Supplementary Material

Polyfluorene-Based Multicolor Fluorescent Nanoparticles Activated by Temperature for Bioimaging and Drug Delivery

Marta Rubio-Camacho, Yolanda Alacid, Ricardo Mallavia, María José Martínez-Tomé *, and C. Reyes Mateo *

Instituto de Investigación Desarrollo e Innovación en Biotecnología Sanitaria de Elche (IDiBE), Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche (UMH), 03202 Elche, Alicante, Spain; marta.rubioc@umh.es (M.R.-C.); yoli2395@gmail.com (Y.A.); r.mallavia@umh.es (R.M.)

* Correspondence: mj.martinez@umh.es (M.J.M.-T.); rmateo@umh.es (C.R.M.); Tel.: +34-966-652-475 (M.J.M.-T.); +34-966-658-469 (C.R.M.)

Figure S1. Anisotropy values, <$r>$, of DPH in DPPG-TSLs as function of temperature (20–70°C) in sodium phosphate buffer.
Figure S2. Changes in fluorescence intensity (ΔI) of (a) HTMA-PFP (3 µM), (b) HTMA-PFBT (3 µM) and (c) HTMA-PFNT (3 µM) at increasing concentrations of DPPG.

Figure S3. Stability kinetics of (a) blue, (b) green and (c) red fluorescent nanoparticles (squares) compared with the stability of the corresponding polyelectrolytes in sodium phosphate buffer (circles), measured at 25 ºC by monitoring their fluorescence intensity (blue: λexc = 380nm, λem = 412nm; green: λexc = 425nm, λem = 500 nm; red: λexc = 510 nm, λem = 622nm).

Figure S4. Fluorescence emission spectrum of a sample containing simultaneously blue, green and red nanoparticles, upon excitation at 335 nm.