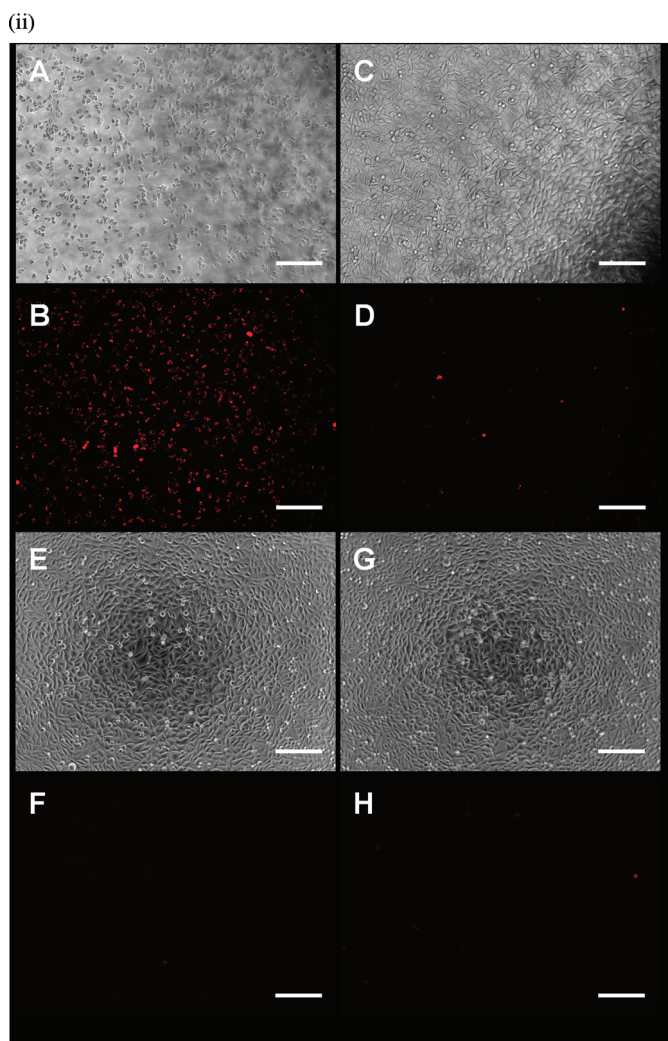
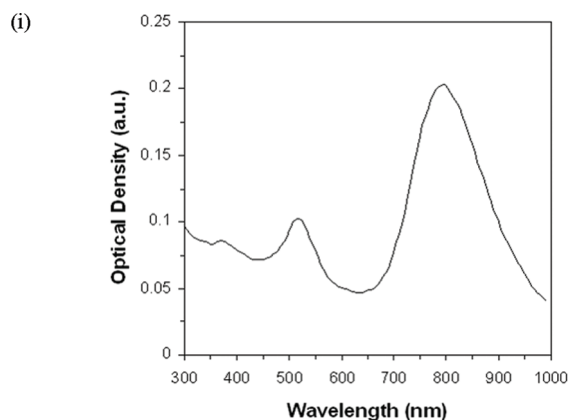
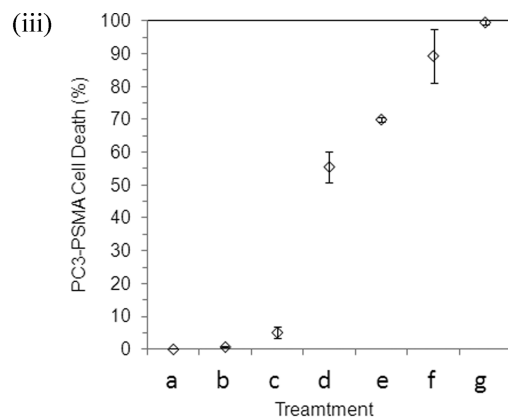


Simultaneous Enhancement of Photothermal Stability and Gene Delivery Efficacy of Gold Nanorods Using Polyelectrolytes [*ACS Nano* 2009, 3, 2941–2952]. Huang-Chiao Huang, Sutapa Barua, David B. Kay, and Kaushal Rege*

Due to production error, in the issue publication of this article, published October 2009, the bottom panels of Figure 7 were truncated. The corrected version has been republished online.

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Treatments	Details	Media Temperature (°C)
a	Live Control: No treatment.	22±0.5
b	Laser Control: Laser 25 W/cm ² for 7 minutes.	25±0.7
c	PE-GNR Control: Laser 0 W/cm ² for 7 minutes.	22±0.5
d	Laser treatment: PE-GNR + 7.5 W/cm ² laser for 7 minutes.	30±0.3
e	Laser treatment: PE-GNR + 15 W/cm ² laser for 7 minutes.	35±0.6
f	Laser treatment: PE-GNR + 20 W/cm ² laser for 7 minutes.	41±1.0
g	Laser treatment: PE-GNR + 25 W/cm ² laser for 7 minutes.	43±0.6

Figure 7. Photothermal ablation of PC3-PSMA human prostate cancer cells using EGDE-3,3'-PSS-CTAB-GNRs: (i) absorbance spectrum of EGDE-3,3'-PSS-CTAB-GNRs used in the photothermal ablation studies. (ii) Phase contrast images (A,C,E,G) and fluorescence microscopy images (B,D,F,H) of PC3-PSMA cells treated as described below; red fluorescence is due to ethidium homodimer staining of compromised nuclei. Scale bar: 200 μm. (A,B) EGDE-3,3'-PSS-CTAB-GNRs + laser (7 min; power density: 20 W/cm²); (C,D) EGDE-3,3'-PSS-CTAB-GNRs (without laser treatment); (E,F) laser alone (no nanorods); (G,H) no treatment. (iii) Photothermal ablation of PC3-PSMA cells using EGDE-3,3'-PSS-CTAB-GNR (PE-GNR) assemblies (OD = 0.1) as a function of laser power density.