

BODIPY-containing Nanoscale Metal-Organic Frameworks as Contrast Agents for Computed Tomography

Tao Zhang,^{a, b} Lei Wang,^{, c} Chong Ma,^b Weiqi Wang,^{c, d} Jun Ding,^e Shi Liu,^c*

Xuwen Zhang,^{, a} Zhigang Xie^c*

^aDepartment of General Surgery, The Second Hospital of Jilin University, 218 Ziqiang Street, Changchun, Jilin 130000, P. R. China

^bDepartment of Gastrointestinal Colorectal and Anal Surgery, China-Japan Union Hospital of Jilin University, 126 Xiantai Street, Changchun, Jilin 130033, P. R. China

^cState Key Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 5625 Renmin Street, Changchun, Jilin 130022, P. R. China

^dUniversity of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P. R. China

^eDepartment of Radiology, China-Japan Union Hospital of Jilin University, 126 Xiantai Street, Changchun, Jilin 130033, P. R. China

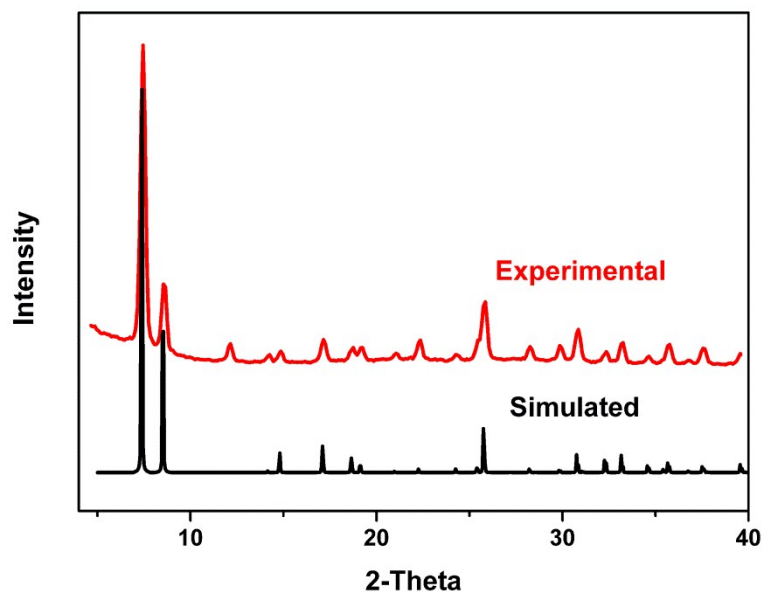


Figure S1. The powder X-ray diffraction of simulated UiO-66 (black) and UiO-PDT (red) from 4 to 40°.

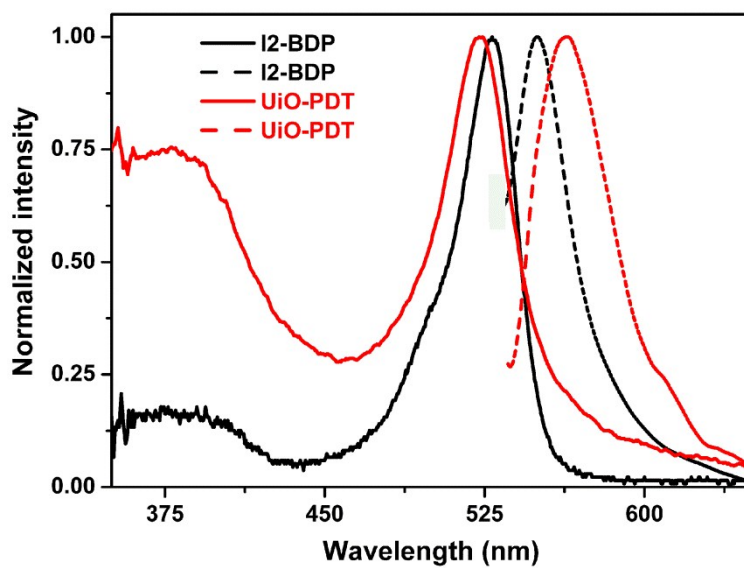


Figure S2. The UV (solid lines) and luminescence spectra (dashed lines) of **UiO-PDT** (red) and **I2-BDP** (black) dispersed into DMF, respectively.

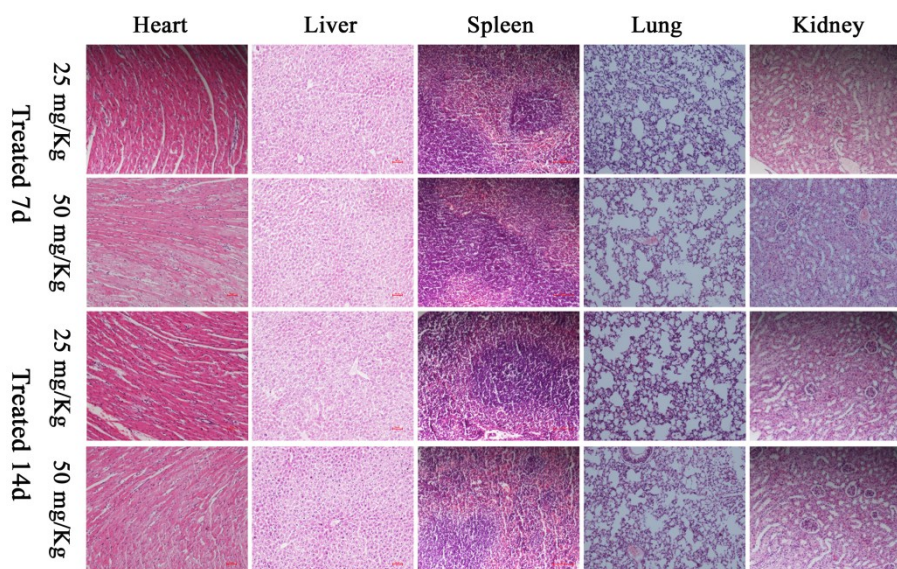


Figure S3. Histological evaluation of UiO-PDT toxicity *in vivo*. Heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney were examined 7 days and 14 days after intraperitoneal injection of UiO-PDT at the dosage of 25 and 50 mg kg⁻¹, respectively.



Figure S4. Photography and CT value of liver from a rat after 48 h injection of UiO-PDT nanocrystals at the dosage of 0.1 mg g⁻¹ body weight.