Supporting data

The "Nano to Micro" transition of hydrophobic curcumin crystals leading to in situ adjuvant depots for Au-liposome nanoparticles mediated enhanced photothermal therapy

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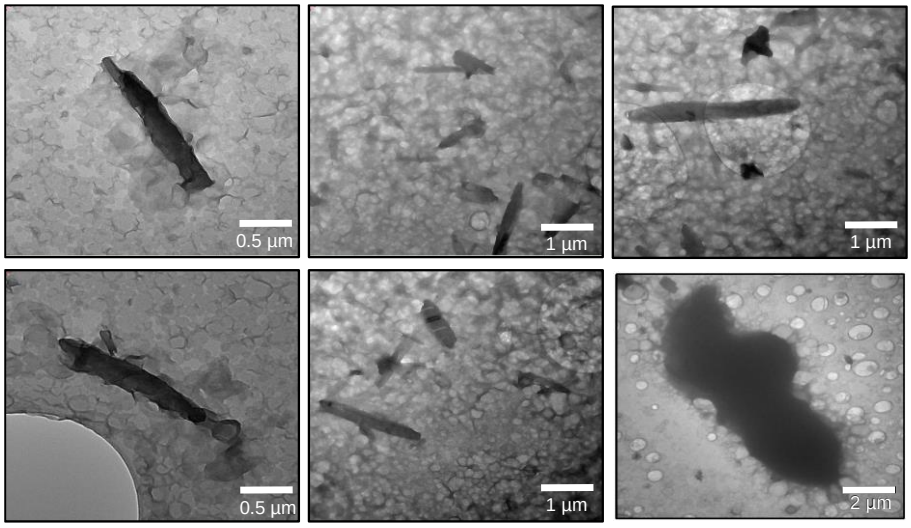

Figure S 1: TEM imaging if curcumin microcrystals (CMC's) from Lipos Cur NPs

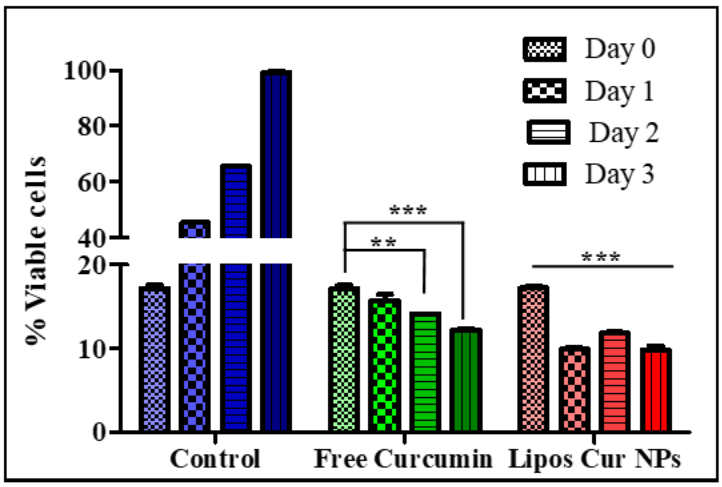

Figure S2: Cytotoxicity of Free Curcumin and Lipos Cur NPs assessed by MTT. (*P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001)

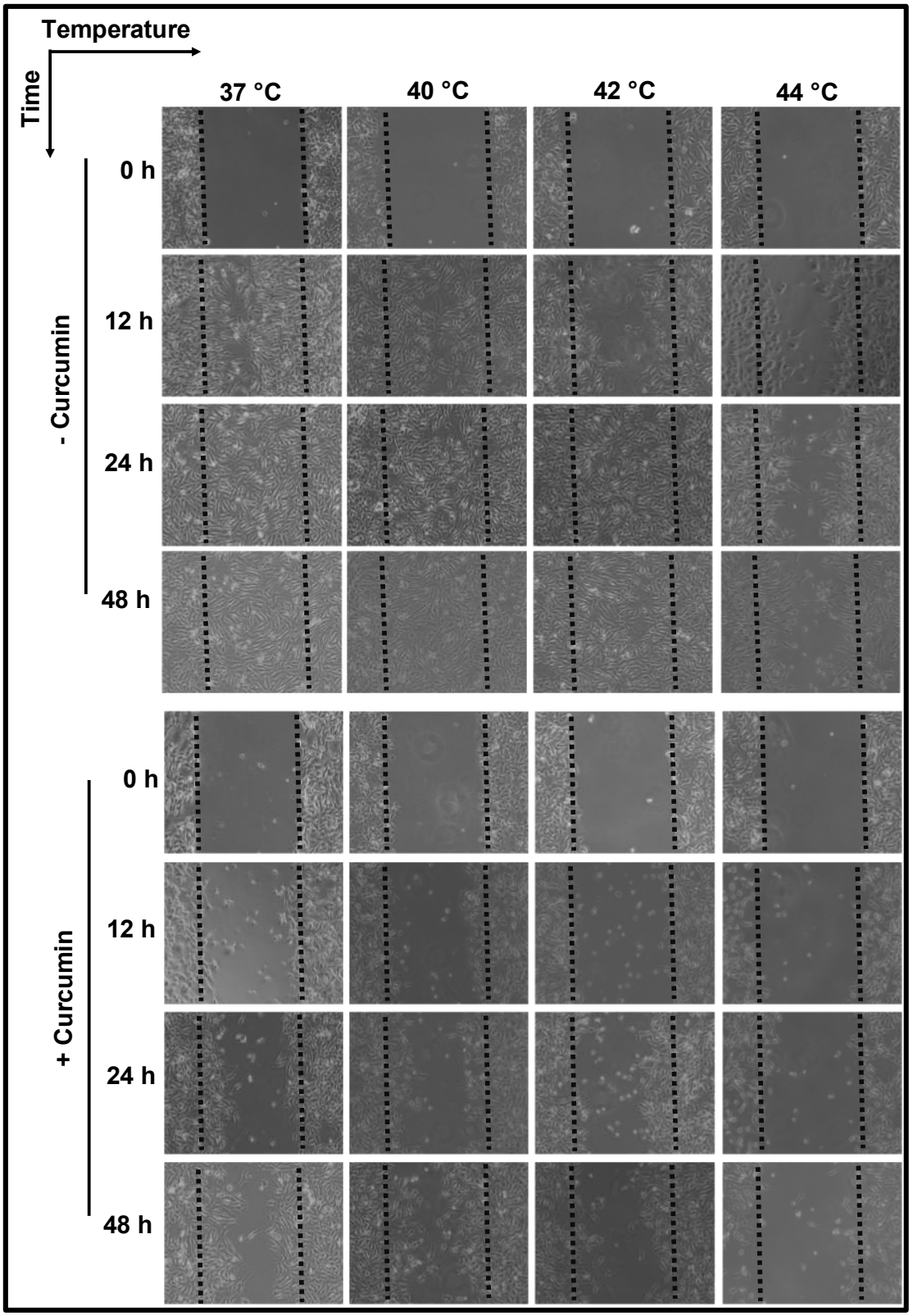

Figure S3: Effect of temperature (37, 40, 42, 44 ℃) with & without curcumin on cell migration.

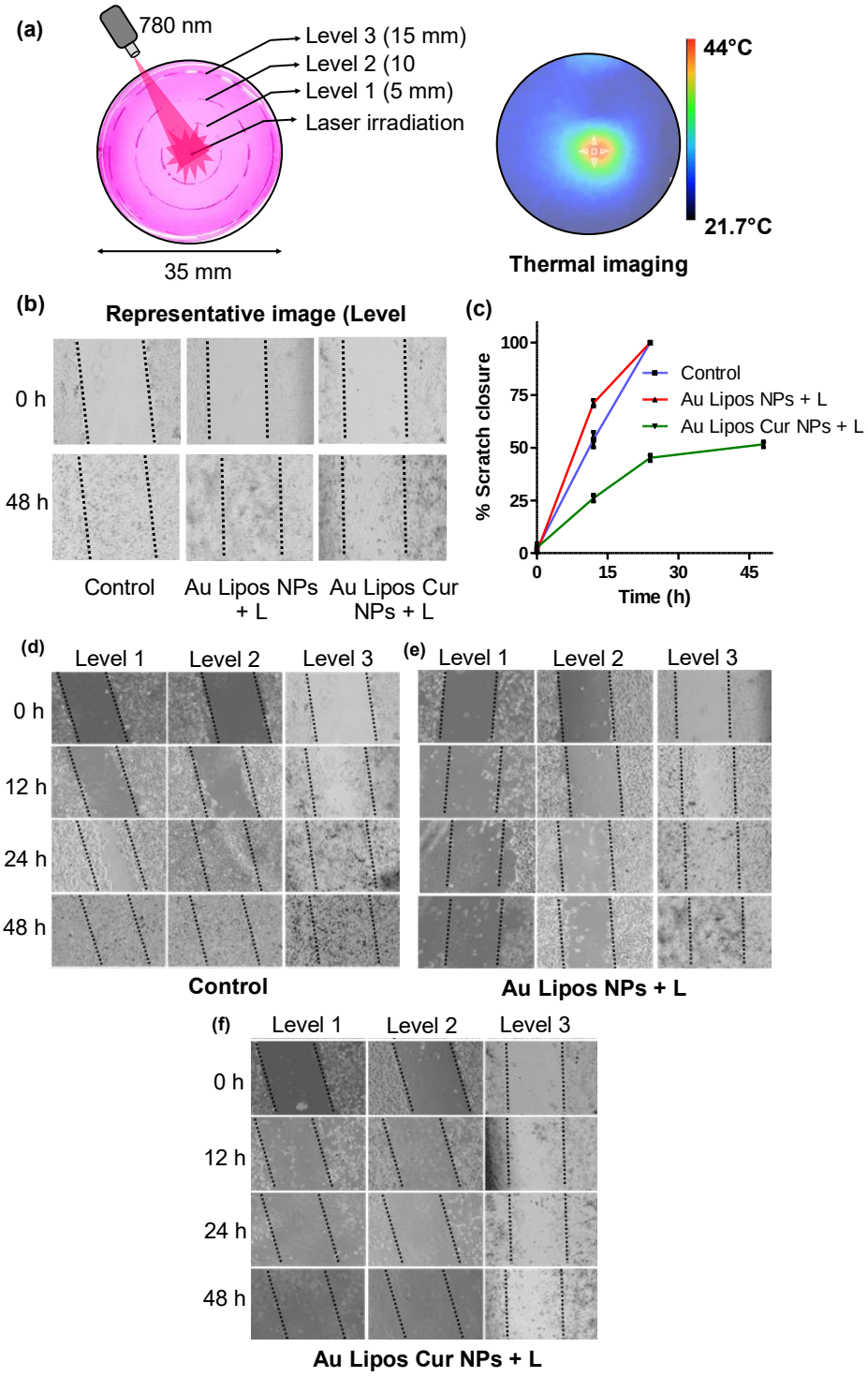

Figure S4: A Modified scratch assay for the assessment of photothermal therapy on cell migration. **(a)** Schematic representation shows concentric scratches at 5, 10 & 15 mm designated as level 1,2 & 3 respectively from the center. (**b & c**) Representative image of cell migration (wound closure at level 3). (**d, e & f**) wound closure of Control, Au Lipos NPs+L, Au Lipos Cur NPs + L at level 1,2 & 3 respectively.

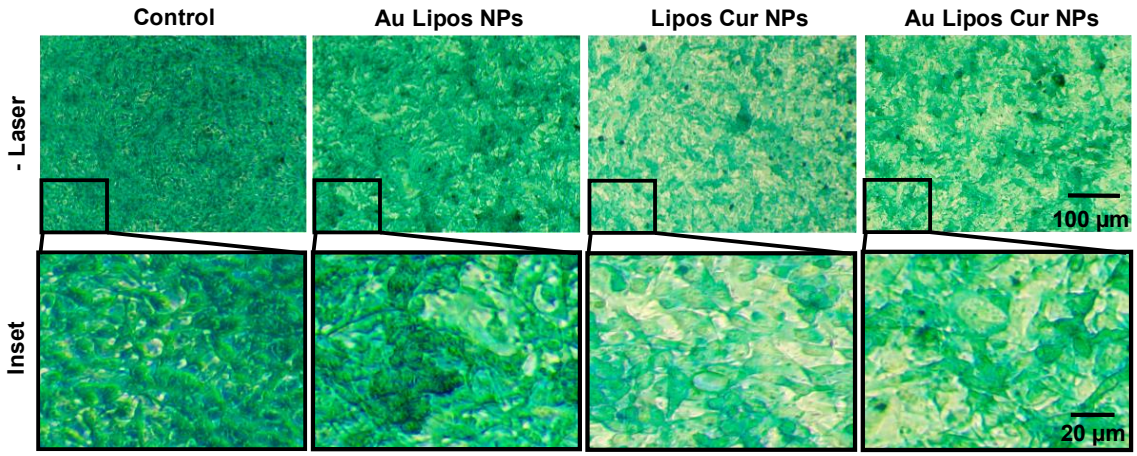

Figure S5: Alcian blue binding assay of cancer cells treated with nanoparticles (Au Lipos NPs, Lipos Cur NPs & Au Lipos Cur NPs) without laser irradiation.

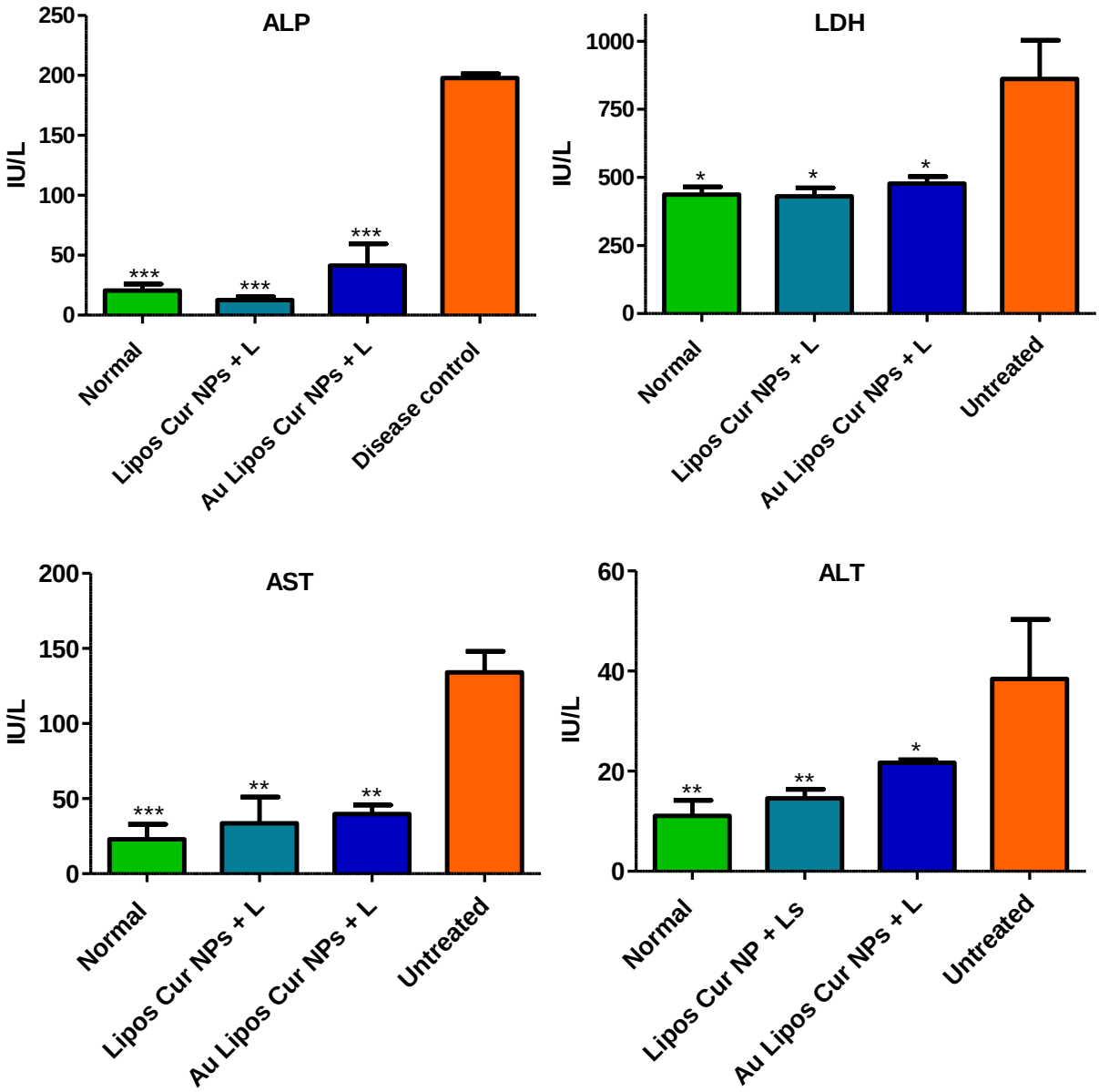

Figure S6: Endpoint estimation of serum parameters showing a significant rise in ALP, LDH, AST, ALT among disease control when compared to normal and treated groups. (*P< 0.05, **P< 0.01, ***P< 0.001)