Supporting Material

Polyacrylamide-Based Biocompatible Nanoplatform Enhances the Tumor Uptake, PET/fluorescence Imaging and Anticancer Activity of a Chlorophyll-a Analog

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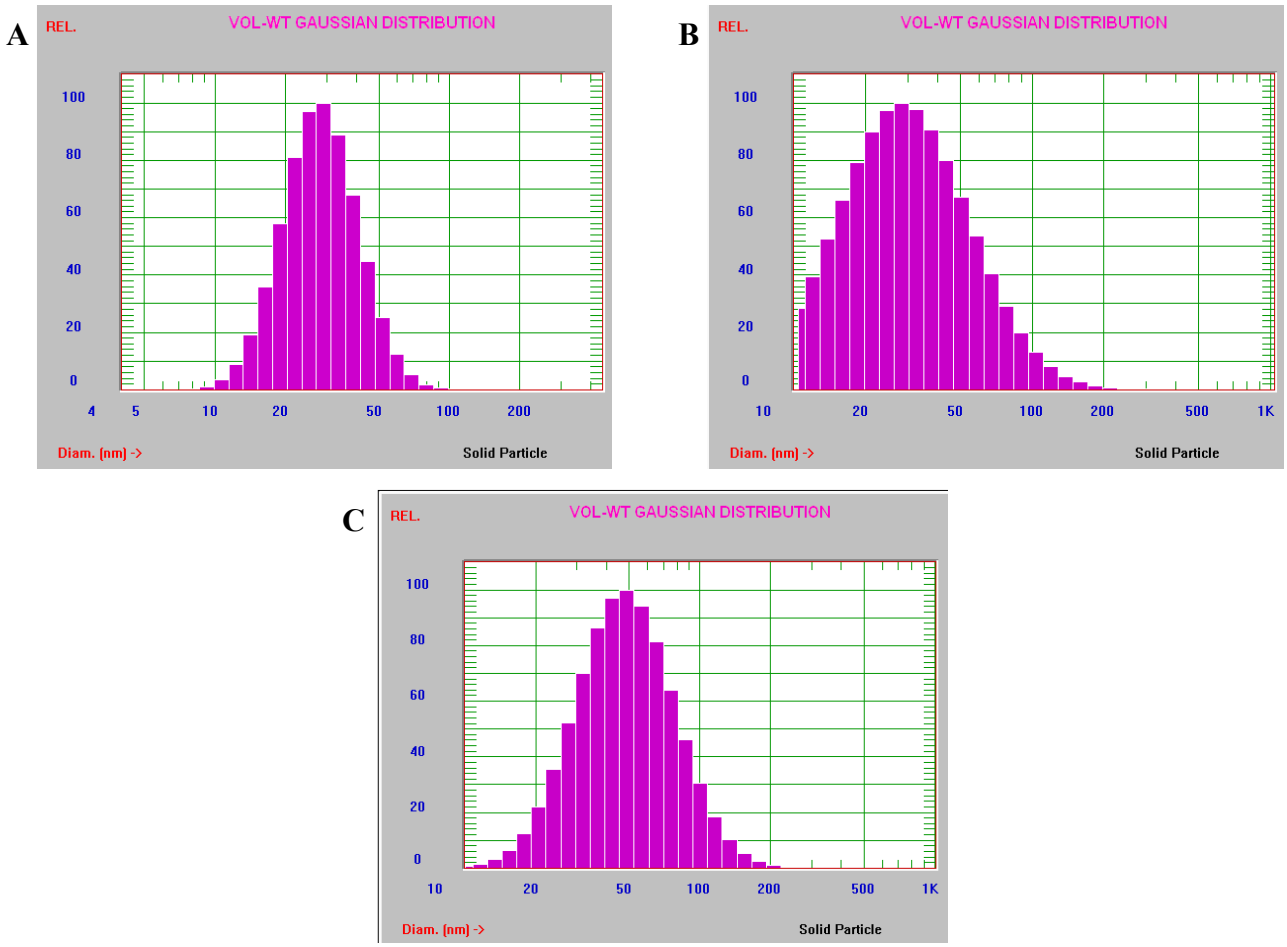

Figure S1: The DLS for **(A)** Blank PAA NPs used for the toxicological studies, **(B) NP1** in Tween-80 / PBS (concentration of Tween-80 is < 1% for **(A)** and **(B)**) and **(C) NP3**, Cyanine Dye Conjugated to AFPAA NPs. The mean diameter is 30 nm, and 35.1 nm, and 53.8 nm for A, B, and C, respectively.

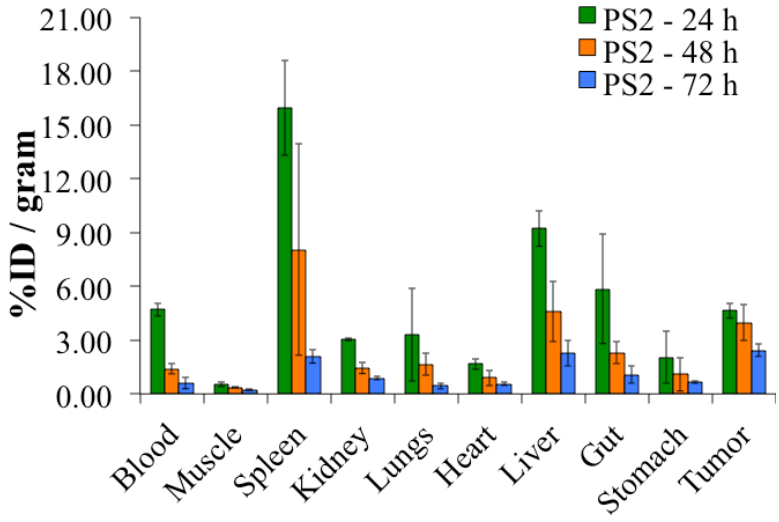

Figure S2: *In vivo* biodistribution of **PS2** in 10% ethanol (without NPs) at 24, 48, and 72 hours post tail vein injection in BALB/c (3 mice/group) mice bearing subcutaneous Colon26 tumors on the right shoulders.

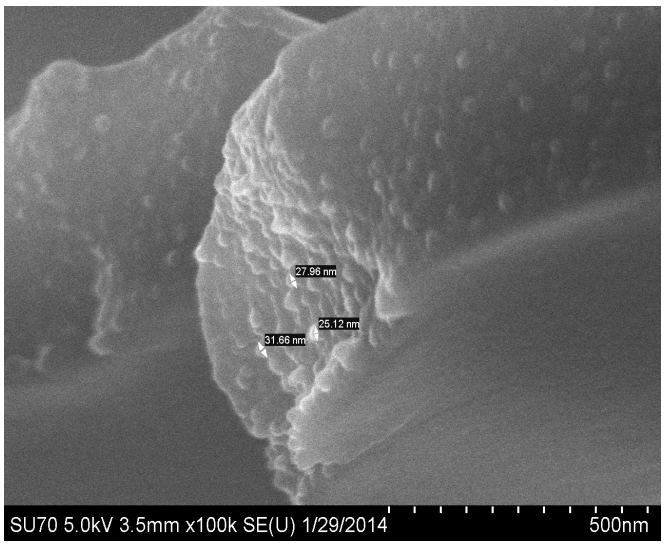

Figure S3. SEM images of lypholyzed PAA-based NPs in powder form, whereas the other SEM images presented in the main text (Fig. 5) are NPs suspended in liquid and then dried prior to being imaged.

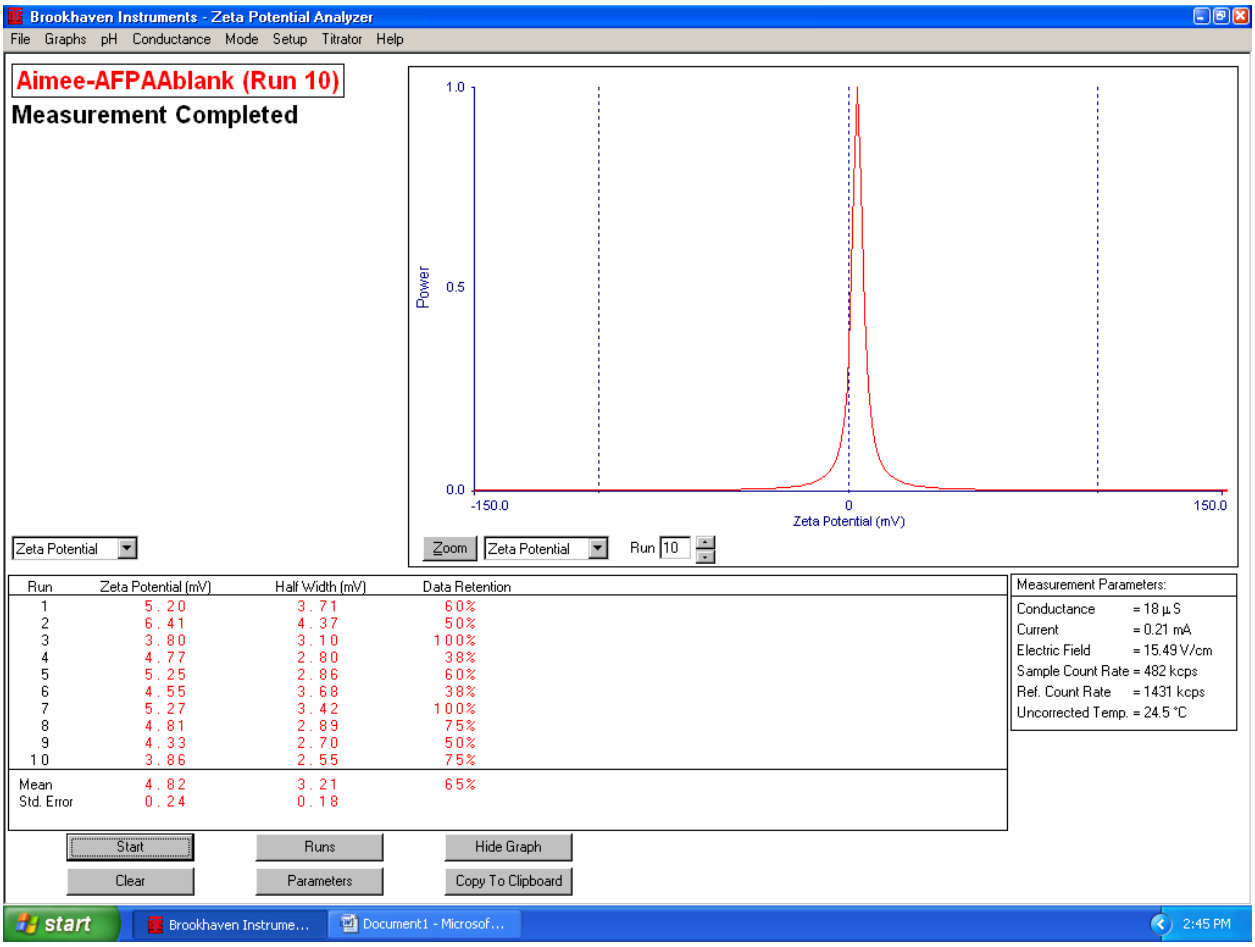

Figure S4. Zeta potential of free PAA-NP

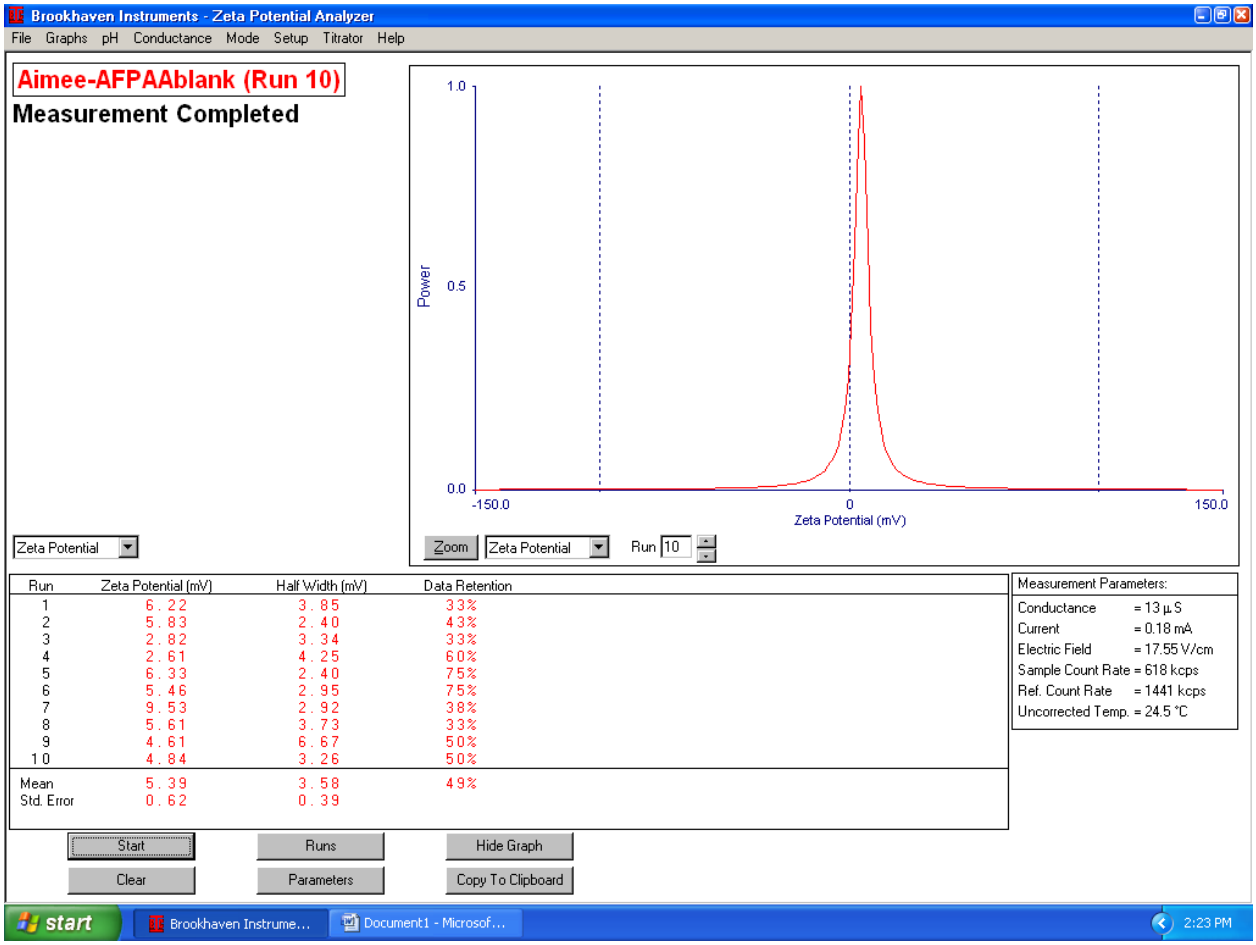

Figure S5. Zeta potential of PS1 post-loaded in PAA NPs.

PS2_OSEM2D rotation - 48 h.mpg

NP2_1p4mg_OSEM2D rotation - 48 h.mpg

NP4_OSEM 2D rotation - 48 h.mpg

NP5_OSEM 2D rotation - 48 h.mpg

Figure S6: OSEM2D rendered digital PET imaging movie of PS2, NP2, NP4 and NP5 at 48h post-injection (BALB/c mice bearing Colon 26 tumors).