

Electronic Supplementary Materials (ESI)

Thermal and Photic stimuli-responsive Polydiacetylene-Liposomes with Reversible Fluorescence

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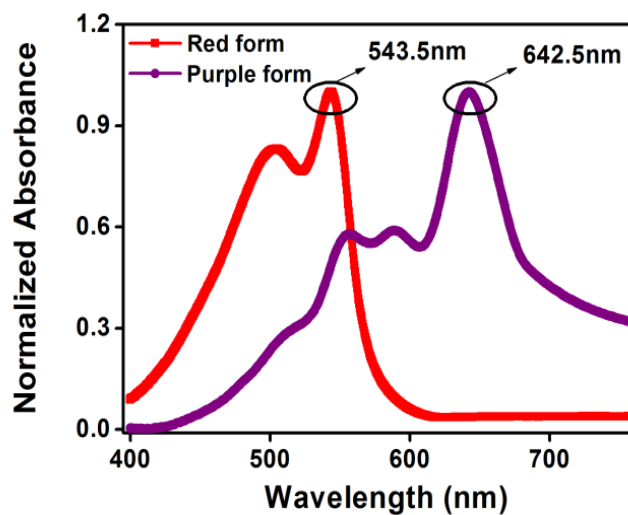
1. Material Synthesis

The PDA-liposome was prepared by the combination method of thin-film hydration and SFC-CO₂. 10,12-pentacosadiynoic acid and egg yolk lecithin were dissolved in diethyl ether with mass ratio of 1: 5 in a round-bottomed flask. Then the solvent was slowly evaporated by a rotary evaporator at 20 °C till a uniform translucent film was formed on the flask wall. The residual solvent was further eliminated completely under vacuum and was blown away by a stream of nitrogen gas with 99% purity afterwards. The lipid film was hydrated in ultrapure water (18 MΩ·cm) at a lipid concentration of 1 mg·mL⁻¹ and the solution was stirred for 30 min. The whole experiment was conducted in the dark. Then the suspension was transferred into an autoclave for additional self-assembly reaction at 60 °C and 25 MPa for another 1 h. After the temperature and pressure were slowly regulated to the normal, the transparent PCDA-liposome was transferred and stored in a nitrogen-filled bottle in the dark at 4 °C overnight. The polymerization process of PCDA-liposome was conducted in aqueous solution in a photochemical chamber reactor at 298 K. The PCDA-liposome was polymerized under UV irradiation at 254 nm and 24 W power for 30 seconds.

2. Absorption spectra of PDA-liposomes

The absorption spectra of PDA-liposome were measured by UV spectroscopy (UV-2450, Shimadzu, Japan) at 298 K. The absorption spectra of the red and the purple PDA-liposomes are shown in Fig S1. The maximum absorbance wavelengths (λ_{\max}) are 543.5 nm and 642.5 nm for the red and the purple PDA-liposomes, respectively.

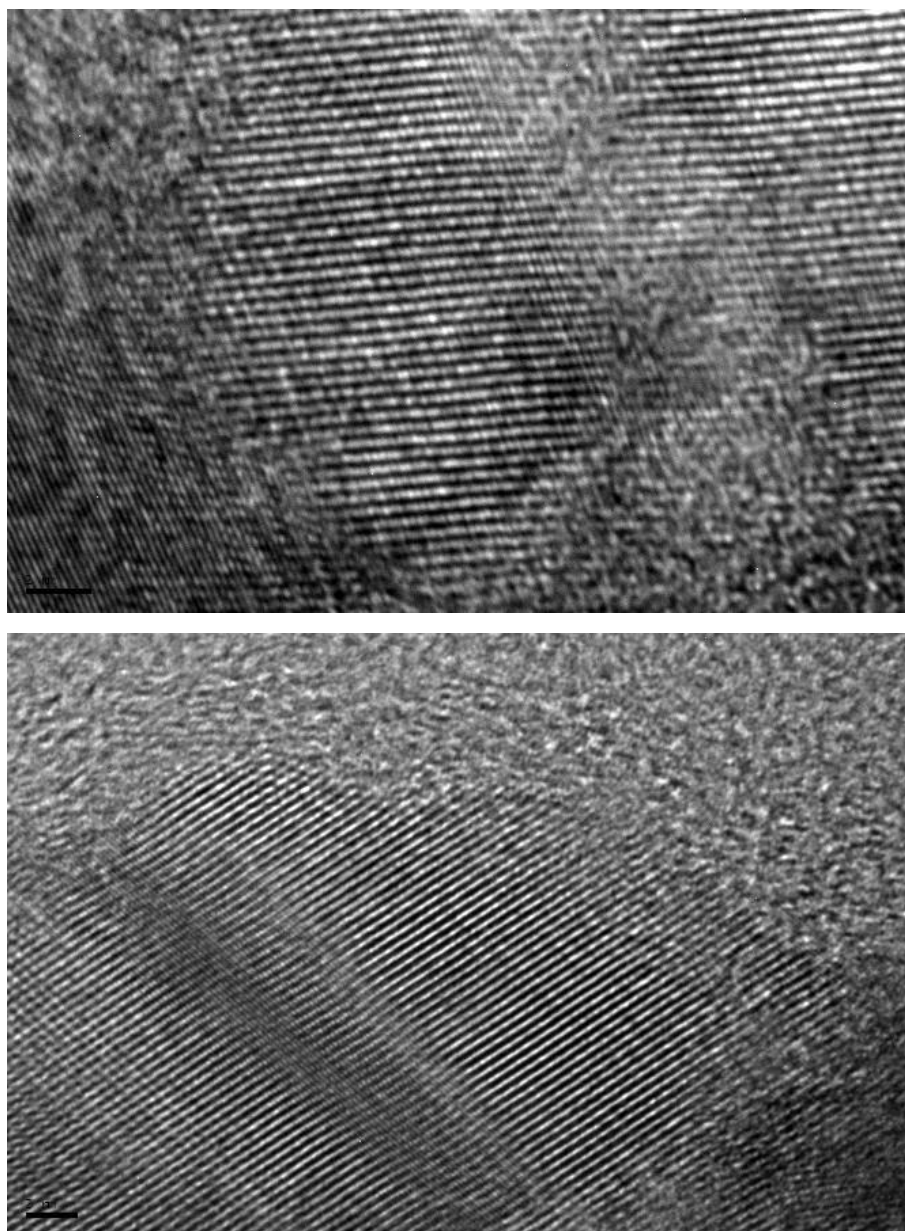
Fig. S1: Absorption spectra of red (red line) and purple (purple line) PDA-liposomes.



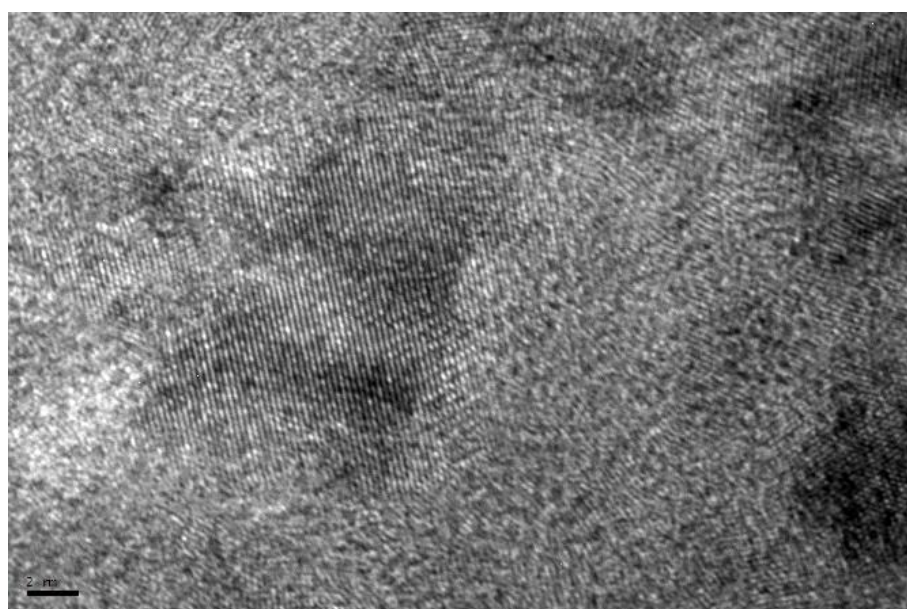
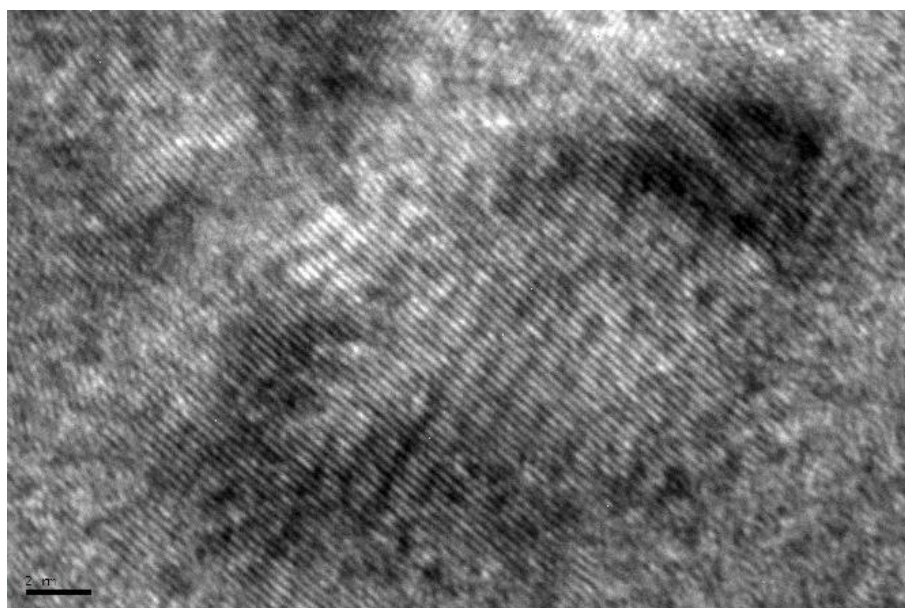
3. HRTEM images of PDA-liposomes

Bright-field TEM images of the red and purple PDA-liposomes were obtained using a Hitachi TEM system, operating at 80 KV, 298K. Specimens were prepared by depositing and drying drops of the PDA-liposome solution on 300-mesh carbon-coated copper grids at 20 °C and drying in the dark overnight. The crystal lattice distances for the red and purple forms were 0.357 and 0.216 nm, respectively.

Fig. S2: HREM images of red and purple PDA-liposomes.



HREM images of red PDA-liposome

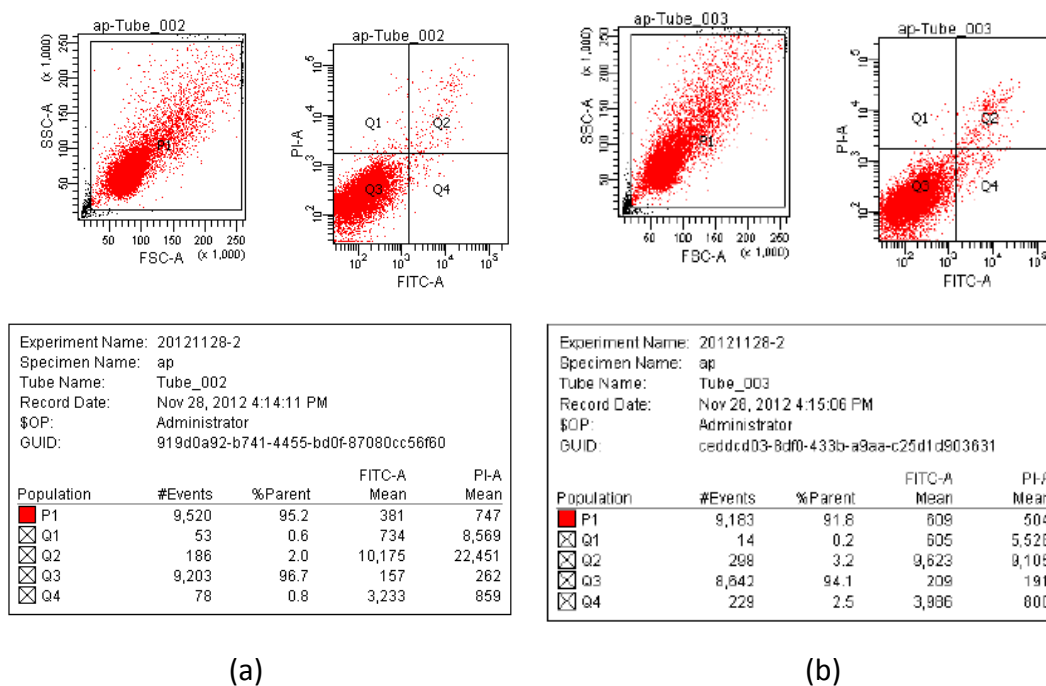


HREM images of purple PDA-liposome

4. Cytotoxicity and biocompatibility of PDA-liposomes

In order to examine the toxicity of PDA-liposomes, cytotoxicity tests were performed by incubating PDA-liposome with Human Breast Carcinoma Bcap-37 Cells or PBS buffer at 37 °C in carbon dioxide cell incubator for 24 h, and detected by flow cytometry using annexin V-FITC and propidium iodide (PI) staining. And the apoptosis rates of the PDA-liposomes and the control group on Bcap-37 cells for 24 h were 5.7 % and 2.9 %, respectively.

Fig. S3: The apoptosis results of (a) PDA-liposomes on Bcap-37 cells and (b) control group.



5. Membrane permeability of PDA-liposomes

In order to examine the biomimetic and biophysical properties of PDA-liposomes, a transmembrane process was performed on the red PDA-liposome with Bcap-37 cells *in vitro*. The fluorescence image of PDA-liposomes was obtained by laser scanning confocal microscopy (LSCM, Leica DM6000 CS).

Figure S4: LSCM image of Bcap-37 cells treated with PDA-liposomes at 37 °C in a moist atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ for 2 h: (a) fluorescence image; (b) composite bright-field image and fluorescence image.

