

“OFF/ON” Fluorescence Imaging Guided Cancer Diagnosis and Multi-Modal Therapy

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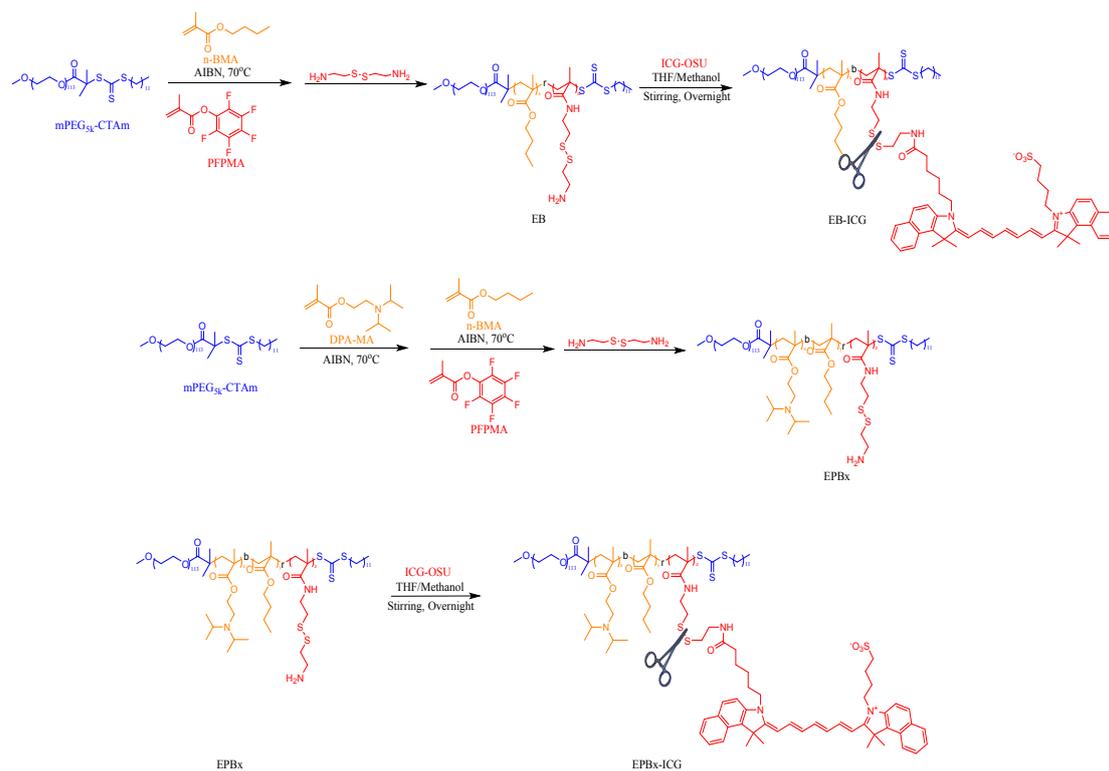


Figure S1. Synthesis route of EB-ICG and EPBx-ICG

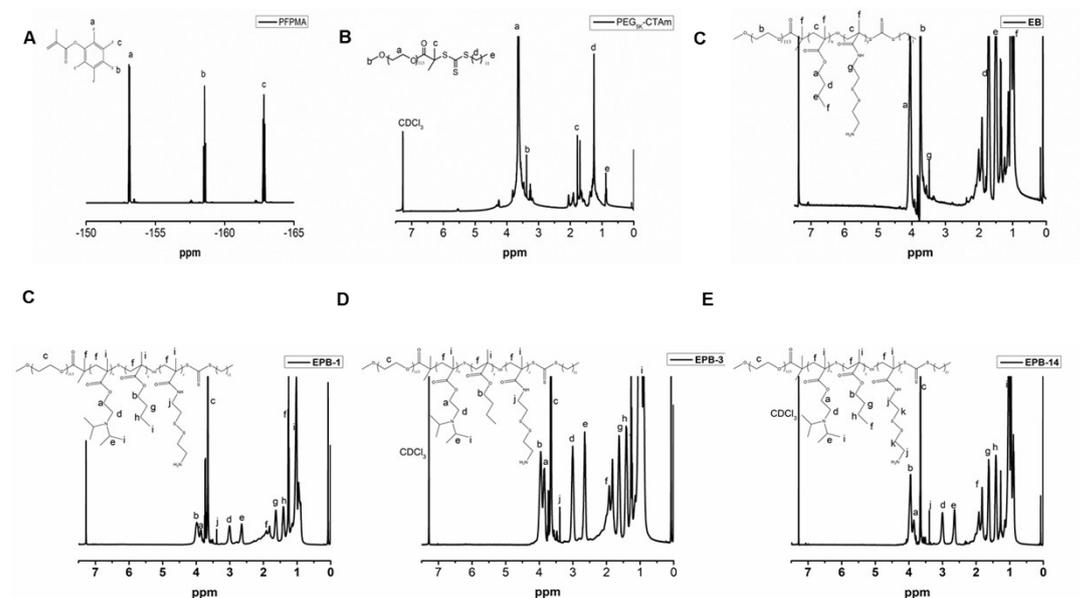


Figure S2. ¹⁹F NMR of PFPMA and ¹H NMR copolymers.

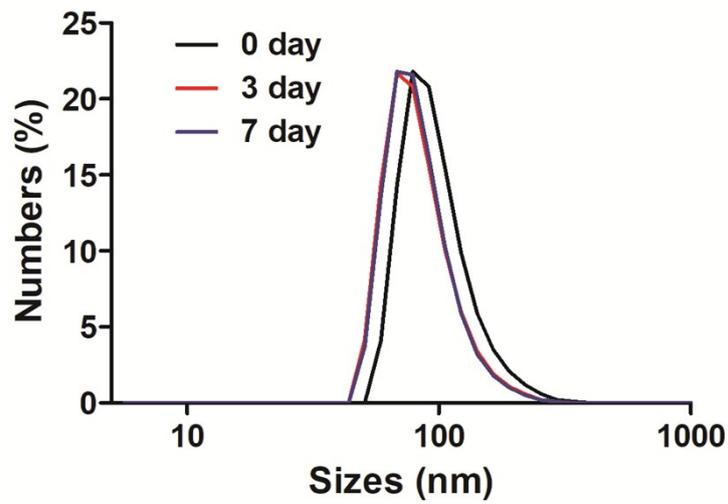


Figure S3. The sizes change of EPB-3-ICG₁ NPs with time change.

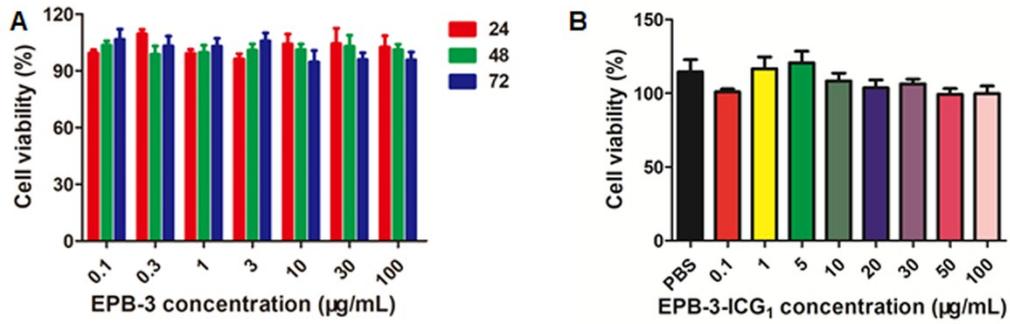


Figure S4. (A) Cell viability of EPB-3 NPs in 4T1 cells at different concentrations. (B) Cell viability of EPB-3-ICG₁ NPs in 3T3 cells at different concentrations at 24 h.

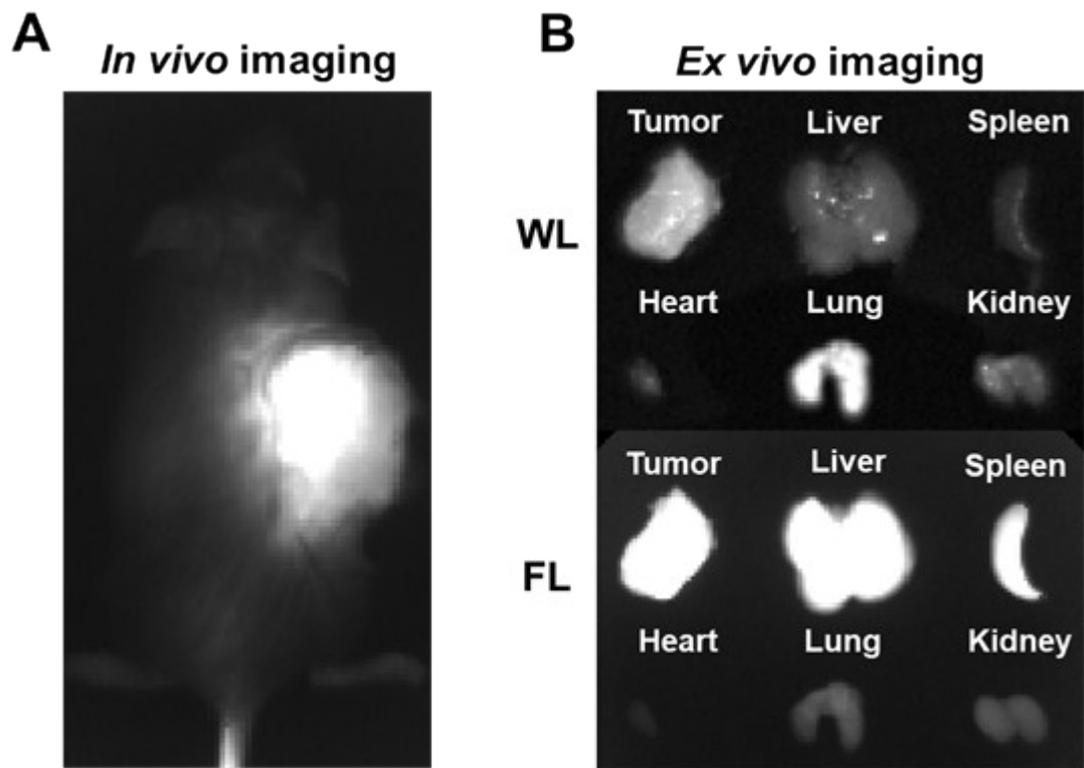


Figure S5. EPB-3-ICG₁ for *in vivo* imaging in Karpas tumor bearing mouse models at 24 h.

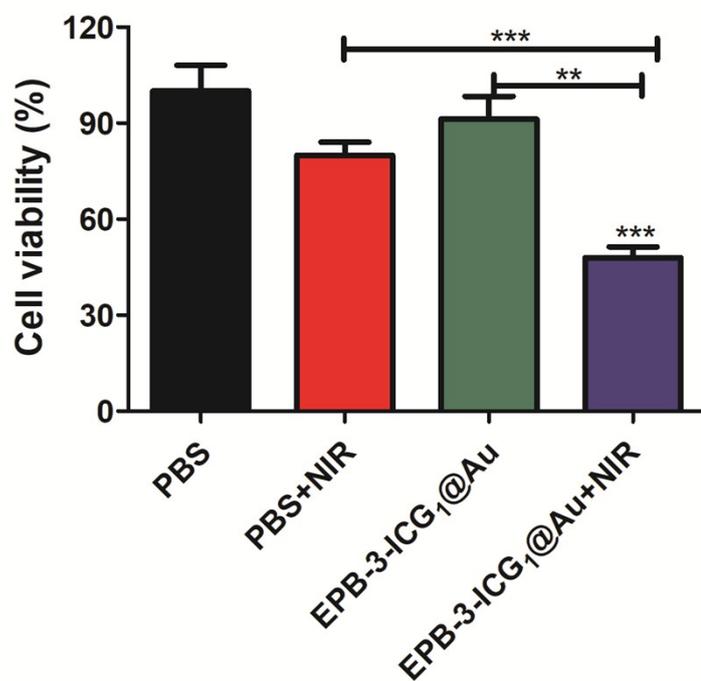


Figure S6. Cell viability in 4T1 cells at 24 h. (Au concentration: 0.8 μ g/mL)

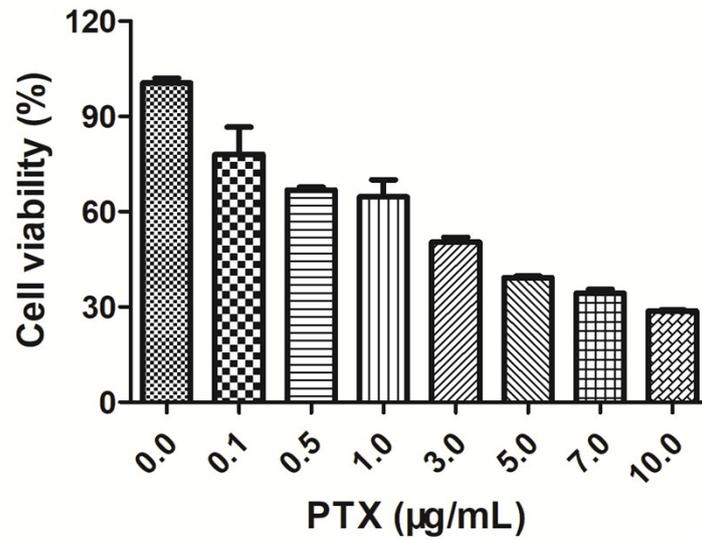


Figure S7. Cell viability of EPB-3@PTX NPs on 4T1 cell.

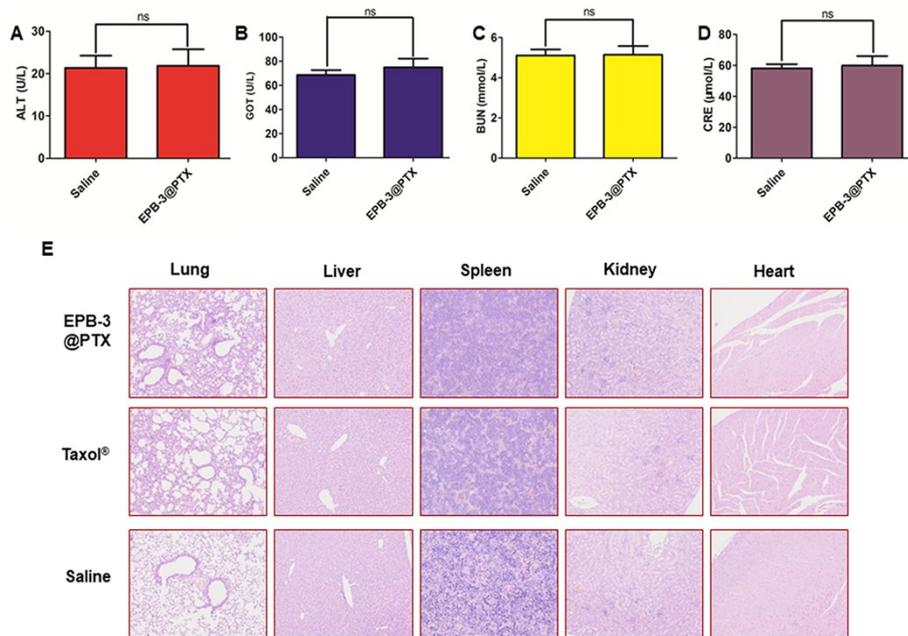


Figure S8. Blood test for NOD/SCID mice after intravenous administration of EPB-3@PTX (PTX: 5 mg/kg). Data are presented as mean± s.d. (n = 5). Abbreviations: (A) ALT, aspartate transaminase; (B) GOT, glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase; (C) BUN, blood urea nitrogen; (D) CRE, creatinine. (E) Hematoxylin-eosin (H&E) staining pictures.

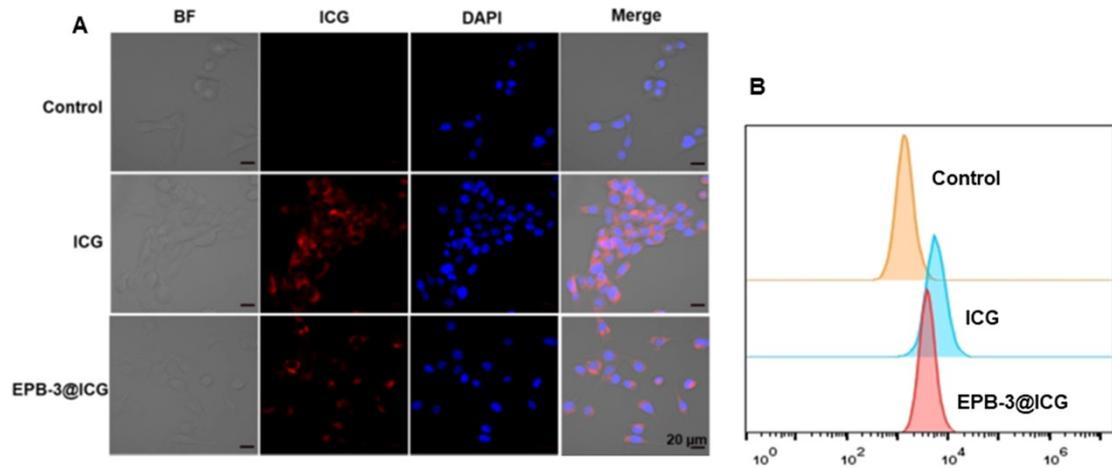


Figure S9. Cells uptake. (A) The confocal imaging and (B) flow cytometry of control, ICG and EPB-3@ICG NPs (ICG: 20 μg/mL).

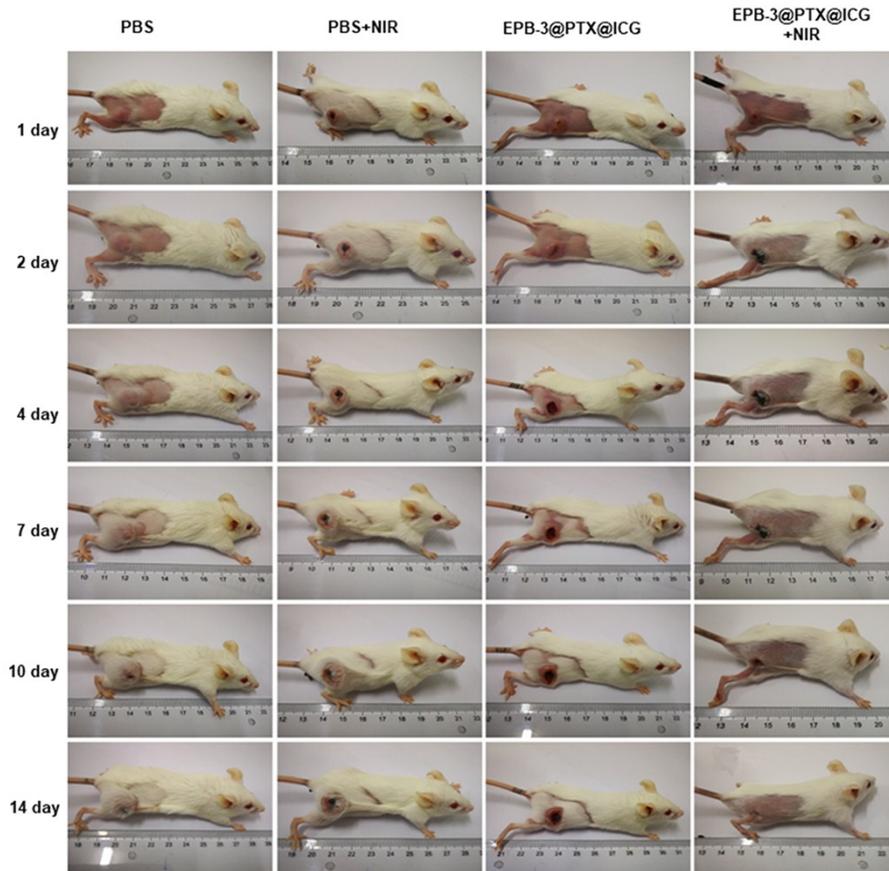


Figure S10. Representative photographs of mice taken at different times after they received different treatments for only once.