SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Poly(3-hexylthiophene) nanoparticles as visible-light photoinitiators and photosensitizers in 3D printable acrylic hydrogels for photodynamic therapies

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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

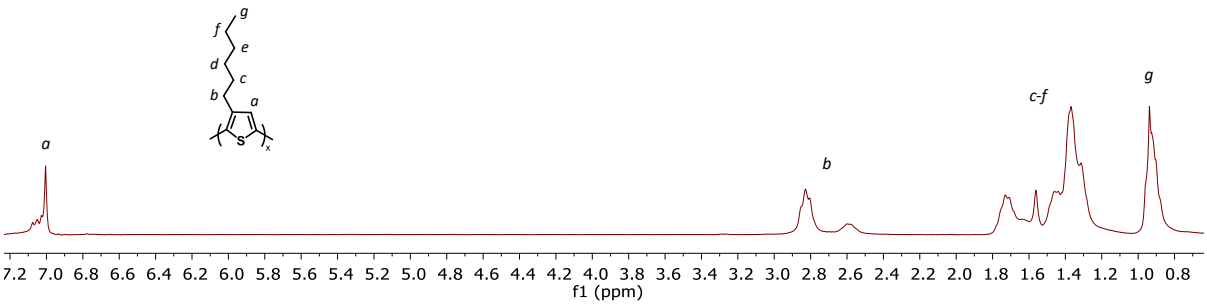

Fig. S1 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of synthesized P3HT.

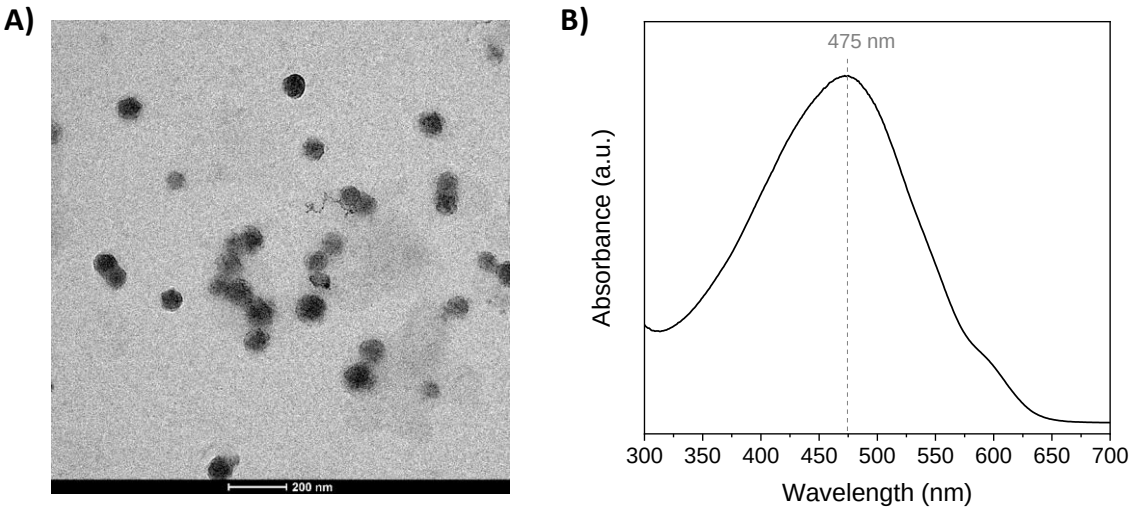

Fig. S2 (A) TEM image and (B) UV-vis absorption spectrum of synthesized P3HT SPNs.

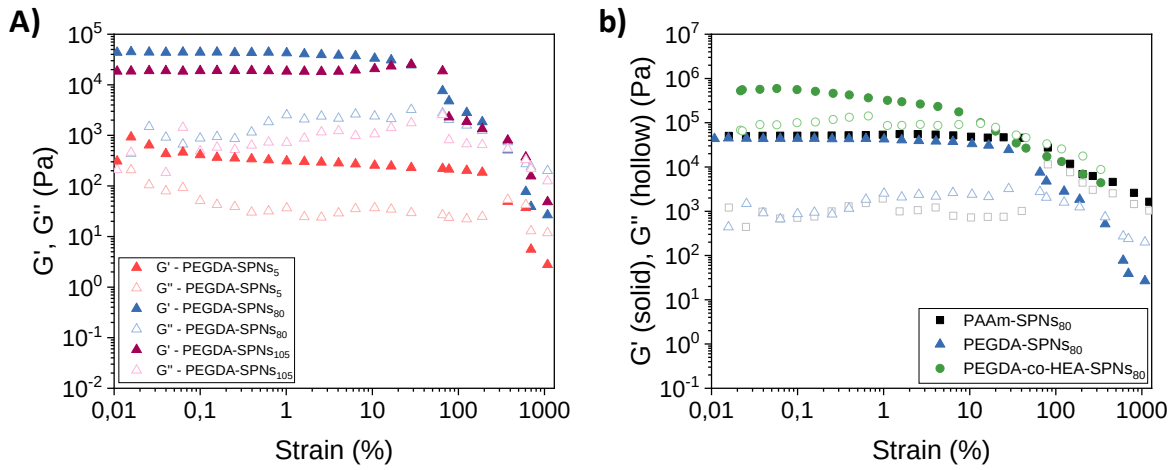

Fig. S3 Elastic modulus (G') and Loss modulus (G'') of (A) PEGDA-SPNs$_x$ and (B) PAAm-SPNs$_{80}$, PEGDA-SPNs$_{80}$, and PEGDA-co-HEA-SPNs$_{80}$ hydrogels as a function of the oscillation strain.

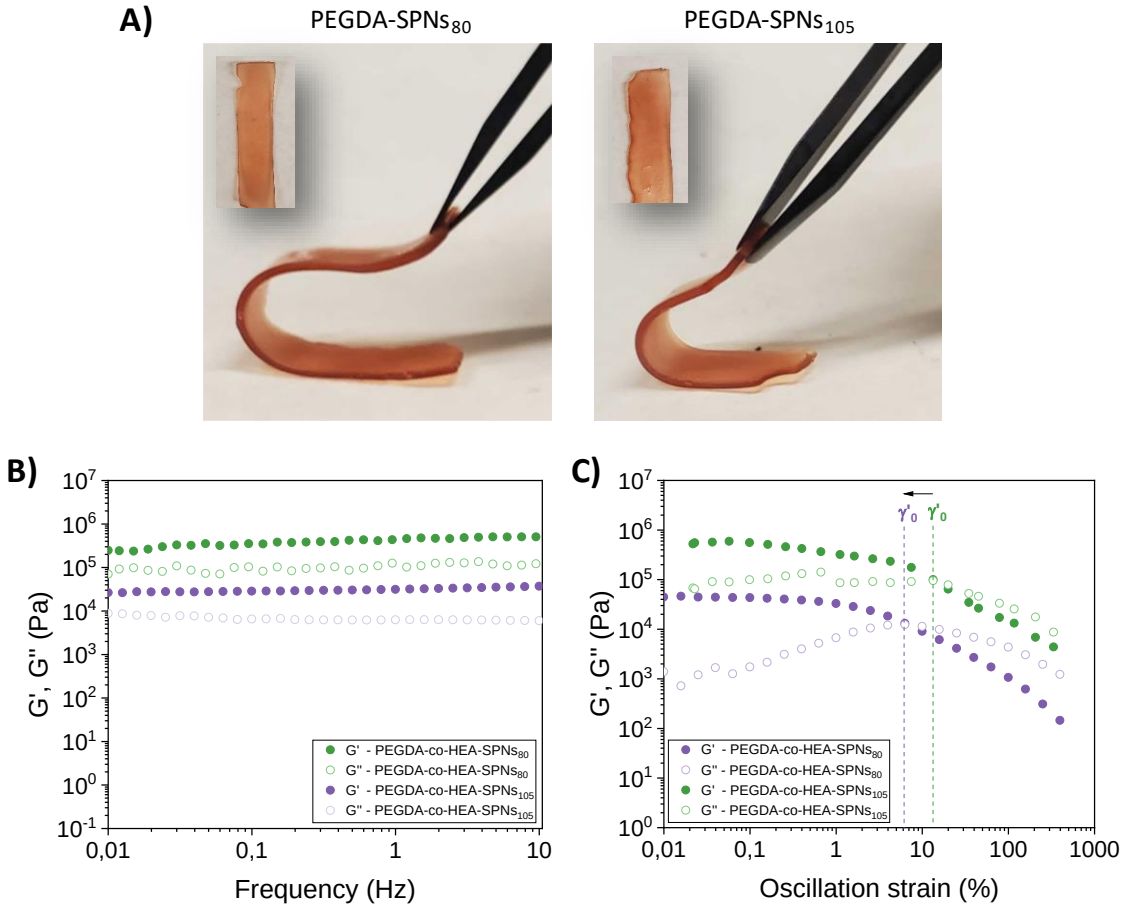

Fig. S4 (A) Representative pictures of PEGDA-co-HEA-SPNs$_x$ hydrogels that show their flexibility properties. Elastic modulus (G') and Loss modulus (G'') of PEGDA-co-HEA-SPNs$_x$ hydrog as a function of the (B) frequency and (C) oscillation strain.

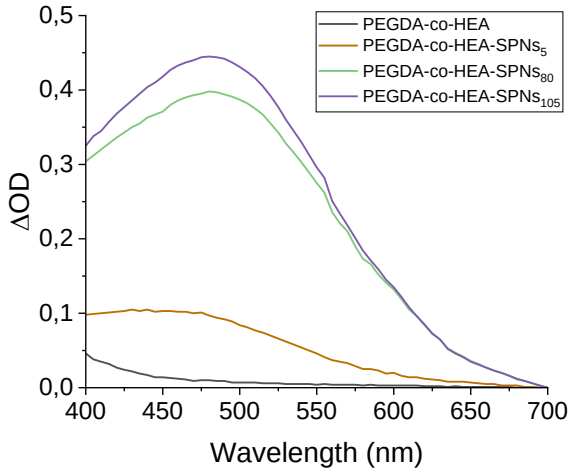

Fig. S5 UV-vis spectra of PEGDA-co-HEA and PEGDA-co-HEA-SPNS$_x$ (x = 5, 80, and 105 mg mL^{-1}) hydrogels.

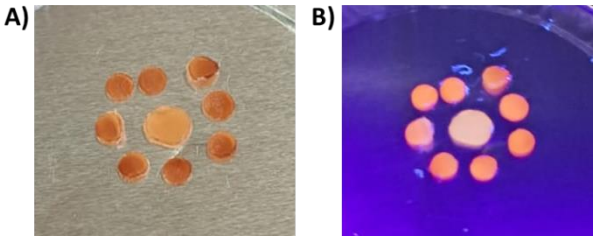

Fig. S6 Pictures of PEGDA-co-HEA-SPNs$_{80}$ hydrogels (A) before and (B) after light excitation (λ_{exc} = 250 nm) emitting fluorescence.

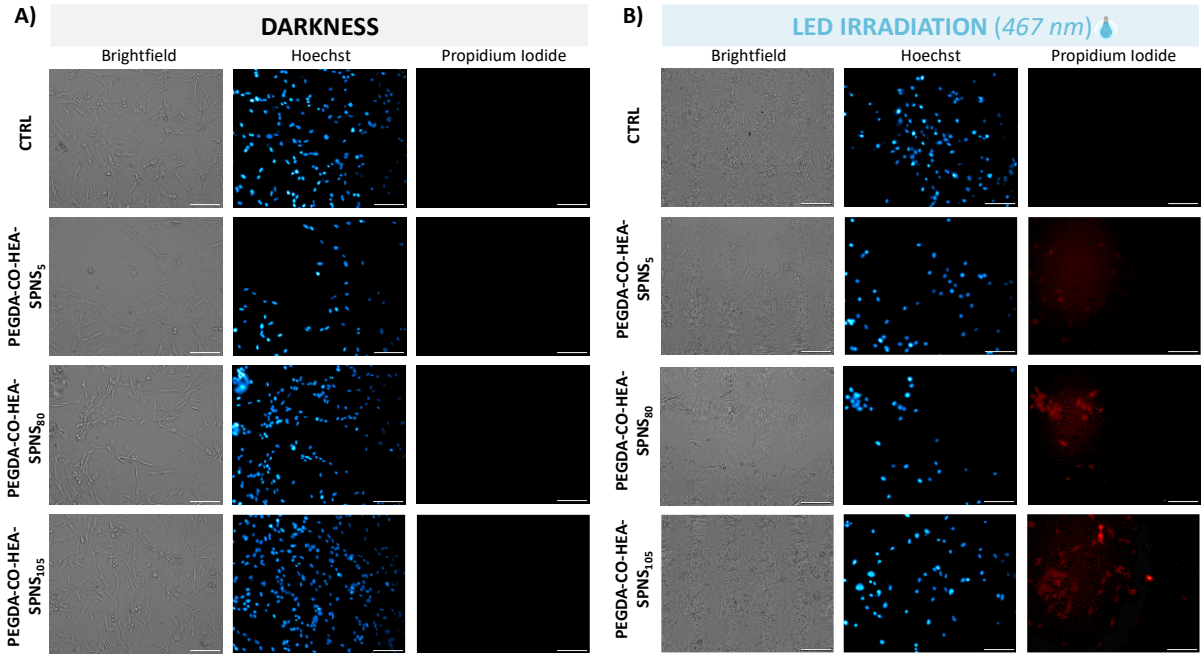

Fig. S7 Fluorescence microscopy images of mouse glioma 261 (GL261) cells in contact with silicone disks (CTRL) and PEGDA-co-HEA-SPNs$_x$ hydrogels (A) before and (B) after LED irradiation (λ = 467 nm; 60 mW cm^{-2}, 40 J cm^{-2}) for 10 min. Scale bars = 100 µm.

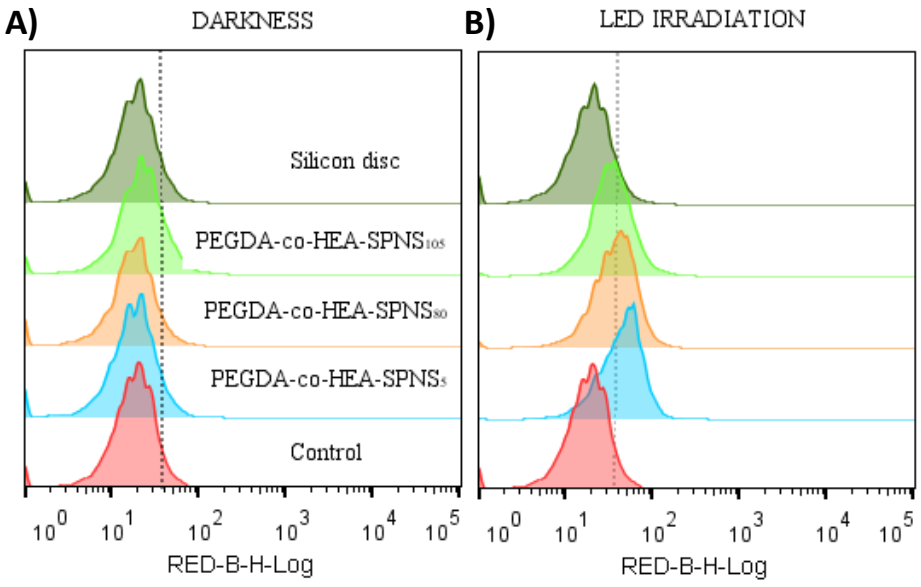

Fig. S8 Flow cytometry results of mouse glioma 261 (GL261) cells in contact with silicone disks (CTRL) and PEGDA-co-HEA-SPNs$_x$ hydrogels, (A) before and (B) after LED irradiation (λ = 467 nm; 60 mW cm^{-2}, 40 J cm^{-2}) for 10 min.

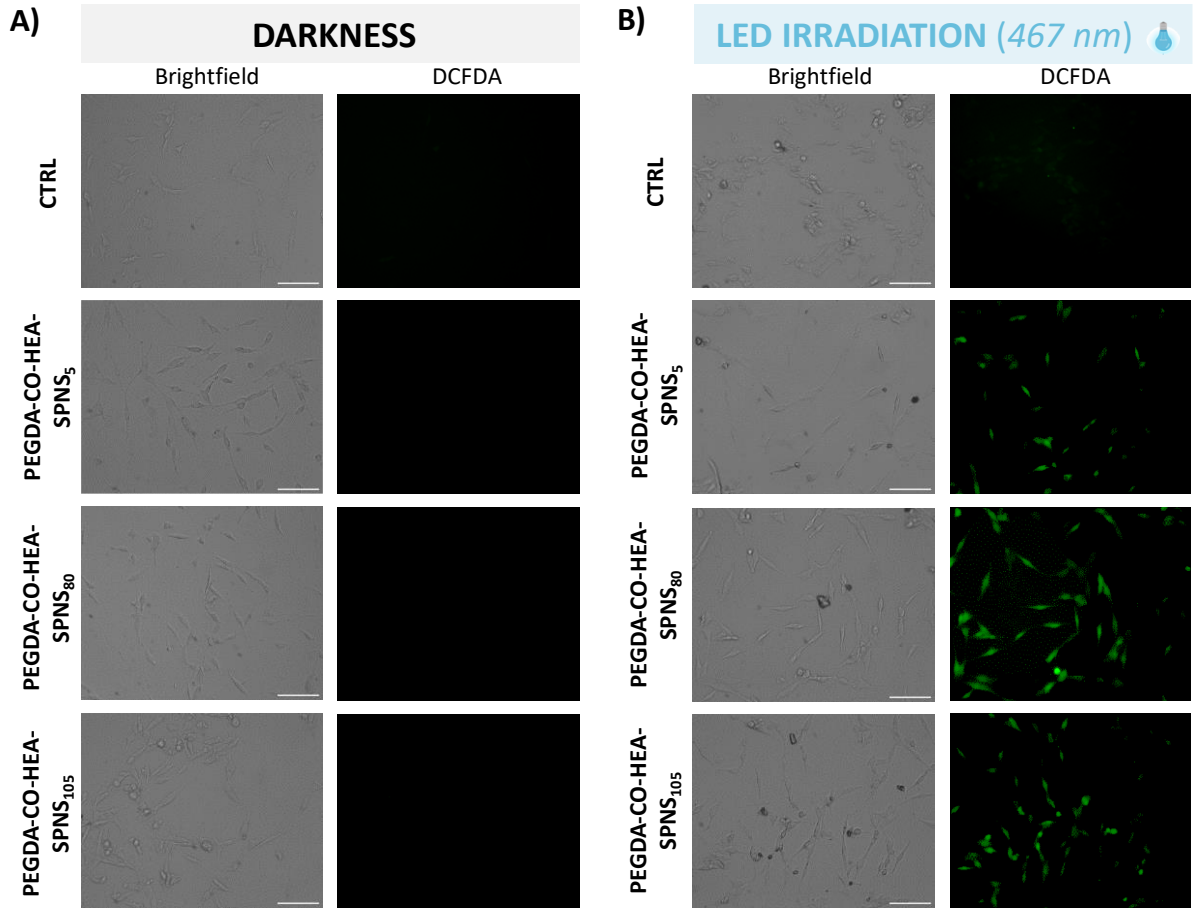

Fig. S9 Fluorescence microscopy images of mouse glioma 261 (GL261) cells in contact with silicone disks (CTRL) and PEGDA-co-HEA-SPNs$_x$ hydrogels, and incubated with the fluorescence probe DCFDA, (A) before and (B) after LED irradiation (λ = 467 nm; 60 mW cm^{-2}, 40 J cm^{-2}) for 10 min. Scale bars = 100 µm.