## **Supporting Information**

## An Implantable Ionic Therapeutic Platform for Photodynamic Therapy with Wireless Capacitive Power Transfer

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Fig. S1. Schematic diagram of fabrication of i-WLDD.

**Fig. S2.** Absorption peaks of Ce6 spectrum and optical emission spectrum of i-WLDD and laser with the wavelength of 660 nm for Direct Light group.

Fig.S3. Mechanical properties of i-WLDD.

Fig.S4. In vitro cell attachment on i-WLDD using HDF.

**Fig.S5.** *In vitro* invasion observation of 4T1 spheroids with the size of 400 um as function of time.

**Fig. S6.** Micro-CT images of *in vivo* implantation of i-WLDD in subcutaneous site of Balb/c mice.

Fig. S7. Stability of i-WLDD after implantation in vivo.

Fig. S8. Temperature change of i-WLDD during its operation.

Fig. S9. In vivo observation of B16F10 tumor tissue after treatment.

Fig. S10. In vivo observation of 4T1 tumor tissue after ES at Day 14.

Fig. S11. In vivo cytotoxicity of i-WLDD implantation by H&E staining analysis.

Fig. S12. Body weight change of BALB/c mice graph over time.

## Other Supplementary Materials for this manuscript include the following:

Movie S1 (mp4 format). Light emitting operation of i-WLDD in living mouse. Movie S2 (mp4 format). Light emission of i-WLDD according to frequency change of external voltage.



Figure S1. Schematic diagram of fabrication of i-WLDD



Figure S2. Absorption peaks of Ce6 spectrum and optical emission spectrum of i-WLDD and laser with the wavelength of 660 nm for Direct Light group



Figure S3. Mechanical properties of i-WLDD. (A) Stress Strain graph at 0.5 min-1. (B) Optical power change under uniaxial strain up to 150%.



Figure S4. *In vitro* cell attachment on i-WLDD using HDF: Confocal images after culturing HDF for 1 day on culture plate, and on i-WLDD (scale bar 75 µm)



Figure S5. *In vitro* invasion observation of 4T1 spheroids with the size of 400 um as function of time. After 24 hr of culturing after various treatments (control group (untreated), Ce6 Only (only Ce6 injected), ES (Electrical Stimulation only), and i-WLDD group) for 30 min.



Figure S6. Micro-CT images of *in vivo* implantation of i-WLDD in subcutaneous site of BALB/c mice



Figure S7. Stability of i-WLDD after implantation *in vivo*: (A) Weight of i-WLDD compared with before and after implantation. (B) Photo of i-WLDD before implantation and (C) photo of i-WLDD after implantation. (D) i-WLDD operation after implantation and *in vivo* PDT treatment



Figure S8. Temperature change of i-WLDD while its operation: (A) Setup for temperature measurement of i-WLDD in the insulated box (scale bar: 2 cm). (B) Temperature graph over 2 hours of i-WLDD operation.



Figure S9. *In vivo* observation of B16F10 tumor tissue after treated by PDT through i-WLDD up to D7 with comparison with control, and ce6 only groups.



Figure S10. In vivo observation of 4T1 tumor tissue after ES at Day 14. (A) H&E image of 4T1 tissue after ES (scale bar 600  $\mu$ m) and (B) that of high magnitude (scale bar 100  $\mu$ m) (C) photon count graph after ES by bioluminescence imaging



Figure S11. *In vivo* cytotoxicity of i-WLDD implantation by H&E staining analysis of skin, liver, spleen, lung, and stomach after 7 days of i-WLDD implantation in subcutaneous site of BALB/C mice (A) x4 images (scale bar =  $500 \mu$ m) and (B) x40 images (scale bar =  $50 \mu$ m)



Figure S12. Body weight change of BALB/c mice graph over time: Comparison of body weights between control group and i-WLDD group. PDT was performed 5 days after tumor inoculation, and body weights were measured up to 21 days.