

Supporting Information for

Effects of Protein Corona on Active and Passive Targeting of Cyclic RGD Peptides Functionalized PEGylation Nanoparticles

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Table S1. Calculated targeting molecular density on nanoparticles.

RGD density (nm ⁻²)	0 %	25 %	50 %	75 %	100 %
PEG-2K	0 (0%)	0.22 (23%)	0.46 (49%)	0.74 (78%)	0.94 (100%)
PEG-5K	0 (0%)	0.23 (27%)	0.48 (55%)	0.64 (73%)	0.88 (100%)
PEG-10K	0 (0%)	0.23 (26%)	0.43 (49%)	0.71 (80%)	0.88 (100%)
PEG-20K	0 (0%)	0.11 (20%)	0.25 (45%)	0.38 (68%)	0.56 (100%)

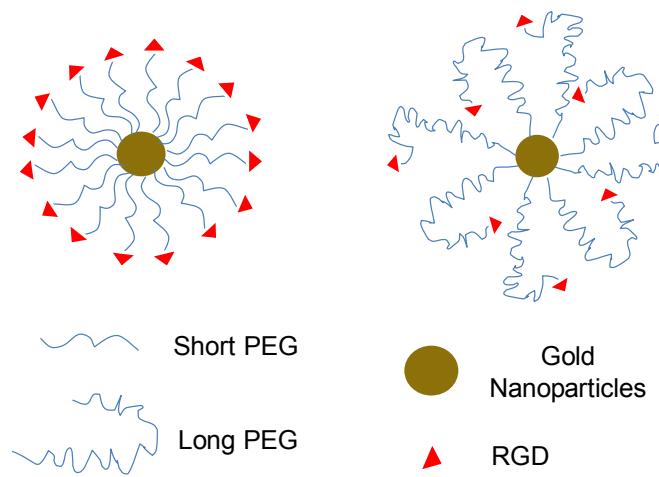


Figure S1. Cartoon pictures of cRGD-functionalized PEGylation gold nanoparticles.

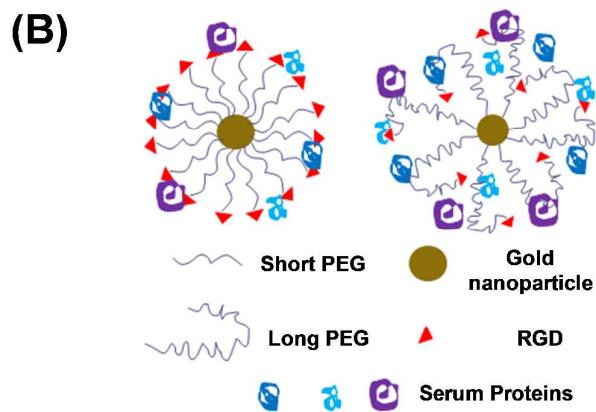
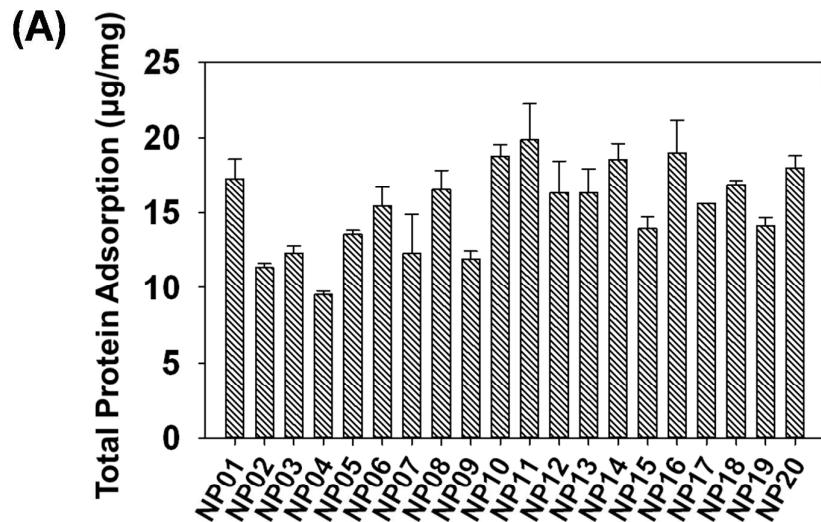


Figure S2. (A) Amount of protein recovered from each nanoparticle by BCA assay. (B) Cartoon pictures of protein adsorbed targeting nanoparticles.

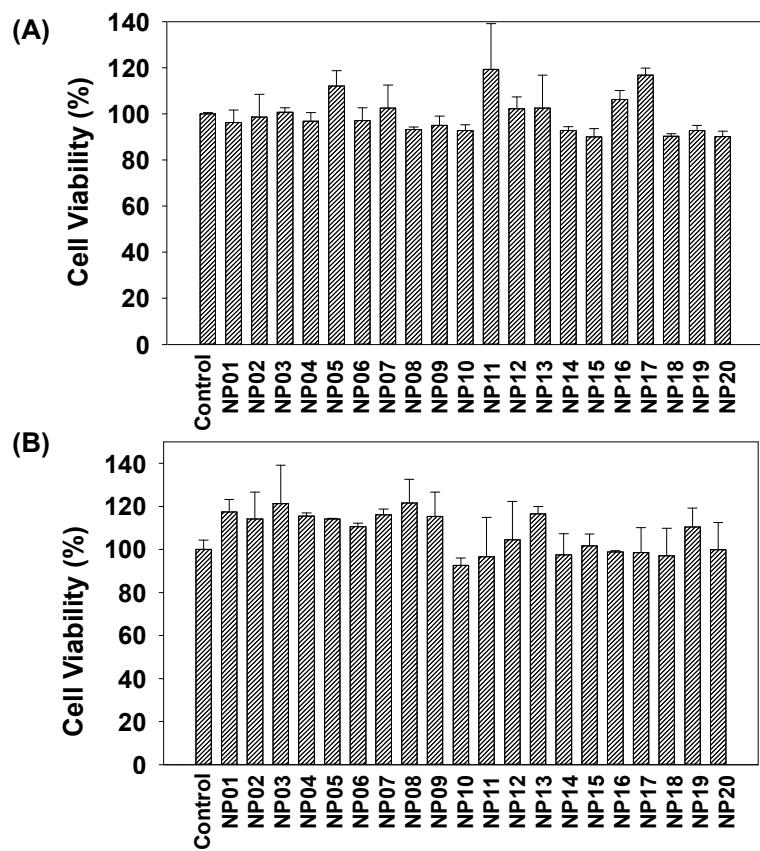


Figure S3. Cytotoxicity of 20 nanoparticles at 50 µg/mL for 24 h in complete 1640 medium. (A) RAW264.7. (B) A549.

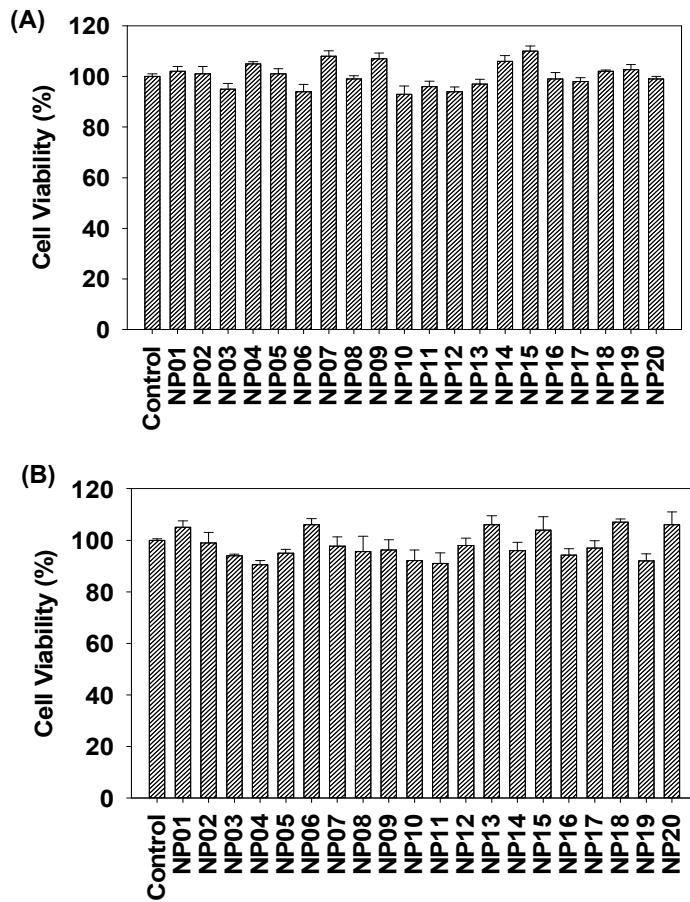


Figure S4. Cytotoxicity of 20 nanoparticles at 50 µg/mL for 24 h in serum-free 1640 medium. (A) RAW264.7. (B) A549.

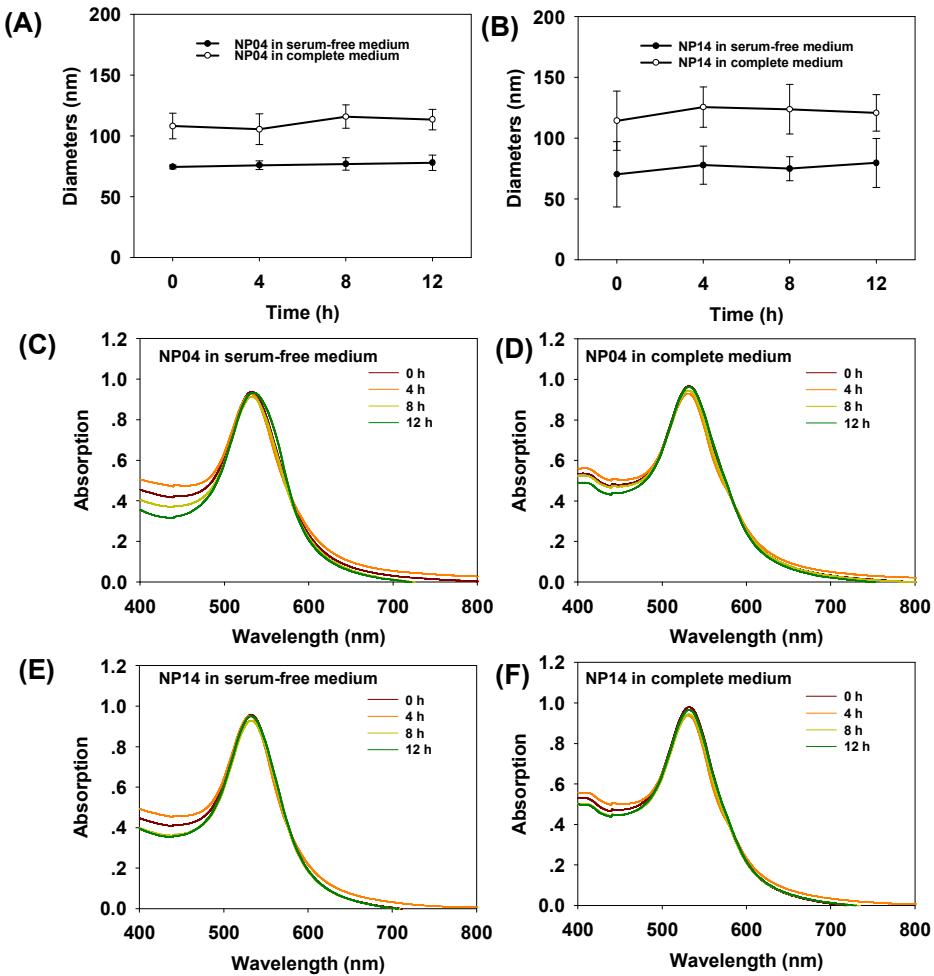


Figure S5. Hydrodynamic diameters (A, B) and UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra (C-F) of represented NPs in serum-free or complete medium after mixing for 0, 4, 8, and 12 h.



Figure S6. Western blot analysis of $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin receptors binding to NPs.