Supplementary Information

Increased precision of orthotopic and metastatic breast cancer surgery guided by matrix metalloproteinase activatable near-infrared fluorescence probes

Chongwei Chi¹, Qian Zhang², Yamin Mao¹, Deqiang Kou³, Jingdan Qiu³, Jinzuo Ye¹, Jiandong Wang³, Zhongliang Wang^{*2}, Yang Du^{*1}, and Jie Tian^{*1}

¹Key Laboratory of Molecular Imaging of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Automation, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China;

²School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an 710071, China;

³Department of General Surgery, General Hospital of People's Liberation Army, Beijing 100853, China.

*Corresponding authors:

Dr. Zhongliang Wang, Email: wangzl@xidian.edu.cn

Dr. Yang Du, Email: yang.du@ia.ac.cn

Dr. Jie Tian, E-mail: tian@ieee.org; jie.tian@ia.ac.cn

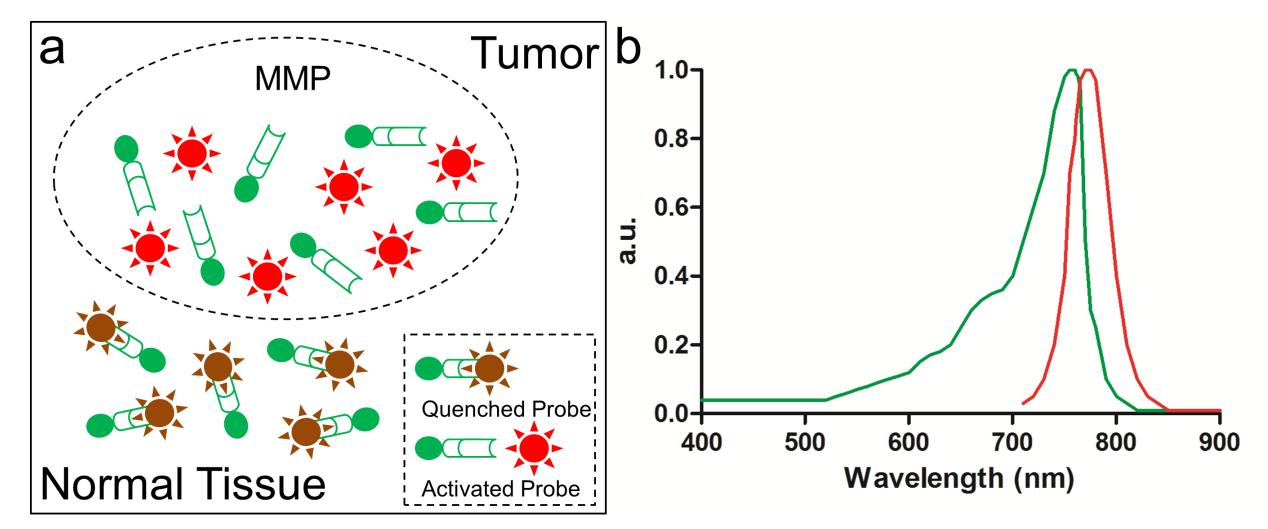


Figure S1. Schematic diagram of the probe targeting property. (a) The tumor area was shown in the dotted line. When the smart MMP-750 probe was injected into the normal tissues, the fluorescence was quenched as shown in brown color. When the smart probe reached to the MMP-overexpressing tumor area, the probe was activated by the cleavage of MMP enzyme and emitted NIR fluorescence. In this case, the excitation and emission spectra of activated MMP-750 probe were shown in the Figure S1b. ($\lambda_{Ex} = 749 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{Em} = 775 \text{ nm}$).

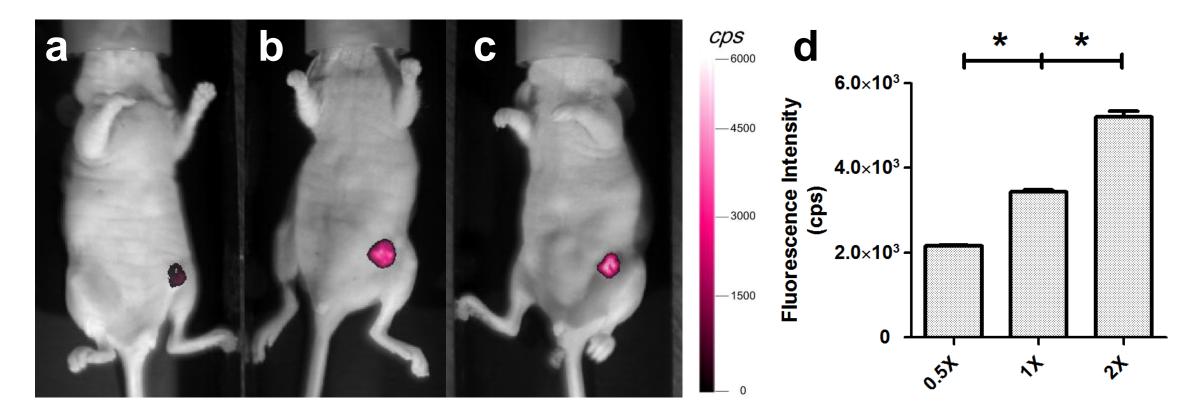


Figure S2. Fluorescence Molecular Imaging of MMP-750 probe24 h after IV injection into the orthotopic breast tumor models. (a) half dosage (1 nmol, $100 \mu L$), (b) recommended dosage (2 nmol, $100 \mu L$), and (c) double dosage (4 nmol, $100 \mu L$). (d) The quantified analysis of the tumor area, which showed statistics significance (p<0.05) between different groups. Mean and standard deviation were derived from three independent experiments.

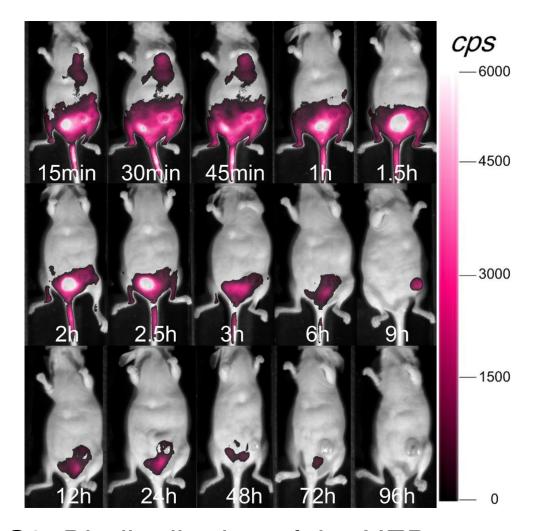


Figure S3. Biodistribution of the HER2-645 probe *in vivo* at different time points after IV injection using the Berthold equipment.

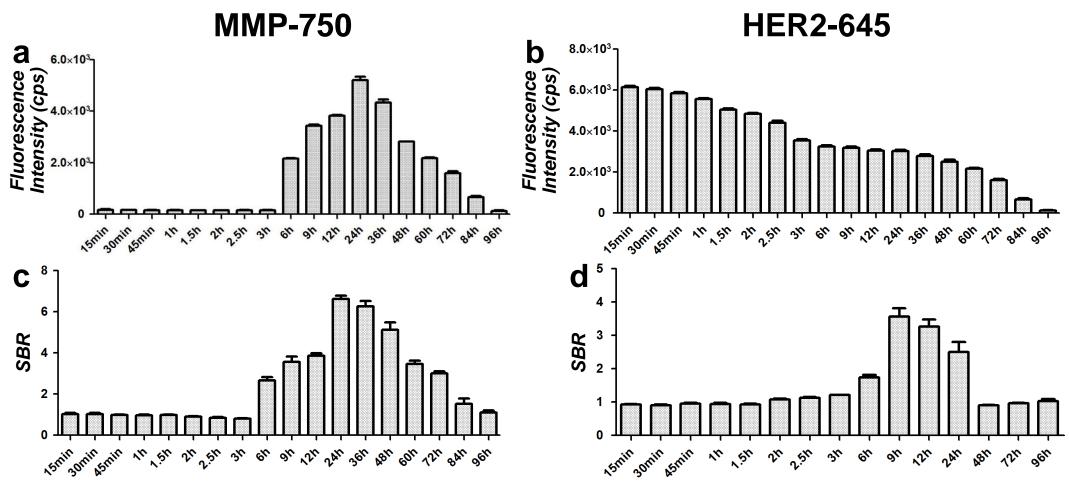


Figure S4. Quantification of the in vivo biodistribution of the MMP-750 and HER2-645 probes at different time points. The quantification of fluorescence intensity in tumor areas with MMP-750 probe (a) and HER2-645 probe (b). Signal to background ratio (SBR) analysis of MMP-750 probe (c) and HER2-645 probe (d).

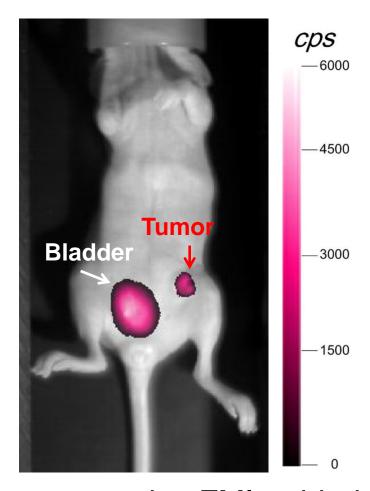


Figure S5. Intra-operative FMI-guided BCS results using HER2-645 probe.

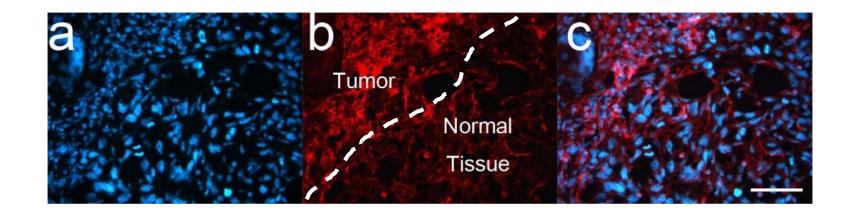


Figure S6. HER2 immunofluorescence staining on orthotopic tumor. (a) DAPI, (b) HER2 immunofluorescence, and (c) overlay. scale bar = 50 μm.