In-Vivo Optical Monitoring of the Efficacy of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Targeted Photodynamic Therapy: The Effect of Fluence Rate

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**Figure S1.** Effect of imaging parameters and PDT illumination on the SOSG photosensitization of scc-U8 cell incubated with SOSG for 2 h. (a–e) Set of images, collected using different illumination parameters, comprising (a) transmission image of cells, (b) first fluorescence image collected using 1% 488 nm light, (c) 10th fluorescence image collected using 1% 488 nm light, (d) first fluorescence image collected using 50% 488 nm light, (e) 10th fluorescence image collected using 50% 488 nm light. (f) SOSG-EP fluorescence intensity determined in the cells in consecutive images collected using 1% 488 nm light (open squares, left y-axis) and 50% 488 nm light (closed squares, right y-axis). (g–i) Different set of images, collected during PDT illumination with 690 nm light, using 1% 488 nm light and 633 nm light to collect cetuximab-IRDye700DX in future experiments, comprising (g) transmission image, (h) pre illumination and (i) post illumination. (j) SOSG-EP fluorescence intensity determined in the cells in consecutive images collected using 1% 488 nm light (open squares) during illumination with 690 nm light. Bar is 100 µm.
Figure S2. Microscopic images of sections stained with H&E and anti-pan Keratin or anti CD45 immunohistologically. Top panel depicts sections of control, untreated, tumor. Middle panel shows sections of residual tissue still palpable 90 days post treatment with 50 mW·cm⁻². And lower panel depicts the sections of residual tissue still palpable 90 days post treatment with 50 mW·cm⁻². Bar represents 100 µm.