Nanoparticles of Merocyanine-Paclitaxel Conjugates for Photothermal Induced Chemotherapy

Yingjie Liu,^{a,b} Xiaohua Zheng,^{a,b} Junli Zhoua,^b and Zhigang Xie *a,b

^aState Key Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry, Changchun Institute of

Applied Chemistry Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P.R. China.

E-mail: xiez@ciac.ac.cn

^bUniversity of Science and technology of China, Hefei 230026, P. R. China.

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Figure S1. The synthesis process of MC-PTX.



Figure S2. A) Ultraviolet-Visible Spectrum of MC-PTX of different concentration $(DMF/H_2O=9/1)$. B) Fitting curve of absorbance value in A at 705 nm.







Figure S4. MTT results of HeLa cells treated with MC-PTX NPs after irradiated with 638 nm (0.8 W/cm²) for 5 min. The blue cubes refer to groups bathed in ice water mixture during irradiated, while black groups were in room temperature.







Figure S6. MTT result of MC-PTX NPs of different endocytosis time in HeLa and HepG2 cells. All groups were treated with MC-PTX NPs (18 μ M). The laser groups (red) were irradiated with 638 nm (0.8 W/cm²) for 5 min.



Figure S7. High performance liquid chromatography result. In this study, water was A phase and methanol-acetonitrile (v:v=1:1) mixture was B phase. The released

paclitaxel derivative's peak time was at 6.3 min with A/B=9/1.



Figure S8. A) Photostability of MC-PTX NPs irradiated with a laser of 638 nm at 0.8
W⋅cm ⁻² (300 s for each cycle). B) Photothermal effect of MC-PTX NPs at first cycle.
C) Calculation of photothermal conversion efficiency.