

Supporting Information

for

Straightforward and robust synthesis of monodisperse surface-functionalized gold nanoclusters

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Additional experimental data

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Synthesis and Characterization of Gold Nanoclusters

Synthesis of glucose-based gold nanoclusters (Glc-NCs)

In a representative synthesis, 1-thio- β -D-glucose sodium (Glc-SNa) (80 μ L, 41.2 mM) was added to HAuCl₄ (1 mL, 2.89 mM) at room temperature. In a few seconds a change in color from yellow to brownish was observed indicating the formation of the gold nanoclusters. The solution was dialyzed in two cycles of 1.5 L of ultrapure water.

Table S1: Experimental details for the synthesis of Glc-NCs by varying the ratio between the reactants.

Entry	Glc-SNa (41.2 mM)	HAuCl ₄ (2.9 mM)	Ratio Gold:Glc	Observations
1	6.68 μ L	500 μ L	1:0.2	Light brown (unstable)
2	16.71 μ L	500 μ L	1:0.5	Dark-brown (unstable)
3	33.41 μ L	500 μ L	1:0.9	Brown
4	50.13 μ L	500 μ L	1:1.4	Brown
5	66.83 μ L	500 μ L	1:1.9	Light brown
6	83.13 μ L	500 μ L	1:2.4	White precipitate
7	100.26 μ L	500 μ L	1:2.8	Nothing happens



Figure S1: Glc-NCs freshly synthesized as shown in Table S1 and after 5 h.

Synthesis of THPC-based gold nanoclusters (THPC-NCs)

As described previously [1], a solution of NaOH (1.5 mL, 0.2 M) was added to 45.5 mL of ultrapure water and stirred with the reducing agent tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride (THPC, 1 mL of a solution of 0.3 mL of 80% aqueous solution diluted to 25 mL with ultrapure water). The mixture was stirred for five minutes before HAuCl₄ was added (2 mL, 25 mM). The solution turned to a brown-orange color. The nanoclusters were further purified by two cycles of dialysis against 1.5 L of ultrapure water (Figure S2).

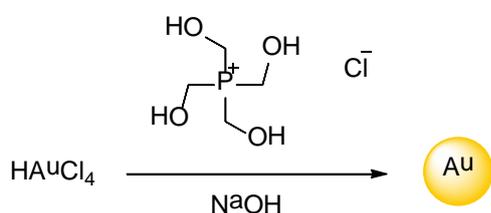


Figure S2: Synthetic reaction of THPC-NCs.

Synthesis of CTAB-based gold nanoclusters (CTAB-NCs)

In a representative synthesis, 10 mL of a solution of gold nanoclusters, HAuCl₄ (250 nM) was mixed with cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB, 75 mM) and afterwards reduced by NaBH₄ (600 nM). The reaction mixture was stirred for five minutes allowing the escape of the gas formed during the reaction. The nanoclusters were purified by two cycles of dialysis against 1.5 L of ultrapure water (Figure S3).

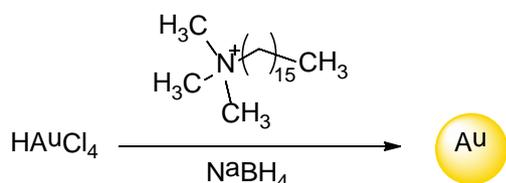


Figure S3: Synthetic reaction of CTAB-NCs.

Transmission electron microscopy

TEM measurements were performed on a Zeiss EM 912 Omega. The samples were prepared by immersion of grids into a small volume of the sample and subsequent solvent evaporation in a dust protected atmosphere.

High resolution TEM

High-resolution imaging was performed using a Tecnai F20 X-Twin transmission electron microscope at GFZ Potsdam. The TEM is equipped with a field emission gun as electron emitter. TEM bright-field images were acquired as energy filtered images using a Gatan imaging filter GIF. A 20 eV window was applied to the zero-loss peak. Data were evaluated with the Gatan Digital Micrograph software package.

Dynamic light scattering

DLS measurements were carried out at a scattering angle of 173° with a Malvern Zeta Nanosizer working at 4-mW He-Ne laser (633 nm). The **Glc-NCs** were measured in milliQ water (Figure S4).

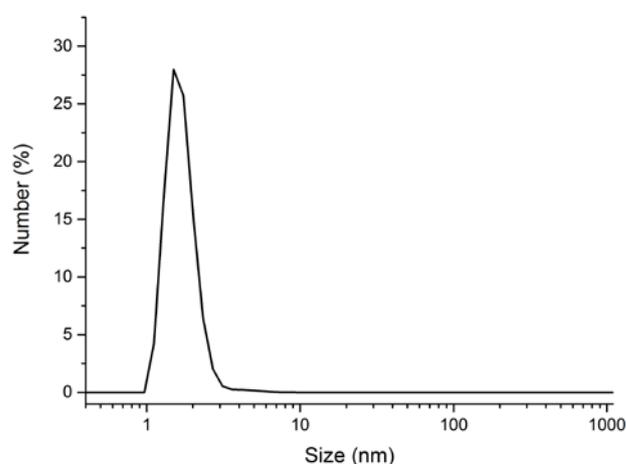


Figure S4: Dynamic light scattering measurement of hydrodynamic diameter of Glc-NCs in MilliQ water.

UV-vis spectrometry

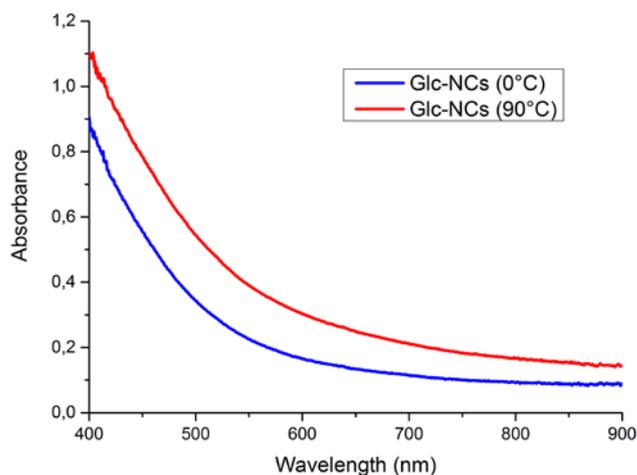


Figure S5: UV-vis spectra of Glc-NCs when synthesized at 0°C and 90°C.

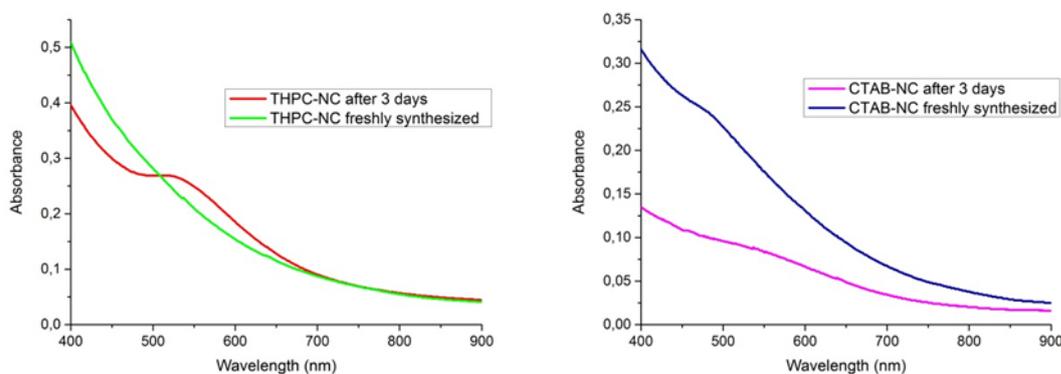


Figure S6: Ultraviolet spectra of (a) **THPC-NCs** and (b) **CTAB-NCs**, freshly synthesized and after 3 days.

Zeta potential

A Malvern Zetasizer instrument was used to measure the electrophoretic mobility of nanoparticles at different times of dialysis against MilliQ water. The Helmholtz-Smoluchowski equation was used to correlate the measured electrophoretic mobilities to the zeta potentials. Three replicates of each sample were measured six times at 25 °C in MilliQ water.

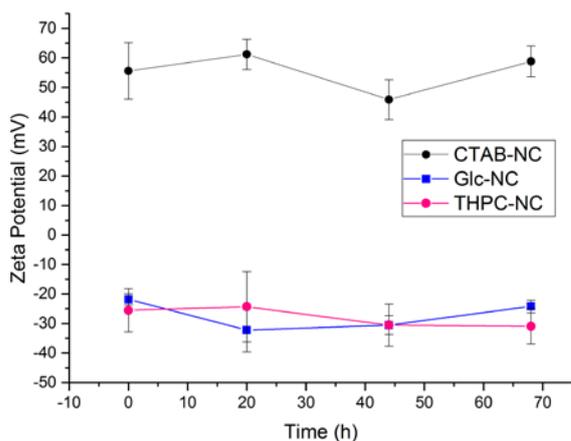


Figure S7: Zeta potential measurement of Glc-NC, THPC-NC and CTAB-NC depending on the time of dialysis against MilliQ water.

XPS measurements

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were carried out with a Thermo Scientific K-Alpha X-ray Photoelectron Spectrometer. A monochromatic Al K α radiation ($h\nu = 1486.6$ eV) was used. A 200 eV analyzer pass energy and a 1 eV energy step size were used in survey scan measurements. Element scans were performed with a 50 eV analyzer pass energy and a 0.1 eV energy step size. All the obtained binding energies were referenced to carbon 1s peak at 284.8 eV. The samples were prepared on gold thin film substrates.

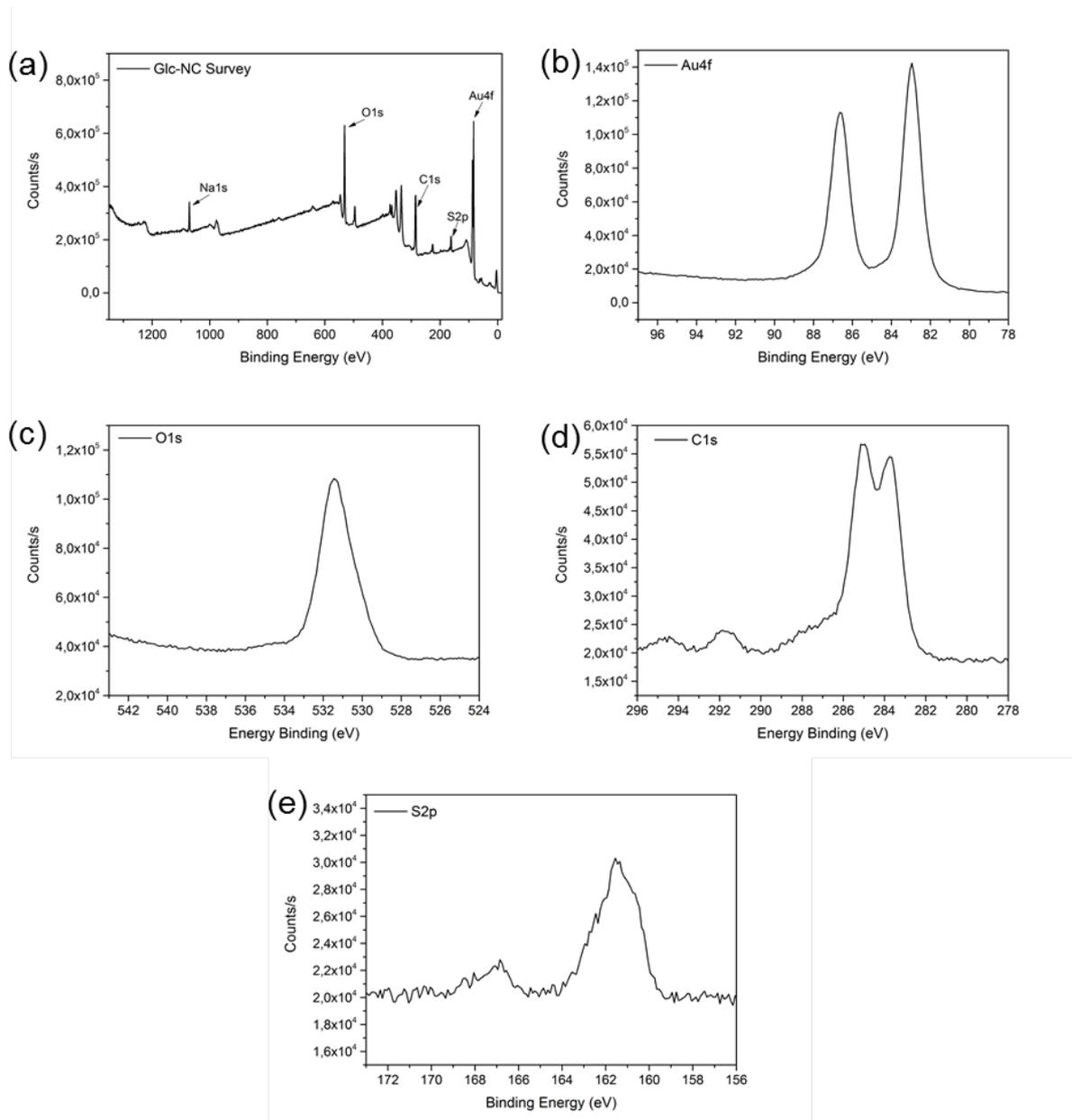


Figure S8: XPS data of **Glc-NCs**. (a) Survey scan of **Glc-NCs**. (b) Au4f, (c) O1s, (d) C1s, (e) S2p, elemental scans of **Glc-NCs**.

Table S2: XPS data of Glc-NCs.

Element	Peak BE	FWHM eV	Area (P) counts/s.eV
C1s	284.8	3.29	802670.4
O1s	531.59	3.02	1131512
S2p	161.78	1.78	161929.7
Au4f	83.52	2.82	2395402

Table S3: XPS analysis of Glc-NC by chemical state.

Chemical state	Peak BE	Chemical state	Peak BE	Chemical state	Peak BE
C-C	284.8	C-O	531.5	Au-S	162.5
C-O-C	286	C=O	533		
O-C=O	288.5				

Infrared spectrometry

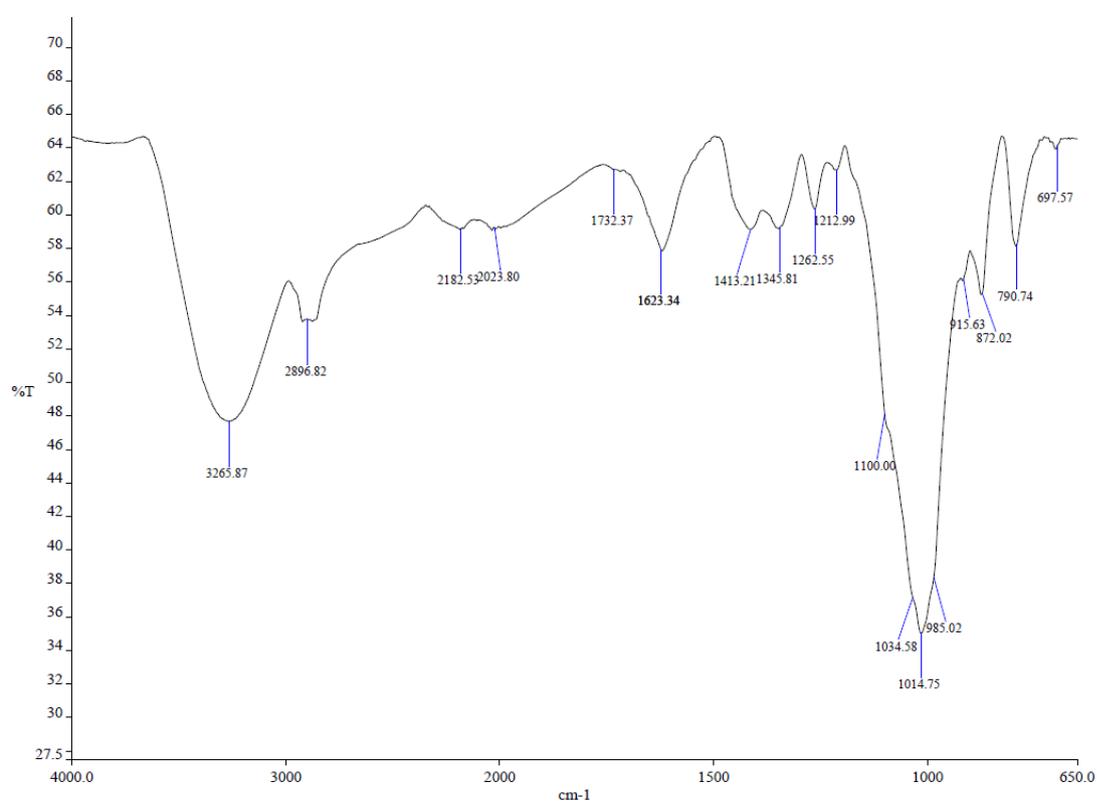


Figure S9: IR spectrum of **Glc-NCs**.

Functionalization and Characterization of Glc-NCs

Synthesis of Glc-NC@F

In a representative synthesis, a solution of **Glc-NCs** (1 mL, 0.358 μmol) is mixed with 1 mL of PBS. The resulting solution is diluted with MilliQ water to 10 mL and then 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (1.373 mg, 7.16 μmol) and *N*-

hydroxysulfosuccinimide (1.555 mg, 7.16 μmol) were added under stirring and let react for five minutes. 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (5.15 μl , 0.072 mmol) were then added and let react under stirring for 2 h. The **Glc-NC@F** was purified against 1.5 L MilliQ water twice.

^{19}F NMR of **Glc-NC@F**

To calculate the number of $-\text{CF}_3$ groups coupled to **Glc-NCs**, CsF was used as an internal standard (IS). For that, 2.7 μmol were added to the NMR tube containing the purified product and ^{19}F NMR was measured. The integration of the peaks gave the ratio of each component in the NMR tube. The integration IS: $-\text{CF}_3$ was 1:0.13.

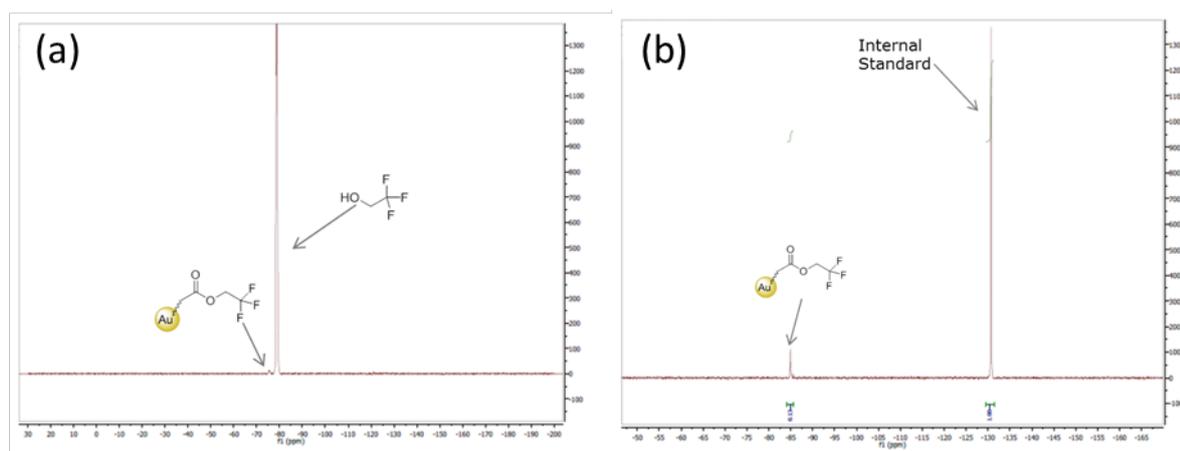


Figure S10: (a) ^{19}F -NMR spectrum after 5 minutes of reaction showing one peak of the starting material and a small peak of **Glc-NC@F**. (b) ^{19}F -NMR spectrum of **Glc-NC@F** after purification containing CsF as IS.

The exact gold concentration was measured with Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP – OES) (Optima 8000; Perkin Elmer, Massachusetts; USA). For that an external calibration series from 0.1 mg/L to 5 mg/L was prepared using a gold standard solution.

Table S4: Concentration of both gold and -CF₃ in the NMR tube.

NMR Tube	Gold	-CF ₃
Concentration	832 nmol	117 nmol
Number of atoms/molecules	5·10 ¹⁷ atoms	7.046·10 ¹⁶ molecules

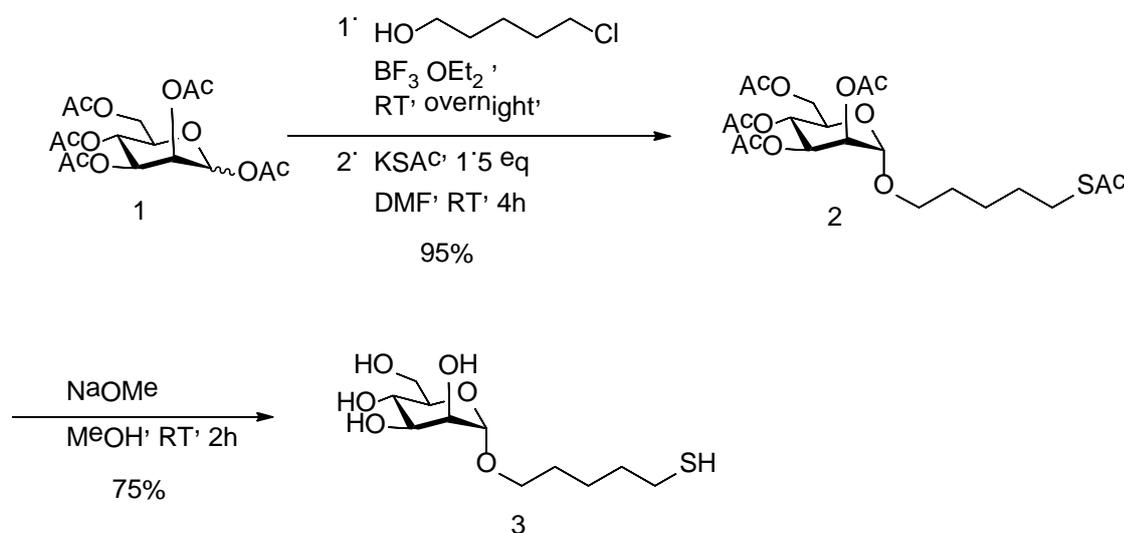
To calculate the number of -CF₃ per nanocluster, the nanocluster was considered a sphere with diameter 2 nm and density $\rho = 19.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$, using equation (1).

$$m = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho \quad (1)$$

The nanocluster mass obtained was $4.55 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ g}$ which is 139 atoms per nanocluster, giving 20 -CF₃/nanocluster.

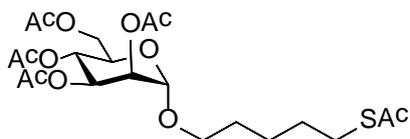
Synthesis of mannose with thio linker

To functionalize Glc-NC, a mannose with a thio linker was synthesized (**3**). For this synthesis the peracetylated mannose **1** was coupled with 5-chloropentanol in presence of BF₃·OEt₂ to the anomeric position of the acetyl protected carbohydrate and via a S_N2 reaction, the chloride was converted to acetylated thiol **2** [2]. The hydrolysis of the acetylated groups in basic conditions yield **3** [3].



Scheme S1: Synthesis of mannose with thio linker.

(2R,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-((5-(acetylthio)pentyl)oxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (2)

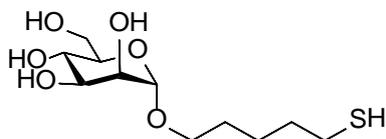


Compound **1** (4.33 g, 11.1 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 and 5-chloropentan-1-ol (1.54 mL, 13.32 mmol) were added and stirred for one hour. Then the mixture was cooled to 0°C , $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ (6.43 mL, 51.2 mmol) was slowly added drop wise and continuously stirred for 12 hours at room temperature under an Argon atmosphere. The crude mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and water and the phases were separated. The organic layer was washed three times with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and NaCl . The organic layers were combined, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuum. Since the compound was difficult to purify due to the hydrolysis, the next step was performed without further purification.

The previous compound (0.1 g, 0.221 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF and stirred with KSAc (0.50 g, 4.42 mmol) overnight at room temperature. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc and concentrated in vacuum to get compound **2** (0.1033 g, 95%). It was purified by flash chromatography (5 \rightarrow 15 \rightarrow 25% EtOAc /hexanes).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.32 (dd, 1H, H-3), 5.27 (d, 1H, H-4), 5.21 (dd, $J = 3.3, 1.7$ Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.78 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.30 – 4.23 (m, 1H, H-6), 4.11 – 4.05 (m, 1H, H-6), 3.98 – 3.92 (m, 1H, H-5), 3.70 – 3.62 (m, 1H, CH_2 -7), 3.46 – 3.39 (m, 1H, CH_2 -7), 2.86 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H, CH_2 -11), 2.31 (s, 3H, CH_3 -SAC), 2.14 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.09 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.03 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.98 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.63 – 1.54 (m, 4H CH_2 -8,10), 1.46 – 1.37 (m, 2H, CH_2 -9). LC MS. Calc for $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 492.5 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$, found 492.4

(2R,3S,4S,5S,6S)-2-(Hydroxymethyl)-6-((5-mercaptopentyl)oxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triol (3)



Compound **2** (50 mg, 0.102 mmol) was dissolved in 1.015 mL of MeOH, then sodium methoxide (5.48 mg, 0.102 mmol) was added and stirred for two hours at room temperature. The mixture was neutralized with amberlite-IR120 (H⁺) resin, filtered and concentrated in vacuum to get compound **3**.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.80 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 1H), 3.72 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.70 – 3.66 (m, 1H), 3.65 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.44 – 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.33 (s, 2H), 2.68 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (s, 1H), 1.70 (s, 1H), 1.66 – 1.53 (m, 4H), 1.48 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H). LC MS. Calc for [M+Na]⁺ 282.4 C₁₁H₂₂O₆S, found 282.4

Synthesis of Glc-NC@Man

To a solution of **Glc-NCs** (1 mL, 2.89 mM), the synthesized thio-linked mannose (2.448 mg, 8.67 μmol) was added and let react overnight at room temperature. The **Glc-NC@Man** were dialyzed against 1.5 L of ultrapure water twice.

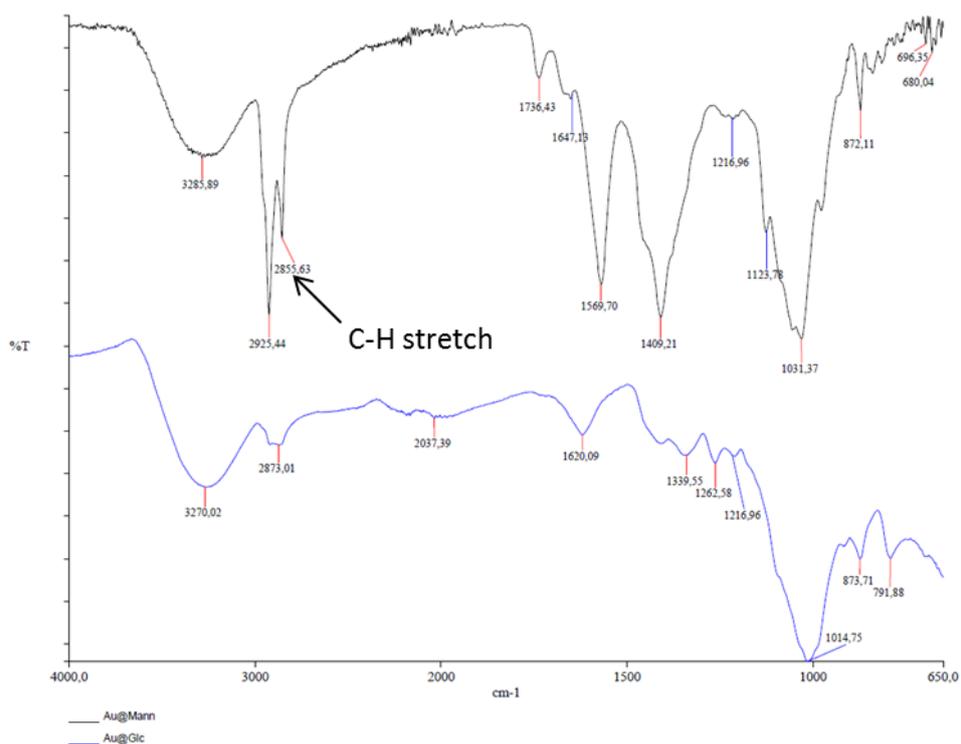


Figure S11: IR spectrum of **Glc-NCs** and **Glc-NC@Man**. The **Glc-NC@Man** contains peaks of the C-H stretch from the linker.

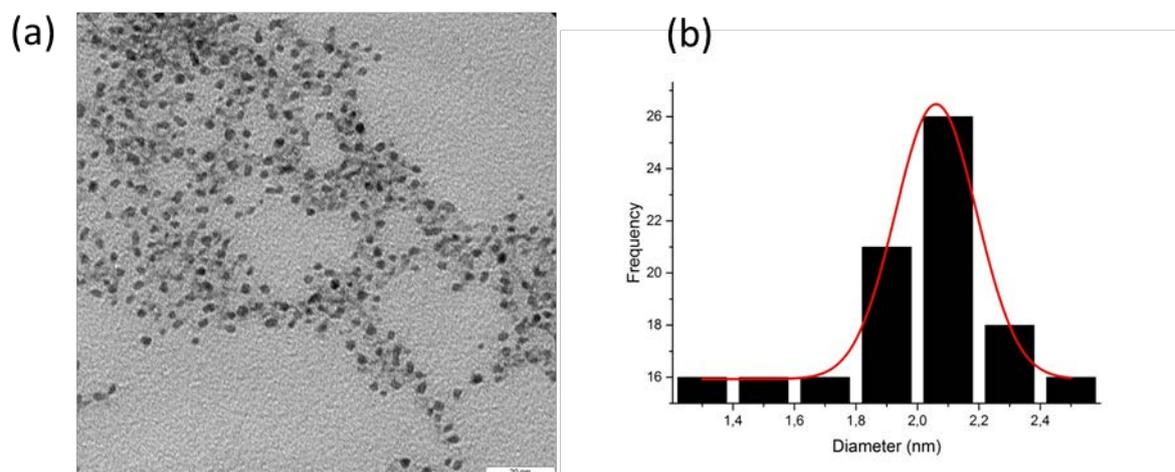


Figure S12: (a) TEM image and (b) size distribution of **Glc-NC@Man** considering 129 nanoclusters. The size of **Glc-NC@Man** was 2.061 ± 0.003 nm.

Biological Studies

Cell culture

The mouse cell line L929 of adipose cells was cultured in 10 cm² dishes with RPMI 1640 + 2mM L-Glutamine + 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) + 0.26μM Cisplatin. The cells were incubated at 37 °C in an ambient air/5% CO₂ atmosphere and sub-confluent cultures (70-80%) were split using DPBS + 0.05% EDTA.

MTS Assay

For the cell viability assessment, the cells were seeded at 13,000 cells/well in 96-well plates and allowed to settle overnight. Then, the cells were incubated with NCs at 500, 100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.250, 3.125, 1.563, 0.781, 0.391 and 0 mM from a concentrated stock solution of each of the NC samples which was prepared in water and successively diluted in RPMI mixture cell media. For the controls, the same amount of water was added to the most concentrated samples and similarly diluted with the cell medium in order to see the effect of water on the viability of the cells.

After 24 h, the CellTiter 96 A_{QUEOUS} One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay was used. For this assay, 20 μL of MTS [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium inner salt] were directly added to the culture wells and incubated for 1-4 hours. The absorbance was then measured at 490 nm using a 96-well plate reader. Untreated cells were assayed as a control reference.

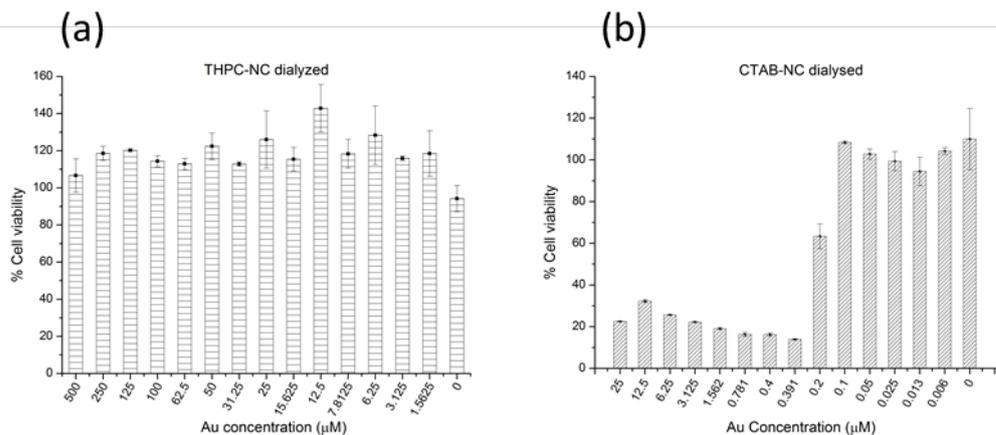


Figure S13: Cytotoxicity of (a) THPC-NCs and (b) CTAB-NCs after three days of dialysis. THPC-NCs did not show toxicity at any of the concentrations studied whereas CTAB-NCs were toxic at higher concentrations than 0.2 μM.

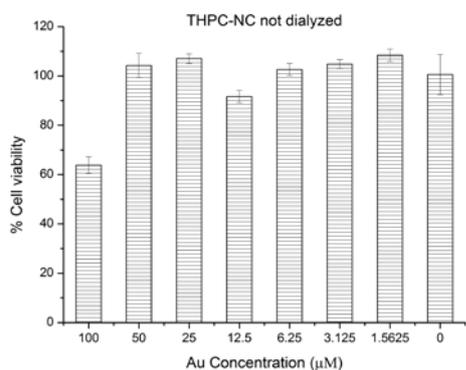


Figure S14: Cytotoxicity of THPC-NCs not dialyzed. THPC-NCs without dialysis showed toxicity at 100 μM.

ICP-OES

For gold uptake measurements, L929 cells were seeded in 10 cm² plates. When cells reached confluence in the dish, the cell number was counted (approximately 9×10^7 cells per plate) and the **Glc-NCs** added (gold concentrations: 12.5 μM, 25 μM). After a 1 h treatment with **Glc-NCs**, the medium was removed and the cells were washed with DPBS + 0.05% EDTA to collect cell residues. The cell residues were further

digested with 300 μL of $\text{HNO}_3\text{:HCl}$ (3 : 1) and decomposed for 48 h at room temperature. Subsequently, 700 μL of MilliQ water was added to each tube. Gold concentrations were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP – OES) (Optima 8000; Perkin Elmer, Massachusetts; USA). An external calibration series from 0.1 mg/L to 5 mg/L was prepared using a gold standard solution.

References

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