Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry B

Supporting Information

A Targetable Nanogenerator of Nitric Oxide for Light-Triggered Cytotoxicity

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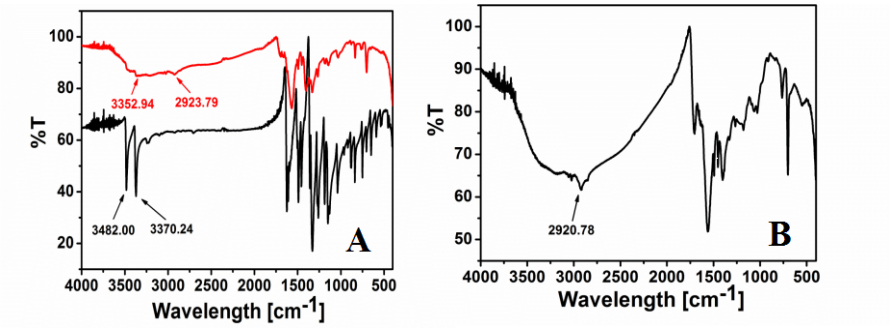

Fig. S1 IR spectrum of T@P-M (**B**) compared with that of TFNA (**A**, shown in black) and P-M (**A**, shown in red).

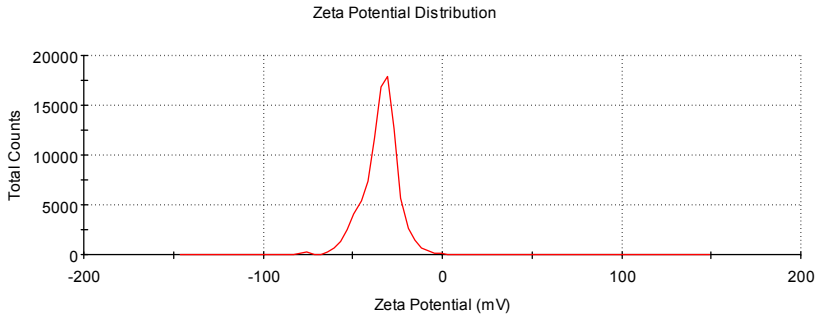

Fig. S2 Zeta potential of T@P-M.

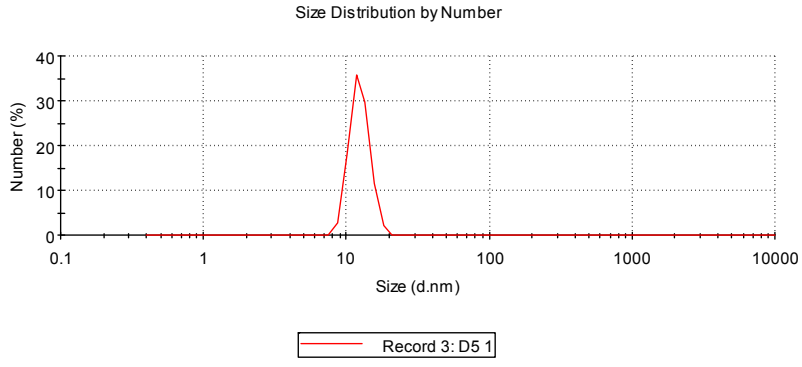

Fig. S3 Diameter of mannosylated poly[styrene-alter-(maleic acid)] as determined by dynamic light scattering.

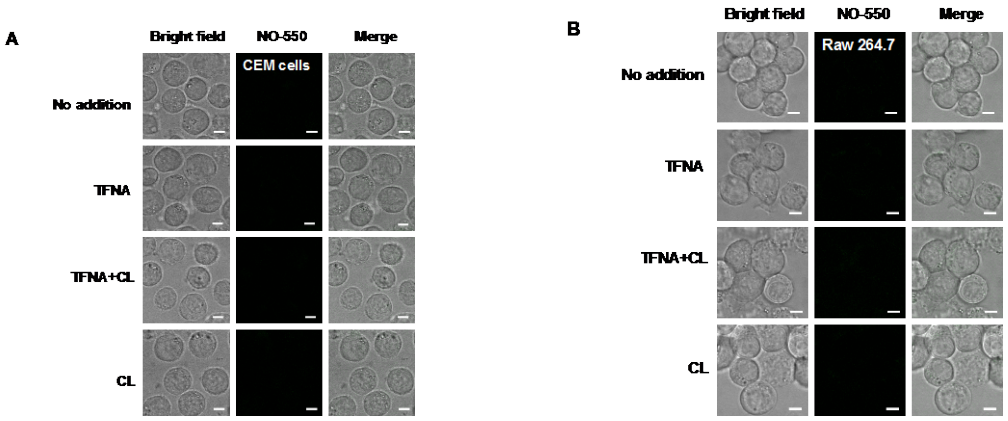

Fig. S4 Imaging of NO in CEM cells (A) and Raw 264.7 cells (B) treated with NO-550. The cells were loaded with TFNA (0.107 mg mL^{-1}), washed with PBS, and then cultured in DMEM or RPMI-1640 spiked with NO-550 (20 μM) at 37 ºC for 20 min. The cells were washed and then incubated for 5 min in PBS containing luminol (0.5 mM), 4-iodophenol (1 mM), H_2O_2 (0.4 mM) and HRP (12 μg mL^{-1}). The cells were isolated and then imaged by fluorescence microscopy using an excitation wavelength of 476 nm.

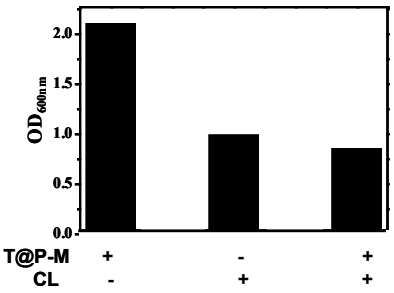

Fig. S5 Effects of T@P-M on the viability of Staphyloccocus aureus under CL. Staphyloccocus aureus was seperately incubated for 30 min in PBS spiked with or without T@P (8 mg ml^{-1}) and then illuminated with CL for 5 min. The cells were isolated and then cultured in LB medium at 37 ^{o}C for 24 h and the OD_{600} values of these cell suspensions were measured.