

**Thermally activated delayed fluorescent photosensitizer for
photodynamic therapy of oral squamous cell carcinoma under low
laser intensity**

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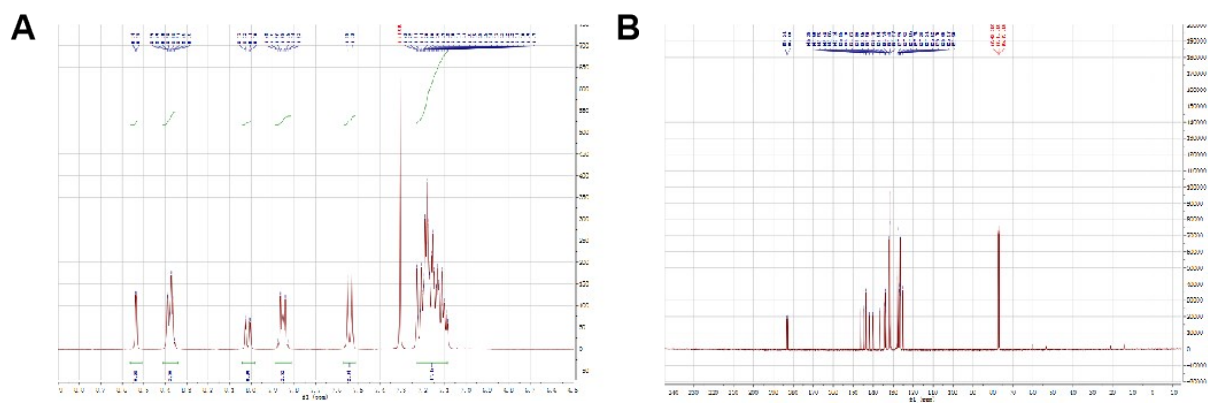


Figure S1. (A) ^1H NMR and (B) ^{13}C NMR spectrum of TPE-AQ

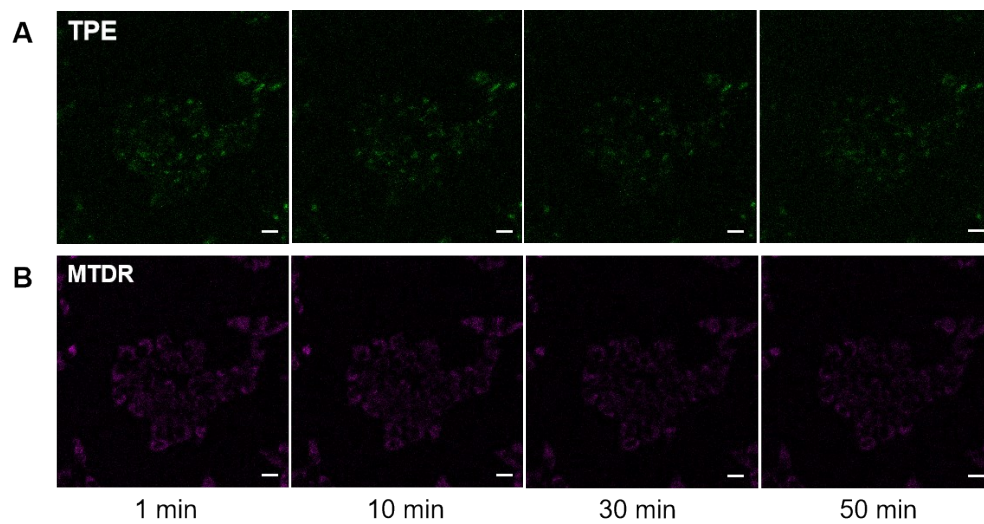


Figure S2. Fluorescence images of (A) TPE-AQ NPs and (B) MTDR stained with CAL27 cells after 1 min, 10 min, 30 min, and 50 min. Scale bars=20 μ m.

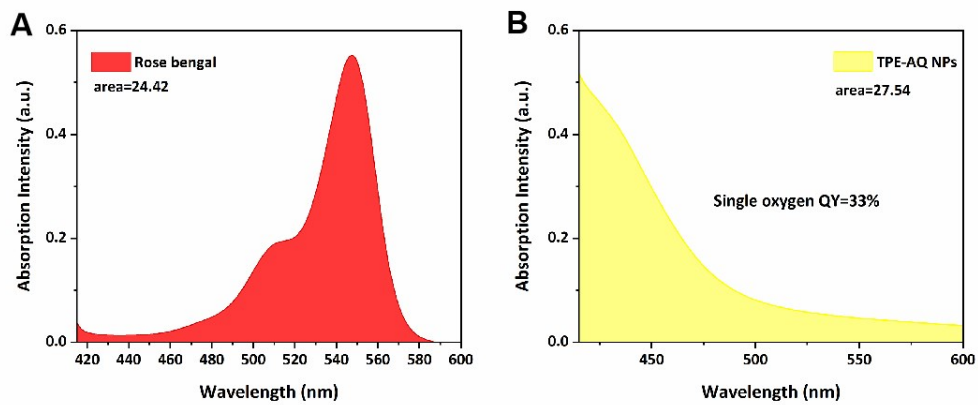


Figure S3. The absorption peak area of the (A) Rose bengal, (B) the TPE-AQ NPs dispersed in deionized water respectively. The $^1\text{O}_2$ quantum yields are calculated according to the following formulas:

$$\Phi_{\text{sample}} = \Phi_{\text{rose bengal}} \times K_{\text{sample}} \times A_{\text{rose bengal}} / (K_{\text{rose bengal}} \times A_{\text{sample}})$$

($^1\text{O}_2$ quantum yield $\Phi_{\text{rose bengal}} = 75\%$ in water)

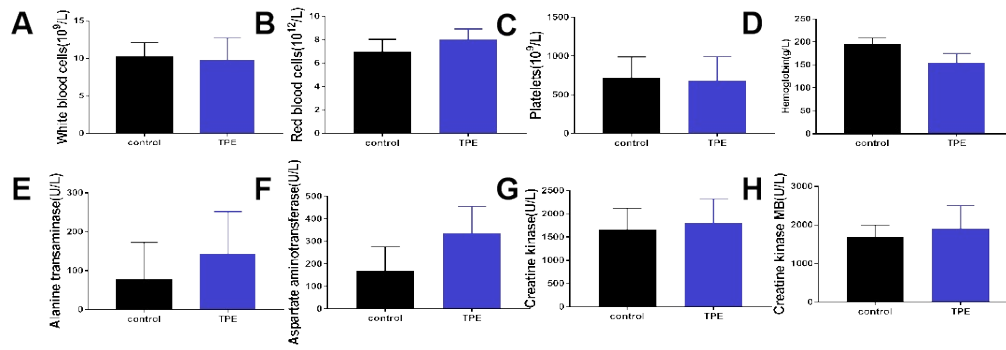


Figure S4. Changes in the amounts of (A) red blood cells, (B) white blood cells, (C) hemoglobin, (D) platelets, (E) alanine transaminase, (F) aspartate transaminase, (G) creatine kinase and (H) creatine kinase isoenzyme in the mice.