



## Supplementary Materials

# Impact of Quantum Dot Surface on Complex Formation with Chlorin e<sub>6</sub> and Photodynamic Therapy

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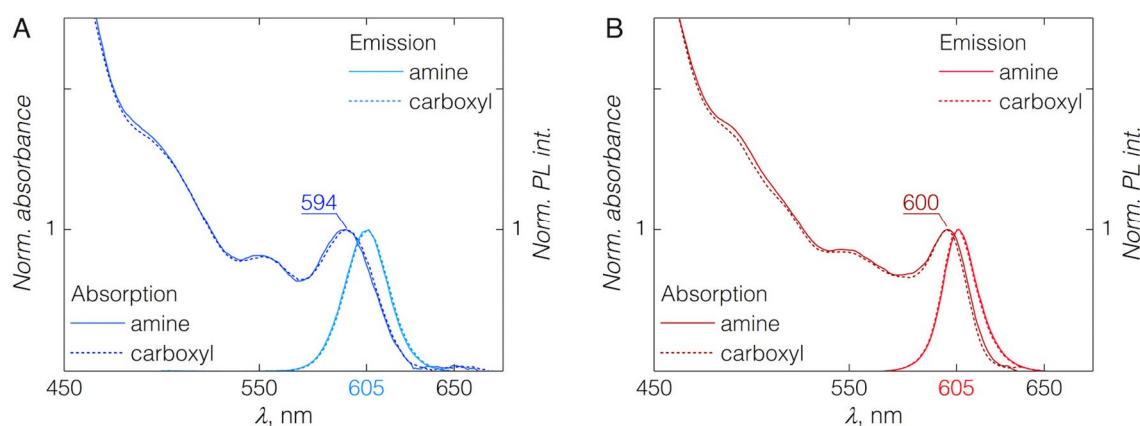
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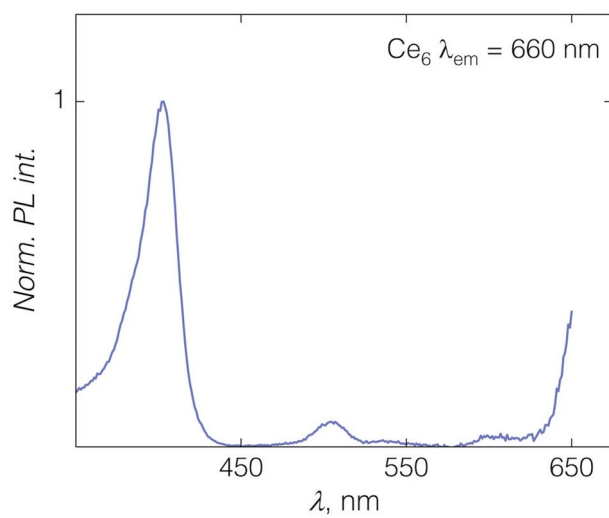
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### Spectral properties of QDs

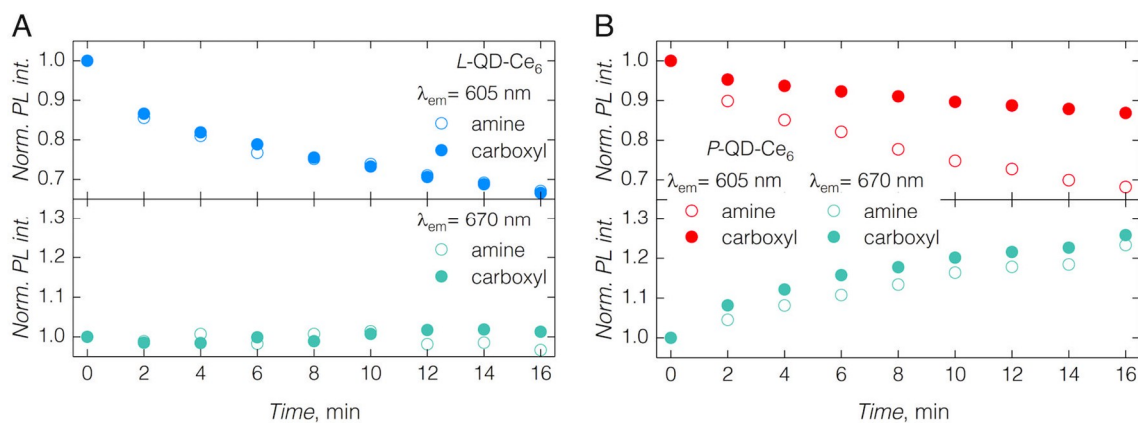


**Figure S1.** Normalized absorption and emission spectra of QDs functionalized with either phospholipids (L-QDs) (A) or amphiphilic polymer (P-QDs) (B) and bearing amine or carboxyl surface charge.

**Fluorescence excitation of Ce<sub>6</sub>**

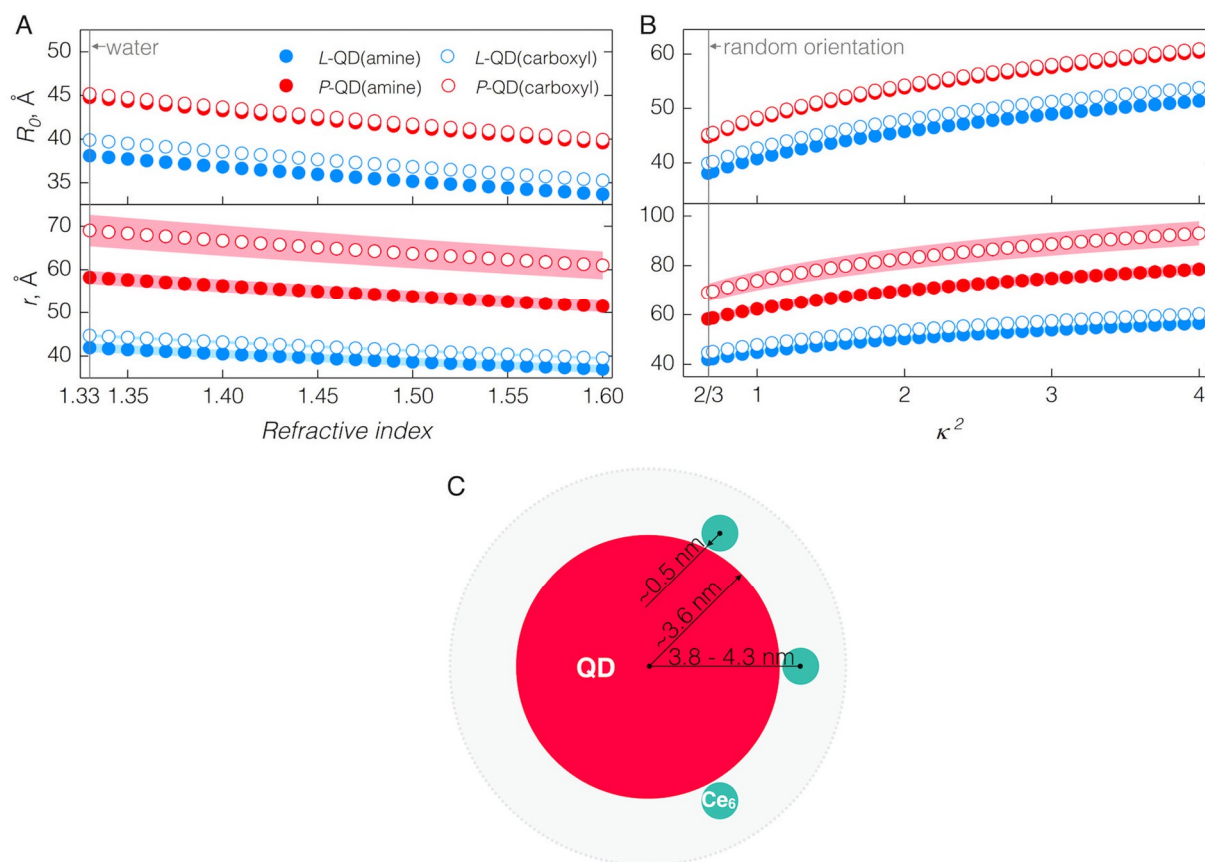
**Figure S2.** Normalized fluorescence excitation spectrum of Ce<sub>6</sub> in phosphate buffer (pH=7), measured at emission wavelength of 660 nm.

## Complex equilibration dynamics



**Figure S3.** Temporal change of the QD and Ce<sub>6</sub> PL intensity in the QD-Ce<sub>6</sub> complex after its initial formation. **(A)** – Represents the normalized PL intensity changes in *L*-QD-Ce<sub>6</sub> complex composed out of amine/carboxyl bearing *L*-QDs; **(B)** – in case of amine/carboxyl bearing *P*-QDs.

### Influence of $n$ and $\kappa^2$ on $R_0$ and $r$



**Figure S4.** Change of the Förster distance  $R_0$  (top) and the center-to-center distance between QDs and Ce6  $r$  (bottom) as a function of the refractive index of the medium (**A**; when  $\kappa^2 = 2/3$ ) or orientation factor  $\kappa^2$  (**B**; when  $n = 1.33$ ). Center-to-center distances between the different QDs and Ce6 were averaged taking values for different amounts ( $m$ ) of Ce6. Errors of  $r$  are represented by the shaded areas. (**C**) – schematic representation of the Ce6 in the amphiphilic coating of QDs and the possible center-to-center separation between the two.