

# Bioactive polymeric nanoparticles of *Moringa oleifera* induced phyto-photothermal sensitization for the enhanced therapy of retinoblastoma

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# Contributed equally.

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

| Phytochemicals | HFM | DFM | CFM | AFM |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Flavonoids     | -   | +   | -   | +   |
| Alkaloids      | -   | +   | +   | -   |
| Terpenoids     | +   | +   | -   | -   |
| Tannins        | -   | -   | -   | +   |
| Glycosides     | +   | +   | -   | -   |
| Saponins       | -   | -   | +   | -   |
| Phenols        | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| Steroids       | -   | -   | -   | -   |

Figure S1. Phytochemical screening of various extracts of *M. oleifera*.

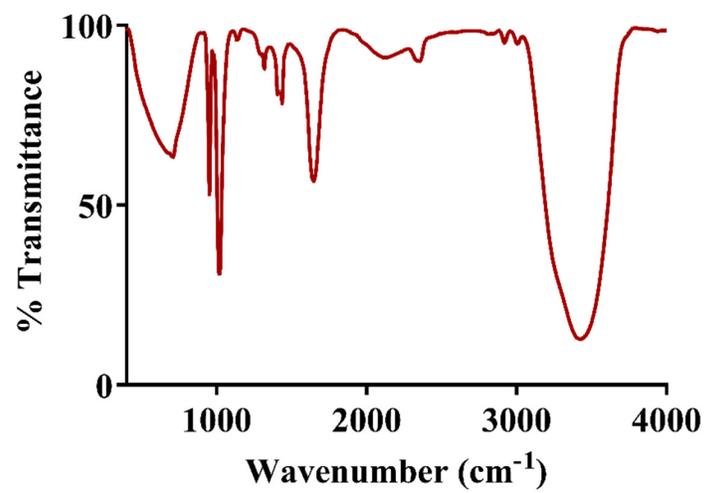
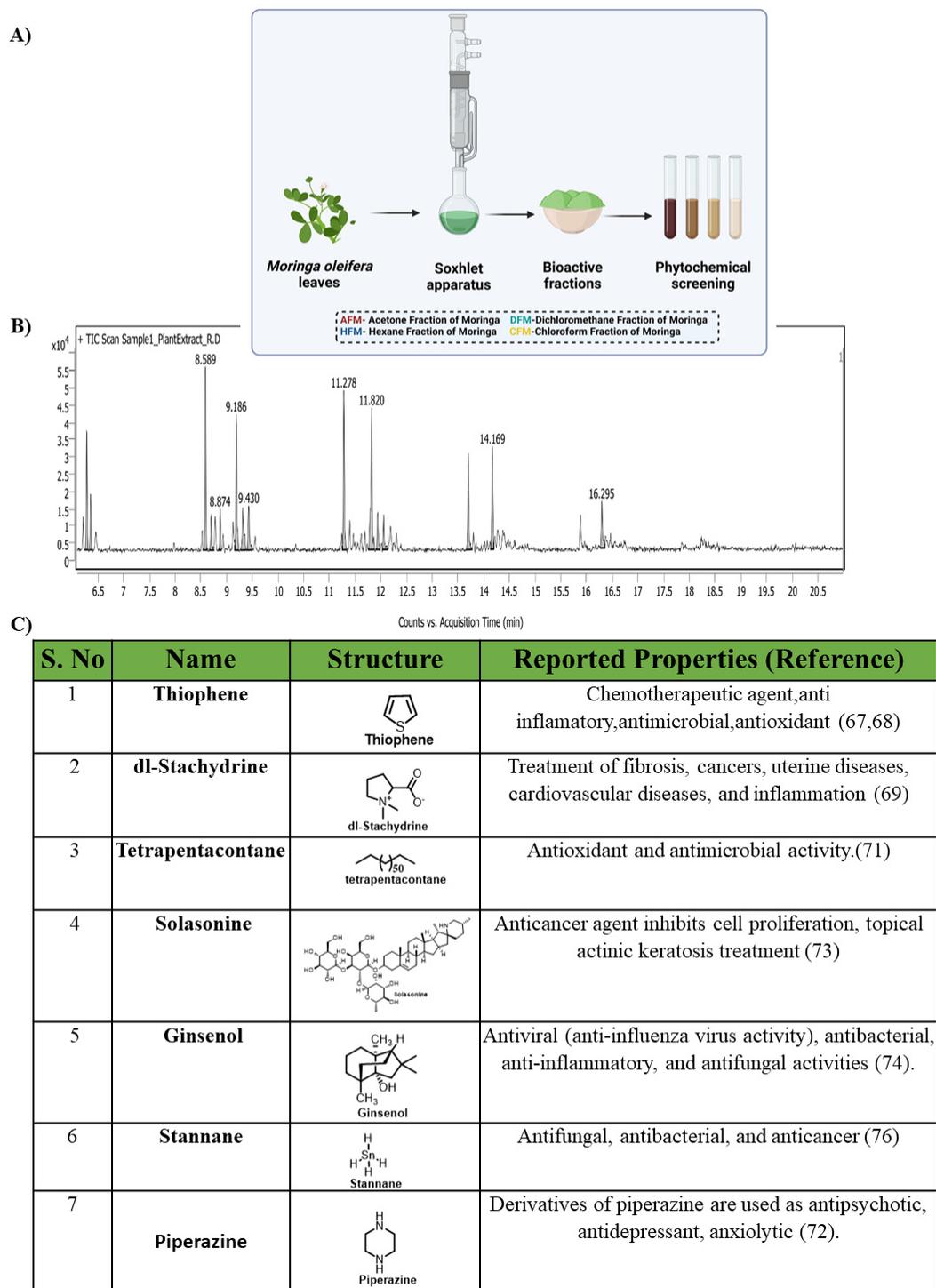
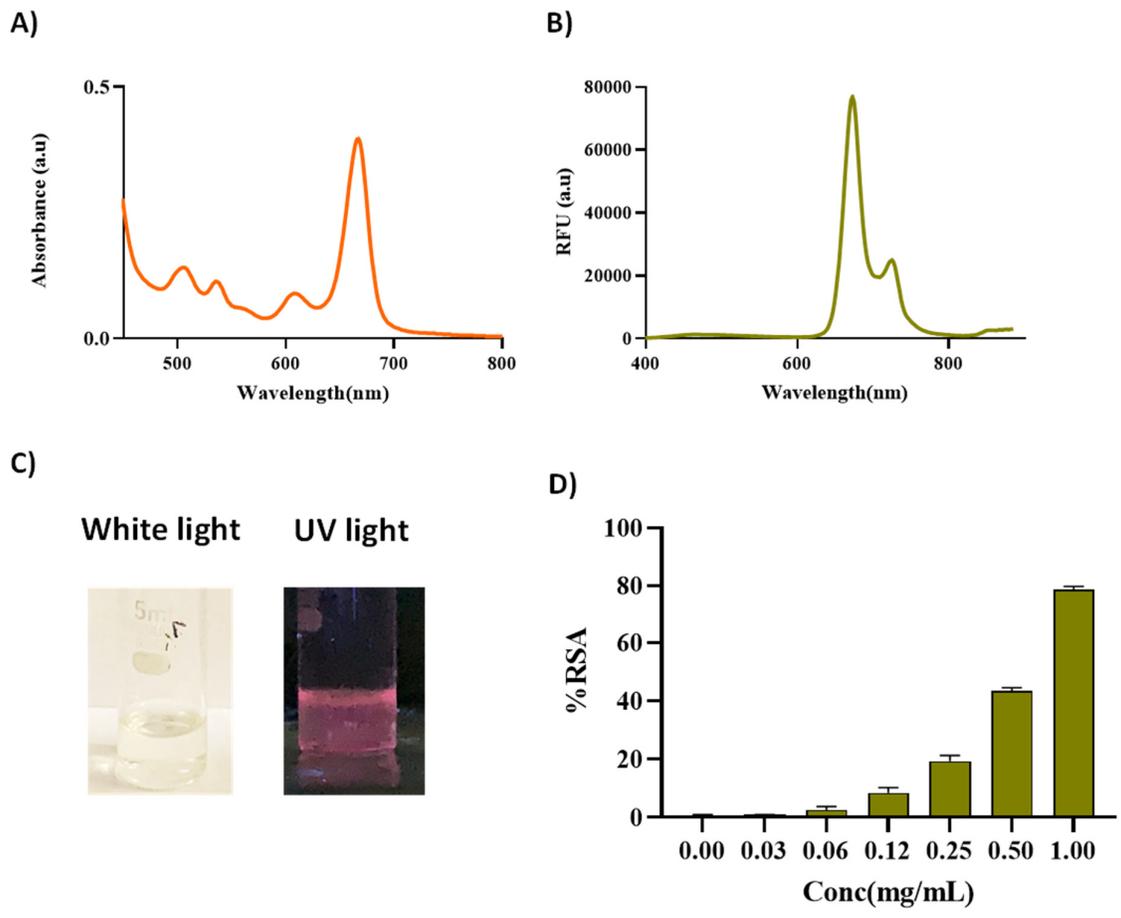


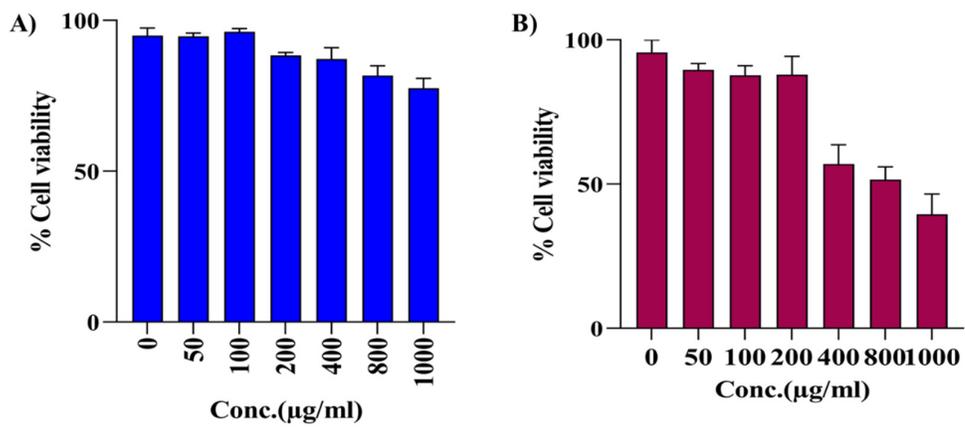
Figure S2. FTIR spectra of DFM.



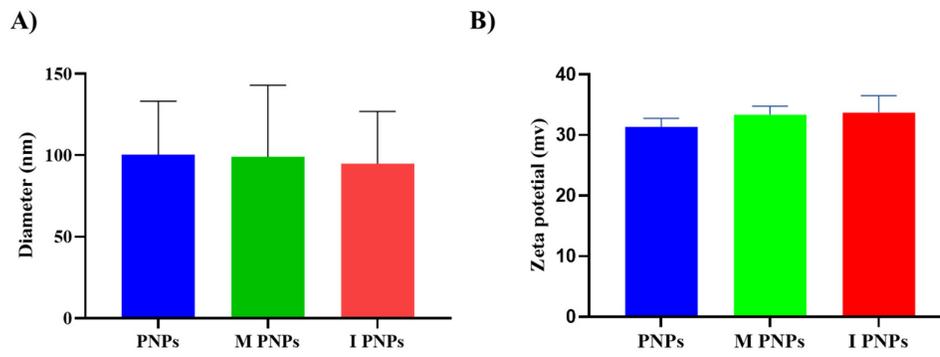
**Figure S3.** (A) A schematic depicting the extraction procedure of DFM, (B) GC-MS analysis of the DFM and (C) List of components present in the DFM and their medicinal uses.



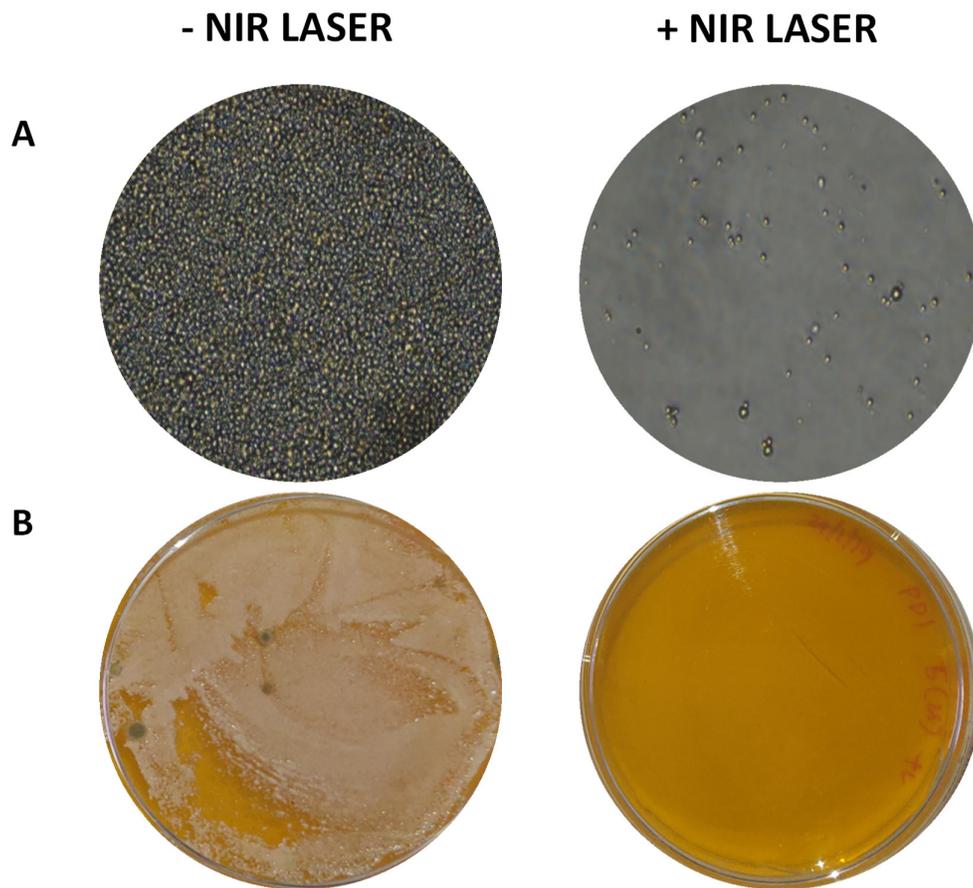
**Figure S4.** (A) UV- Vis absorbance, (B) Fluorescence spectrum, (C) Photographs of DFM under bright light and UV light & (D) Radical scavenging activity of DFM.



**Figure S5.** % Cell viability of (A) HRMEV and (B) Y79 cell lines treated with DFM.



**Figure S6.** Hydrodynamic diameter and Zeta potential of the synthesized nanoparticles.



**Figure S7.** Anti-fungal activity of the synthesized MI PNP nanoparticles upon NIR laser irradiation.