Supporting information

Achieving of Two-Photon Fluorescence Bioimaging and Photodynamic Therapy for D-A Conjugated Polymers through Manipulating Twisted Intramolecular Charge Transfer

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Materials

3,7-dibromo-2,8-dioctyldibenzothiophene-*S*,*S*-dioxide (RSO-Br₂), 3,7-dibromo-9,9-dioctylfluorene[2,3-*b*]benzo[*d*]thiophene-*S*,*S*-dioxide (BTOF-Br₂), 2,10-dibromo-9,9-dioctylfluorenebis[2,3-*b*;6,7-*b*]-benzo[*d*]thiophene-*S*,*S*-dioxide (FBTO-Br₂) were purchased from Volt-Amp Optoelectronics Tech. Co., Ltd, Dongguan, China., and used without further purification.

N¹,N⁴-bis(4-octylphenyl)-N¹,N⁴-diphenylbenzene-1,4-diamine(M1), N¹,N⁴-bis(4bromophenyl)-N¹,N⁴-bis(4-octylphenyl)benzene-1,4-diamine(M2), N¹,N⁴-bis(4- octylphenyl)-N¹,N⁴-bis(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl) phenyl) benzene-1,4-diamine(M3) were synthesized according to the literatures.^{1,2} Unless specified elsewhere, all reagents and starting materials were of commercial grade and used as received. Toluene for Suzuki coupling polycondensation was dealt with concentrated sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) several times, dried by anhydrous MgSO₄, and further purified by atmospheric distillation under an atmosphere of dry argon.

Synthesis of M3: A mixture of M2 (2.38 g, 3.0 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.90 g, 7.5 mmol), [1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (Pd(dppf)Cl₂, 109.7 mg, 0.15 mmol), potassium acetate (1.47 g, 15 mmol) were stirred in dioxane (50 mL). The reaction mixture was kept at 90 °C for 12 h under an argon atmosphere. When cooled down to room temperature, it was sequentially diluted with dichloromethane, washed with water and dried over MgSO₄. After solvent removal, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/dichloromethane = 5/1, v/v) to afford M3 as a white solid (1.97 g, yield: 74%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D6-Benzene, ppm) δ : 7.26-7.19 (m, 8H), 7.12 (t, 4H), 7.09 (s, 4H), 7.05 (d, 4H), 6.88 (d, 2H), 2.55 (t, 4H), 1.62 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.25 (m, 20H), 0.95 (t, 6H). MS (MALDI-TOF): m/z: 889.32; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₅₈H₇₈N₈B₂N₂O₄:



Figure S1 Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) spectrum of compound M3. The inset is its chemical structure.





Figure S2. 1 H NMR spectra of PDA3 (a), PDA5 (b) and PDA7 (c).



Figure S3. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) spectra of polymers PDAs.



Figure S4. Time-resolved fluorescence decay curve of polymers PDAs in pure film state at room temperature.



Figure S5. UV-vis absorption spectra of PDA3 (a), PDA5 (b) and PDA7 (c) in various

solvents.



Figure S6. The zeta potentials of PDAs NPs in ultra-pure water.



Figure S7. PL spectra of PDA3 NPs (a), PDA5 NPs (b) and PDA7 NPs(c).



Figure S8. (a) The log-log plot of laser excitation power against TPEF emission intensities at 800 nm, and PL spectra of PDA3 NPs (b), PDA5 NPs (c) and PDA7 NPs (d).



Figure S9. Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of two-photon bladder vasculature images along the solid yellow line at the depth of 30 μ m (a, b), 120 μ m (c, d) and 210 μ m (e, f) measured from the two-photon fluorescence intensity line profiles across the blood vessels.



Figure S10. (a) Real-time tracing the blood flow in mice bladder in presence of PDA5 NPs (2 mg/kg, 250 μ L solutions per mouse) upon two-photon excitation (λ_{ex} =840 nm; λ_{em} =500–550 nm). Scale bar: 50 μ m. (b) The fluorescence intensity changes of two-photon fluorescence imaging at different times.



Figure S11. Photo-oxidation of ABDA by singlet oxygen generated upon white light

irradiation (400–780 nm, 50 mW cm⁻²) from PDA3 NPs (a), PDA5 NPs (b), PDA7 NPs (c) in water and pure water (d).

References

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