Supplementary Materials: Photochemical-Induced Release of Lysosomal Sequestered Sunitinib: Obstacles for Therapeutic Efficacy

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Figure S1. Chemical structure of disulfonated tetraphenyl chlorin (TPCS_{2a}) and sunitinib.



Figure S2. TPCS_{2a} localization after 18 h incubation without wash. Representative live cell fluorescence imaging of TPCS_{2a} in HT-29 cells after 18 h incubation with 0.4 μ g/mL TPCS_{2a} without wash and chase. TPCS_{2a} (red), LysoTracker Green (green), Hoechst 33342 (blue). Co-localization indicated in yellow. Scale bar: 20 μ m.

	Fluorescence (a.u.)	
Sample	Alone	Combined
Sunitinib	199.33 ± 11.08	106.55 ± 6.57
TPCS _{2a}	570.16 ± 6.51	460 ± 7.54

Figure S3. Signals from fluorescence spectroscopy of sunitinib, $TPCS_{2a}$ or the combination at pH~7 (PBS containing 1% FBS). Fluorescence detected in sunitinib, $TPCS_{2a}$ or the combination without light exposure. Data are mean of three experiments ± S.E.



Figure S4. Absorbance spectra of sunitinib and TPCS_{2a}. Representative absorbance spectra of sunitinib alone, TPCS_{2a} and the combination before and after blue light exposure at pH 7 and 5.



Figure S5. Sunitinib accumulation in HT-29 and HT-29/SR after 72 h incubation. Median sunitinib fluorescence intensities in live and single cells. Cells were subjected to a 24 h wash before incubation with sunitinib. (Mean of three experiments \pm S.E.).



Figure S6. Tumor growth curves for HT-29 xenografts in athymic Nude-Foxn1^{nu} mice.



Figure S7. Tumor growth curves for CT26.WT allografts in BALB/c mice.



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