

Supplementary materials

Production of Curcumin-Loaded Silk Fibroin Nanoparticles for Cancer Therapy

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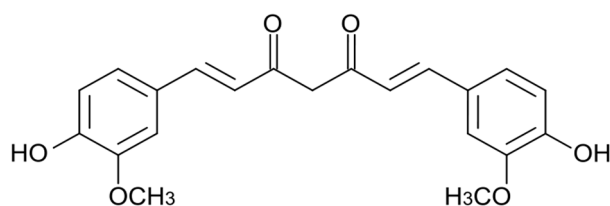


Figure S1. Chemical structure of curcumin.

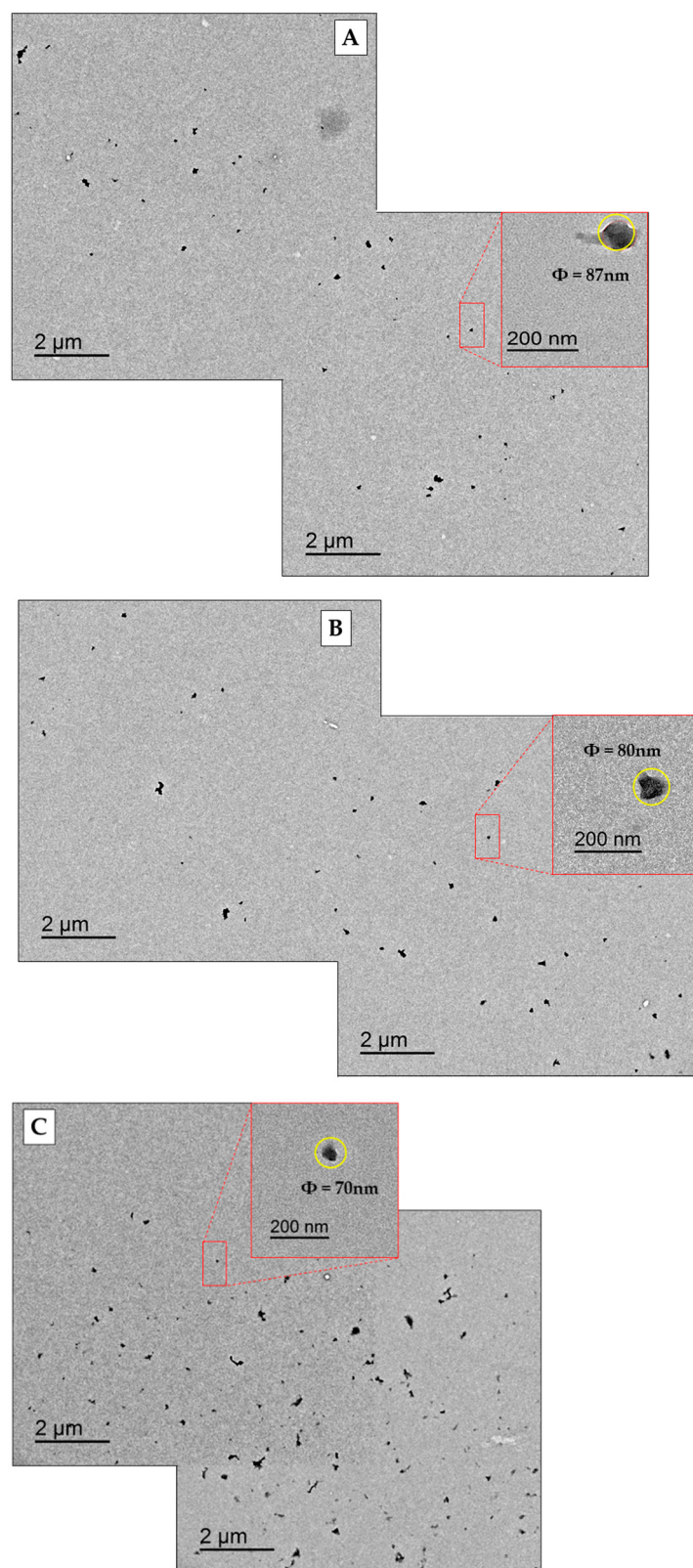


Figure S2. Extra TEM images of (a) SFNs; (b) Curc-SFNs 1 and (c) Curc-SFNs 2.

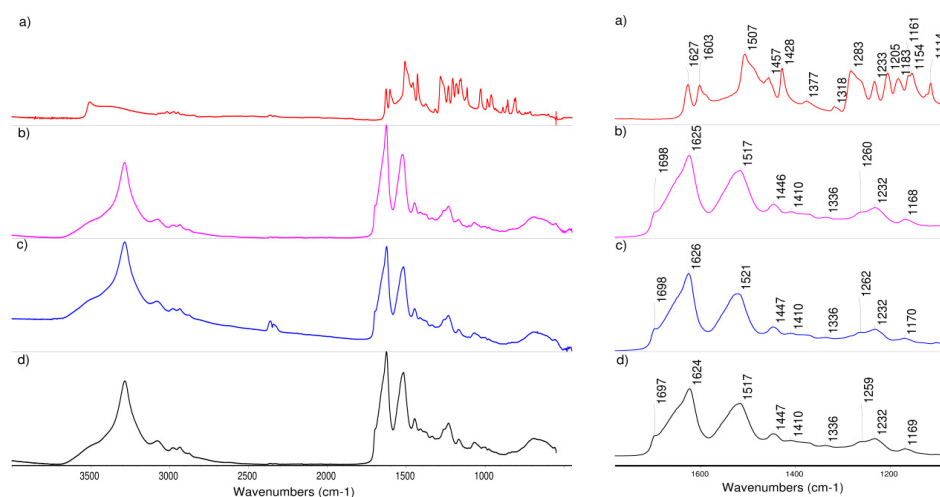


Figure S3. On the left, a comparative ATR-FTIR full spectrum of (a) curcumin; (b) Curc-SFNs 1; (c) Curc-SFNs 2; (d) SFNs as negative control. On the right, the 1700–1100 cm⁻¹ region of the same spectra.

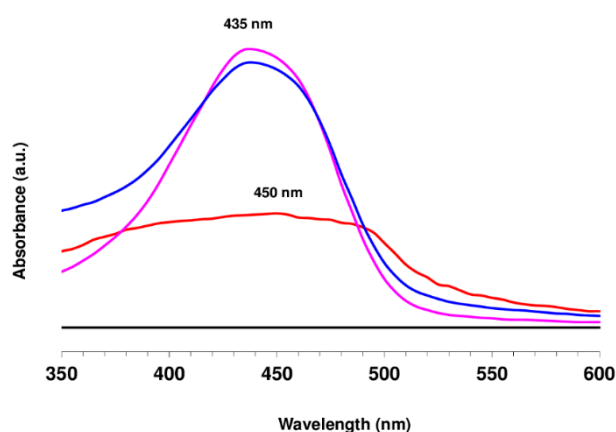


Figure S4. UV/Vis absorbance corrected spectra in ultrapure water (after subtracting the SFN spectrum) of: curcumin (red), Curc-SFNs 1 (pink), Curc-SFNs 2 (blue) and the SFNs spectrum (black).

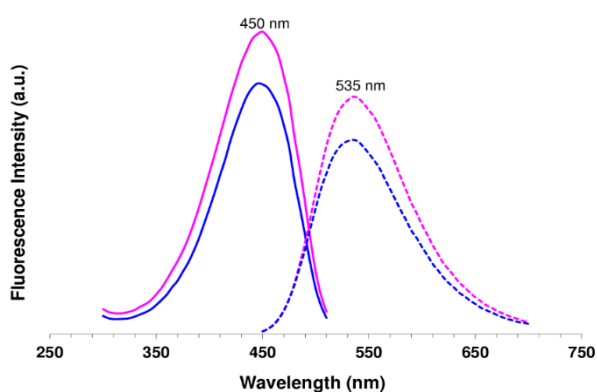


Figure S5. Fluorescence excitation (solid) and emission (dotted) spectra of Curc-SFNs 1 (pink) and Curc-SFNs 2 (blue).

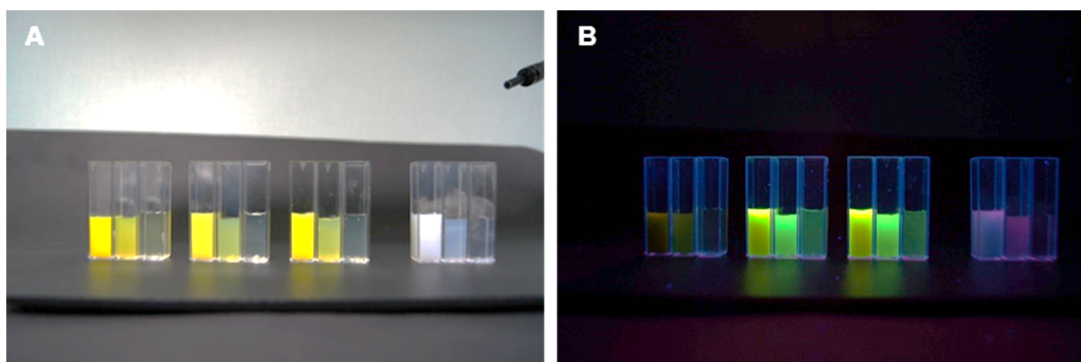


Figure S6. Comparison of suspensions of SFNs, free curcumin and Curc-SFNs. From left to right: free curcumin, Curc-SFNs 1, Curc-SFNs 2 and SFNs. The three cuvettes for each sample represent three different concentrations of the suspensions of nanoparticles in water; from left to right: 10 mg/mL, 1 mg/mL and 0.1 mg/mL. **Figure S6A** is with white light and **Figure S6B** at 365 nm.