Multifunctional Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles for targeted bi-modal imaging of pancreatic cancer

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Figure S1. TGA thermograms of Fe_3O_4 -NH₂ (solid line) and Fe_3O_4 -NH₂/COOH (dotted line) nanoparticles. The corresponding weight losses are 2.03% in Fe_3O_4 -NH₂ against 3.08% in Fe_3O_4 -NH₂/COOH.



Figure S2. TEM images of (a) Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles and (b) Fe_3O_4 -NH₂/COOH nanoparticles. Scale bar represents 200 nm. Inset shows the corresponding size distribution of 25 ± 5 nm (Fe₃O₄) and 24 ± 4 nm (Fe₃O₄-NH₂/COOH) calculated from 400 nanoparticles. Hydrodynamic size obtained from DLS for (c) Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles; (d) Fe₃O₄-NH₂/COOH and (e) Fe₃O₄-NH-RITC/COOH. The average hydrodynamic size is 164 ± 6 nm for Fe₃O₄, 142 ± 8 nm for Fe₃O₄-NH₂/COOH and 154 ± 6 nm for Fe₃O₄, 142 ± 8 nm for Fe₃O₄-NH₂/COOH and 154 ± 6 nm for Fe₃O₄-NH-RITC/COOH.



Figure S3. Schematic comparison on the size of RITC molecules and the distance between amine groups on the surface of bifunctionalized Fe_3O_4 -NH₂/COOH nanoparticles.



Figure S4. Bright field and fluorescence images showing the examination of EPCAM expression on Panc-1 cells by immunofluorescence labeling. The cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue) and the expression of the EPCAM receptors was labeled by rabbit anti-mouse IgG Cy3 conjugate.



Figure S5. Antibody concentration measured by Bradford assay and matched to the calibration curve. The curve does not pass through zero because the assay solution is colored and absorbs at 595 nm.