A dual-channel fluorescent ratio probe with hypoxia targeting and

hypoxia activation capacity for tumour imaging

Pengcheng Yuan, ^{a,‡} Xiaodan Xu, ^{a,‡} Bing Xiao, ^a Xueying Shi, ^a Wei Zhang, ^a

Hongxia Xu, ^a Ying Piao, ^a Youqing Shen, ^a Nigel K. H. Slater, ^a and Jianbin Tang *,^a

^a Key Laboratory of Smart Biomaterials of Zhejiang Province, College of Chemical and Biological Engineering of Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310027, China. ZJU-Hangzhou Global Scientific and Technological Innovation Center, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311215, China.

E-mail: jianbin@zju.edu.cn

[‡]The authors contributed equally to this work.

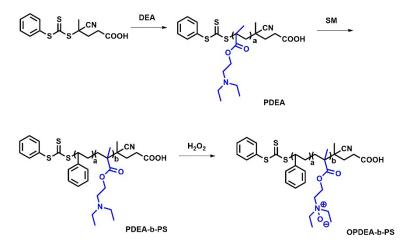


Fig. S1. Synthetic route of OPDEA-b-PS.

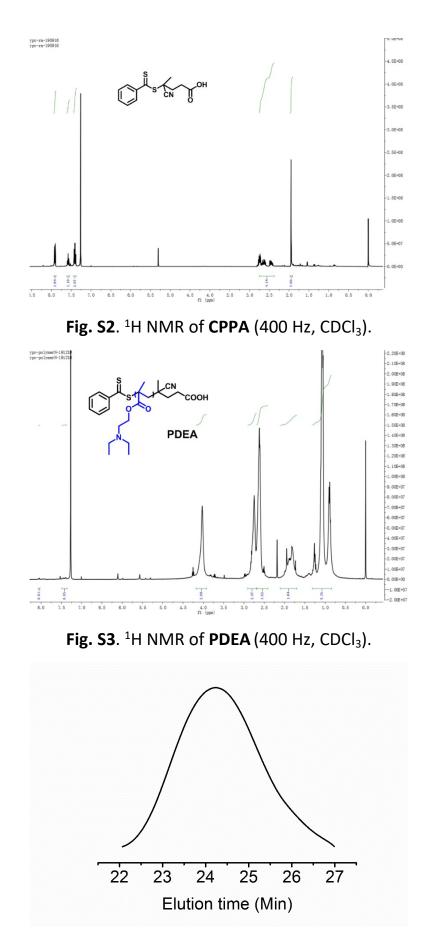


Fig. S4. GPC cruve of PDEA-b-PS.

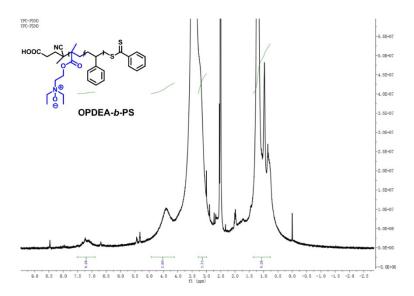


Fig. S5. ¹H NMR of **OPDEA-***b***-PS** (400 Hz, CD₃OD).

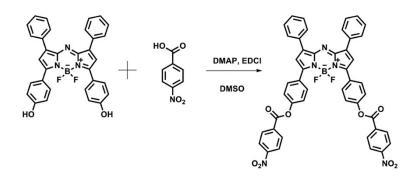
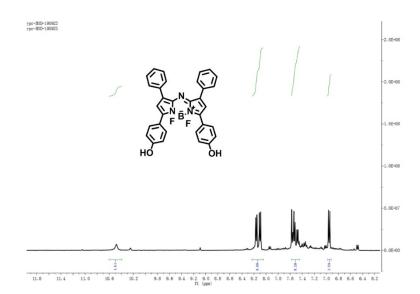


Fig. S6. Synthetic route of BOD-NO₂.



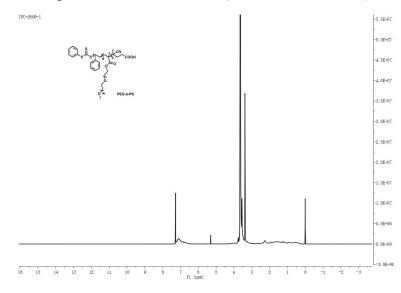


Fig. S7. ¹H NMR of BOD (400 Hz, DMSO-d6).



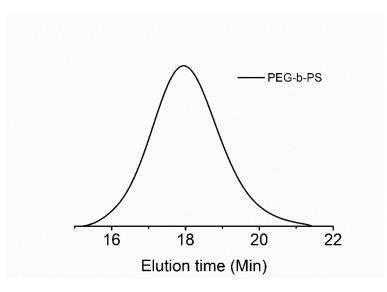


Fig. S9. GPC cruve of PEG-b-PS.

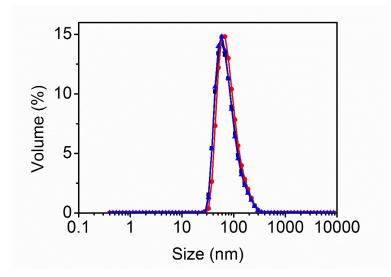


Fig. S10. Size distribution of **OPDEA/BOD-NO**² in fetal bovine serum (FBS) measured by three separate measurements using dynamic light scattering (DLS).

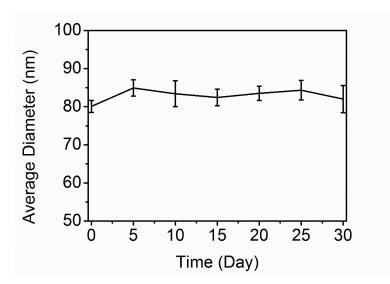


Fig. S11. Size changes of *OPDEA/BOD-NO*₂ in phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH = 7.4) measured by three separate measurements using dynamic light scattering (DLS).

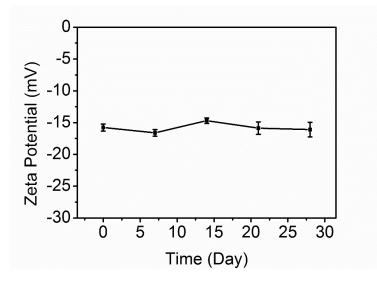


Fig. S12 Zeta potential of $OPDEA/BOD-NO_2$ in H_2O for one month.

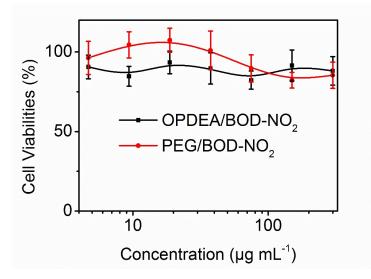


Fig. S13. *In vitro* cytotoxicity of **OPDEA/BOD-NO**₂ and PEG/BOD-NO₂ against A549 cells with different concentrations.

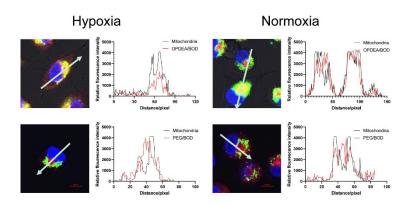


Fig. S14. The quantitative data of Figure 3d.

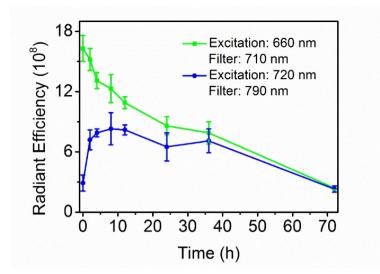


Fig. S15. The two channel fluorescence intensity of blood at different time after injection of *OPDEA/BOD-NO*₂.



Fig. S16. The representative of the tissue sections examined by H&E staining by preinjection of **OPDEA/BOD-NO**₂ (20 μ M, 100 μ L), scale bar is 50 μ m. Experiments were repeated independently for three times.