

Supporting Information

Article

Colloidally Stable P(DMA-AGME)-Ale-Coated Gd(Tb)F₃:Tb³⁺(Gd³⁺),Yb³⁺,Nd³⁺ Nanoparticles as a Multimodal Contrast Agent for Down- and Up-conversion Luminescence, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, and Computed Tomography

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Table S1. Characterization of GdF₃@PDMA nanoparticles.

Shell	<i>M_w</i> (g/mol)	Polymer/particles (w/w)	Colloidal stability in 0.01M PBS		
			τ (days)	<i>D_h</i> (nm)	<i>PD</i>
PDMA _{8k} -Ale	8,000	1/2	*	*	*
		1/1	7	105	0.2
PDMA _{11k} -Ale	11,000	1/2	2	205	0.4
		1/1	7	73	0.2
PDMA _{39k} -Ale	39,000	1/2	1	1358	0.4
		1/1	2	767	0.2

* - Unstable dispersion; τ – time; *D_h* - hydrodynamic diameter (DLS); *PD* – polydispersity (DLS).

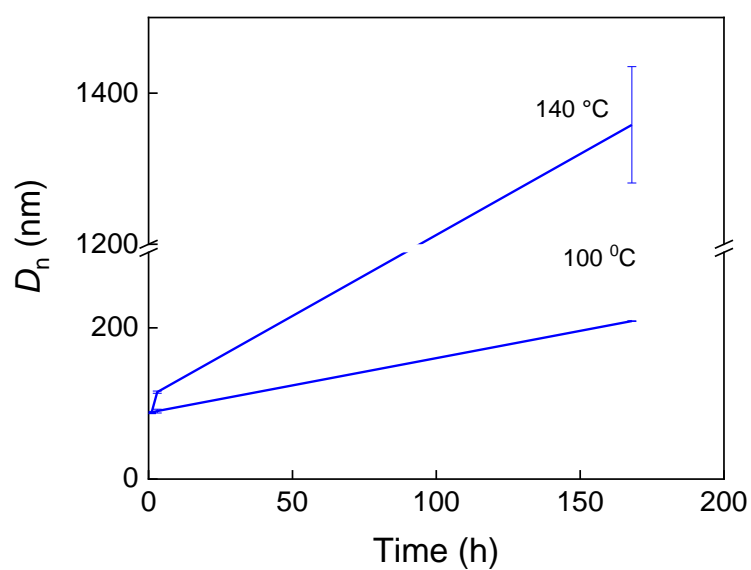


Figure S1. Dependence of hydrodynamic diameter D_h of $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}@\text{P}(\text{DMA-AGME})\text{-Ale}$ nanoparticles in water on time of storage. The particles were synthesized at 100 or 140 °C.

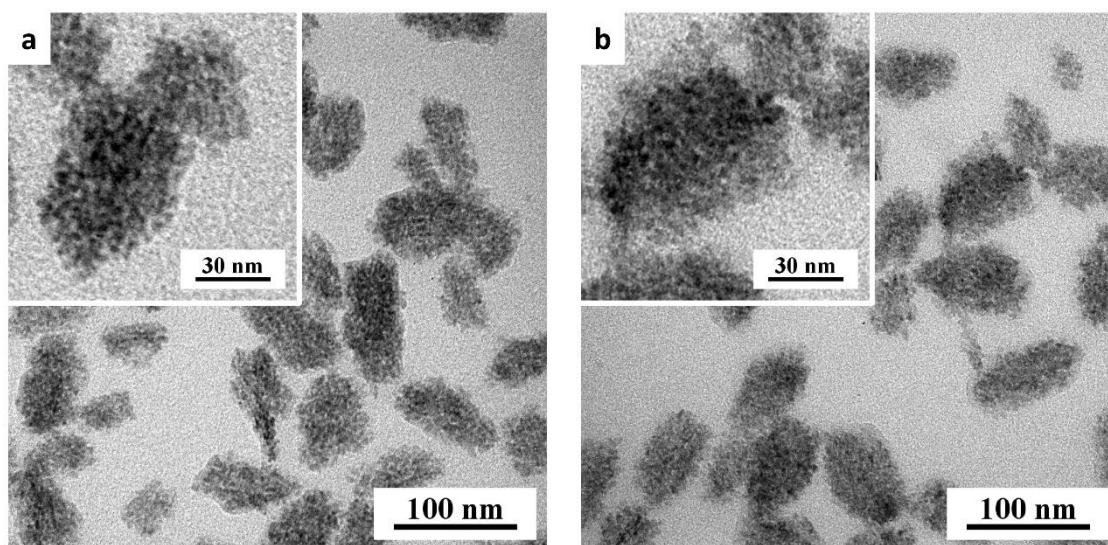


Figure S2. High magnification TEM micrographs of P(DMA-AGME)-Ale-coated (a) $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ and (b) $\text{TbF}_3:\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ nanoparticles. The insets display the very small individual particles with sizes $< \sim 5$ nm.

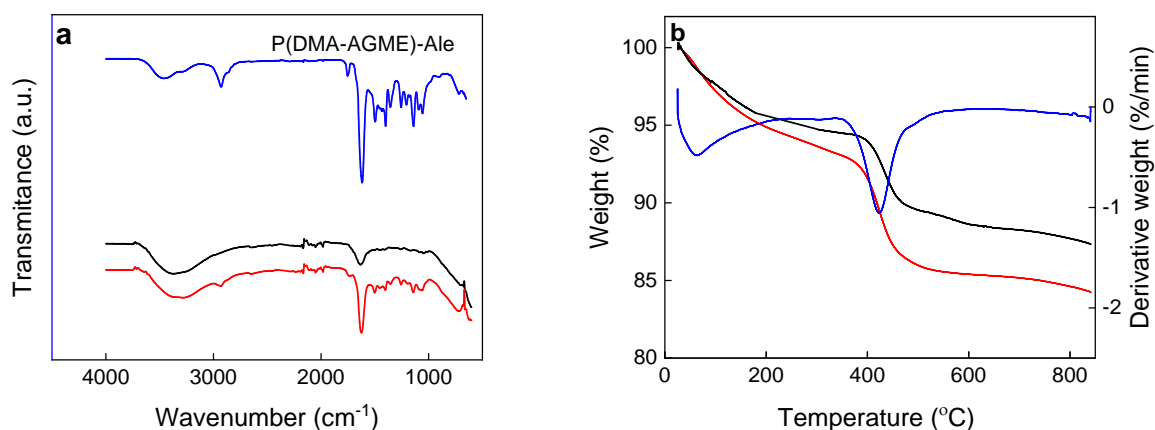


Figure S3. (a) FTIR spectra and (b) TGA and DTGA (differential thermogravimetric analysis) of P(DMA-AGME)-Ale-coated $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ (black) and $\text{TbF}_3:\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ nanoparticles (red).

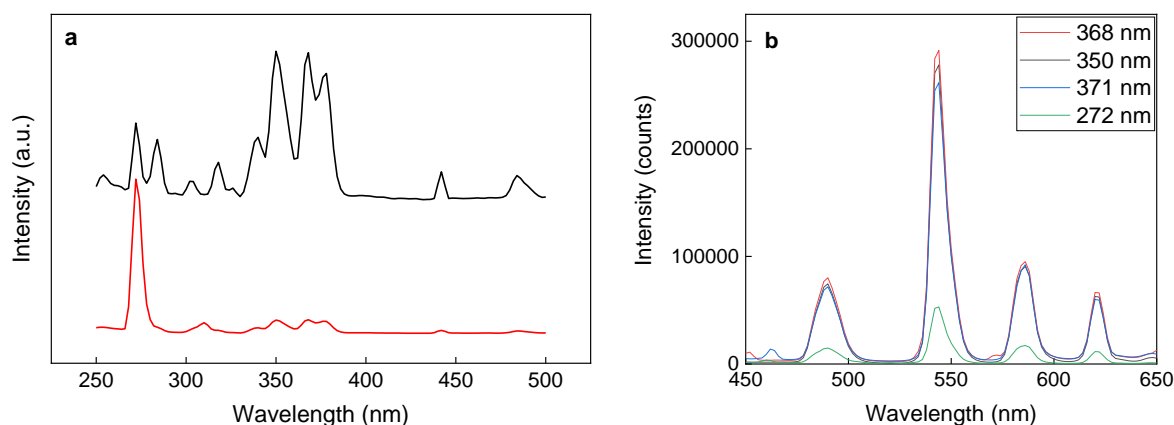


Figure S4. (a) DC excitation spectra of P(DMA-AGME)-Ale-coated $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ (red) and $\text{TbF}_3:\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ nanoparticles (black); (b) DC emission spectra $\text{TbF}_3:\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ @P(DMA-AGME)-Ale nanoparticles excited at different wavelengths.

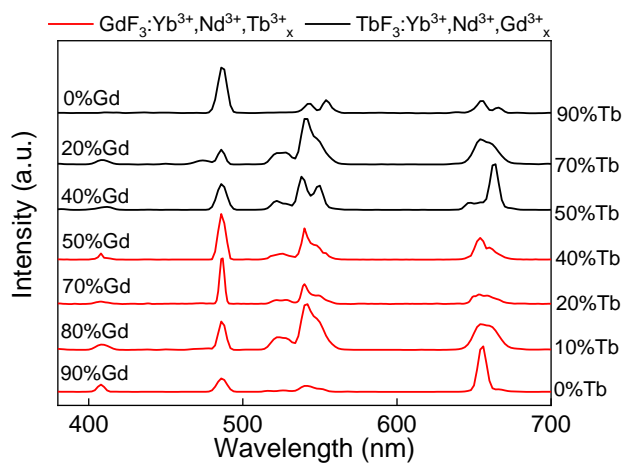


Figure S5. UC photoluminescence emission spectra of P(DMA-AGME)-Ale-coated $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ and $\text{TbF}_3:\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ nanoparticles doped with different concentrations of Gd^{3+} and Tb^{3+} ions; 980 nm excitation, particle concentration 1 mg/ml, and power density 5 W/cm².

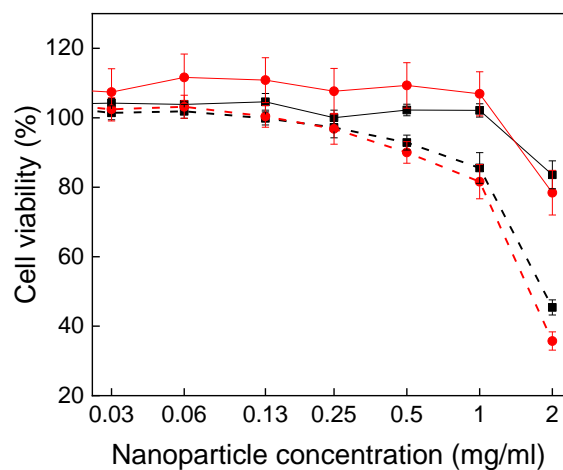


Figure S6. Cytotoxicity of P(DMA-AGME)-Ale-coated $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ (black) and $\text{TbF}_3:\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}$ nanoparticles (red) incubated with Hela (dashed line) and HF cells (solid line) for 72 h.

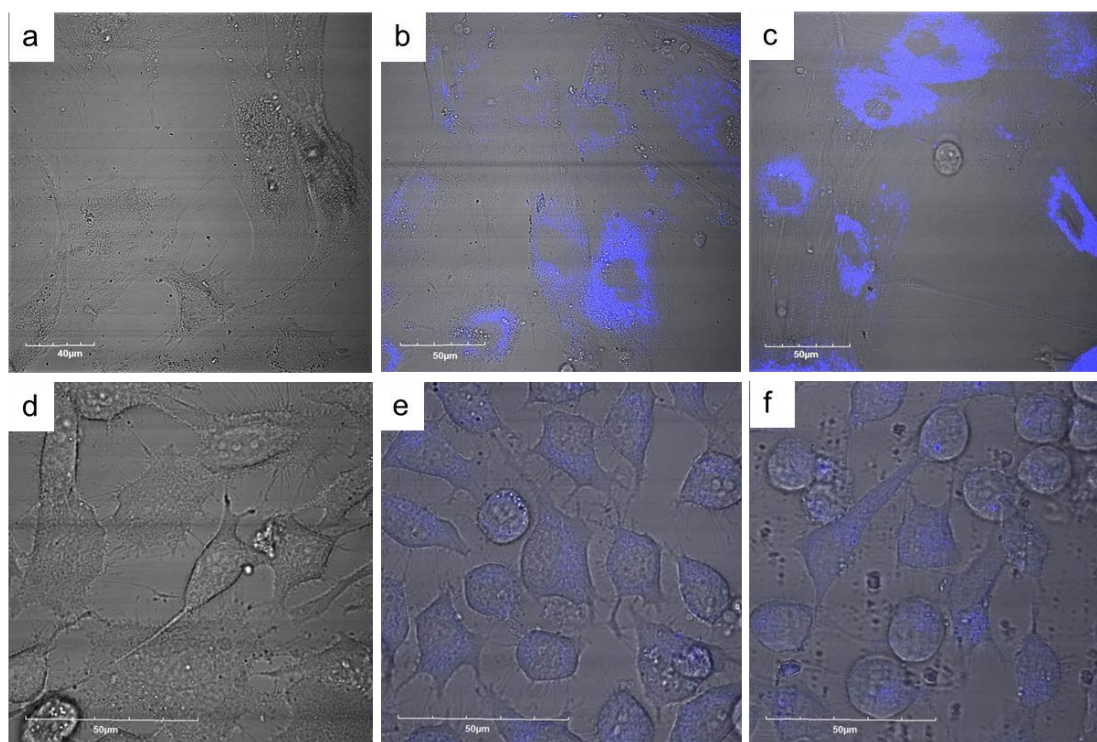


Figure S7. Laser scanning confocal micrographs of (a-c) HF and (d-f) HeLa cells (a, d) before (negative control) and after treatment with (b, e) $\text{TbF}_3:\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}@\text{P}(\text{DMA-AGME})\text{-Ale}$ and (c, f) $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}@\text{P}(\text{DMA-AGME})\text{-Ale}$ nanoparticles.

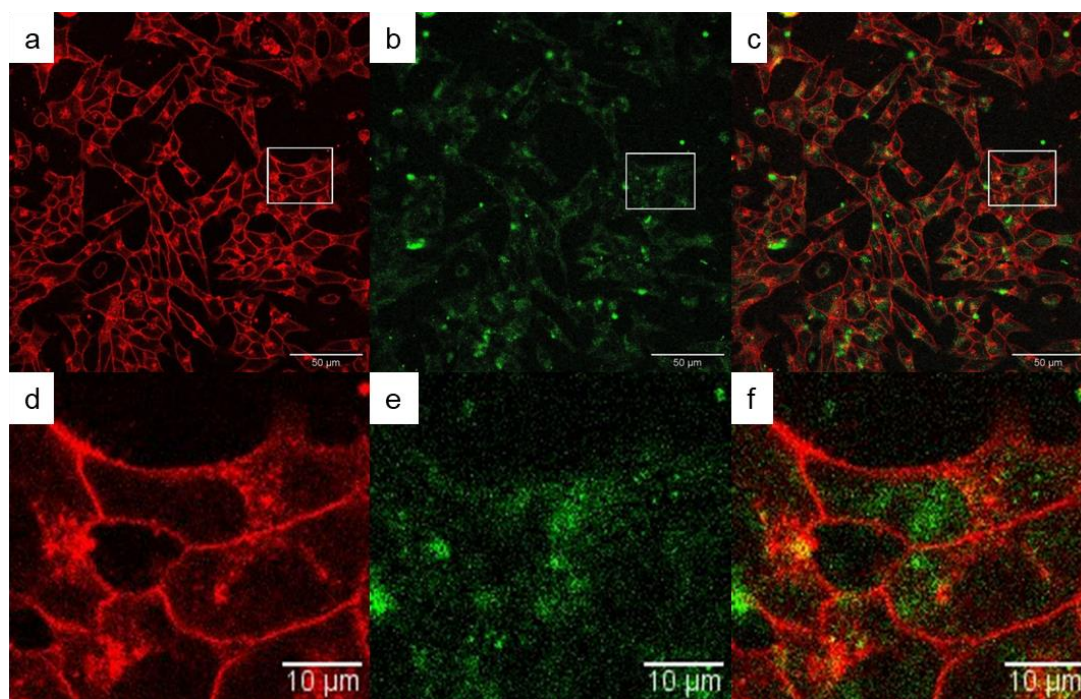


Figure S8. (a-f) Confocal micrographs of biodistribution of $\text{TbF}_3:\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}@\text{P}(\text{DMA-AGME})\text{-Ale}$ nanoparticles in INS cells at 808 nm excitation with a laser power of 30-50 mW. (d-f) Detailed micrographs of (a-c). (a, d) CellMask™ deep red-stained cell membrane, (b, e) nanoparticles (green), and (c, f) overlay of (a, b) and (d, e), respectively.

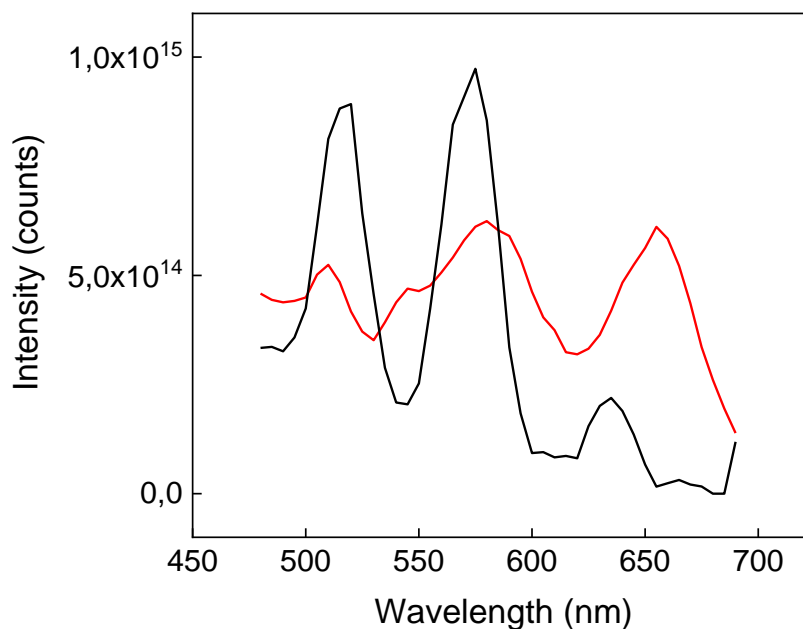


Figure S9. Emission spectra of pure $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}@\text{P}(\text{DMA-AGME})\text{-Ale}$ nanoparticles (black) and nanoparticles localized in the HepG2 cells (red).

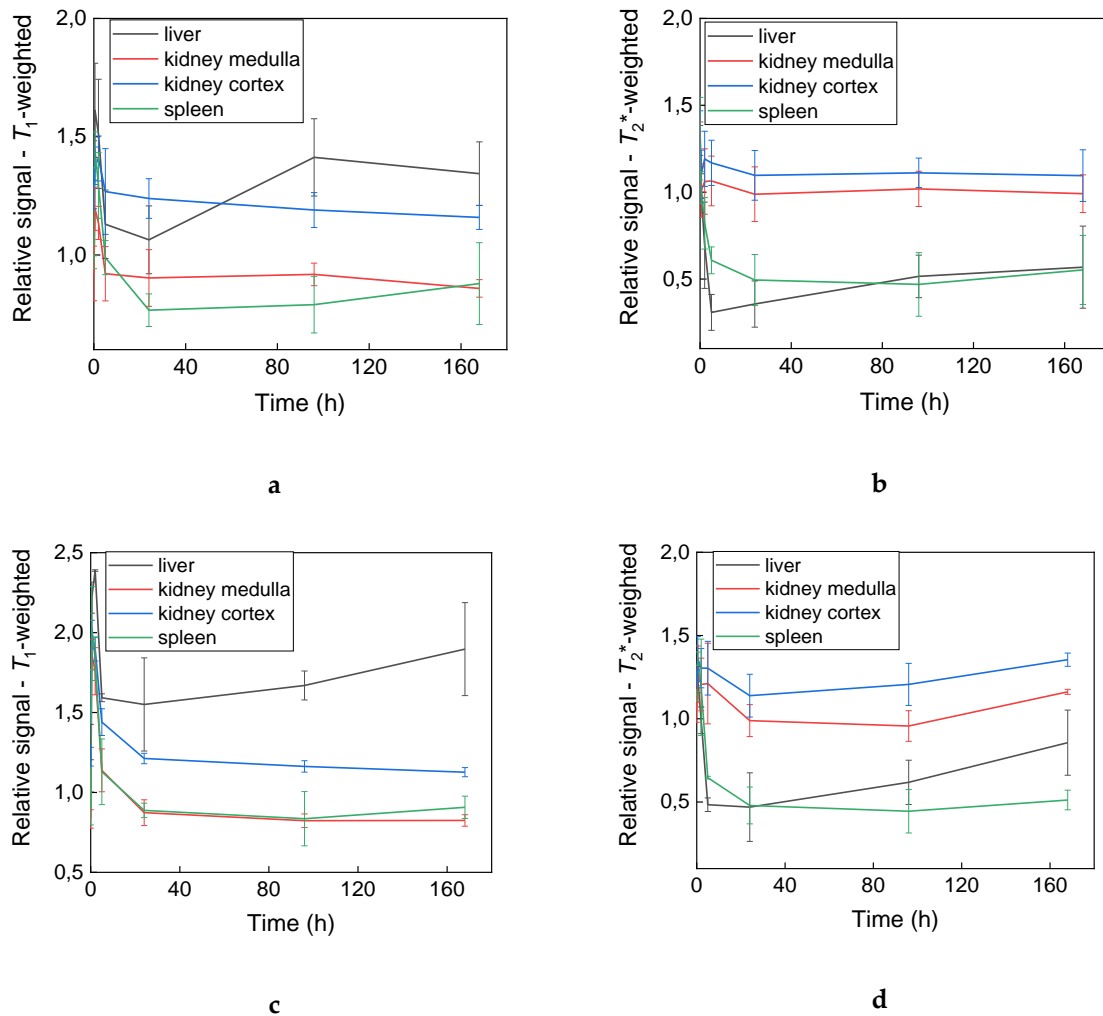


Figure S10. (a, c) Relative T_1 and (b, d) T_2^* signal evolution in the liver, kidney (medulla and cortex), and spleen after administration of P(DMA-AGME)-Ale-coated (a, b) $TbF_3:Gd^{3+}, Yb^{3+}, Nd^{3+}$ and (c, d) $GdF_3:Tb^{3+}, Yb^{3+}, Nd^{3+}$ nanoparticles in mice.

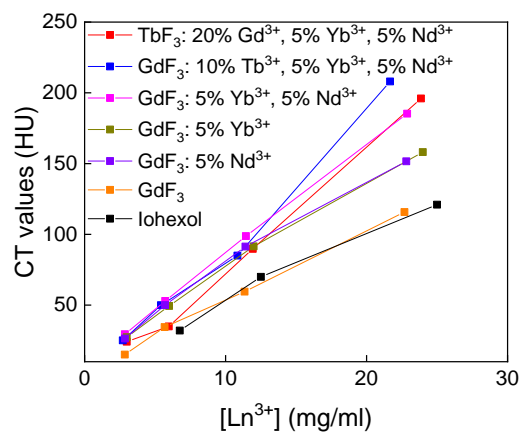


Figure S11. Dependence of CT value of $Gd(Tb)F_3:Tb^{3+}(Gd^{3+}), Yb^{3+}, Nd^{3+}@P(DMA-AGME)-Ale$ nanoparticles and Iohexol on the concentration. HU - Hounsfield units.

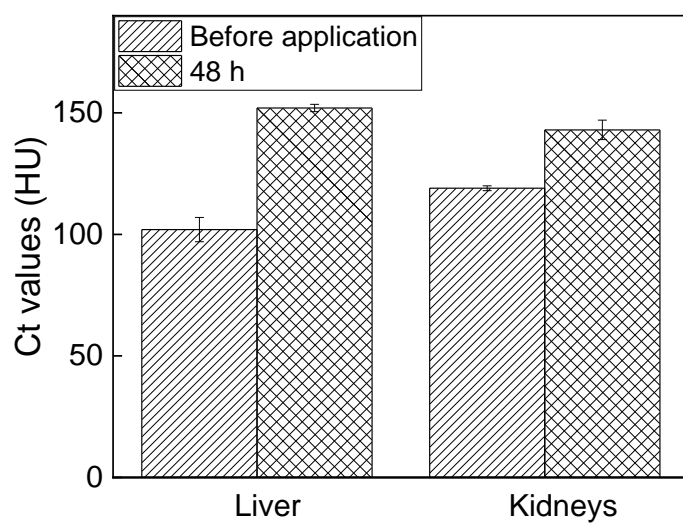


Figure S12. Relative signal evolution of the CT contrast (HU) in the liver and kidneys calculated from pre-injection to 48 h post-injection of $\text{GdF}_3\text{:Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}\text{@P(DMA-AGME)-Al}$ e nanoparticles. Error bars represent the standard deviation from two independent images.

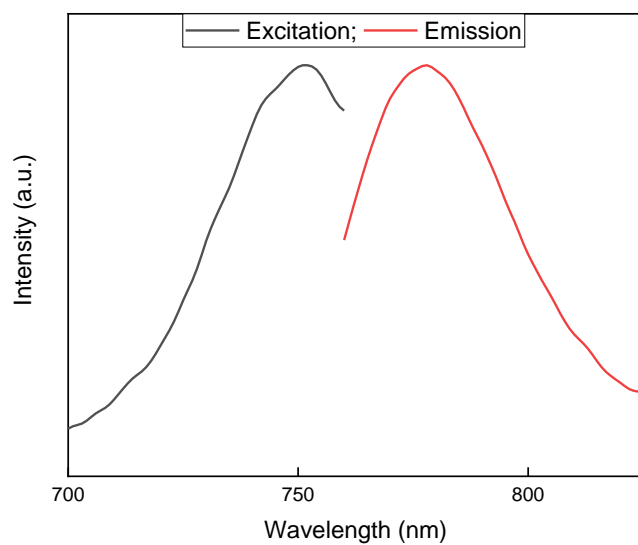


Figure S13. Photoluminescence spectra of Cy7-modified $\text{Gd(Tb)F}_3\text{:Tb}^{3+}(\text{Gd}^{3+}), \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}\text{@P(DMA-AGME)-Al}$ e nanoparticles.

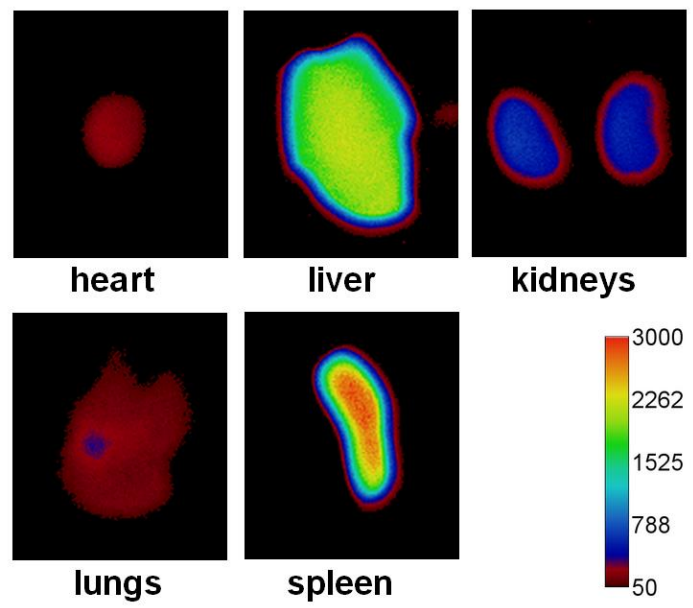


Figure S14. Fluorescence imaging of the excised mouse organs 168 h after administration of $\text{GdF}_3\text{:Tb}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Nd}^{3+}@\text{P}(\text{DMA-AGME})\text{-Ale-Cy7}$ nanoparticles.