

Supplementary Information

Hybrid nanoparticles as theranostics platforms for glioblastoma treatment: phototherapeutic and X-ray phase contrast tomography investigations

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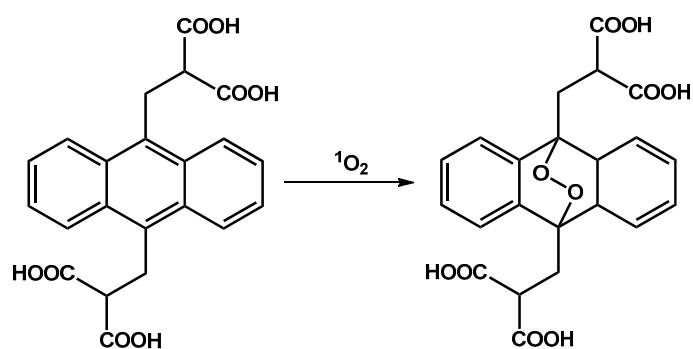
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Scheme S1. Chemical reaction of ABDA with singlet oxygen.

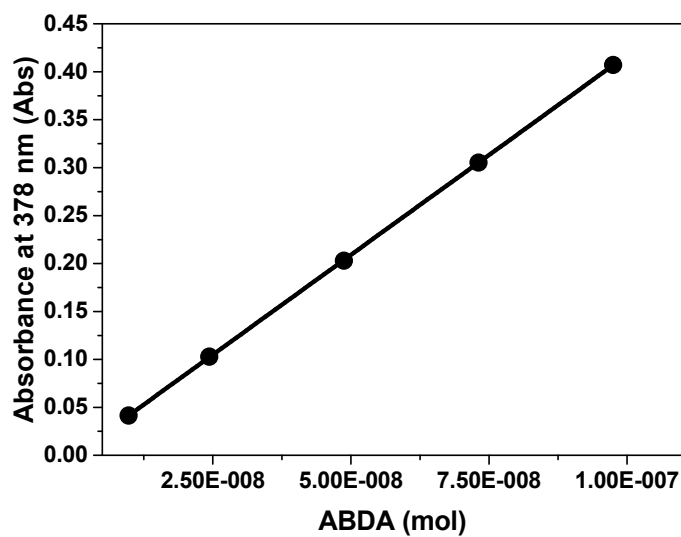


Figure S1. Correlation between optical density and molar concentration of ABDA. Absorbance as a function of number of moles of ABDA present in solution.

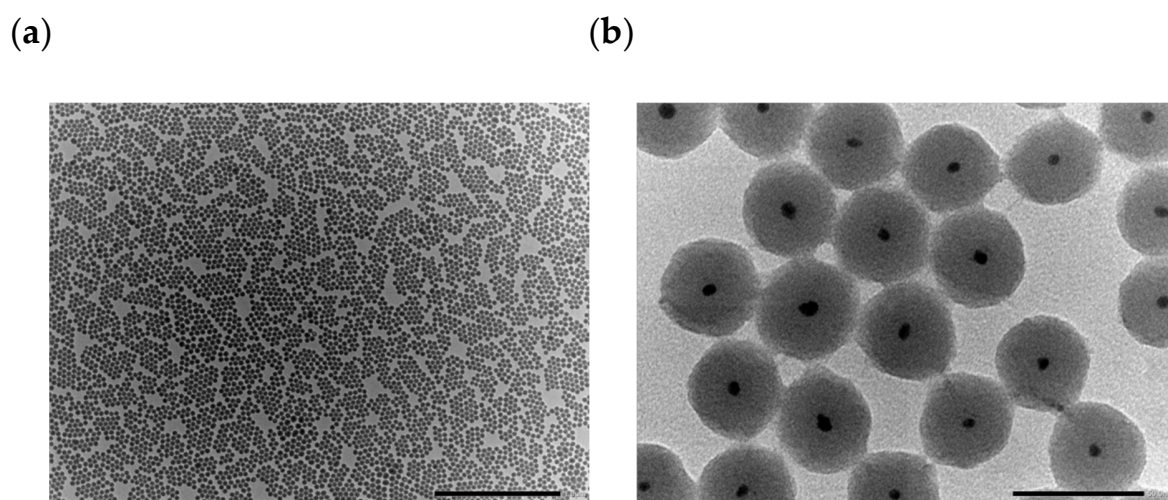


Figure S2. Morphological characterization of the photo-therapeutic nanoplatform. (a) TEM image (scale bar, 1 μm) and (b) higher magnification of $\text{Ir}_1\text{-AuSiO}_2$ (scale bar, 50 nm).

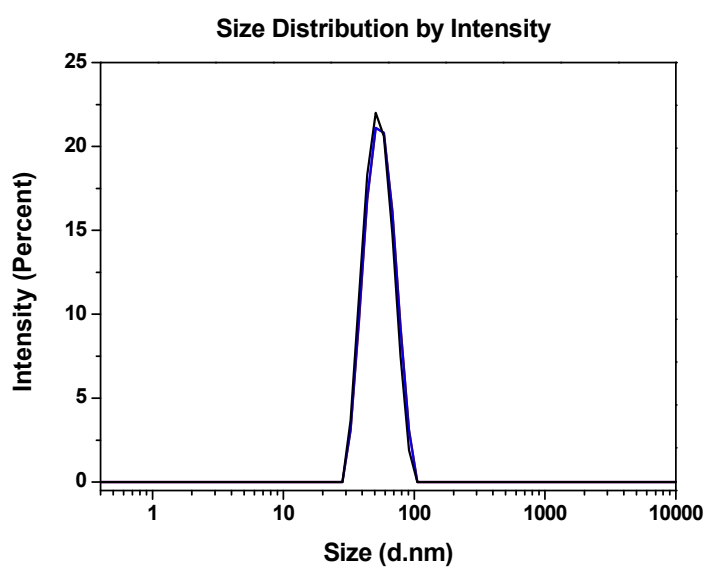
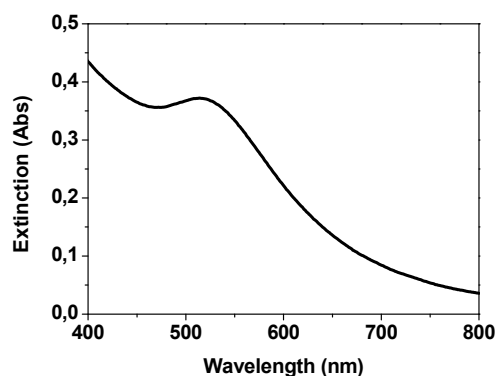


Figure S3. Nanoparticles analysis via Dynamic Light Scattering. Hydrodynamic size and size distribution of $\text{Ir}_1\text{-AuSiO}_2$.

(a)



(b)

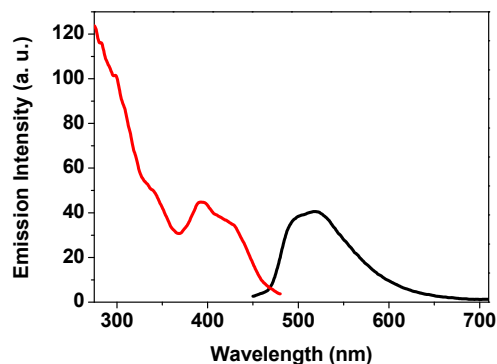
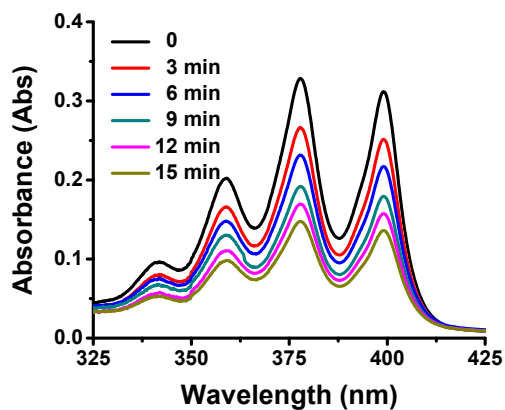


Figure S4. Photophysical characterization of $\text{Ir}_1\text{-AuSiO}_2$. (a) Extinction (b) excitation and emission spectra of $\text{Ir}_1\text{-AuSiO}_2$ in aqueous solution at room temperature ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 420 \text{ nm}$; $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 520 \text{ nm}$).

(a)



(b)

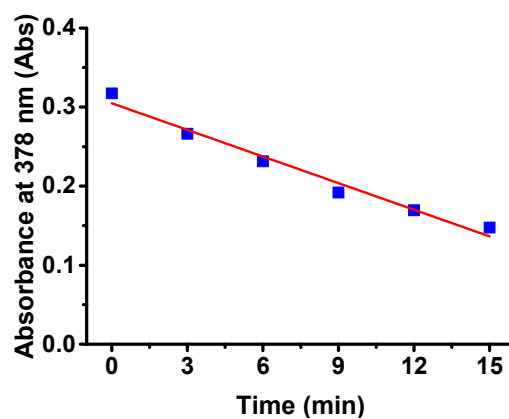
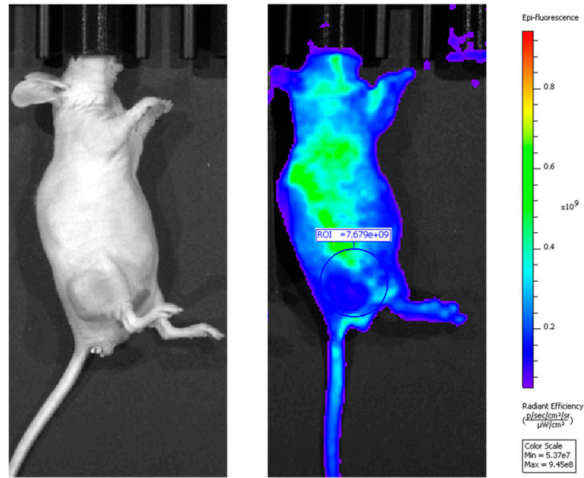
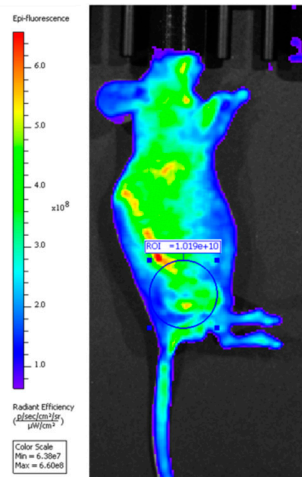


Figure S5. Detection of $^1\text{O}_2$ generation of Pc4 by ABDA method. (a) Photobleaching of ABDA by $^1\text{O}_2$ at different irradiation times (0 - 15 min) in water, and in presence of Pc4 ($[\text{Pc4}] = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$). The experiments were carried out by using an excitation source at 365 nm - 20 mW; (b) plotting of ABDA absorption at 378 nm as a function of the illumination time.

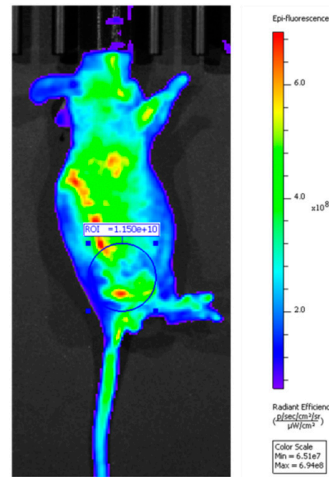
Ir₁: preimage



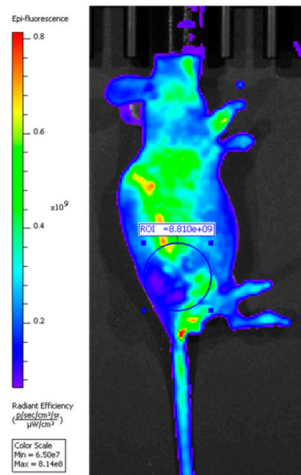
Ir₁: 15 min



Ir₁: 30 min



Ir₁: 90 min



Ir₁: 24 h

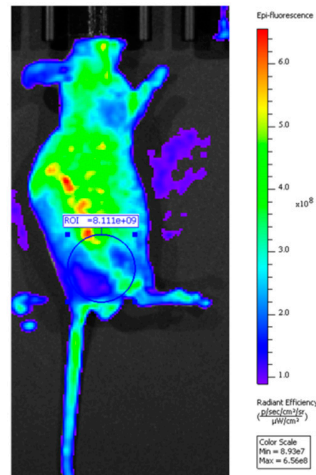
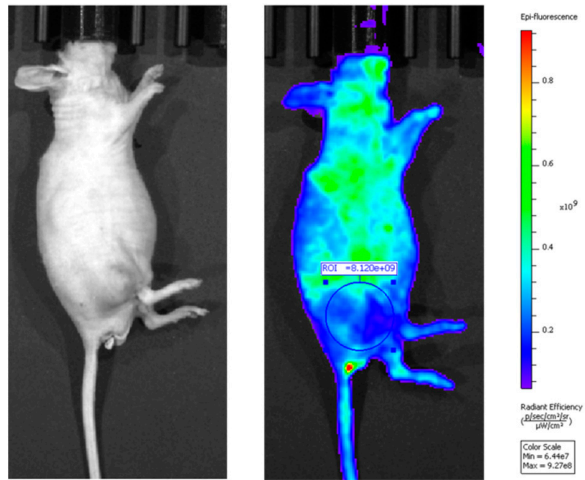
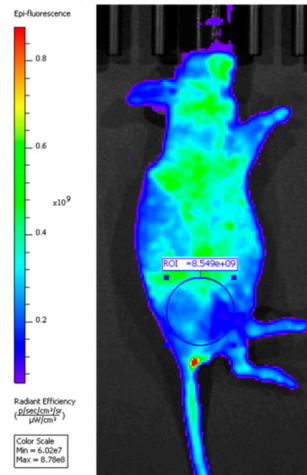


Figure S6. Post-injection trafficking of **Ir₁** analyzed via *in vivo* imaging. Fluorescence scans of mice intratumorally injected with 200 μ L of **Ir₁** ($[\text{Ir}_1] = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M), acquired before administration (preimage), and at different time points post-injection (15, 30, 90 min and 24 h).

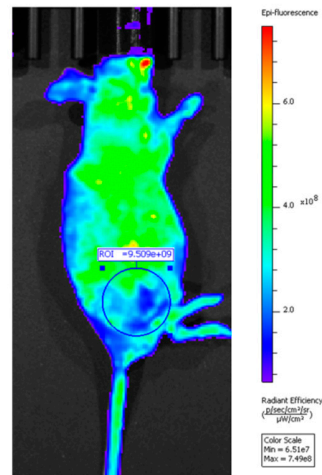
Ir₁-AuSiO₂: preimage



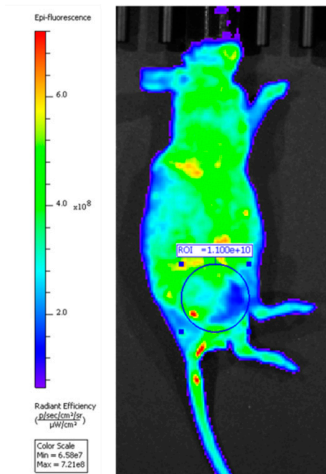
Ir₁-AuSiO₂: 15 min



Ir₁-AuSiO₂: 30 min



Ir₁-AuSiO₂: 90 min



Ir₁-AuSiO₂: 24 h

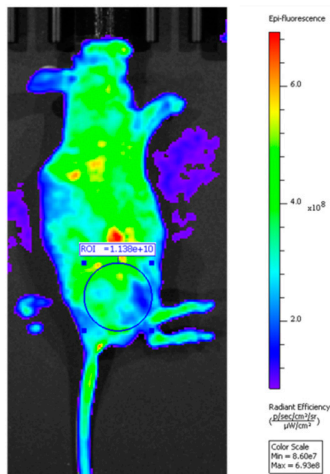


Figure S7. Post-injection trafficking of **Ir₁-AuSiO₂** analyzed via *in vivo* imaging. Fluorescence scans of mice intratumorally injected with 200 μ L of **Ir₁-AuSiO₂** ($[\text{Ir}_1] = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M), acquired before administration (preimage), and at different time points post-injection (15, 30, 90 min and 24 h).

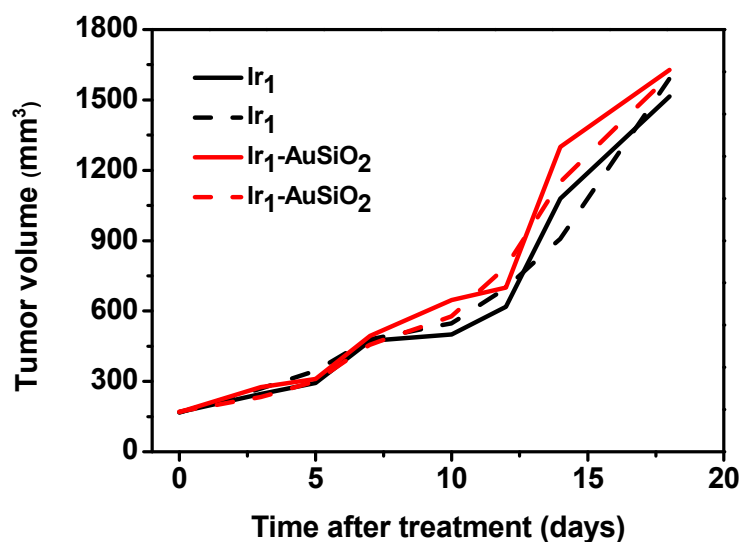


Figure S8. Control groups - Follow-up of GBM xenograft mice treated with **Ir₁** or **Ir₁-AuSiO₂** in absence of optical radiation dose. Time-dependent tumor growth curves after intratumoral injection of **Ir₁** or **Ir₁-AuSiO₂** in GBM-bearing mice ($n = 2$ mice per group) kept in the darkness and in absence of any light exposure. Solid or dotted lines were used to better distinguish the tumor growth curves of mice within each group.

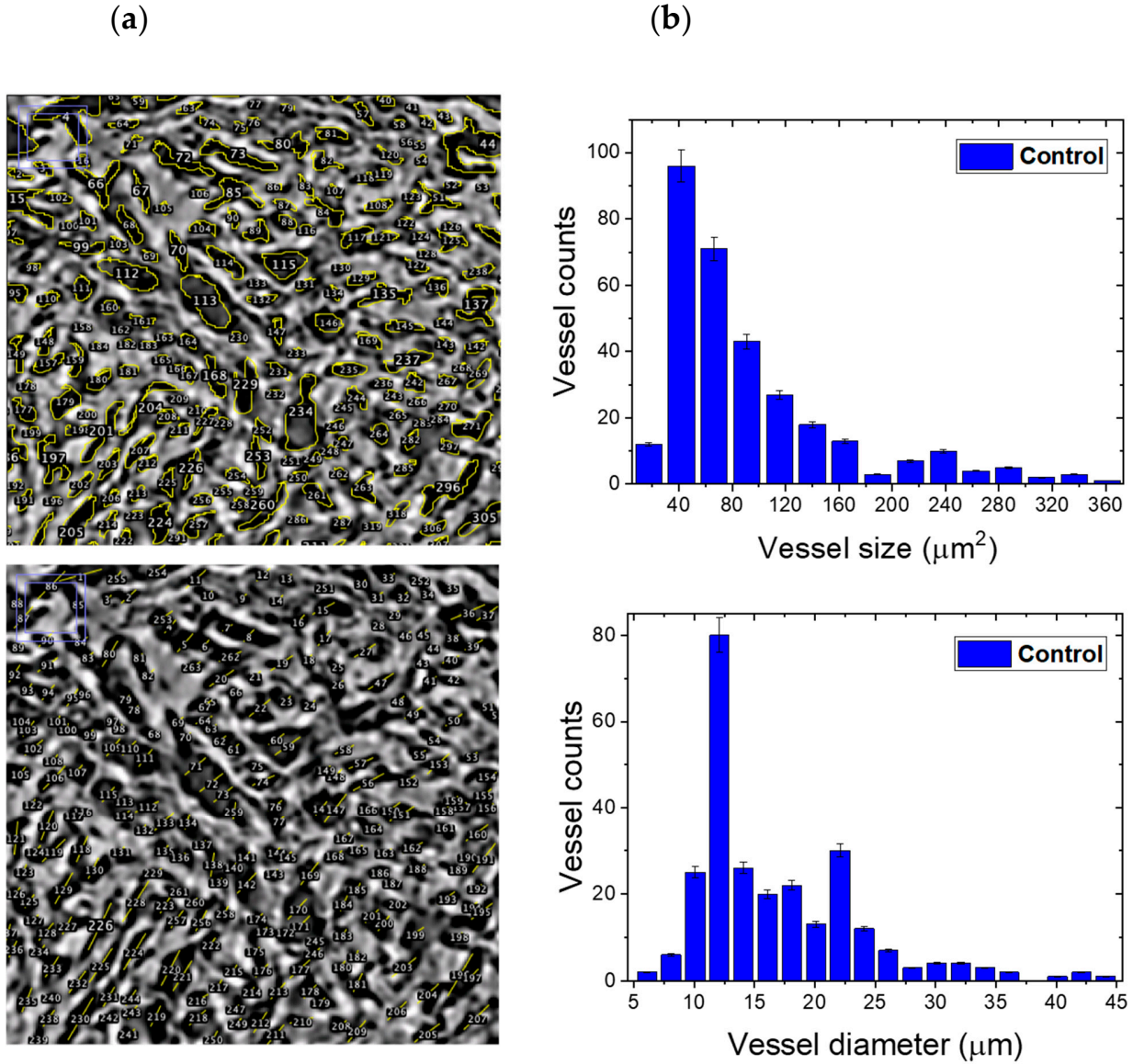


Figure S9. X-ray phase contrast tomography images and quantitative analysis of the vascular network of *ex vivo* GBM sample treated only with the radiation dose. (a) Tomography images (400×400 pixels) of a GBM slice (control) and (b) related quantitative measurements. Image and graph in the top are referred to the vessel size, while image and graph in the bottom are referred to the vessel diameter.

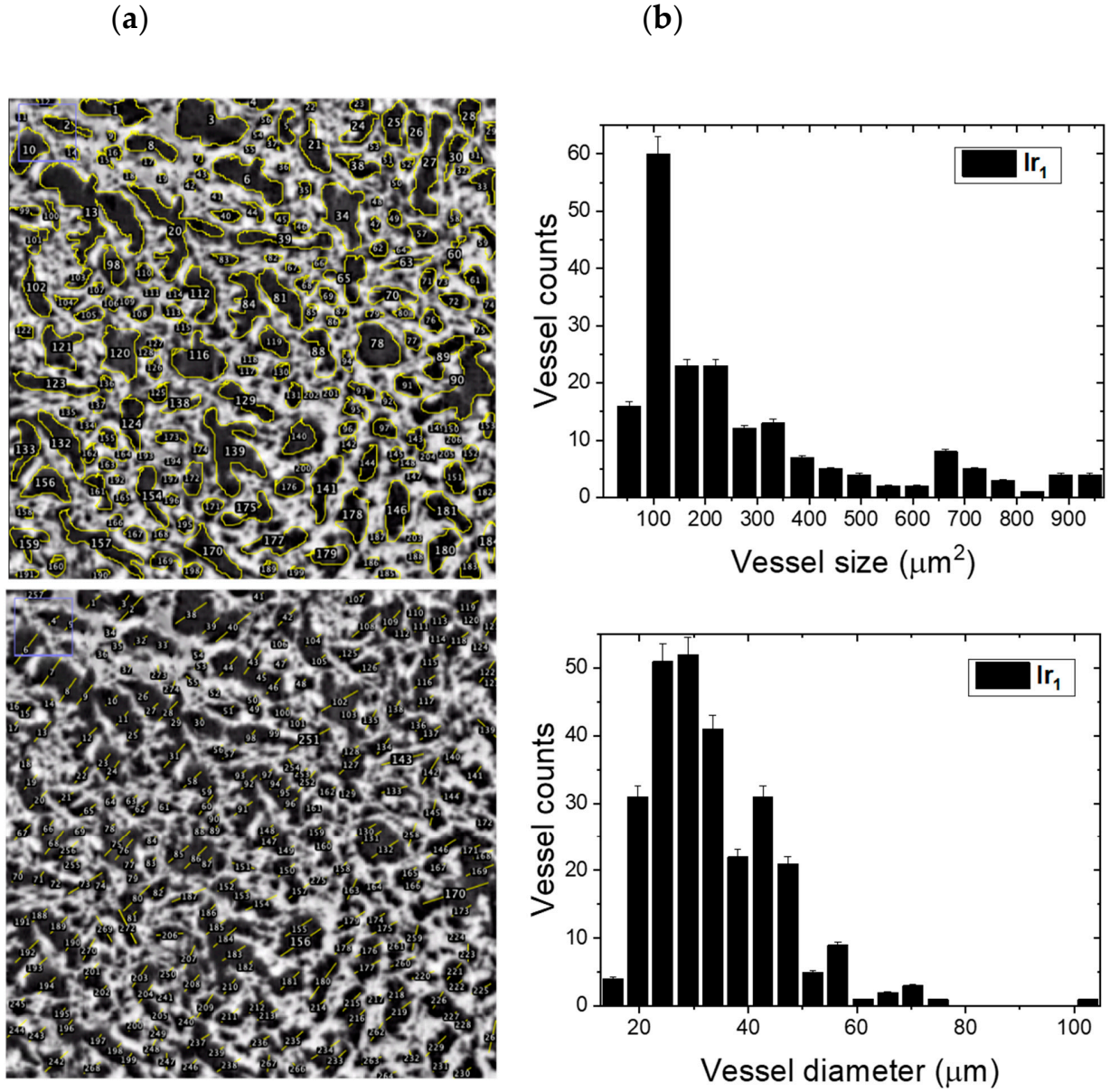


Figure S10. X-ray phase contrast tomography images and quantitative analysis of the vascular network of *ex vivo* GBM sample treated with Ir_1 + light exposure. (a) Tomography images (400×400 pixels) of a GBM slice treated with Ir_1 + light exposure and (b) related quantitative measurements. Image and graph in the top are referred to the vessel size, while image and graph in the bottom are referred to the vessel diameter.

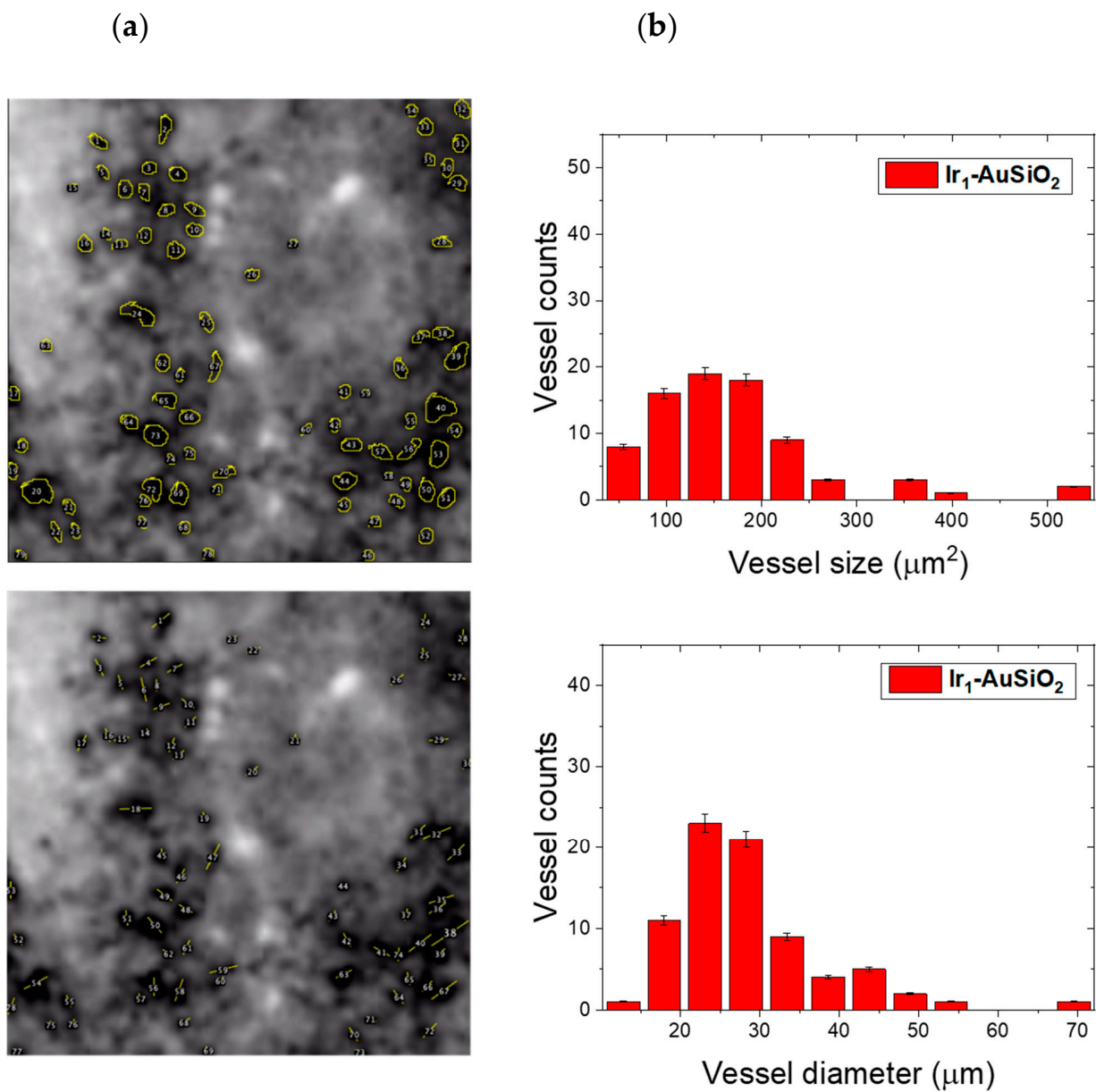


Figure S11. X-ray phase contrast tomography images and quantitative analysis of the vascular network of *ex vivo* GBM sample treated with $\text{Ir}_1\text{-AuSiO}_2$ + light exposure. (a) Tomography images (400×400 pixels) of a GBM slice treated with $\text{Ir}_1\text{-AuSiO}_2$ + light exposure and (b) related quantitative measurements. Image and graph in the top are referred to the vessel size, while image and graph in the bottom are referred to the vessel diameter.

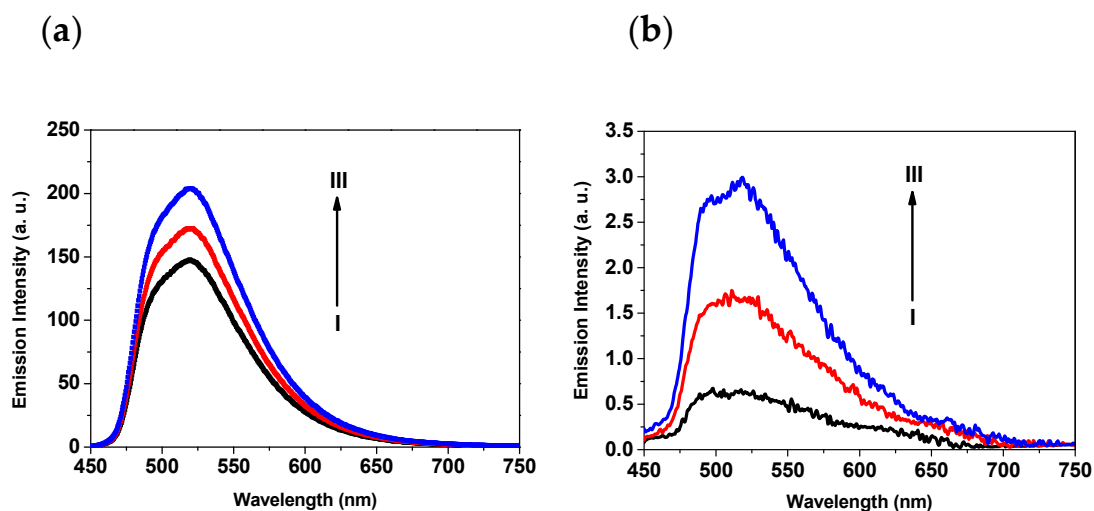


Figure S12. Emission spectra of (a) IrI and (b) IrI-AuSiO₂ in water solution at different concentrations of IrI: 2 × 10⁻⁵ M (I); 1.33 × 10⁻⁵ M (II); 8.8 × 10⁻⁶ M (III), λ_{ex} = 430 nm.

Video S1. Three-dimensional volume (350 × 350 × 350 μm^3) of GBM sample after intratumoral injection of IrI-AuSiO₂ followed by light exposure. The microvasculature is rendered in red and the IrI-AuSiO₂ clusters in yellow.