FIGURE S1. (A) HPLC chromatographic trace for **5**. The conjugation of Rituximab (or Lintuzumab) antibodies to **4** results in a substantial increase in molecular weight and chromatography consistent with globular protein. This was evidenced by the shift in the elution time of Rituximab alone from 28 to 19 min (the construct with appended Rituximab); **4** originally eluted at 42 min; the new species **5** eluted at 19 min. Insets in A show (i) the UV-Vis spectrum (obtained by diode-array detection) of the 19-min peak and (ii) gel electrophoresis of 10E-9 g of **5** under reducing conditions in a 7.5% Tris-HCl gel. The protein is silver-stained, whereas the CNT component does not stain at all. (B) Control experiment showing the chromatography of a physical mixture of Rituximab (28-min peak) and CNT-(NH_2) (42-min peak) under the same conditions as above. Insets in B are the UV-Vis spectra (obtained by diode-array detection) of each of the individual components.

FIGURE S2. Bioluminescence imaging of a normal scid mouse (A) and a GFP^+/$FFLuc^+$ Daudi xenografted scid mouse (B). An ex vivo comparison of tissue harvested from the nontumor- and tumor-bearing mice, respectively: spleen (C and D), kidney (E and F), spine (G and H), and liver (I and J). Note that the liver has much less tumor infiltration compared with bone, kidney, and spleen and, as such, was plotted on a more sensitive scale to visualize the GFP^+/$FFLuc^+$ Daudi cells.