Supplementary Data

Ultrafine Fiber-Mediated Transvascular Interventional Photothermal Therapy Using Indocyanine Green for Precision Embolization Treatment

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Figure S1. Diagram of assembling a photothermal microcatheter. (A) The three-way valve was connected to the ultrafine fiber through a silicone plug. (B) Size diagram of T-type silicone plug.



Figure S2. The microcatheter maintains good bendability and compliance. A photograph of the catheter tip showing good bendability (radius of curvature < 10 mm). Scale bar: 5 mm.



Figure S3. Photothermal characterizations of ICG solution. (A) Infrared imaging of ICG solution with the passage of time under different power densities. (B) Infrared imaging of ICG solution with the passage of time under different ICG solution concentrations.



Figure S4. Cytotoxicity of ICG solution. Live/dead cell imaging of HUVEC cells costained with calcein-AM (live cells, green) and PI (dead cells, red) in different ICG solution concentrations. Scale bar: 50 µm.



Figure S5. Comparison of viscosity and photothermal heating temperature of ICG solution and ICG-EO emulsion. (A) Viscosity of ICG-based photothermal agents at 37 °C. (B) Temperature of ICG-based photothermal agents containing 1290 μ M ICG treated with 808 nm laser irradiation. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, n = 3. ****P < 0.0001.



Figure S6. Histological analyses of major organs at 3 d and 5 d after Ti-PTT. (A) Macroscopic view, and (B) H&E staining. Scale bar: 1 cm (A) and 50 µm (B).



Figure S7. Stability test of ICG-EO emulsion. (A) Photographs of ICG-EO emulsion over time. (B) Stratification evaluation of the ICG-EO emulsion over time.



Figure S8. Transmittance and photothermal characterization of ICG-EO emulsion. (A) Relative transmittance at 800 nm normalized by ICG solution. (B) Photograph and Infrared imaging of ICG-EO emulsion treated with photothermal heating using 808 nm for 3 min. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, n = 3. ns (p \geq 0.05), and ****P < 0.0001. Scale bar: 5 mm (B).