Perylene Diimide Zwitterionic Polymer for Photoacoustic Imaging Guided Photothermal/Photodynamic Synergetic Therapy with Single Near-Infrared

Pengfei Sun, ^{a†} Xiaoxiao Wang, ^{a†} Gaina Wang, ^a Weixing Deng, ^a Qingming Shen, ^a Rongcui Jiang, ^a Wenjun Wang, ^b Quli Fan, ^{*, a} and Wei Huang, ^c

^a Key Laboratory for Organic Electronics and Information Displays & Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Biosensors, Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), Jiangsu National Synergetic Innovation Center for Advanced Materials (SICAM), Nanjing University of Posts & Telecommunications, 9 Wenyuan Road, Nanjing 210023, China.

^b Key Lab of Optical Communication Science and Technology of Shandong Province
& School of Physics Science and Information Engineering, Liaocheng University,
Liaocheng 252059, China.

^c Shaanxi Institute of Flexible Electronics (SIFE), Northwestern Polytechnical
University (NPU), 127 West Youyi Road, Xi'an 710072, Shaanxi, China.

[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.



Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectra of PDMAEMA-PDI in CDCl₃.



Figure S2. The GPC curve of PDMAEMA-PDI.



Figure S3. ¹H-NMR spectra of PDS-PDI in D₂O.



Figure S4. Auto correlation function obtained by DLS analysis ($\theta = 90^{\circ}$) of PDS-PDI in different solvent (Water, PBS, FBS, DMEM).



Figure S5. The hydrodynamic radius ($\langle R_h \rangle$) of PDS-PDI in different solvent. a) Water,

b) PBS, c) FBS, d) DMEM.



Figure S6. Auto correlation function obtained by DLS analysis ($\theta = 90^{\circ}$) of PDS-PDI by different treatment (after 7 d, 30 d in water, after 7 d in FBS, after irradiation for 30 min (660 nm, 1.0 W cm⁻²)).



Figure S7. a) 7 days, b) 30 days, the hydrodynamic radius ($\langle R_h \rangle$) of PDS-PDI in water. c) $\langle R_h \rangle$ of PDS-PDI in FBS after 7 days. d) $\langle R_h \rangle$ of PDS-PDI aqueous solution after irradiation for 30 min (660nm, 1.0 W cm⁻²).



Figure S8. UV-vis-NIR spectra of PDS-PDI in water with laser irradiation for 30 min (660 nm laser with a power intensity of 1.0 W cm⁻²).



Figure S9. a) Absorbance of ADMA after photodecomposition by ROS generation upon laser irradiation without PDS-PDI. b) 0.0625 mg mL⁻¹, c) 0.125 mg mL⁻¹, d) 0.5 mg mL⁻¹, absorbance of ADMA after photodecomposition by ROS generation upon laser irradiation with PDS-PDI.



Figure S10. The singlet oxygen production efficiency of PDS-PDI aqueous solution.

a) Absorbance of ADMA after photodecomposition by ROS generation upon laser

irradiation with MB (660 nm, 0.5 W cm⁻²). b) With PDS-PDI (660 nm, 0.5 W cm⁻²). c) Time-dependent absorption of ADMA at 264 nm under laser irradiation.

Singlet oxygen quantum yields were calculated according to the equation:

$$\Phi_{\Delta}(PS) = \Phi_{\Delta}(MB) \times \frac{m(PS)}{m(MB)} \times \frac{F(MB)}{F(PS)}$$
(1)

where PS and MB designate photosensitizer and methylene blue respectively. $\phi_{\Delta}(MB)$ is the singlet oxygen quantum yield of MB free in water given as 0.52. m is the slope of difference in change in absorbance of ADMA at absorbance maxima with the irradiation time. F is the absorption correction factor, which is given as $F = 1 - 10^{-0D}$.



Figure S11. a) Absorbance of ADMA after photodecomposition by ROS generation upon laser irradiation with PDMAEMA-PDI. b) Time-dependent absorption of ADMA at 264 nm under laser irradiation (The same concentration of PDMAEMA-PDI and PDS-PDI).



Figure S12. The thermal images of polymer PDS-PDI aqueous solution with different concentrations.



Figure S13. The thermal cycling of polymer PDS-PDI aqueous solution (660 nm, 0.5 W cm⁻²).



Figure S14. The photothermal conversion efficiency of polymer PDS-PDI aqueous solution. a) The photothermal response of the aqueous solution of PDS-PDI (0.5 mg mL⁻¹) for 600 s with a NIR laser (660 nm, 0.5 W cm⁻²) and then the laser was shut off. b) Linear time data versus -Ln θ obtained from the cooling period of Figure S13a.



Figure S15. Cell viabilities of MDA-MB-231 cells incubated for 24 h with at different concentrations polymer PDS-PDI (0-0.6 mg mL⁻¹) without laser irradiation.



Figure S16. (a) The PA imaging and (b) PA intensity of pure MDA-MB-231 cells and MDA-MB-231 cells after 4 h incubated with different concentrations PDS-PDI.



Figure S17. Real-time monitoring of the PA intensity changes of blood post injection of PDS-PDI (2 mg mL⁻¹,100 uL).



Figure S18. Biodistribution analysis of PDS-PDI by PA imaging. a) *Ex vivo* PA imaging of main organs after 24 h injection of PDS-PDI. b) Quantification of PA signal intensity of main organs after 24 h injection of PDS-PDI.



Figure S19. A bright field image of MDA-MB-231 tumor-bearing mice for in vivo

photothermal test.



Figure S20. Body weight curves of MDA-MB-231 tumor-bearing mice for four

treatment groups.



Figure S21. MDA-MB-231tumor weight, sacrificed mice from the four treatment

groups.



Figure S22. Blood routines of mice examination were measured after the treatment with polymer PDS-PDI (2 mg mL⁻¹, 100 uL) during 30 day.