



Supporting Information

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Multiscale photoacoustic tomography of a genetically encoded near-infrared FRET biosensor

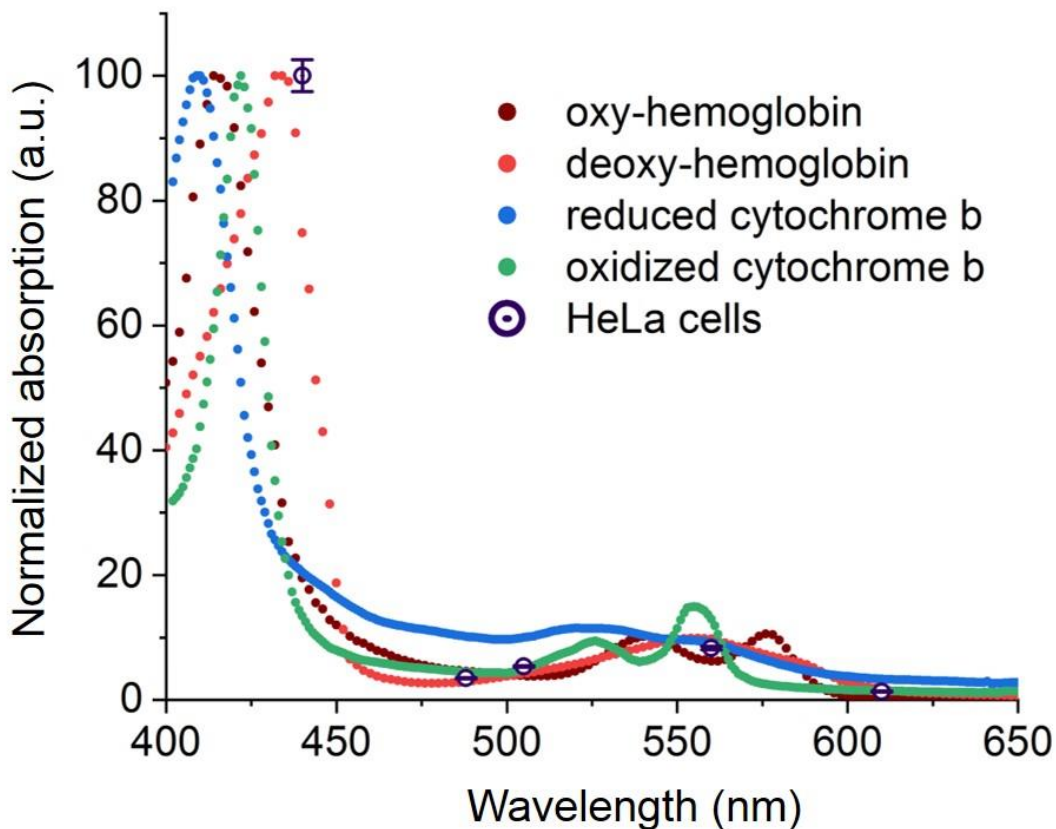
Lei Li, Hsun-Chia Hsu, Vladislav V. Verkhusha, Lihong V. Wang^{}, and Daria M. Shcherbakova^{*}*

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figure 1. The background is generated by heme-binding proteins in cultured cells.



Normalized absorbance spectra of heme-binding proteins (hemoglobin and cytochrome b) and normalized photoacoustic signals of HeLa cells were overlaid. The photoacoustic signal is directly proportional to the absorption of molecules. Several cytochrome proteins are found in mammalian cells: cytochromes a, a₃, b, and c⁴⁵. We present here the spectra of the most abundant cytochrome b (43% of cytochrome b, 21% cytochrome c, and 36% of more red-shifted cytochrome a, a₃). The signals from non-transfected HeLa cells *in vitro* were imaged at different wavelengths using the PACT (setup described in the Main text). Mean values and SEM were normalized and plotted.