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Engineering of a GSH activatable photosensitizer for enhanced photodynamic therapy through

disrupting redox homeostasis

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Fig. S1 The synthesis route of CyI-S-diCF_{3.}

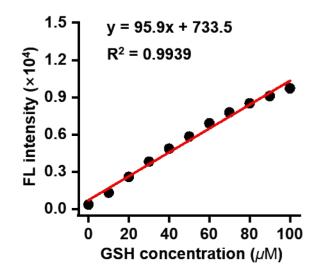


Fig. S2 The linear plot of fluorescence intensity of CyI-S-diCF₃ (10 μ M) in the presence of various concentrations of GSH (0-100 μ M).

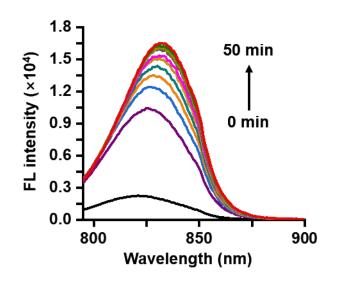


Fig. S3 Time-dependent NIR fluorescence spectra of CyI-S-diCF₃ (10 μ M) in PBS (10 mM, pH 7.4, 30% DMSO) after incubation with GSH (100 μ M) at 37 °C for varied time.

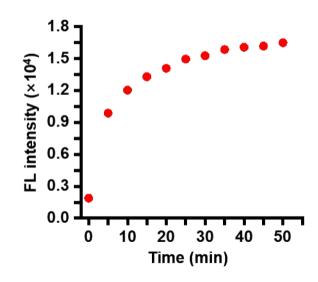


Fig. S4 The corresponding plot of fluorescence intensity of CyI-S-diCF₃ after treated with GSH (100 μ M) at 37 °C within 50 min.

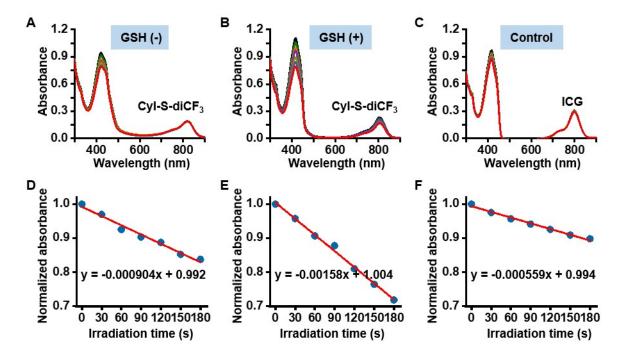


Fig. S5 The singlet oxygen quantum yield calculation. DPBF absorbance change at 418 nm induced by (A) CyI-S-diCF₃ without GSH, (B) CyI-S-diCF₃ treated with GSH (100 μ M), and (C) ICG after 808 nm

irradiation. (D-F) The corresponding linear calibration curve for the absorbance of DPBF to illumination time.

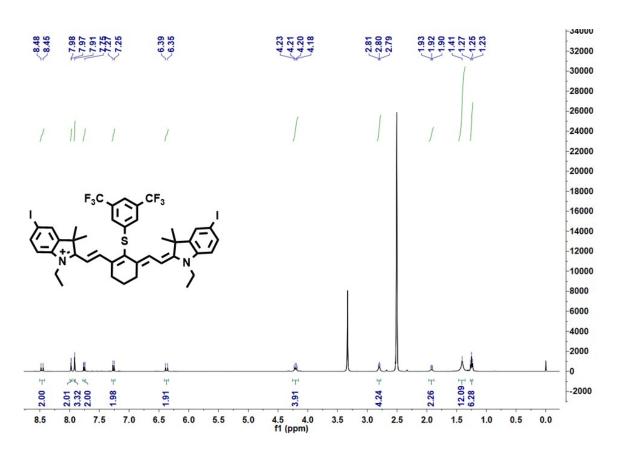
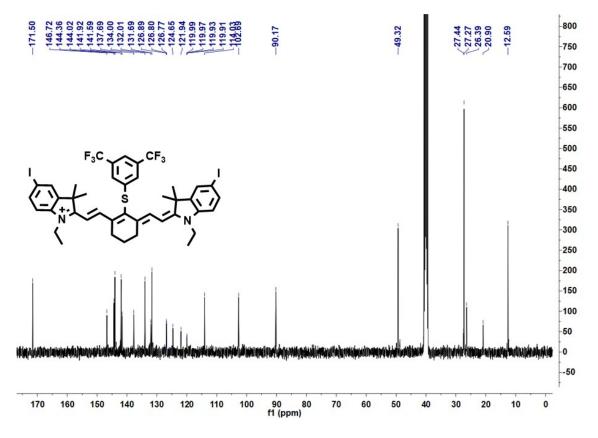
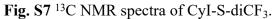


Fig. S6 ¹H NMR spectra of CyI-S-diCF₃.





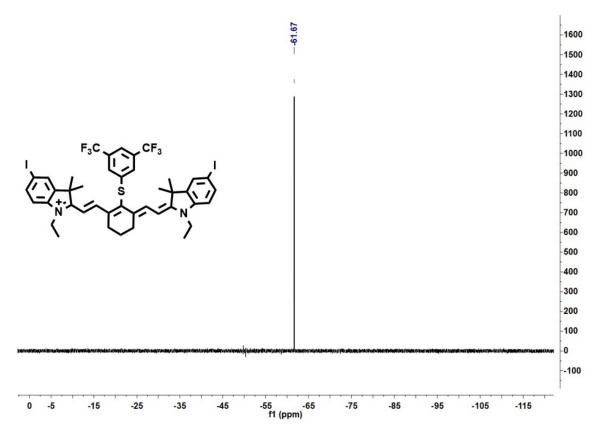


Fig. S8 19 F NMR spectra of CyI-S-diCF₃.

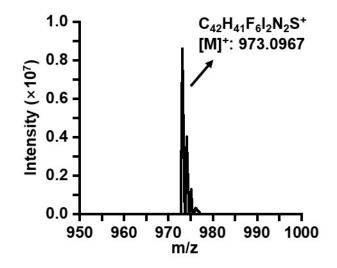


Fig. S9 ESI-HRMS spectrum of CyI-S-diCF₃.