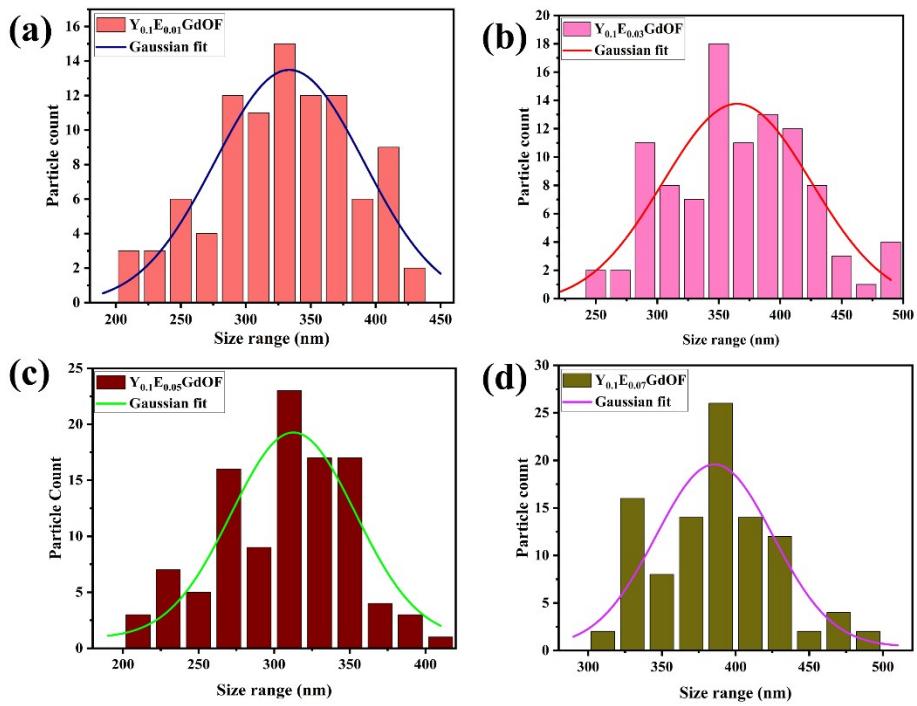


Figure S1: Histogram of the particle size distribution of (a) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$, (b) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.03}\text{GdOF}$, (c) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.05}\text{GdOF}$, and (d) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.07}\text{GdOF}$ samples.

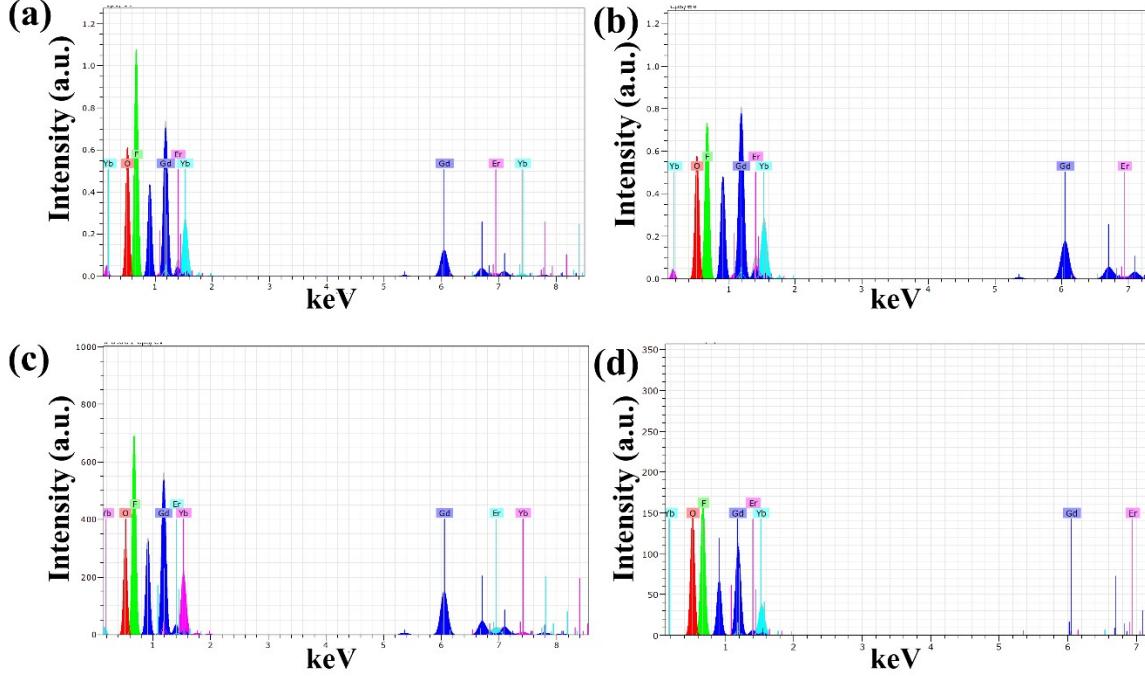


Figure S2: EDX spectra of (a) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$, (b) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.03}\text{GdOF}$, (c) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.05}\text{GdOF}$, and (d) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.07}\text{GdOF}$ samples.

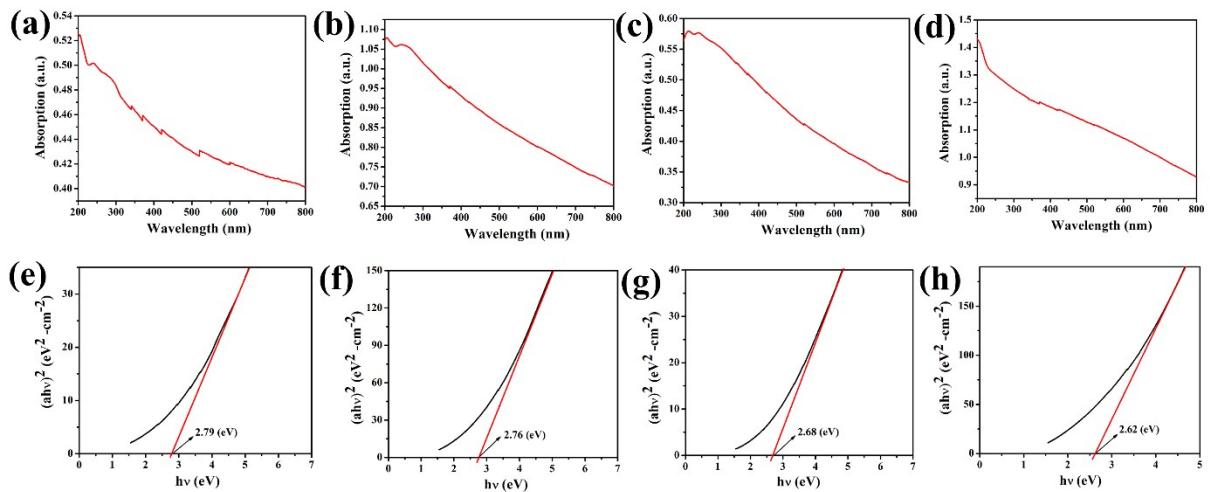


Figure S3: Uv-Vis absorption spectra and corresponding band gap of (a, e) $Y_{0.1}E_{0.01}GdOF$, (b, f) $Y_{0.1}E_{0.03}GdOF$, (c, g) $Y_{0.1}E_{0.05}GdOF$ and (d, h) $Y_{0.1}E_{0.01}GdOF$ samples.

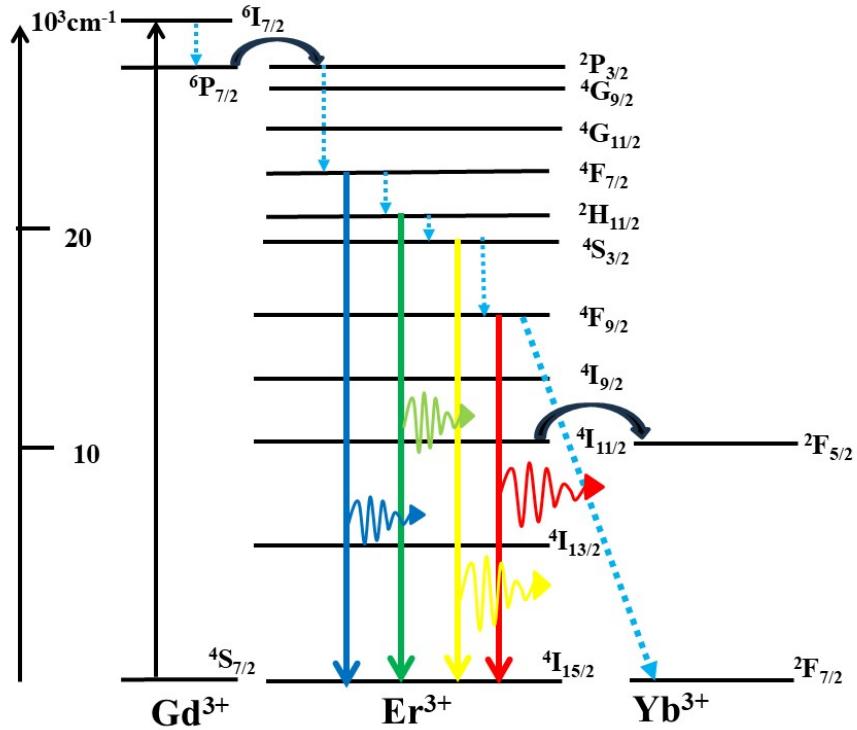


Figure S4: Down conversion transition energy diagram YEGdOF samples.

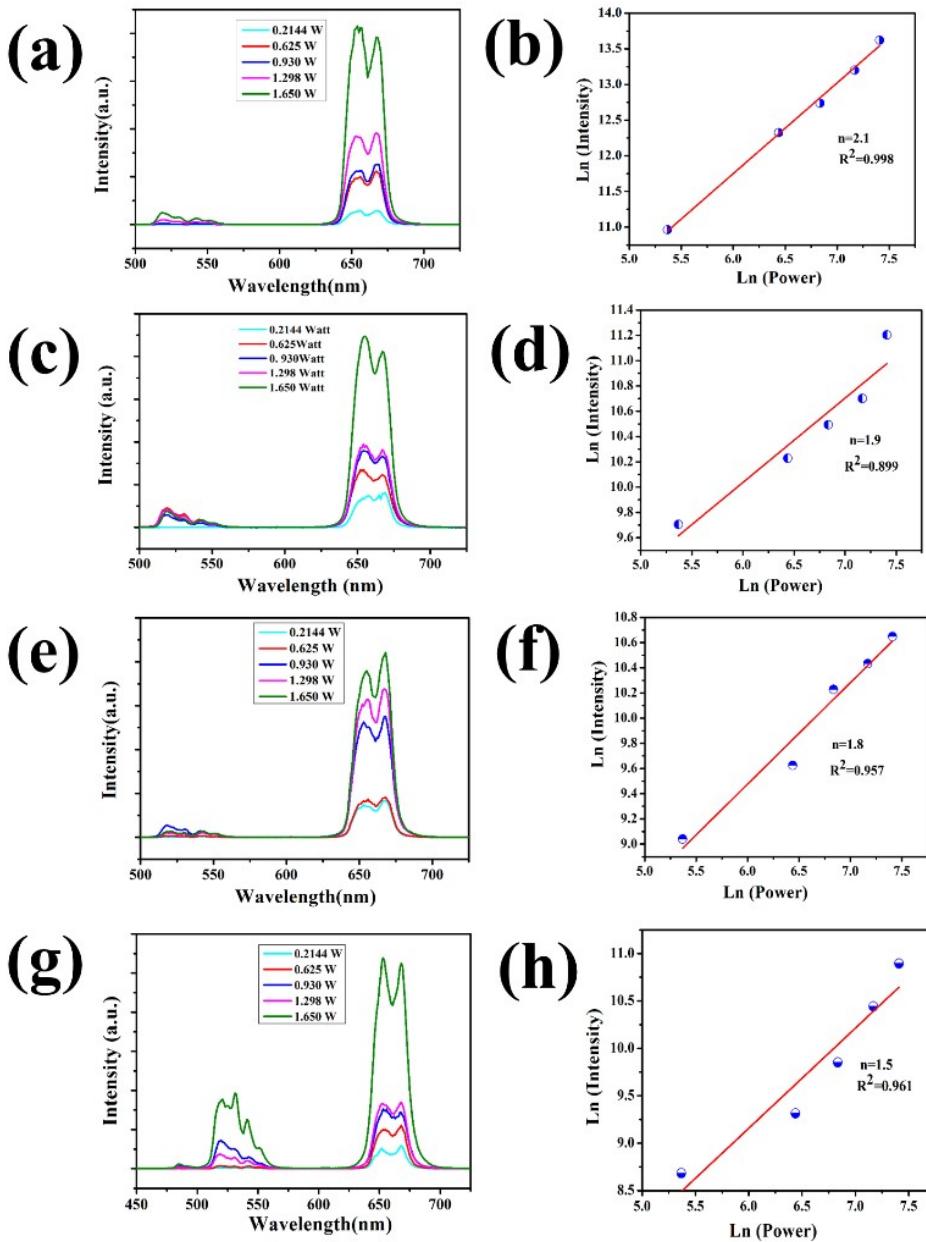


Figure S5: Upconversion photoluminescence spectrum at various power and Pump power density dependence of the red upconversion luminescent intensity of the (a,b) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$; (c,d) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.03}\text{GdOF}$; (e, f) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.05}\text{GdOF}$; and (g, h) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$ samples respectively.

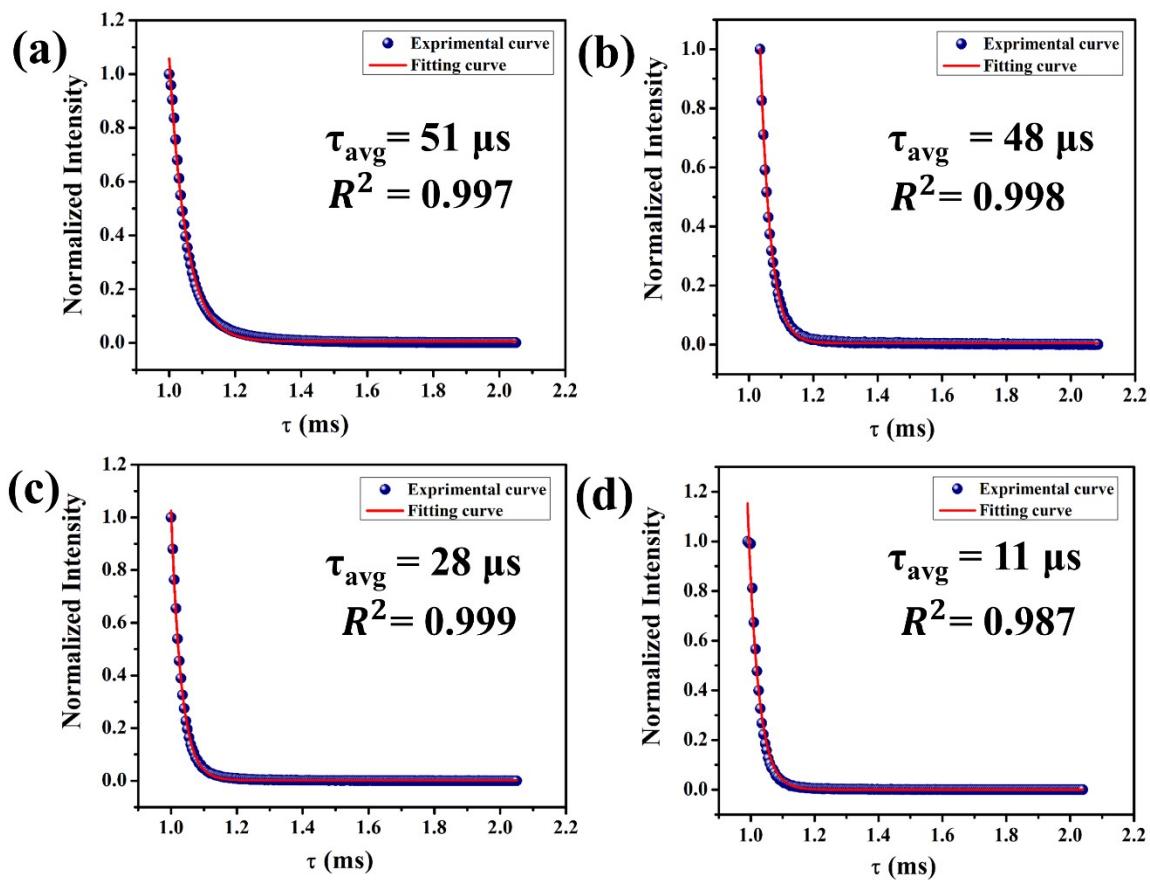


Figure S6. Time average decay profile of YEGdOF samples: (a) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$, (b) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.03}\text{GdOF}$, (c) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.05}\text{GdOF}$, and (d) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.07}\text{GdOF}$ samples. $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 980 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 655 \text{ nm}$.

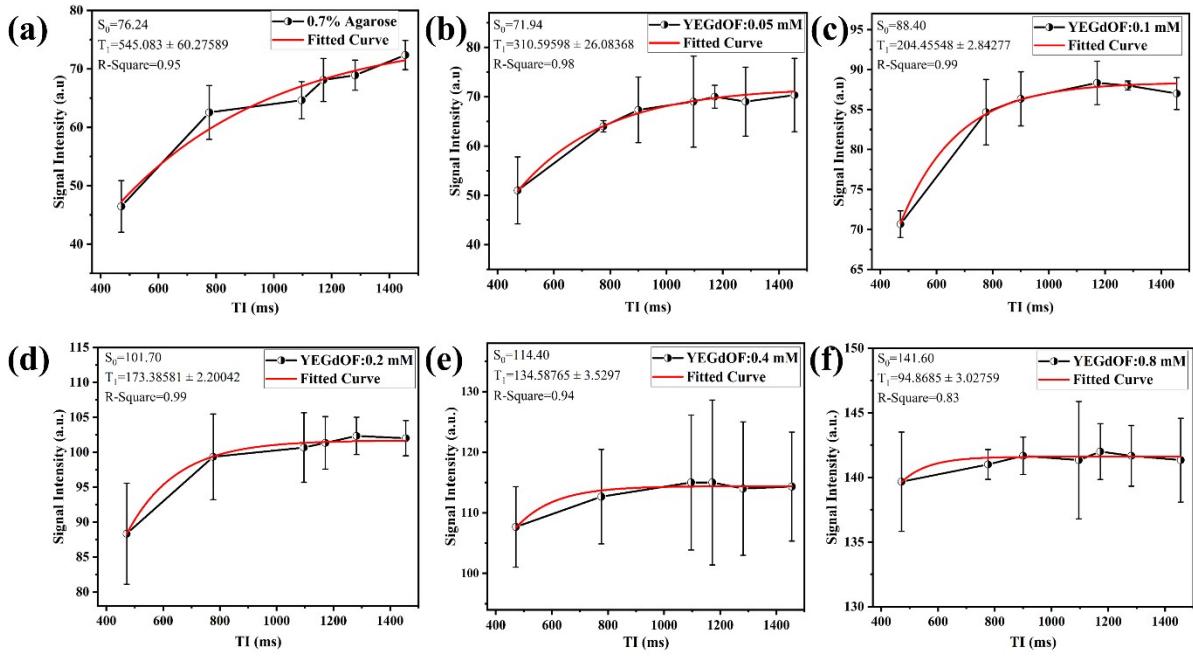


Figure S7: Longitudinal signal intensity vs inversion time plot as a function of $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$ concentration, (a) 0.7% Agarose, (b) 0.05 mM, (c) 0.1 mM, (d) 0.2 mM, (e) 0.4 mM and (f) 0.8 mM.

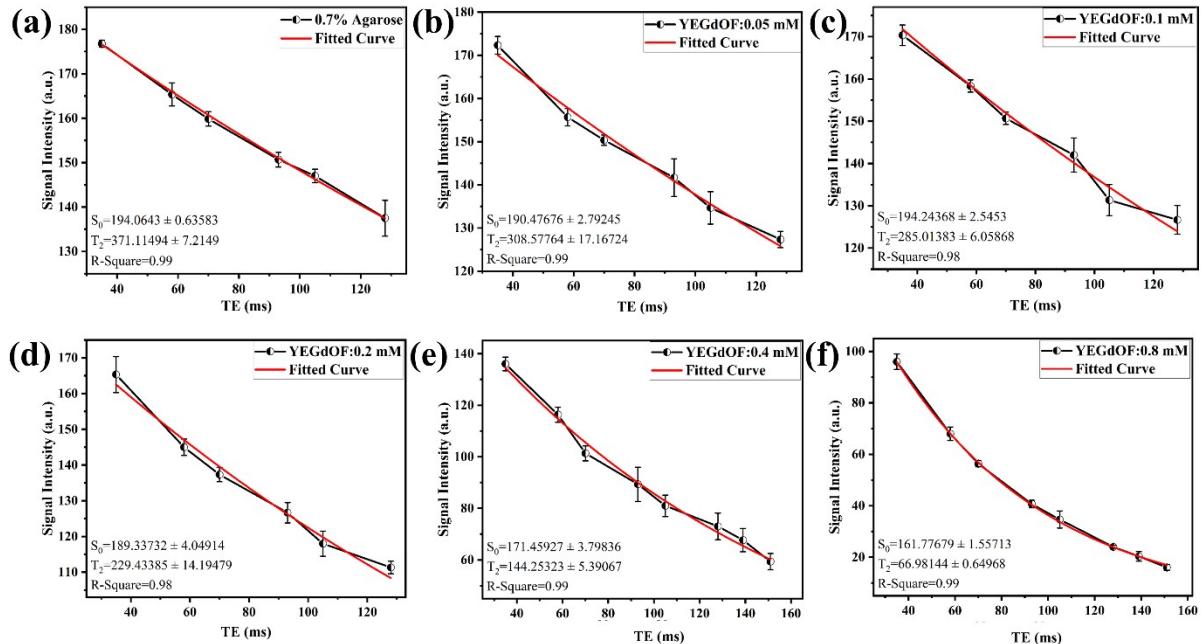


Figure S8: Transverse signal intensity Vs echo time plot as a function of $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$ concentration, (a) 0.7% Agarose, (b) 0.05 mM, (c) 0.1 mM, (d) 0.2 mM, (e) 0.4 mM and (f) 0.8 mM.

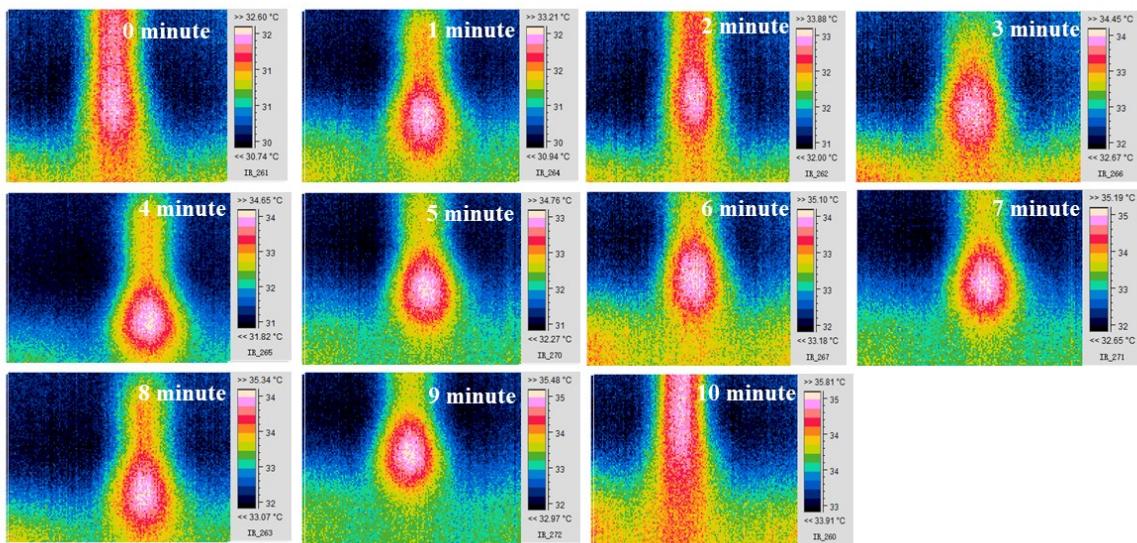


Figure S9: Photothermal images of Deionized water under continuous NIR laser (980 nm) exposure for 10 minute.

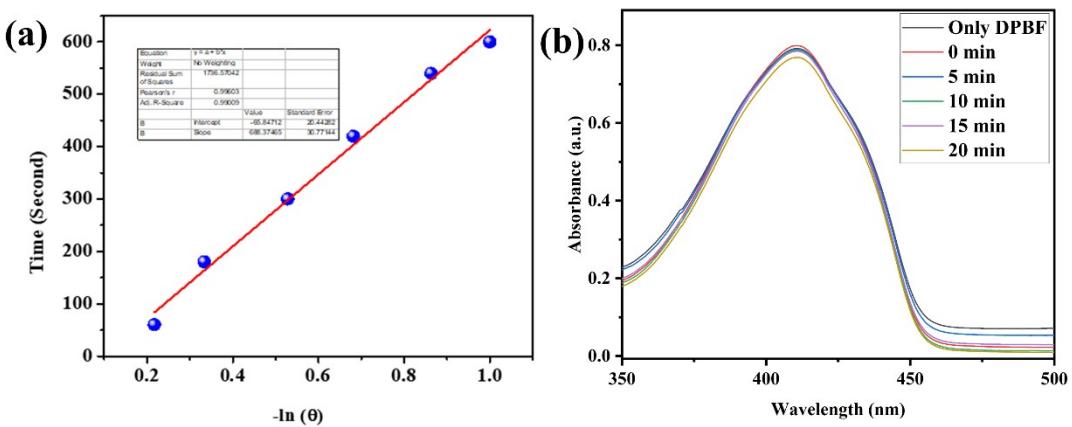


Figure S10: (a) Linear fit for time versus negative natural logarithmic temperature increase for cooling rate of $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$. (b) UV-Vis absorption spectra for the time dependent degradation of DPBF by pristine $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$ sample under dark condition, showing no significant change in absorbance of DPBF.

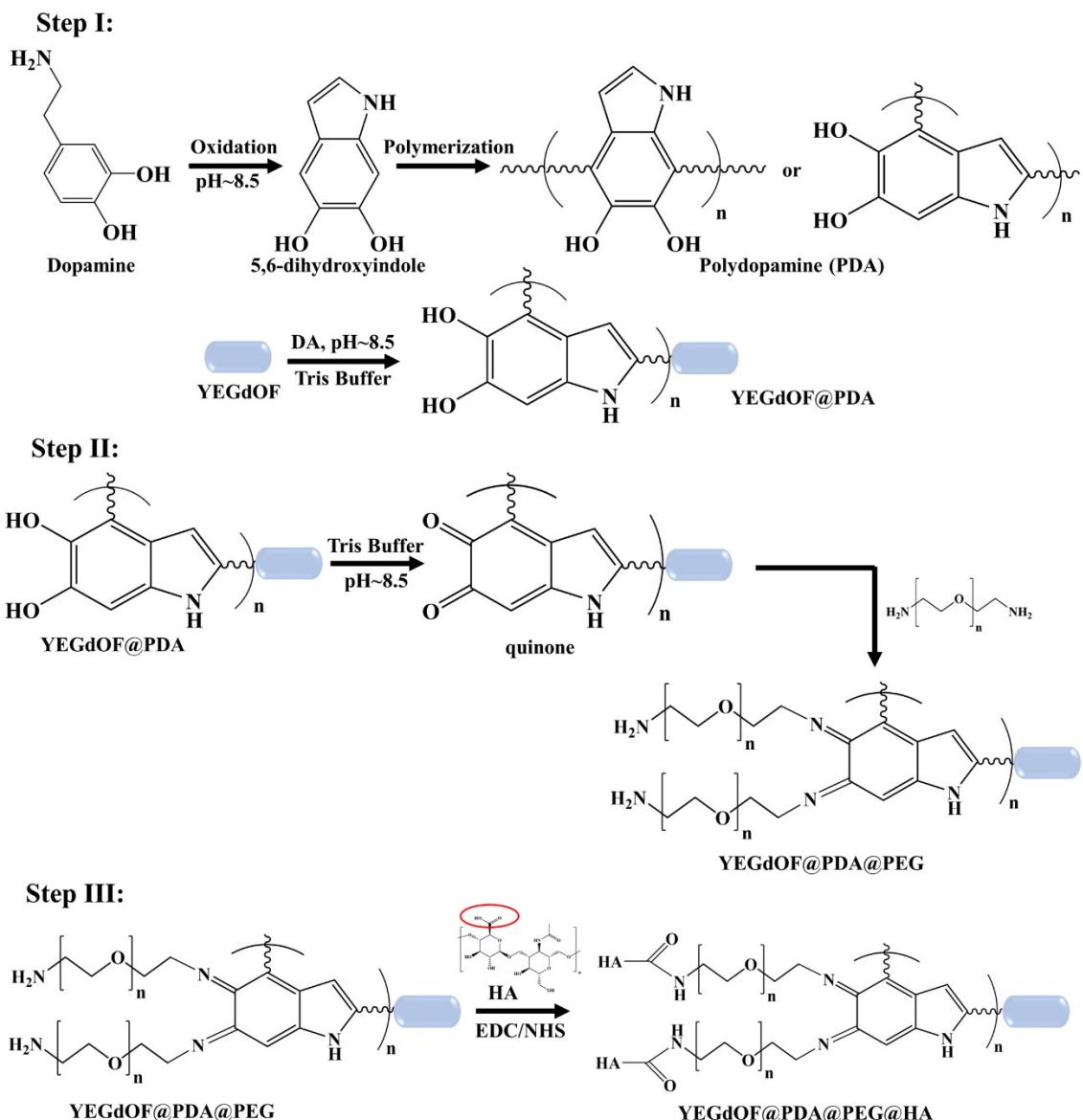


Figure S11: Schematic representation of probable synthesis mechanism of individual step of functionalization step, showing key chemical structure and nature of bonds.

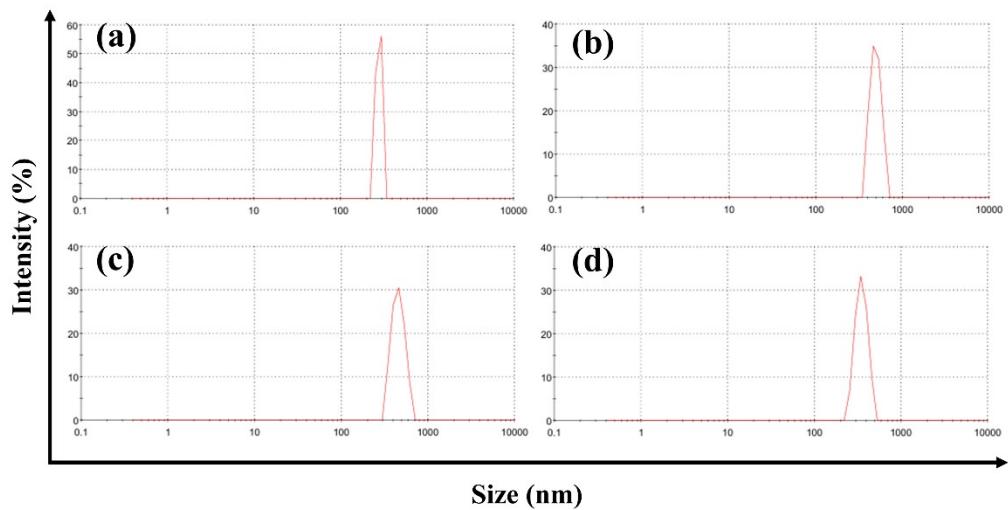


Figure S12: DLS measurement of individual step of surface modifications. (a) Bare $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}$; (b) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}@\text{PDA}$; (c) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}@\text{PDA}@\text{PEG}$; (d) $\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{E}_{0.01}\text{GdOF}@\text{PDA}@\text{PEG}@\text{HA}@\text{DOX}$.

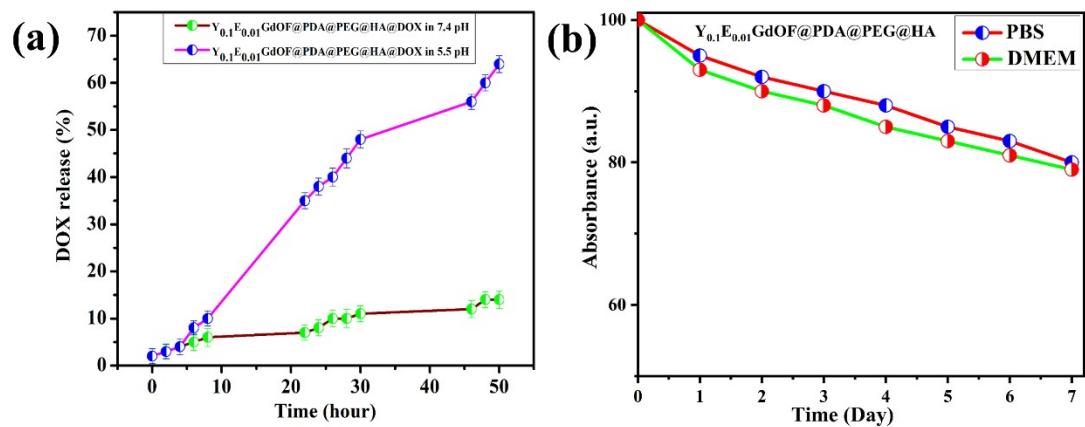


Figure S13: (a) pH dependant DOX releasing profile. (b) Time dependant stability plot in PBS (pH~7.4) and DMEM (pH~5.5).

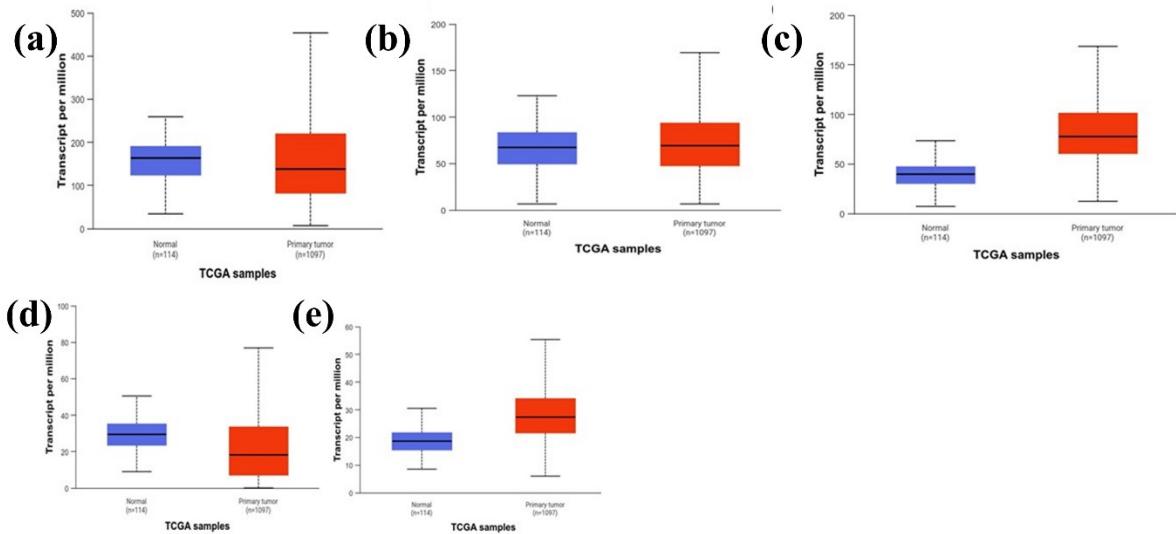


Figure S14: Expression of CD44 (a); TP53 (b); BAX (c); BCL-2 (d); and CASP-3 (e) in normal and tumor from TCGA samples.

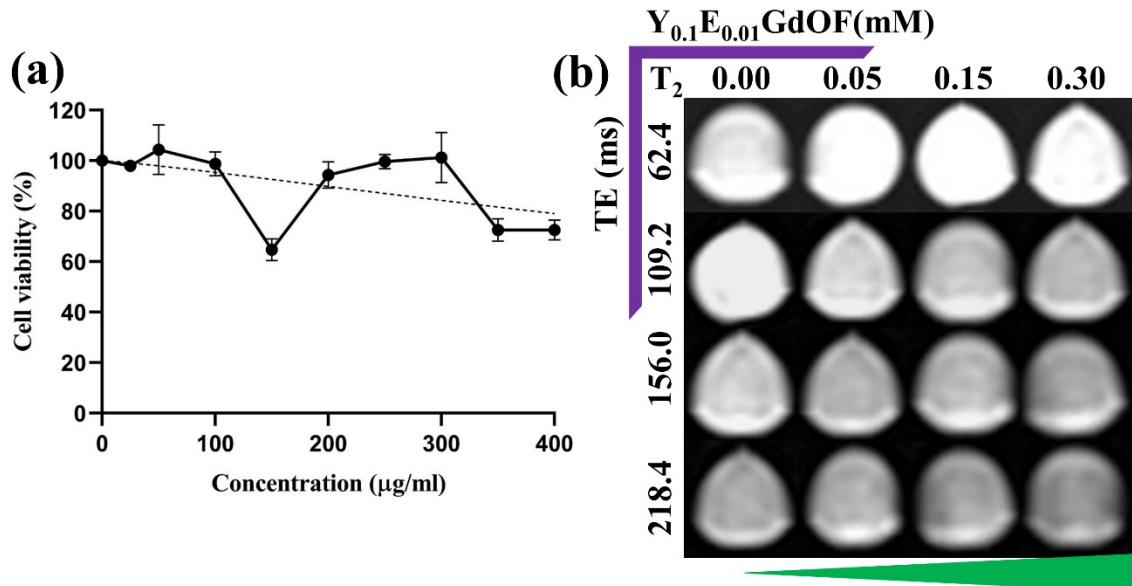


Figure S15: Concentration-dependent (a) cell viability; (b) T₂W cellular MR phantom images observed for $Y_{0.1}E_{0.01}\text{GdOF}@PDA@PEG@HA@DOX$ treated WI 38.