

Supporting Information

Highly enhanced optical properties of indocyanine green/perfluorocarbon nanoemulsions for efficient lymph node mapping using near-infrared and magnetic resonance imaging

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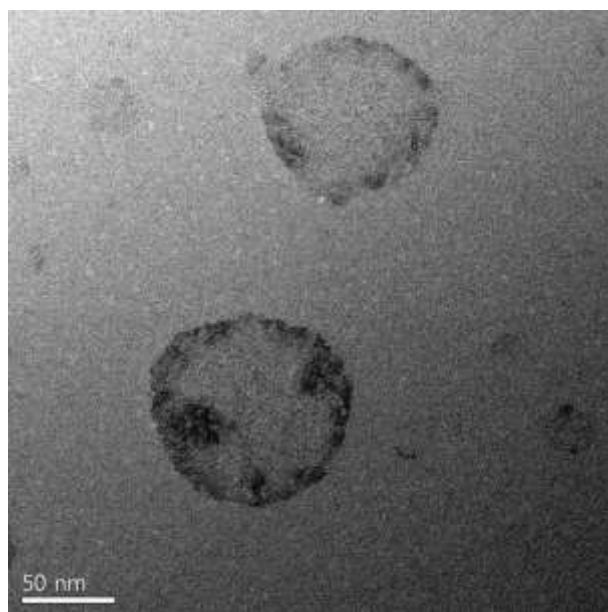


Figure S1. TEM image of PFC/ICG nanoemulsion.

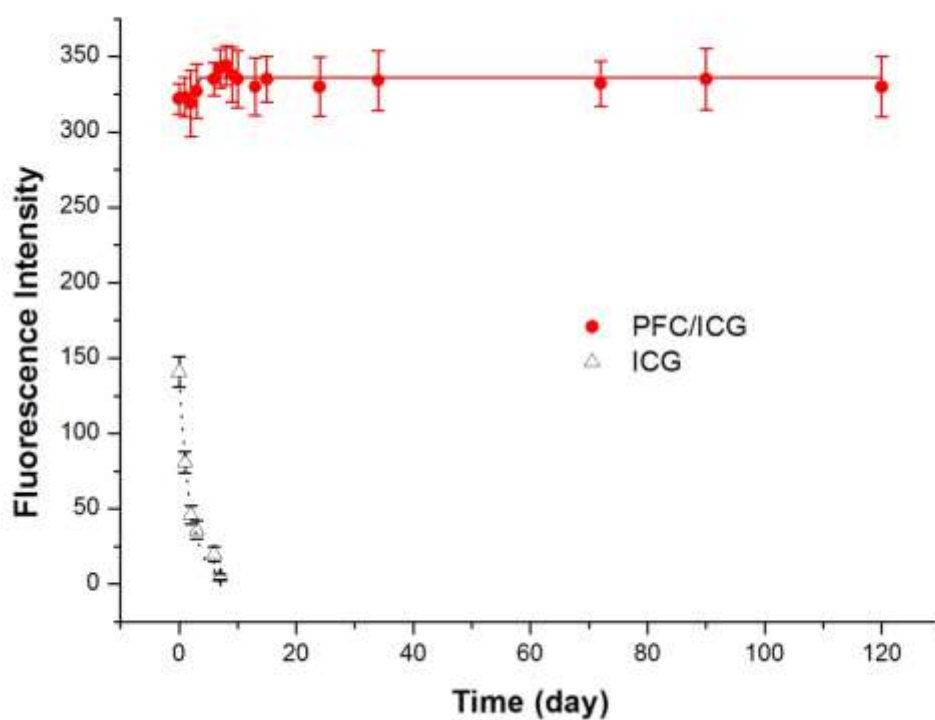


Figure S2. Fluorescence intensity of the PFC/ICG nanoemulsions or free ICG at varying incubation times. Samples were excited at 760 nm. The emission spectra of the PFC/ICG nanoemulsions and free ICG solutions were collected at 825 nm or 805 nm, respectively. (mean $\pm$ SD, $n = 6$)

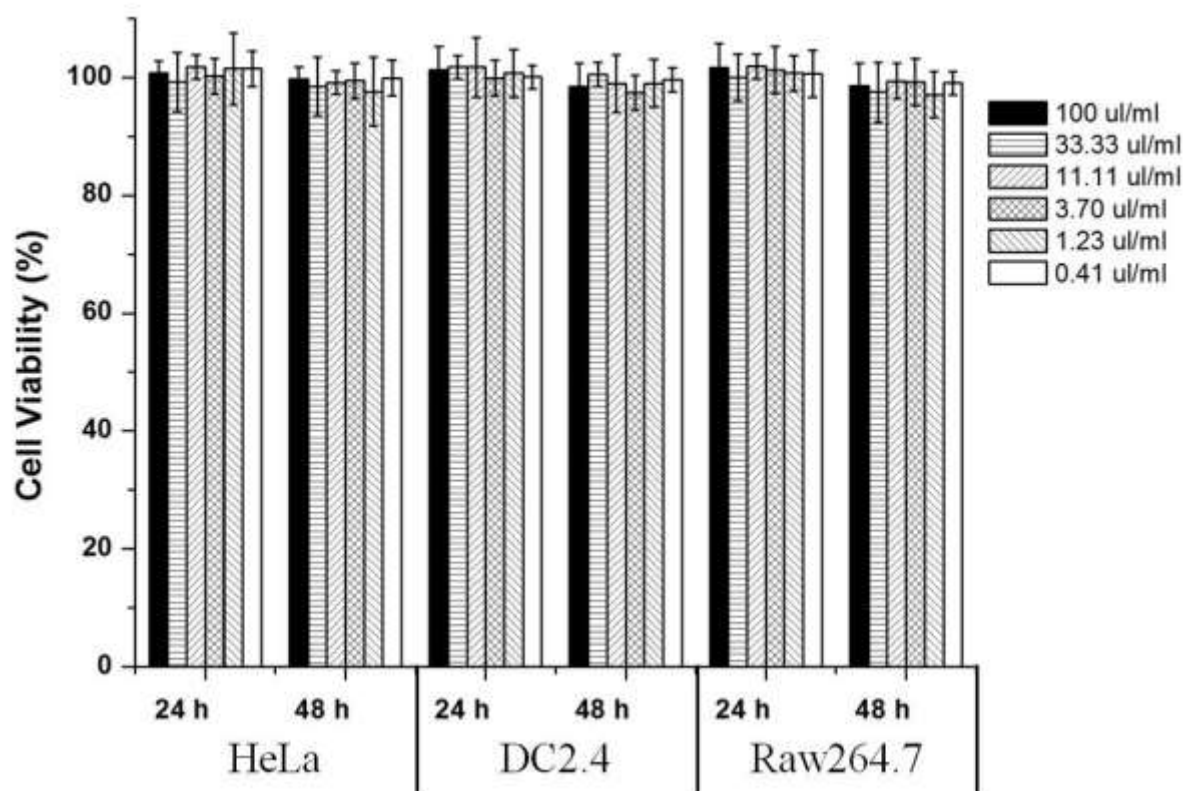


Figure S3. *In vitro* cytotoxicity of the PFC/ICG nanoemulsions in HeLa, DC2.4, and Raw264.7 cells. The cells were incubated with the PFC/ICG nanoemulsion for 24 and 48 h at 37°C and the viability of the cells were evaluated with increasing concentrations of the nanoemulsions ranging from 0.41 to 100 $\mu\text{L mL}^{-1}$ using an MTT assay (mean $\pm$ SD, $n = 6$).

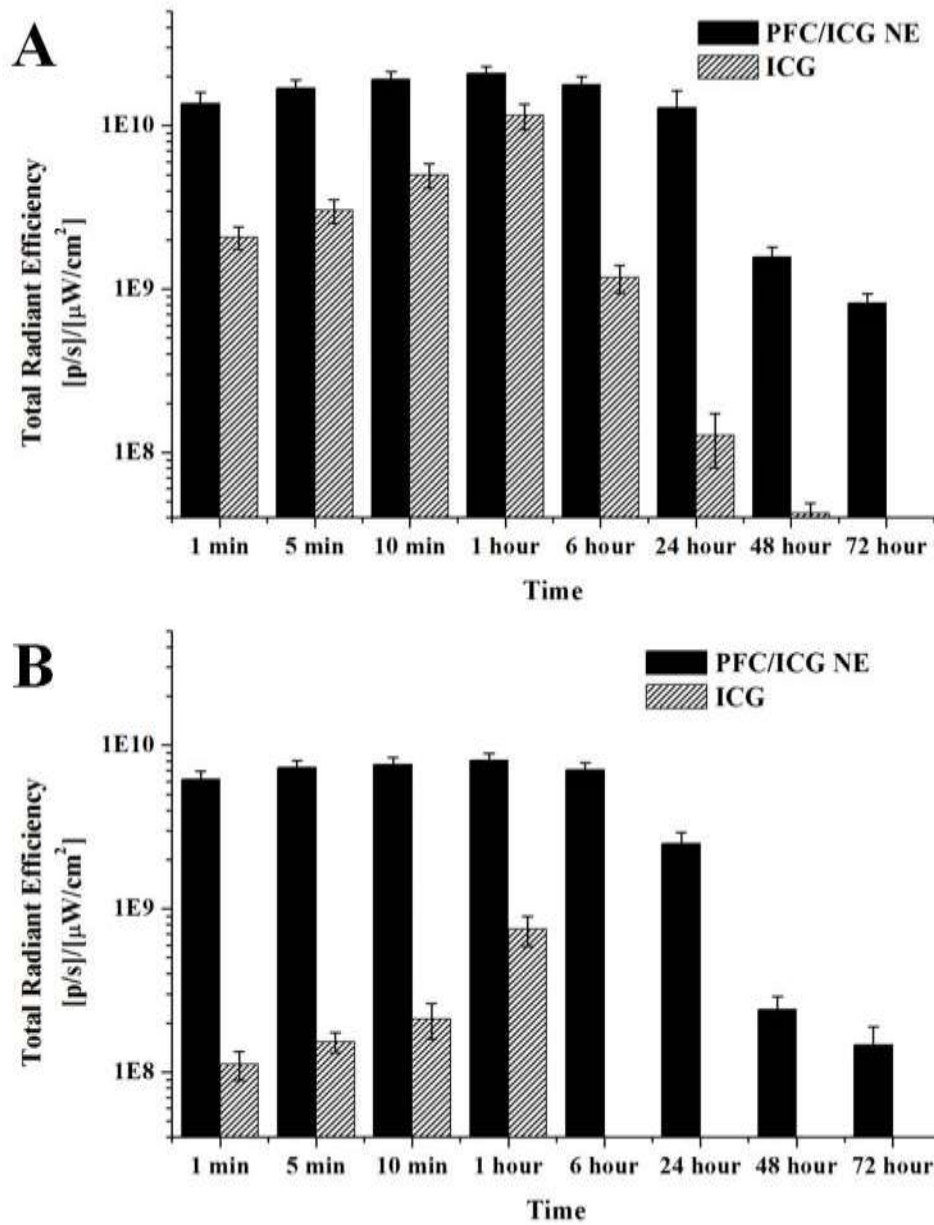


Figure S4. The quantitative analysis of the fluorescence intensity after intradermal injection of either the PFC/ICG nanoemulsions or free-ICG solution into the foodpad of the foreleg. A) foot, B) Lymph node.