

Supplementary Material

MnO₂-gated Nanoplatfoms with Targeted Controlled Drug Release and Contrast-Enhanced MRI Properties: from 2D Cell Culture to 3D Biomimetic Hydrogels

Yupeng Shi, Flavien Guenneau, Xiaolin Wang, Christophe H elary and Thibaud
Coradin *

Sorbonne Universit , CNRS, Coll ge de France, Laboratoire de Chimie de la Mati re
Condens e de Paris, 75005 Paris, France

*Corresponding author: Thibaud Coradin; E-mail: thibaud.coradin@upmc.fr; Tel: +33-1-

44274018

Full protocol for the preparation of HMSNs@MnO₂/apt

Synthesis of HMSNs: Bare HMSNs were prepared using previously reported methods [1]. The whole synthesis process of hollow mesoporous silica nanoparticles consists of three steps. Firstly, solid SiO₂ nanoparticles (sSiO₂) were prepared using a modified Stöber method. Typically, 74 mL of ethanol, 3.15 mL of ammonium aqueous solution (30%) and 10 mL of ultra-pure water were mixed and further stirred for 1 h. The mixture was then heated up to 50 °C and 6 mL of TEOS was added. After the reaction with stirring for 3 h, sSiO₂ were obtained by centrifugation and washed with ethanol. Secondly, 50 mg of sSiO₂ were re-dispersed in 30 mL of ethanol/water mixture 1:2 (v/v), and then 7.5 mL of ethanol/ water mixture 1:2 (v/v) containing 75 mg of CTAB was added. After 30 min of stirring, 125 μL of TEOS and 300 μL of ammonium aqueous solution were added to the above mixture. The mixture was allowed to react for 12 h at room temperature. The sSiO₂ @CTAB/SiO₂ spheres were collected by centrifugation, and re-dispersed in 10 mL of water for subsequent use. Thirdly, to transform sSiO₂ @CTAB/SiO₂ spheres to HMSS spheres, 10 mL of the above solution containing 50 mg of sSiO₂ @CTAB/SiO₂ spheres was mixed with 232 mg of Na₂CO₃. The reaction was stirred at 50 °C for 11 h, the HMSS spheres were harvested by centrifugation. To remove surfactant template, the products were dispersed in 60 mL of NH₄NO₃ ethanol solution (20 mg/mL). The mixture was heated to 45 °C under stirring for 6 h, and then the products were collected by centrifugation, washed with ethanol several times. The procedures were repeated three times.

Synthesis of HMSNs-NH₂: To functionalize the particle surface with amine groups, as-synthesized HMSNs were first dispersed in 20 mL of toluene, followed by addition of 1 mL of APTES. The system was sealed and refluxed at 120 °C in oil bath for 12 h. Afterward, the mixture was centrifuged and washed with ethanol for several times to remove the residual APTES.

Synthesis of HMSNs@MnO₂: 20 mg of HMSNs-NH₂ was dispersed in 4.2 mL MES buffer (0.1M, pH 6.0) and then 0.8 mL of 5 mM KMnO₄ in water was added to the mixture under ultrasonic condition. The resulting mixture was sonicated for another one hour during which brown-black colloids were observed. Subsequently, the raw product was collected by centrifugation, washed several times with deionized water and alcohol to remove any possible residual reactants, and redispersed in 2 mL PBS solution (pH 7.4).

Synthesis of HMSNs@MnO₂/apt: The physical adsorption of aptamer on HMSNs@MnO₂ was carried out by mixing 0.8 mL of HMSNs@MnO₂ (20 mg.mL⁻¹) in PBS and 200 μL of AS1411 (1 μM). After 3 h of incubation, the solution was centrifuged at 6000 rpm, washed several times, and then dispersed in PBS (pH 7.4) for further application. The preparation of fluorescently-labeled hollow mesoporous silica nanoparticles was performed by adding FITC to the starting solution used for bare HSMNs preparation.

Reference

[1] Chen F, Hong H, Shi S, Goel S, Valdovinos H, Hernandez R, et al. Engineering of hollow mesoporous silica nanoparticles for remarkably enhanced tumor active targeting efficacy. *Sci Rep.* 2014; 4: 5080.

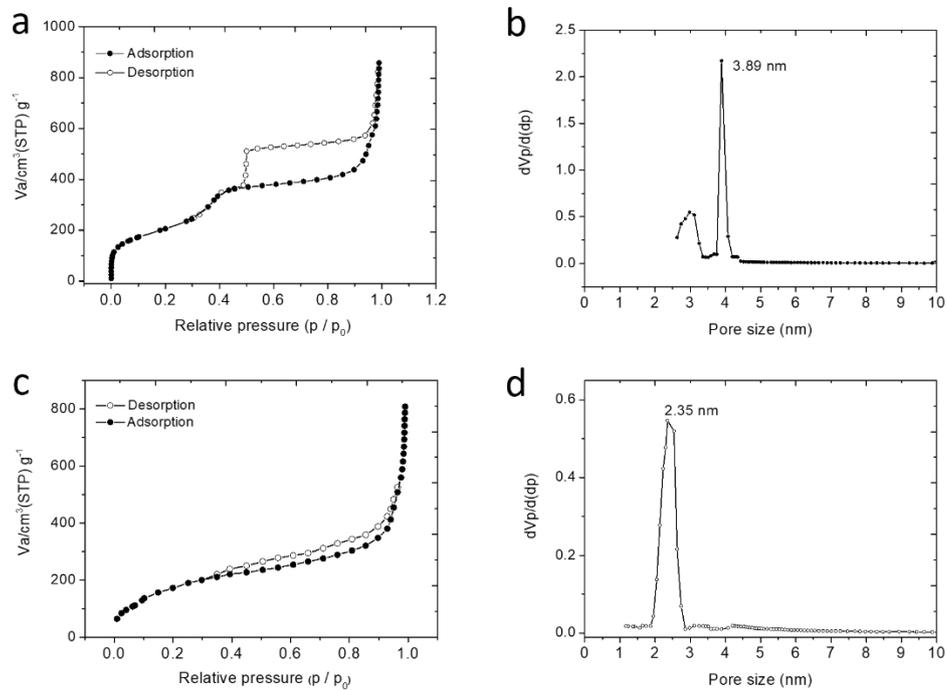


Figure S1. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms at 77 K of a) HMSNs and c) HMSNs@MnO₂ with the corresponding pore diameter distribution obtained by the BJH method on the adsorption branch of b) HMSNs and d) HMSNs@MnO₂.

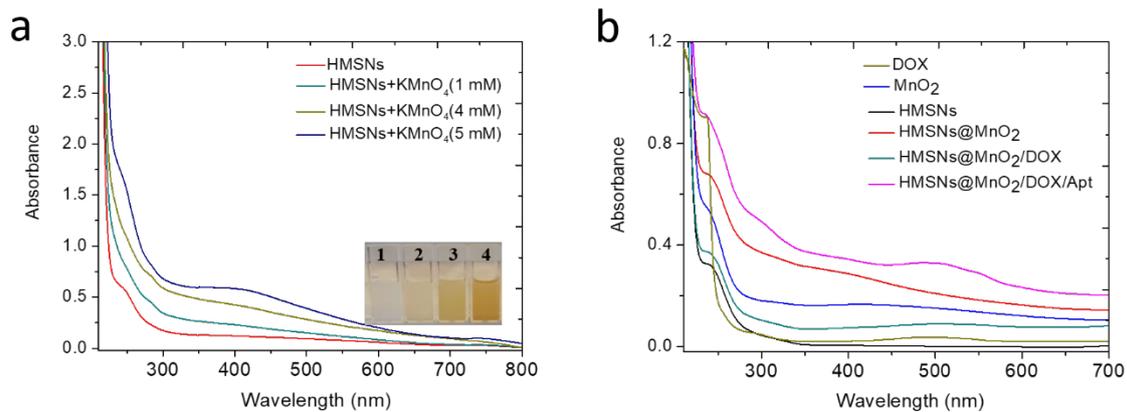


Figure S2. (a) Absorbance spectra of the HMSNs after addition of KMnO_4 with different concentrations (1 mM, 4 mM and 5 mM) and the corresponding insert digital pictures with the solution color change from white to brown. (b) Absorbance spectra of the DOX, MnO_2 , HMSNs, HMSNs@MnO_2 , $\text{HMSNs@MnO}_2(\text{DOX})$ and $\text{HMSNs@MnO}_2(\text{DOX})/\text{apt}$.

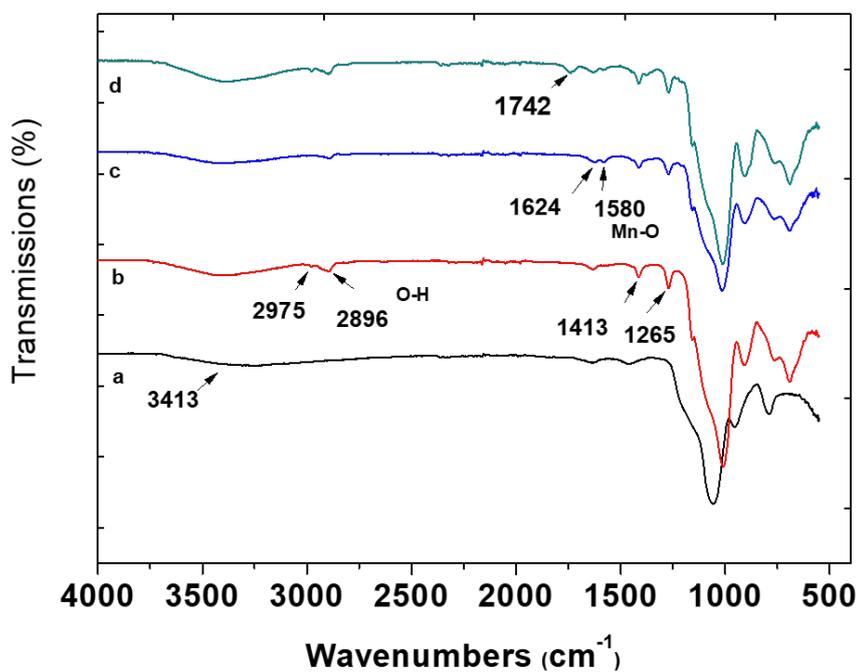


Figure S3. FTIR spectra of (a) HMSNs, (b) HMSNs@MnO₂, (c) HMSNs@MnO₂(DOX), (d) HMSNs@MnO₂(DOX)/apt.

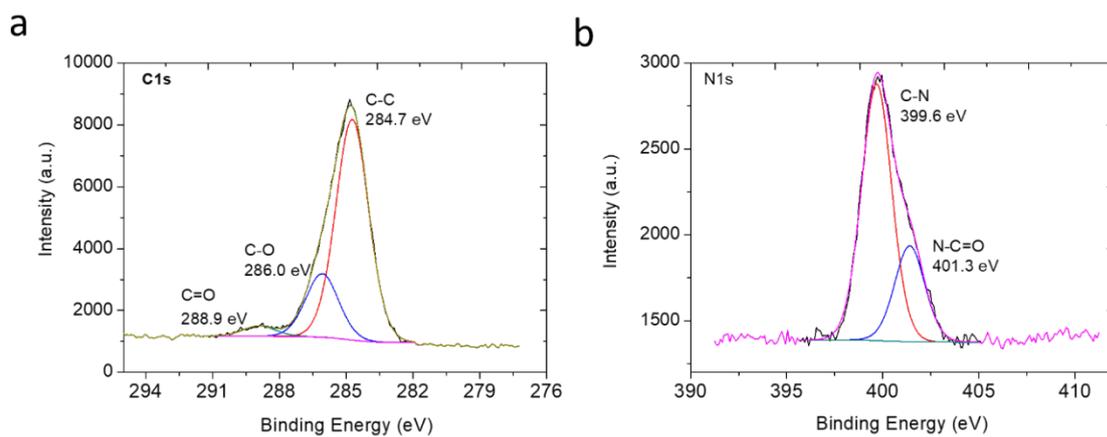


Figure S4. Deconvoluted XPS spectra of (a) C1s, (b) N1s for HMSNs@MnO₂(DOX)/apt.

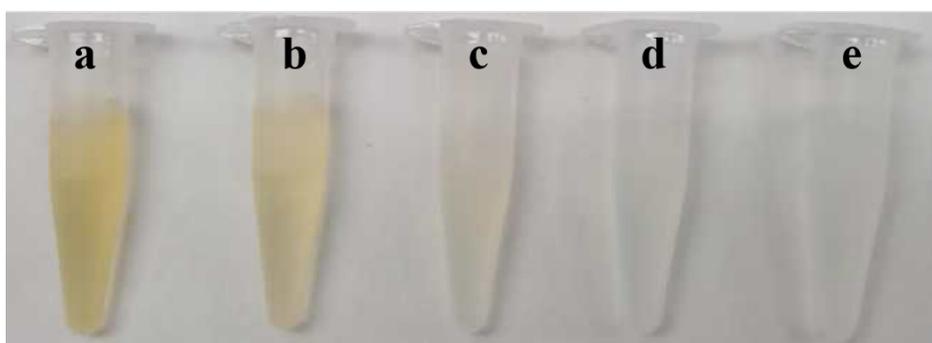


Figure S5. Images of HMSNs@MnO₂/apt suspensions in different conditions, (a) pH 7.4; (b) pH 5.5; (c) pH 7.4, 5mM GSH; (d) pH 7.4, 10mM GSH; (e) pH 5.5, 5mM GSH.

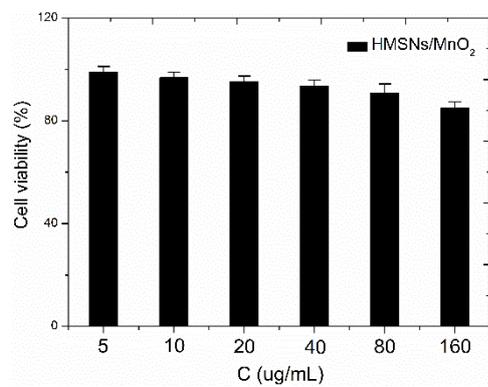


Figure S6. HeLa cell viability after incubation with drug-free HMSNs@MnO₂ nanoparticles for 24 h as a function of particle concentration.