

## Supporting Information

### **Aggregation-Induced Emission (AIE)-Active Metallacycles with Near-infrared Emission for Photodynamic Therapy**

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## 1. Experimental Section

### 1.1 Materials

All the chemicals and reagents were commercially available and used as received without further purification. Tetrakis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium [Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>], 4-(7-bromobenzo[*c*] [1,2,5]thiadiazol-4-yl)-N,N-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)aniline, 4-(pyridin-4-yl)-N-(4-(pyridin-4-yl)phenyl)-N-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)aniline and Hoechst 33342 were purchased from Alfa Aesar. 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine-N-[methoxy(poly-ethylene glycol)-2000] (DSPE-PEG<sub>2000</sub>) were purchased from Shanghai Aladdin Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd.

### 1.2 Characterization and Measurement

<sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of DTPABT-P, <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum and <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra of DTPABT-MC-R dissolved in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> were measured on a Bruker Advance 600 MHz and the internal reference is tetramethylsilane (TMS, δ= 0 ppm). UV-Vis spectra were measured by using a Shimadzu UV-2250 spectrophotometer. Photoluminescence (PL) spectra, transient PL decay curves and photoluminescence quantum yields (PLQYs) were measured on a FLS980 transient steady-state fluorescence spectrometer of Edinburgh apparatus. The hydrodynamic sizes and distributions were measured at room temperature by using a Malvern Zetasizer Nano ZS90. Transmission electron microscopic (TEM) images were captured by JEOL-2100 electron microscope. Confocal laser scanning microscopic images were recorded by Leica SP8.

### 1.3 Preparation of nanoparticles

DTPABT-MC-R NPs were prepared by a commonly used re-precipitation method.<sup>1</sup> DTPABT-MC-R (1 mg) and DSPE-PEG<sub>2000</sub> (4 mg) were dissolved in DMSO (0.1 mL) and the resulted solution was then quickly injected into water (5 mL) under stirring. After 1 hour, nanoparticles were successfully prepared and stored for the following application.

### 1.4 Cell viability assay and cell imaging

A standard CCK-8 assay was conducted to determine cell cytotoxicity.<sup>2</sup> 4T1 cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (DMEM) at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. They were then seeded in 96-well plates at a density of 1×10<sup>5</sup> per well for ~24 h to adhere under the same incubation conditions. After that, cells were then treated with different concentrations of nanoparticles for 24 hours, followed with the addition of CCK-8 (1 mg/mL in medium, 100 μL/well) after removing the supernatant. Cell viability was finally determined by a microplate reader at 450 nm.

For cell imaging, HeLa cells were firstly seeded in the culture dishes with a density of 5×10<sup>4</sup> mL<sup>-1</sup>. After adherent, the supernatant was removed and DTPABT-MC-R NPs (15 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup> in DMEM) was added to cells for 12 h. Then, hoechst 33342 was also added to stain the cells for 5 min. After being cleaned by PBS, living HeLa cells was imaged by using a confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM).

### **1.5 Photodynamic performance test**

HeLa cells were seeded in the culture dishes with a density of 1×10<sup>5</sup> mL<sup>-1</sup>. After adherent, the supernatant was removed and DTPABT-MC-R NPs (15 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup> in DMEM) was firstly added to cells for 12 h. Then, DCHF-DA was added to cultivate the cells for 20 min. After being cleaned by PBS, HeLa cells imaging was performed by using a CLSM under the conditions of darkness and the white light irradiation (5 mW·cm<sup>-2</sup>, 5min).

## **2. Synthesis**

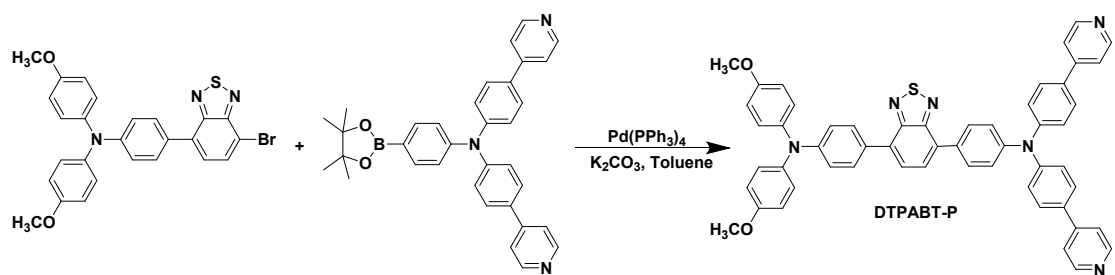
### **2.1 Synthesis of DTPABT-P**

Tetrakis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium [Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>] (14 mg) and potassium carbonate (K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 2 M, 7.5 mL) were added to a solution of 4-(7-bromobenzo[c][1,2,5]thiadiazol-4-yl)-N,N-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)aniline (0.310 g, 0.6 mmol) and 4-(pyridin-4-yl)-N-(4-(pyridin-4-yl)phenyl)-N-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)aniline (0.315 g, 0.6 mmol) in a mixture of toluene (180 mL) and ethanol (7.5 mL) under nitrogen. After stirring for 20 hours at 80 °C, the reaction was quenched with water (30 mL). Then the mixture was then extracted with dichloromethane (DCM) for three times (3 × 30 mL), and the obtained organic solution

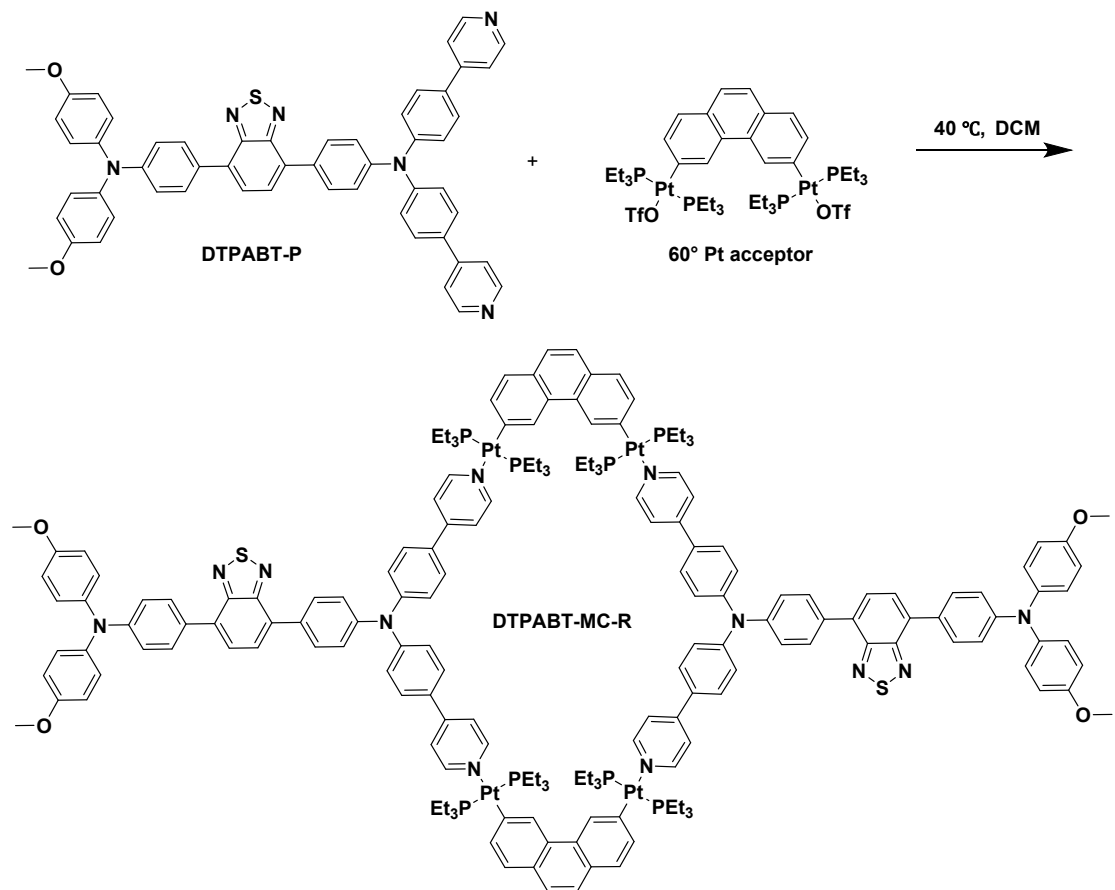
was washed with water ( $3 \times 40$  mL). After removing solvent, the crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain pure DTPABT-P as red solid (0.3 g, 60%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$ : 8.63 (d,  $J = 5.3$  Hz, 4H), 8.06 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 2H), 7.87 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 4H), 7.73 (d,  $J = 6.1$  Hz, 4H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 4H), 7.12 (t,  $J = 6.1$  Hz, 4H), 6.97 (d,  $J = 8.9$  Hz, 4H), 6.90 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 2H), 3.77 (s, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$ : 151.48, 149.48, 149.35, 144.64, 144.31, 143.55, 141.80, 135.74, 128.54, 128.28, 127.39, 126.49, 125.57, 125.03, 123.96, 123.39, 123.22, 122.36, 122.15, 122.06, 120.18, 119.75, 116.43, 114.91, 110.05, 50.78.

## 2.2 Synthesis of DTPABT-MC-R

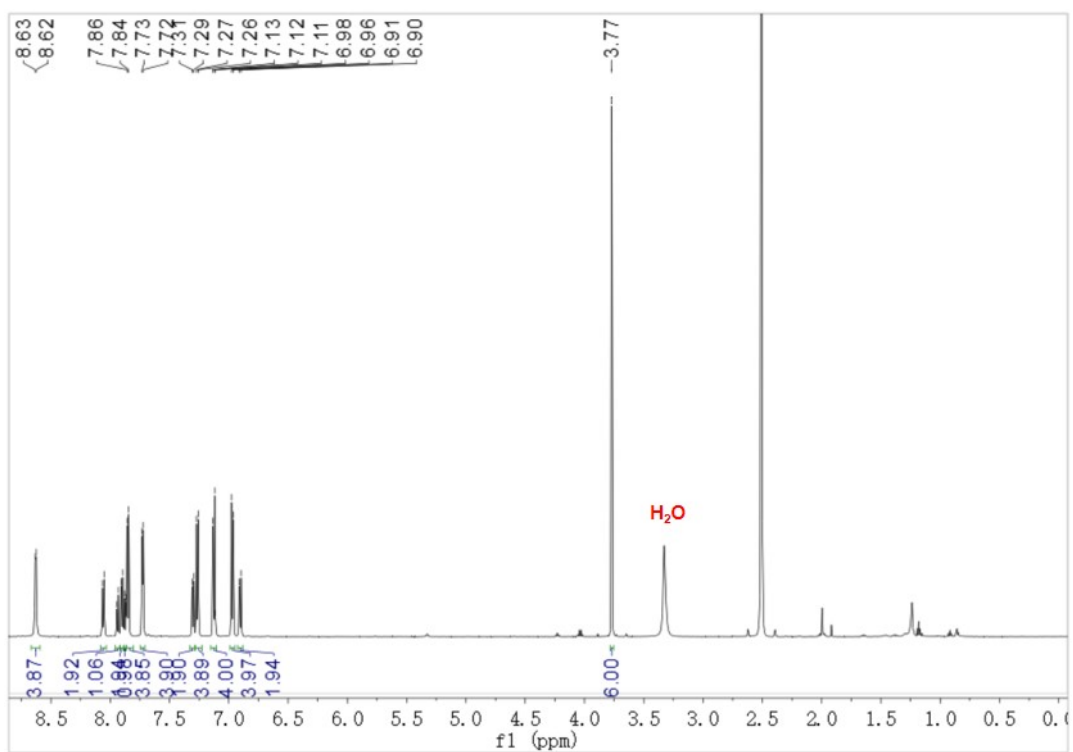
DTPABT-P (50 mg) and  $60^\circ$  Pt acceptor (79.89 mg) were added in a solution of dichloromethane (DCM) (30 mL). Then, the mixture was stirred for 12 hours at  $40^\circ\text{C}$ . After that, most of the DCM was removed and diethyl ether was added to form the precipitation. Repeat this operation twice to purify product. After the filtration, DTPABT-MC-R as red solid was obtained (106.5 mg, 95%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$ : 8.88 (d,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, 2H), 8.84 (d,  $J = 5.1$  Hz, 2H), 8.64 (d,  $J = 22.1$  Hz, 2H), 8.20 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2H), 8.12 (d,  $J = 4.6$  Hz, 2H), 8.09 (d,  $J = 4.8$  Hz, 2H), 8.03 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 4H), 7.94 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 4H), 7.67 (s, 4H), 7.63 (s, 2H), 7.44 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 4H), 7.15 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 4H), 6.99 (d,  $J = 8.9$  Hz, 4H), 6.93 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 6H), 1.37 (s, 24H), 1.14 (dd,  $J = 15.7, 7.8$  Hz, 36H).



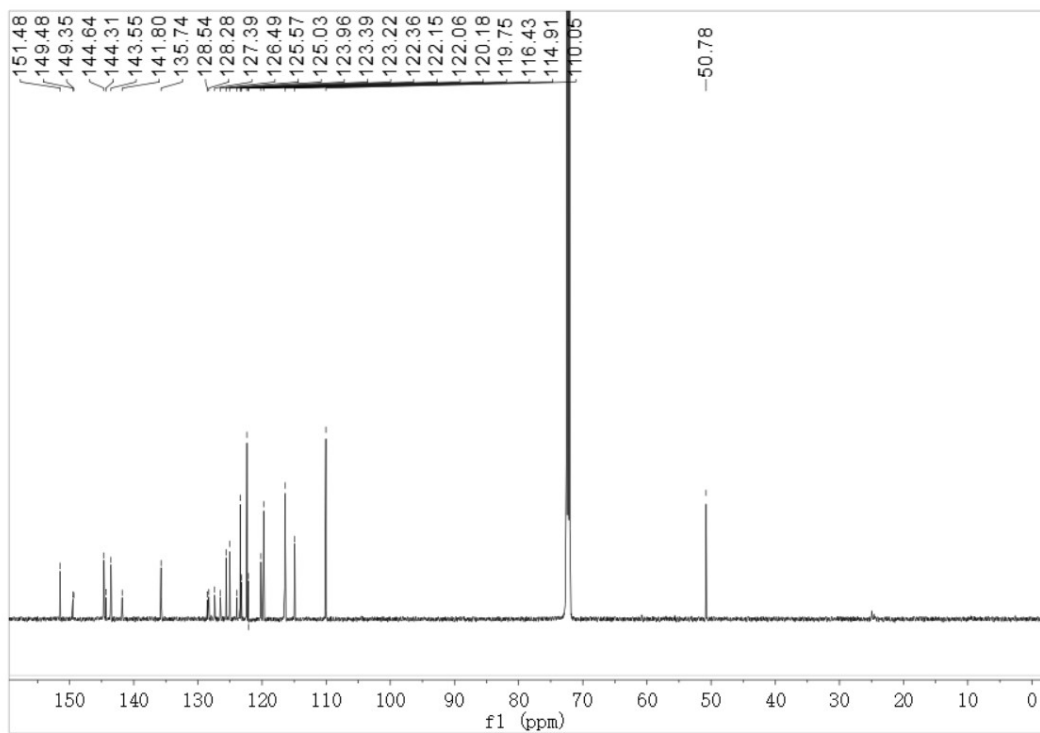
**Scheme S1.** Synthetic route to DTPABT-P.



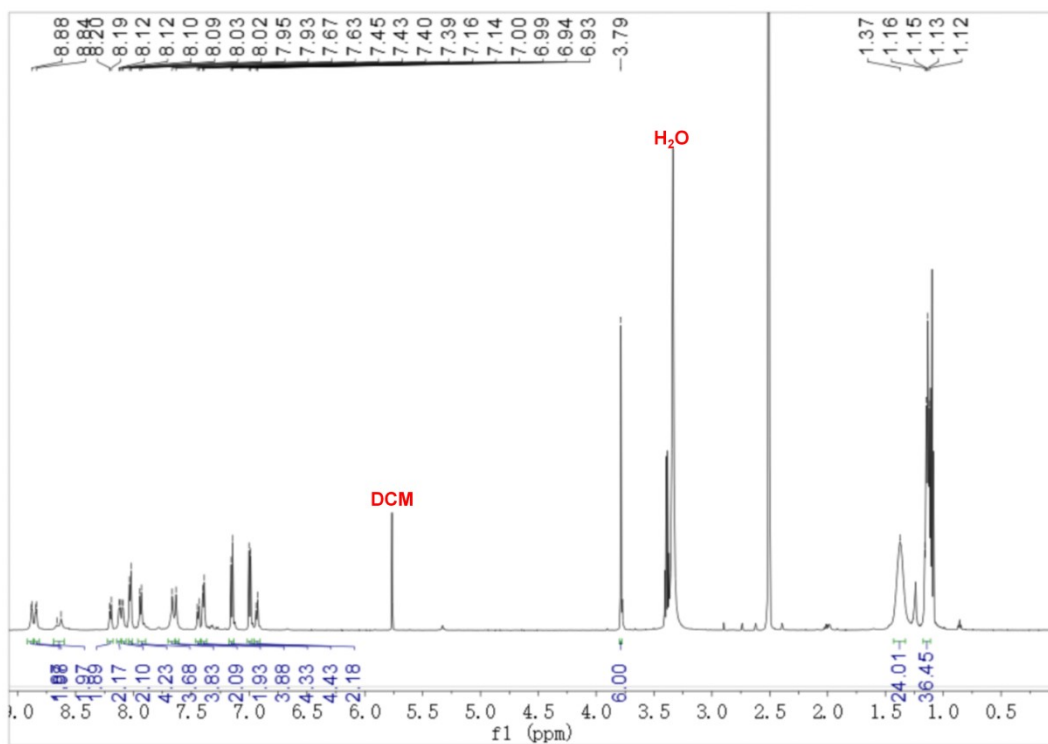
**Scheme S2.** Synthetic route to DTPABT-MC-R.



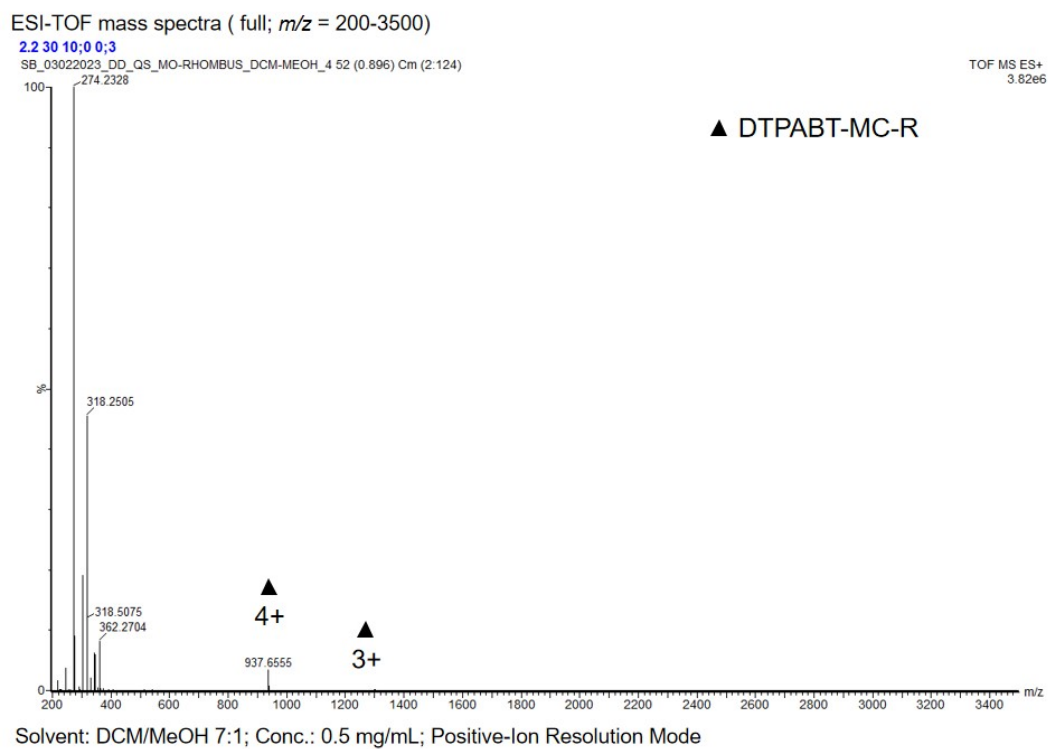
**Fig S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of DTPABT-P.



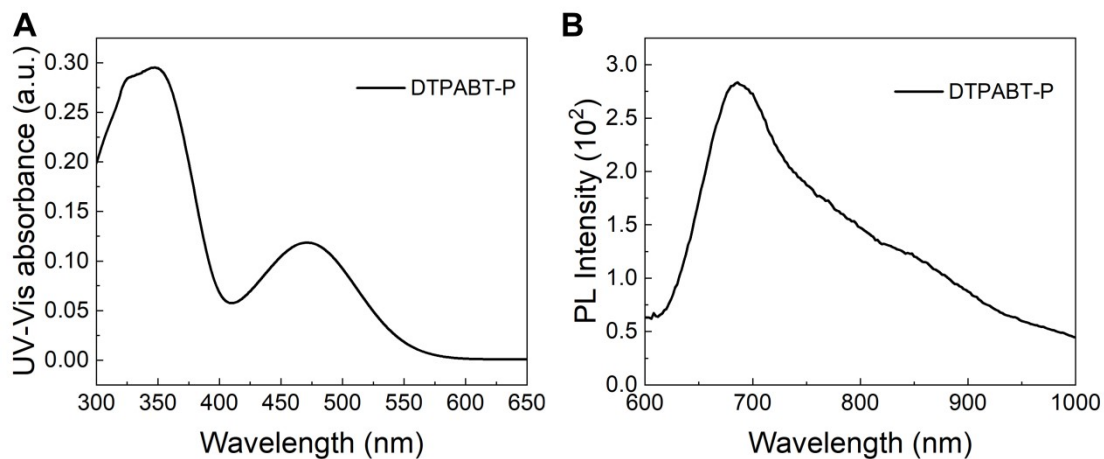
**Fig S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of DTPABT-P.



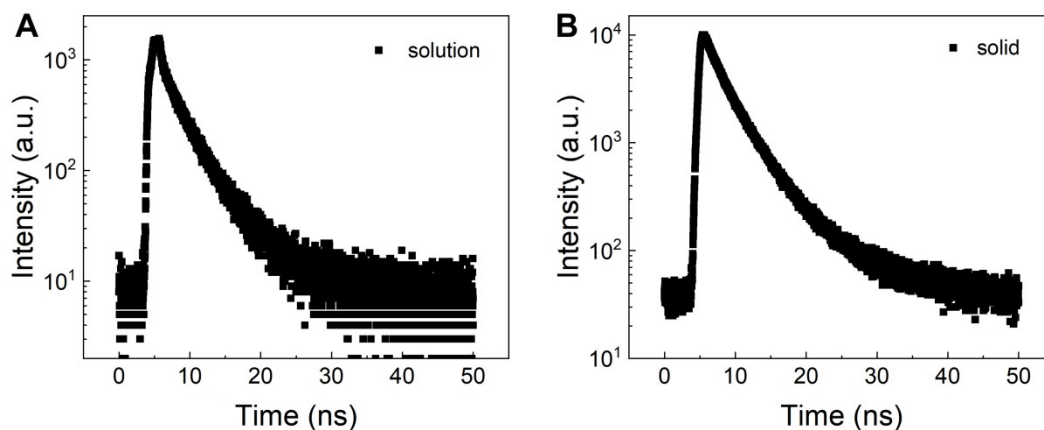
**Fig S3.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of DTPABT-MC-R.



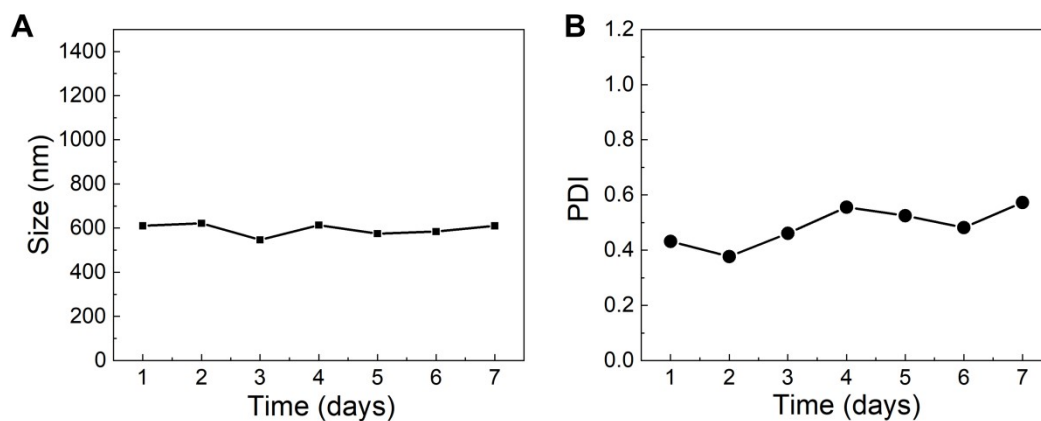
**Fig S4.** ESI-TOF-MS spectra of DTPABT-MC-R.



**Fig S5.** UV-Vis absorption (A) and PL spectra (B) for DTPABT-P in DMSO solution.

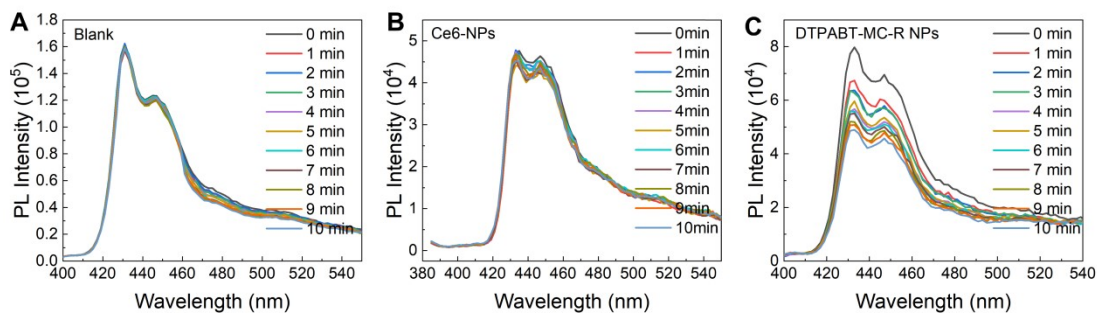


**Fig S6.** Transient PL decay curves of DTPABT-MC-R in solution (A) and in solid (B).

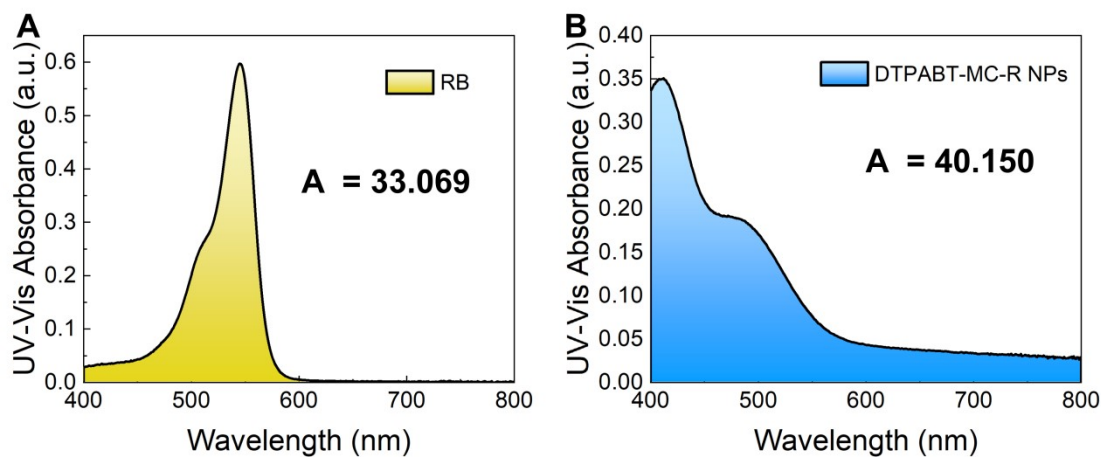


**Fig S7.** The size (A) and PDI (B) of DTPABT-MC-R NPs over 7 days.



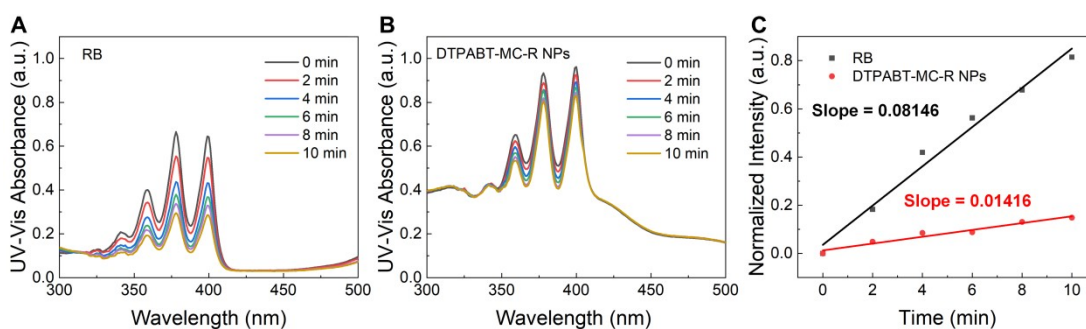


**Fig S8.** PL spectra of DMA dispersed in water (A), and in water containing Ce6 NPs (B), DTPABT-MC-R NPs (C) under white light irradiation (400-800 nm, 5 mW·cm<sup>-2</sup>).



**Fig S9.** UV-Vis absorbance spectrum of RB (A), and DTPABT-MC-R NPs (B),

A stands for area of integration.



**Fig S10.** UV-Vis absorption spectra of ABDA dispersed in RB solution (A), and in DTPABT-MC-R NPs (B) under white light irradiation (400-800 nm, 5 mW·cm<sup>-2</sup>);

Decomposition rate of ABDA with RB and DTPABT-MC-R NPs (C).

**Table S1.** Photophysical properties of DTPABT-MC-R.

Compounds	Absorbance (nm)	$\epsilon$ ( $\times 10^5$ L/ mol·cm)	Emission <sup>a</sup> (nm)	Stokes' shift (nm)	PLQYs <sup>a</sup> / PLQYs <sup>b</sup> (%)	$\tau^a / \tau^b$ (ns)	$k_r^a/k_r^b$ ( $\times 10^7$ s <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_{nr}^a/k_{nr}^b$ ( $\times 10^7$ s <sup>-1</sup> )
DTPABT-MC-R	406	0.66	695	289	0.14/ 4.92	3.46/ 3.17	0.04/ 1.55	28.86/ 30.00

<sup>a</sup>Measured in DMSO solution; <sup>b</sup>Measured in solids.

## References

1. G. D. Liang, J. W. Y. Lam, W. Qin, J. Li, N. Xie, B. Z. Tang, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, 50, 1725.
2. W. Becker, *J. Microsc.*, 2012, 247, 119.