

Targeting and imaging CRC by ACPPs

Table S1. High performance liquid chromatography of ACPP-Cy5

1	10.589	BP	1.860	0.090	11.138	0.287
2	10.843	VV	2.029	0.116	14.619	0.377
3	11.192	VV	1.676	0.336	46.624	1.202
4	11.764	VF	141.218	0.408	3741.922	96.478
5	12.340	VV	4.711	0.111	31.480	0.812
6	12.630	VV	1.473	0.083	8.959	0.231
7	12.839	VV	1.212	0.062	4.951	0.128
8	12.957	VV	1.487	0.127	14.304	0.369
9	13.217	VBA	0.638	0.097	4.516	0.116

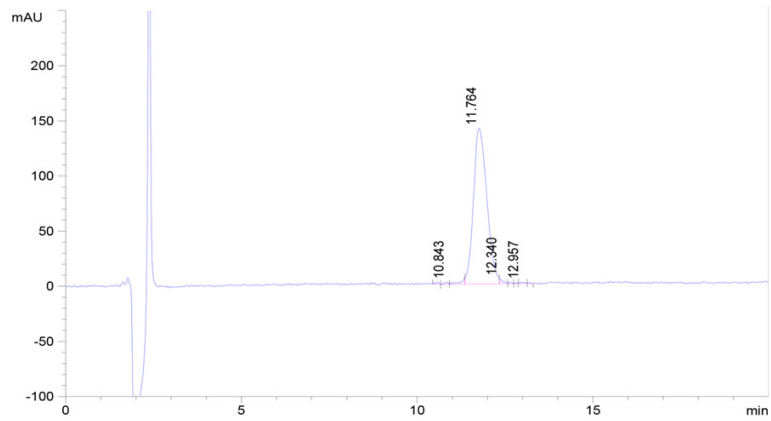


Figure S1. The high performance liquid chromatography of ACPP-Cy5.

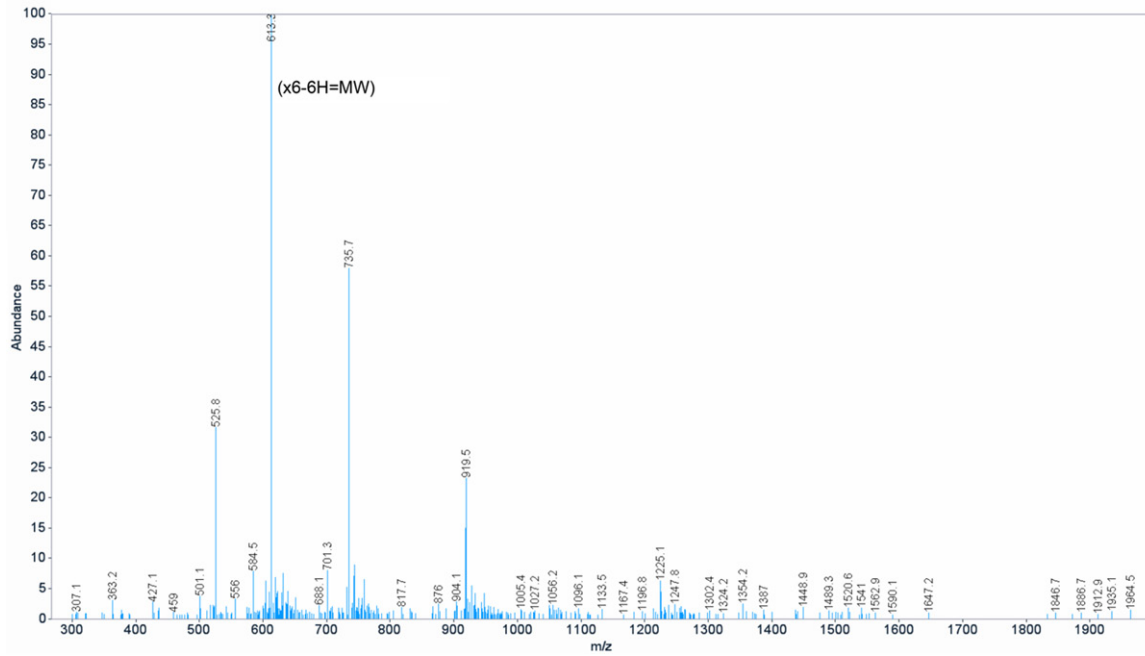


Figure S2. The mass spectrogram of ACPP-Cy5.

Targeting and imaging CRC by ACPPs

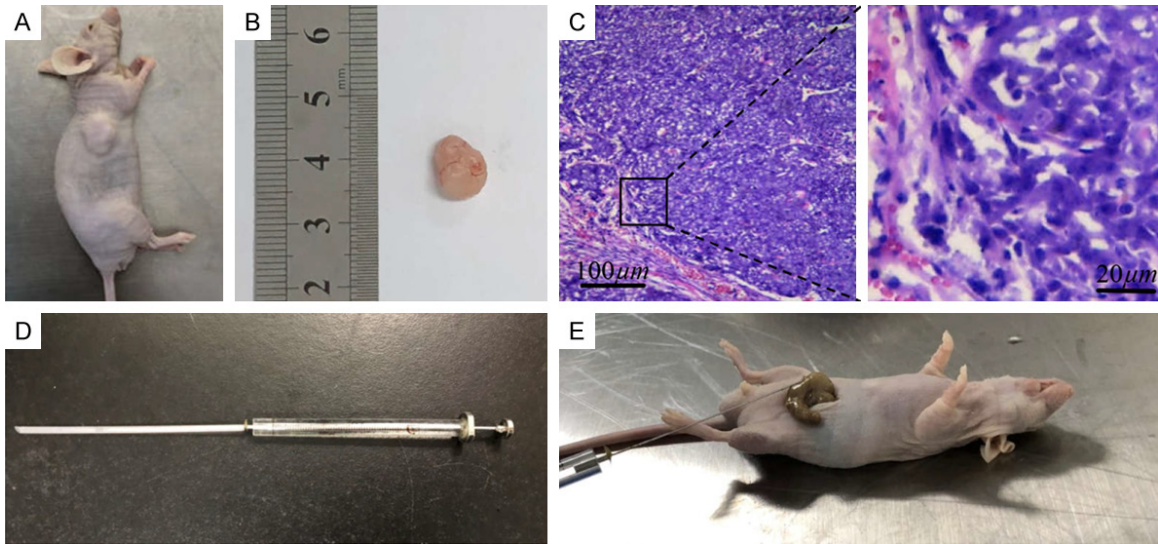


Figure S3. The subcutaneous tumor and orthotopic colorectal cancer and liver metastasis model. (A) The nude mice with subcutaneous tumor. (B) The size of the cancer after ? days. (C) The H&E staining result of the subcutaneous tumor. (E) The cecum of an anesthetized mouse where the colorectal cancer cells were injected with a 100 μL micro-syringe (D).

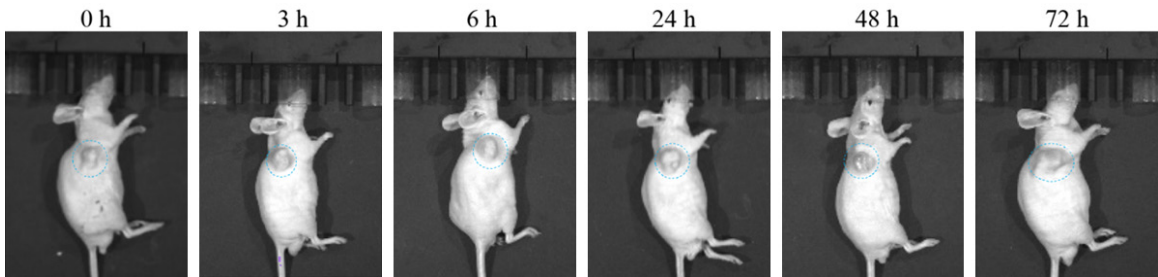


Figure S4. The images of nude mice with subcutaneous tumor at 0, 3, 6, 24, 48 and 72 h after ACPP-Cy5 injection.

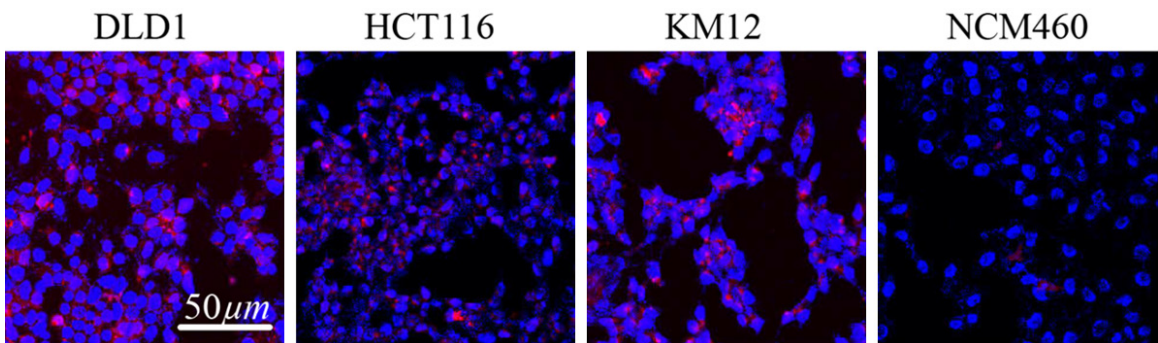
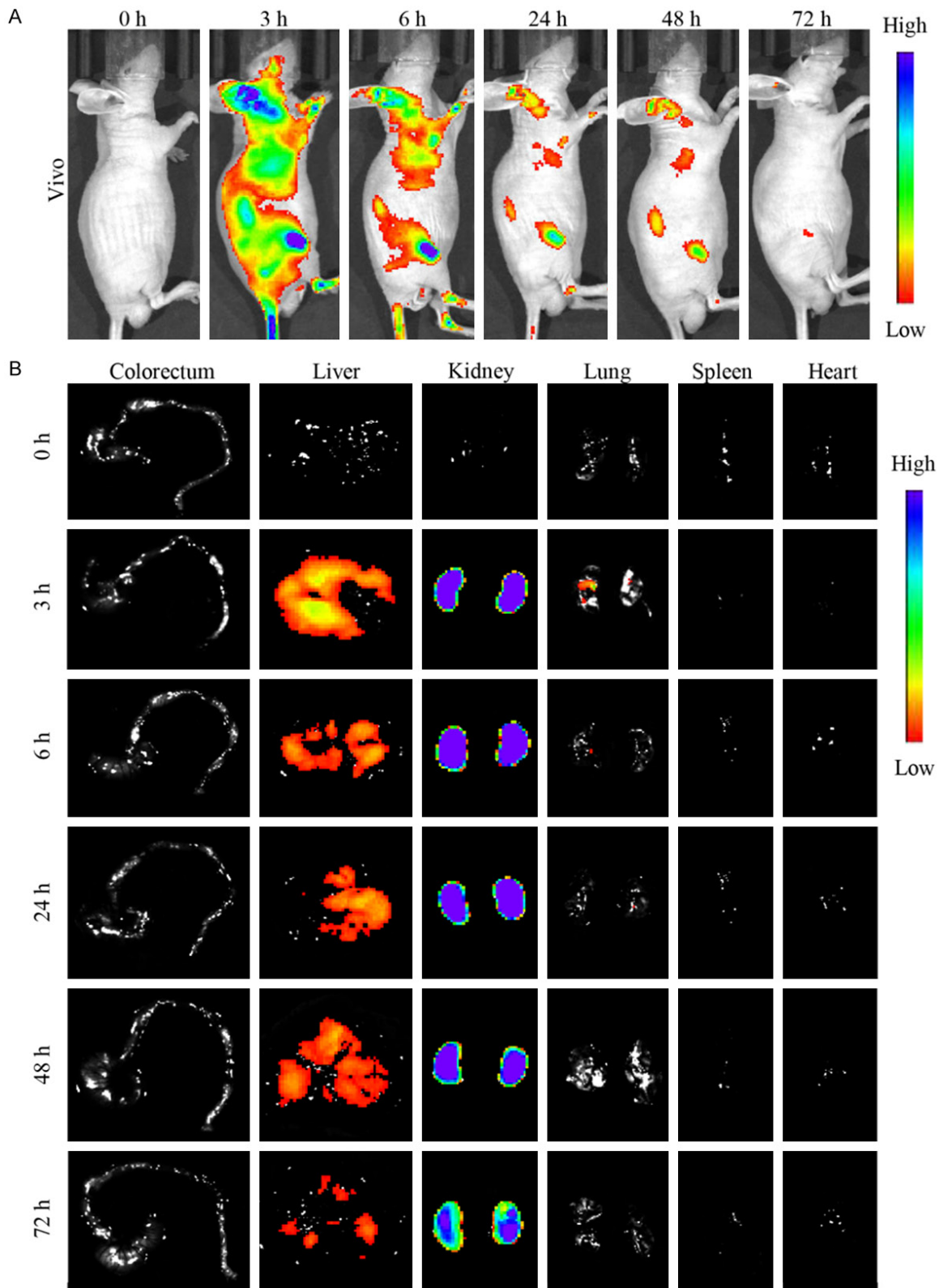


Figure S5. The confocal microscopy images of the cell lines incubated with ACPP-Cy5 for 1 h. Red is the symbol of Cy5. Blue expresses the Hoechst 33258 for stained nuclei. Scale bar = 50 μm.

Targeting and imaging CRC by ACPPs



Targeting and imaging CRC by ACPPs

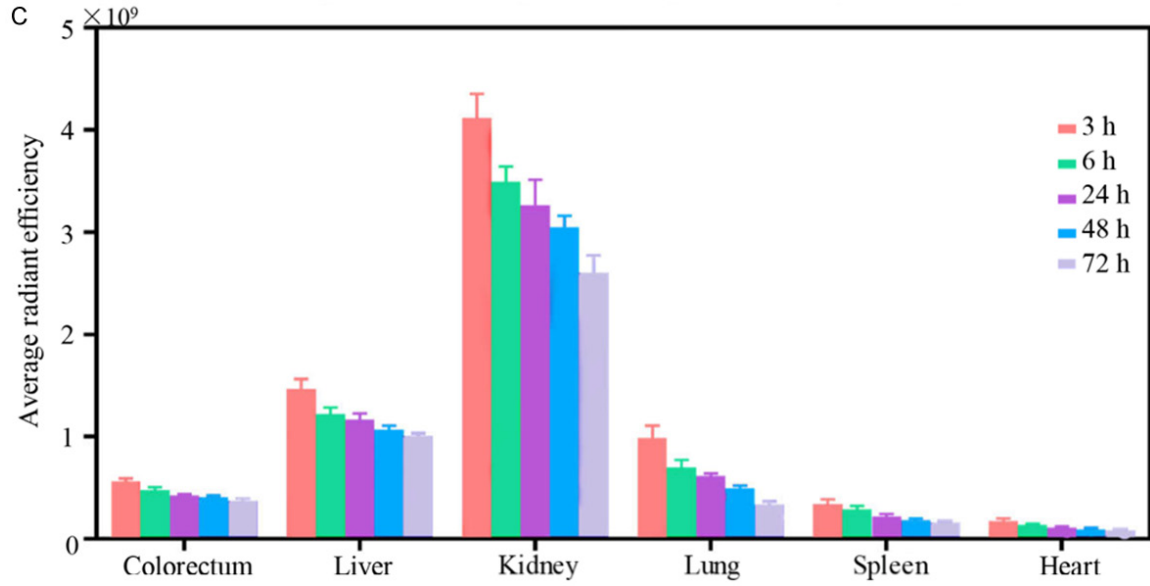


Figure S6. Background fluorescence of ACPP-Cy5 in normal mice. A. In vivo fluorescent imaging of normal non tumor mice at 0, 3, 6, 24, 48 and 72 h after ACPP-Cy5 injection. B. Fluorescent imaging in colorectum, liver, kidney, lung, spleen and heart after in vivo imaging. C. Fluorescence intensity of colorectum, liver, kidney, heart and lung at 0, 3, 6, 24, 48 and 72 h after ACPP-Cy5 injection.