

## Supporting Information

### Enhanced Immune Adjuvant Activity of Aluminum Oxyhydroxide Nanorods through Cationic Surface Functionalization

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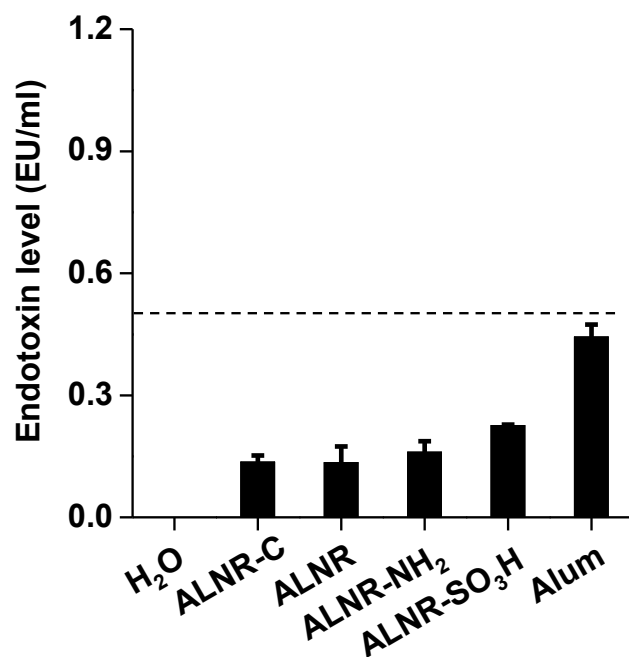
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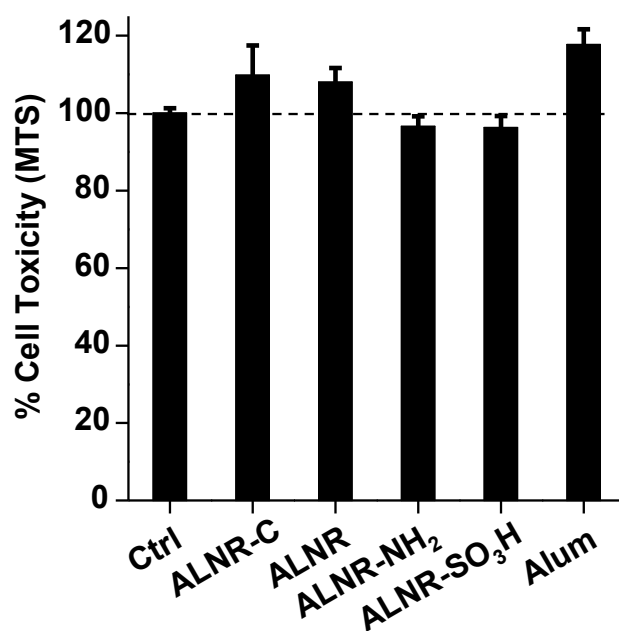
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**Figure S1**



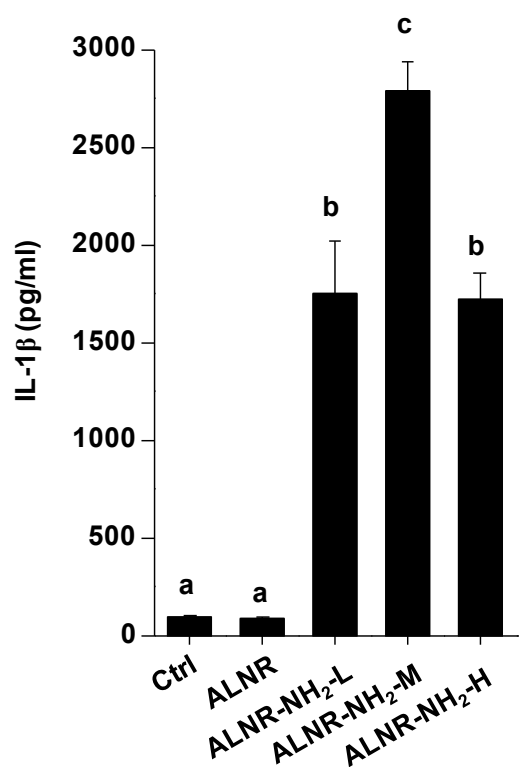
**Figure S1.** Endotoxin levels of ALNRs. The endotoxin levels in 25  $\mu$ g of ALNRs (resuspended at 250  $\mu$ g/mL) were determined using a Limulus Amebocyte Lysate assay kit (Lonza).

**Figure S2**



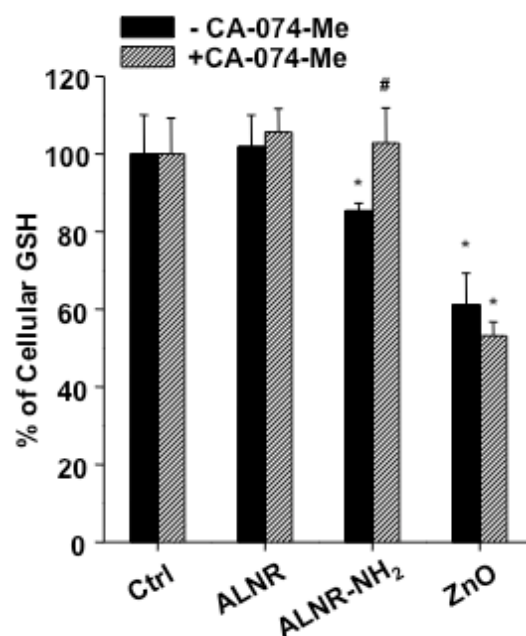
**Figure S2.** Cytotoxicity of ALNRs. Cell viability of THP-1 cells after exposure to ALNRs was determined using a MTS assay. The cell viability of the nanoparticle-treated cells was normalized according to the value of non-treated control cells, for which the vitality was regarded as 100%.

**Figure S3**



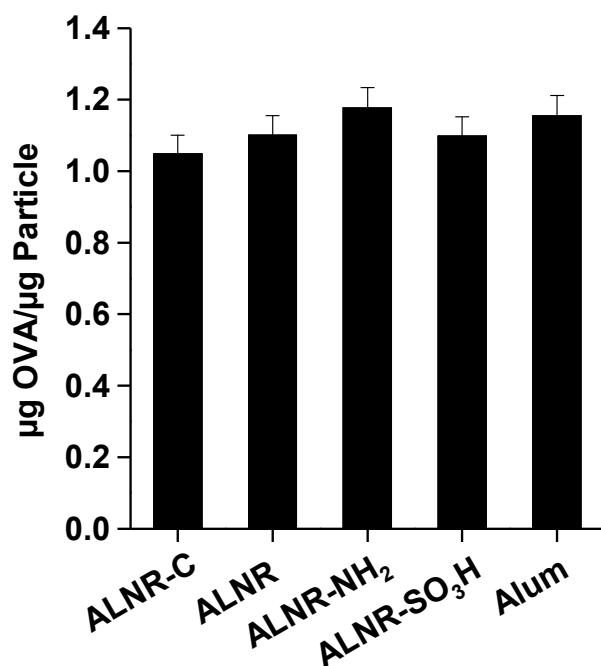
**Figure S3.** IL-1 $\beta$  production induced by ALNRs with different degree of NH<sub>2</sub> functionalization in THP-1 cells. (A) PMA-differentiated THP-1 cells were exposed to ALNRs with different degree of NH<sub>2</sub> functionalization (L, Low; M, Medium; H, High) at 500  $\mu$ g/mL in the presence of LPS (10 ng/mL) for 6 h. IL-1 $\beta$  production was quantified by ELISA. Statistical analysis was performed using Tukey's test. Values that do not share the same letter indicate statistical differences at  $p < 0.01$ .

**Figure S4**



**Figure S4.** Cathepsin B inhibitor reduced oxidative stress induced by ALNR-NH<sub>2</sub> in THP-1 cells. PMA-differentiated THP-1 cells were pre-treated with 20  $\mu$ M inhibitor for 30 min, and then exposed to particles in the presence of LPS (10 ng/mL) for 24 h. Intracellular GSH level was determined using a GSH-Glo assay. Zinc oxide (ZnO) (50  $\mu$ g/mL) was used as a positive control. # $p$ <0.05 compared to THP-1 cells without CA-074-Me treatment; \* $p$ <0.05 compared to control.

**Figure S5**



**Figure S5.** OVA binding efficiency to ALNRs. 100 µL of ALNRs (100 µg/mL in PBS) was mixed with 100 µL of OVA (100 µg/mL in PBS), and the mixture was incubated for 30 min at room temperature. The particles were centrifuged and the supernatant was collected to analyze the OVA concentration with a BCA protein assay.

**Table S1.** Peak assignments of FTIR analysis of aluminum oxyhydroxide nanorods with various surface functionalization.

Wavenumber (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Assignments
3300	$\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{Al})\text{O-H}$ stretching vibration of OH groups
3095	$\nu_{\text{s}}(\text{Al})\text{O-H}$ stretching vibration of OH groups
1558	Deformation vibration of N-H bond
1539	N-H bending vibration
1413	$\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{SO}_2)$ stretching vibration
1335	$\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{SO}_2)$ stretching vibration
1156	( $\nu_{\text{as}}\text{Al-O-H}$ ) OH deformation
1067	( $\nu_{\text{s}}\text{Al-O-H}$ ) OH deformation