# Supporting Information Low-Bandgap Conjugated Polymer Dots for Near-Infrared Fluorescence Imaging

Charu V. Rohatgi,<sup>†,@</sup> Takaaki Harada,<sup>†,‡,@</sup> Eleanor F. Need,<sup>¶</sup> Marta

Krasowska,<sup>§,||</sup> David A. Beattie,<sup>§</sup> Gareth D. Dickenson,<sup> $\perp$ </sup> Trevor A. Smith,<sup>#, $\perp$ </sup>

and Tak W.  $Kee^{*,\dagger}$ 

†Department of Chemistry, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5005, Australia

‡Present address: Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University, Onna, Okinawa 904-0495, Japan

¶Cancer Biology Group, Level 1 Basil Hetzel Institute for Translational Health Research,

Freemasons Foundation Centre for Men's Health, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5011, Australia

§Future Industries Institute, University of South Australia, Mawson Lakes, South Australia 5095, Australia

||School of Information Technology and Mathematical Sciences, University of South Australia, Mawson Lakes, South Australia 5095, Australia

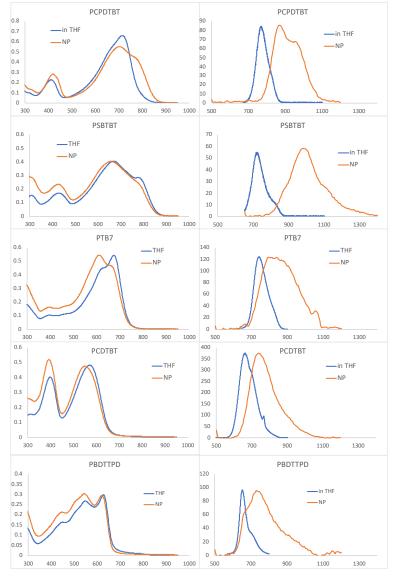
⊥School of Chemistry, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia

#ARC centre of Excellence in Exciton Science, University of Melbourne, Melbourne,

Victoria 3010, Australia

@Contributed equally to this work

# UV-visible Absorption and Fluorescence Spectra of Low-Bandgap Conjugated Polymers in THF and CPdots



Wavelength (nm)

Figure S1: UV-visible absorption spectra (left) and fluorescence spectra (right) of lowbandgap conjugated polymer chains (in THF) and CPdots.

### Hydrodynamic Diameters of CPdots

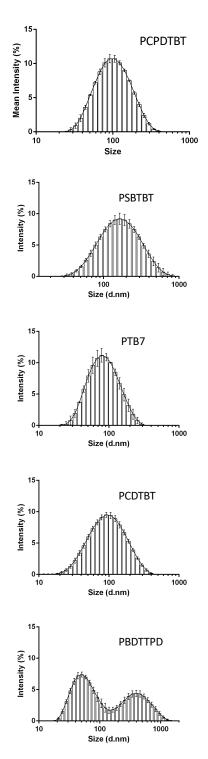
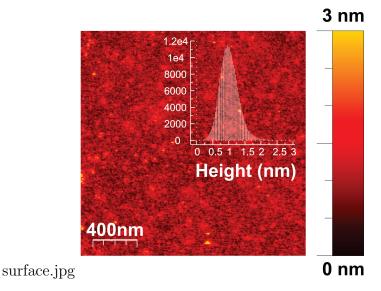
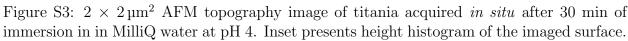


Figure S2: Distribution of hydrodynamic diameter of low-bandgap CPdots measured using DLS.

## Zeta Potential and AFM Measurements of Titania Surfaces

The zeta potentials of titania surfaces were determined from streaming potential measurements, using a ZetaSpin 2.0 instrument (Zetametrix, USA).<sup>1,2</sup> The pH of MilliQ water was adjusted to 4 using 0.1 M HCl (Scharlau, Spain) ensuring the ionic strength of the solution was  $10^{-4}$ . The determined value of the zeta potential for such a solution composition was  $11 \text{ mV} (\pm 0.9 \text{ mV})$ , which is in a good agreement with literature data.<sup>3</sup> The positive value of the zeta potential facilitated the adsorption of negatively charged CPdots. AFM was used to characterized the titania surface and the image of a typical titania surface is shown in Figure SS3. The results indicate a surface height variation of ~1 nm, highlighting the surface flatness that is suitable for height measurements of the low-bandgap CPdots.





### Particle Width Distributions of CPdots

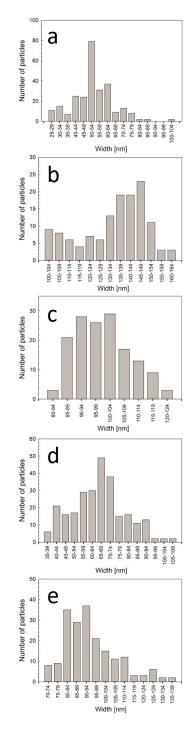


Figure S4: Distribution of particle width of (a) PCPDTBT, (b) PSBTBT, (c) PTB7, (d) PCDTBT, (e) PBDTTPD CPdots measured using AFM.

#### Colocalization of CPdots and Cell Nuclei

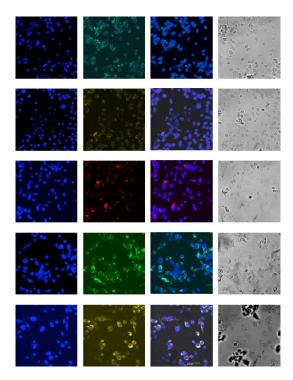


Figure S5: Fluorescence (first three) and bright-field images (rightmost) of macrophages, from left to right, with the cell nuclei (blue) stained with DAPI, with CPdots, and colocalization of DAPI image with CPdots, respectively. The CPdots, from top to bottom, are PCPDTBT, PSBTBT, PTB7, PCDTBT, PBDTTPD CPdots, respectively. The images have dimensions of 193.75  $\mu$ m × 193.75  $\mu$ m.

#### References

- Sides, P. J.; Hoggard, J. D. Measurement of the Zeta Potential of Planar Solid Surfaces by Means of a Rotating Disk. *Langmuir* 2004, 20, 11493–11498.
- (2) Sides, P. J.; Newman, J.; Hoggard, J. D.; Prieve, D. C. Calculation of the Streaming Potential near a Rotating Disk. *Langmuir* 2006, 22, 9765–9769.
- (3) Krasowska, M.; Carnie, S. L.; Fornasiero, D.; Ralston, J. Ultrathin Wetting Films on Hydrophilic Titania Surfaces: Equilibrium and Dynamic Behavior. J. Phys. Chem. C 2011, 115, 11065–11076.