

Electronic Supplementary Information

Carrier-Free Nanodrugs for In-Vivo NIR Bioimaging and Chemo-Photothermal Synergistic Therapy

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Table S1. Size and PDI of single PTX with different concentrations.

Fig. S1. The Tyndall effect of different ratio of PTX to ICG (1:5, 1:1, 5:1, 10:1).

Fig. S2. Size distribution of different ratio of PTX to ICG (1:1, 5:1, 10:1).

Fig. S3. Photos of solution turbidity of PTX, PTX NDs, PTX+ICG mixture, free ICG and PTX/ICG NDs (all above solution was dispersed in ddH₂O).

Fig. S4. Size distribution and zeta potential of PTX/ICG NDs during 30 days.

Fig. S5. The size changing of PTX/ICG NDs in DMEM cell culture medium containing 10% FBS over 24 h.

Fig. S6. pH induced size change of PTX/ICG NDs in time followed by DLS. (A) pH 5.5; (B) pH 7.4.

Fig. S7. (A) Standard line of ICG in pharmacokinetic study; (B) Plasma ICG concentration of free ICG and PTX/ICG NDs after intravenous injection determined based on UV absorption spectra in the blood lysates.

Table S1. Size and PDI of single PTX with different concentrations

Concentration (μM)	Size (nm)	PDI
1260	2774 ± 608	0.183 ± 0.001
680	11910 ± 2140	1.000
320	3579 ± 443	0.918 ± 0.015
160	4322 ± 640	0.596 ± 0.353
80	5262 ± 1292	0.681 ± 0.244
40	1888 ± 286	1.000
20	4137 ± 1549	1.000
10	3311 ± 158	0.875 ± 0.14

Fig. S1.

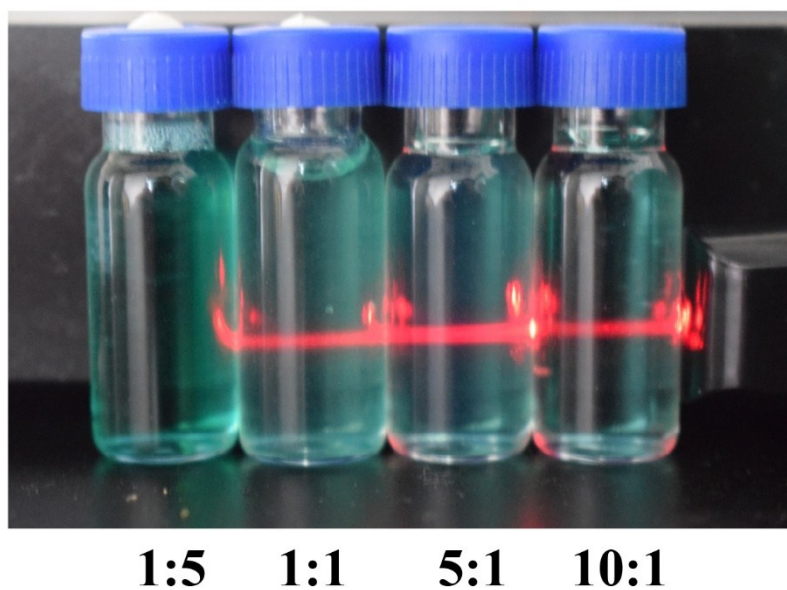


Fig. S2.

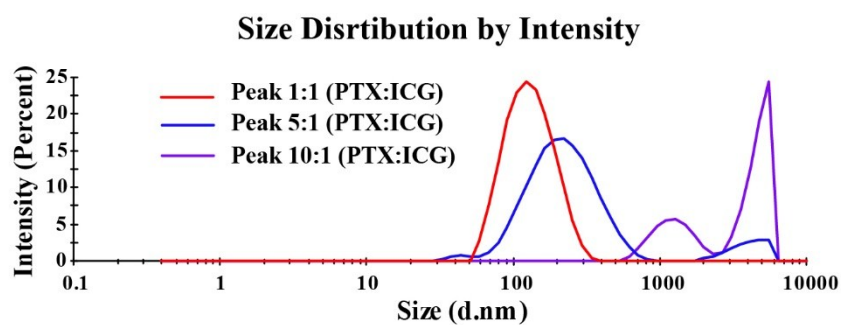


Fig. S3.

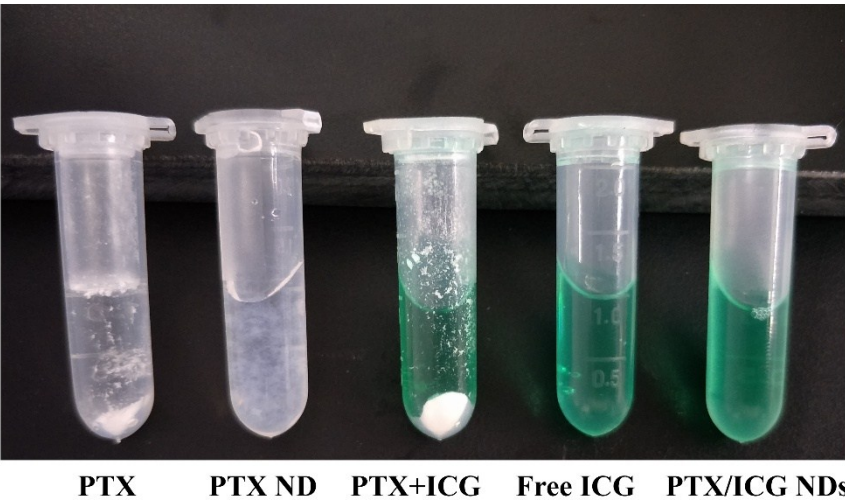


Fig. S4.

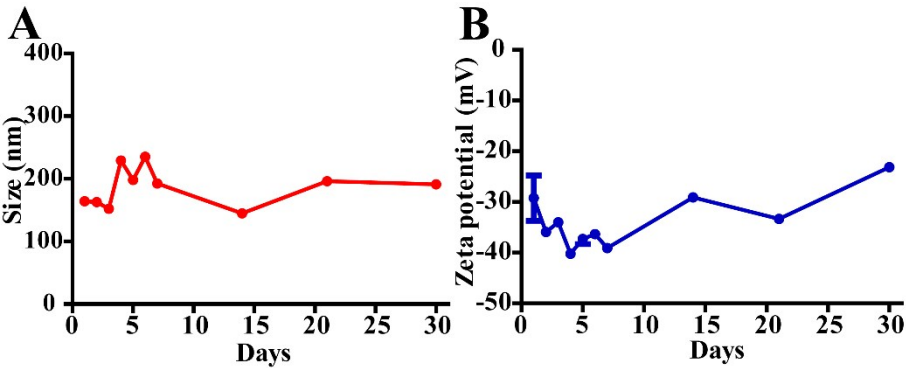


Fig. S5.

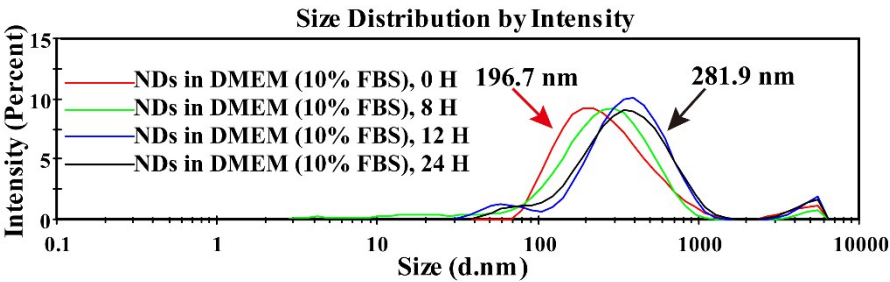


Fig. S6.

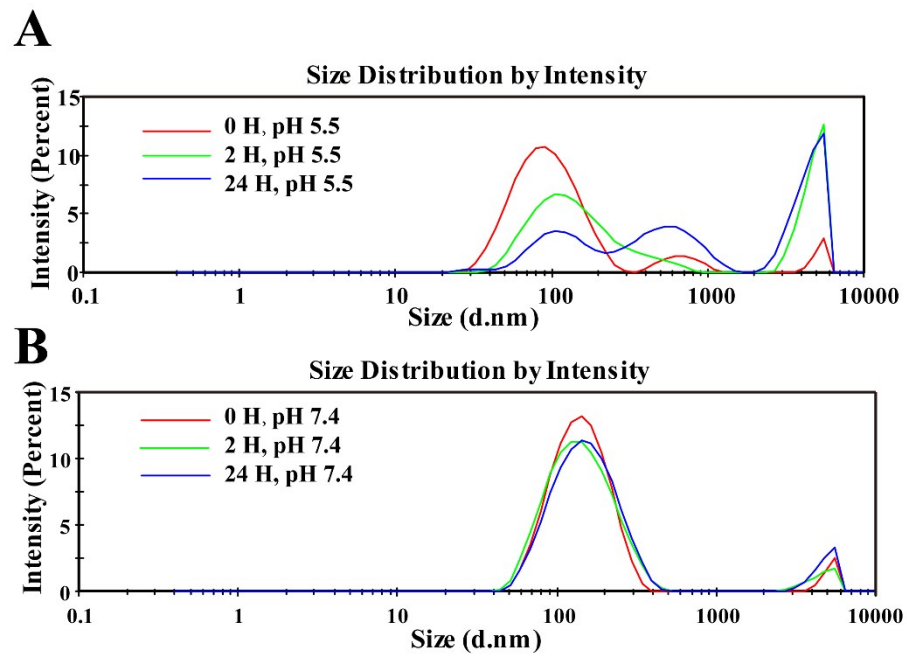


Fig. S7.

