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A cruciform phthalocyanine pentad-based NIR-II photothermal agent for highly efficient tumor ablation†

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Photothermal therapy in the second near-infrared window (NIR-II, 1000–1700 nm) exhibits a significant advantage over the first near-infrared window (NIR-I, 650–950 nm) in terms of both maximum permissible exposure (MPE) and penetration depth. However, the thus far reported NIR-II photothermal agents (PTAs) have been focused just on inorganic semiconducting and organic polymeric semiconducting nanoparticles. Herein a novel cruciform phthalocyanine pentad was designed, synthesized, and characterized for the first time. The water-soluble nanoparticles (Zn₄–H₂Pc/DP NPs) assembled from this single molecular material with the help of DSPE–PEG₂₀₀₀–OCH₃ exhibit characteristic absorption in the NIR-II region at 1064 nm with a large extinction coefficient of 52 L g^{−1} cm^{−1}, high photothermal conversion efficiency of 58.3%, and intense photoacoustic signal. Moreover, both *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies reveal the good biocompatibility and notable tumor ablation ability of Zn₄–H₂Pc/DP NPs under 1064 nm laser irradiation. Theoretical density functional theory calculations interpret the two-dimensional compressional wave energy-dissipation pathway over the broad saddle curved framework of the cruciform conjugated phthalocyanine pentad, rationalizing the efficient photothermal properties of corresponding Zn₄–H₂Pc/DP NPs in the NIR-II window.

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Introduction

Quite lately, photothermal therapy^{1–4} (PTT) in the second near-infrared (NIR-II, 1000–1700 nm) window has aroused researchers' attention due to its significant advantage over the first near-infrared window (NIR-I, 650–950 nm) in terms of both maximum permissible exposure (MPE) and penetration depth.^{5,6} Intensive studies have resulted in reports of a number of inorganic semiconducting and organic polymeric semiconducting material-based photothermal agents (PTAs) in the NIR-II region, such as B–TiO_{2–x}–PEG,⁷ Sb-doped SnO₂,⁸ Nb₂C NSs, P1RGD NPs,¹⁰ SPN_{I–II},¹¹ and TBDOPV-DT.¹² However, molecular material-based PTAs for the NIR-II window PTT with a well-defined chemical composition and molecular structure still remain unreported due to the difficulty in developing

molecular compounds with an absorption band beyond 1000 nm, to the best of our knowledge.

Phthalocyanines (Pcs) are one of the most promising second generation photosensitizers due to their relatively long absorption wavelengths ($\lambda_{\text{max}} > 650$ nm), high extinction coefficients ($\epsilon_{\text{max}} > 10^5$ L mol^{−1} cm^{−1}), and tunable photophysical and photochemical properties through facile chemical modifications.^{13–15} In particular, fusing monomeric phthalocyanine units into conjugated dimeric and trimeric frameworks has been revealed to result in a significant red-shift in the intense Q band adsorption of resulting molecular materials.^{16,17} Further expansion in the oligomeric Pc-conjugated system with the number of Pc units more than three is therefore expected to afford a suitable single molecular material with an intense absorption band beyond 1000 nm, with promising photothermal properties in the NIR-II window.

Herein we report the development of the first organic molecular material-based photothermal agent Zn₄–H₂Pc/DP NPs for NIR-II window tumor photothermal therapy. Firstly, a novel cruciform conjugated phthalocyanine pentad Zn₄–H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] (**1**) was designed, synthesized, and characterized. The water-soluble nanoparticles assembled from **1** with the help of DSPE–PEG₂₀₀₀–OCH₃ (Zn₄–H₂Pc/DP NPs) exhibit characteristic absorption in the NIR-II region at 1064 nm with a high extinction coefficient of 52 L g^{−1} cm^{−1}, high physiological and photothermal stability, and high photothermal conversion efficiency of 58.3%. Moreover, strong photoacoustic

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signals were observed for $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs, which provided guidance for choosing the optimal time for PTT. In particular, both *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies reveal the good biocompatibility and notable tumor ablation ability of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs in the second NIR window. Theoretical calculations by density functional theory interpret the electronic structure and especially the two-dimensional compressional wave fluttering energy-dissipation pathway of **1**, rationalizing the efficient photo-thermal properties of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs in the NIR-II window.

At the end of this section, it is worth noting that for the purpose of enhancing the photothermal conversion efficiency, scientists usually tried to reduce the radiative transition probability as much as possible generally *via* photoinduced electron transfer, fluorescence resonance energy transfer, and/or molecular stacking.^{18,19} In good contrast, for two-dimensional conjugated materials, a new type of smooth energy-dissipation pathway, *i.e.* two-dimensional compressional wave fluttering over the broad framework, was revealed to be employed to directly and effectively promote the nonradiative decay pathway, realizing intrinsic molecular energy degradation.²⁰ As a consequence, the corresponding cruciform conjugated phthalocyanine pentad compound, $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{[Pc(OC}_{12}\text{H}_{17})_{24}]$ (**1**), with a large conjugated framework was fabricated in the present case. In addition, it must be pointed out that the free rotation of peripheral substituents in the molecules of **1** as well as the breathing inter-molecular fibrillation of the assembled nanostructures also helps to contribute to convert NIR-II light to heat efficiently for $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs.

Results and discussion

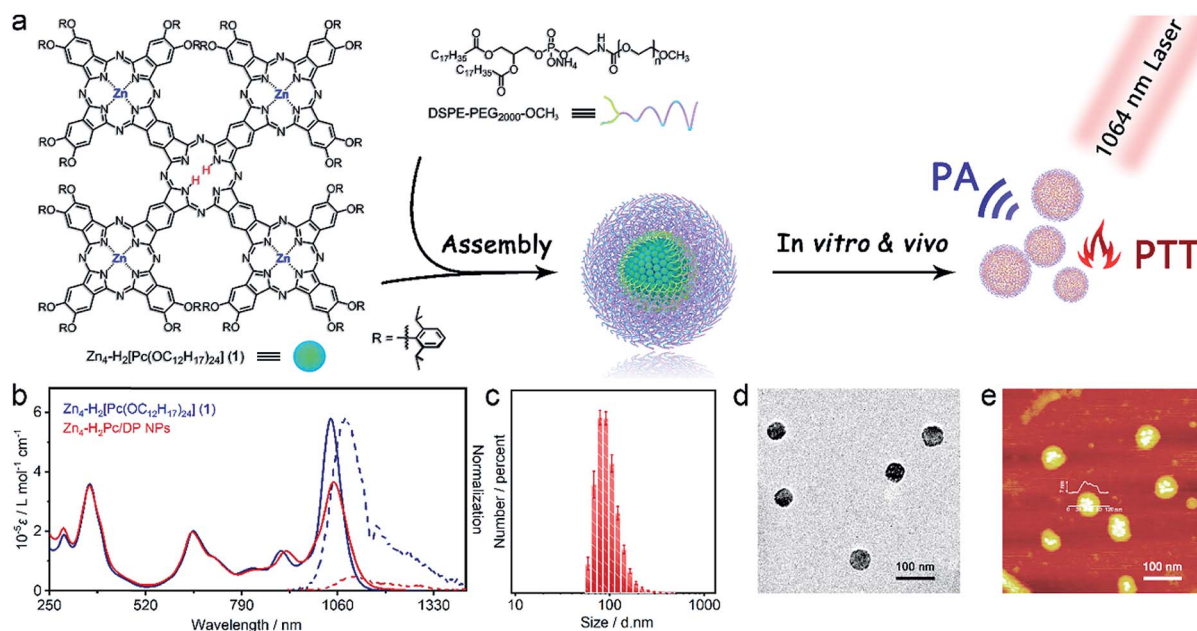
Synthesis and characterization of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{[Pc(OC}_{12}\text{H}_{17})_{24}]$ (**1**)

Binuclear and trinuclear conjugated phthalocyanine frameworks with red-shifted Q-band absorption in the NIR-I region

and enhanced extinction coefficients have been developed and characterized.^{16,17} This inspires us to fabricate a further enlarged Pc-based oligomeric conjugated system with an intense absorption band located in the second near-infrared window, beyond 1000 nm. As illustrated in Scheme S1,[†] the cruciform conjugated phthalocyanine pentad $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{[Pc(OC}_{12}\text{H}_{17})_{24}]$ (**1**) was synthesized for the first time. As expected, compound **1** indeed exhibited a narrow and intense absorption band at 1040 nm in CH_2Cl_2 , located within the NIR-II region ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 1040$ nm, $\epsilon = 5.8 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$). In particular, this single molecular compound displays weak fluorescence in CH_2Cl_2 ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 880$ nm, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 1081$ nm, $\Phi_{\text{f}} = 2.8\%$, Scheme 1b) and extremely poor singlet oxygen yield. As a total result, this novel cruciform phthalocyanine pentad shows great potential as a good PTA in the NIR-II window.

Synthesis and characterization of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs

To investigate the photothermal properties of the phthalocyanine pentad in aqueous solution, the $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs were prepared by mixing $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{[Pc(OC}_{12}\text{H}_{17})_{24}]$ (**1**) DMAE/THF solution with DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-OCH₃ aqueous solution, dialyzing, concentrating, and then re-dispersing to different concentrations or solvents. As can be seen in Scheme 1b, the UV-vis-NIR absorption and fluorescence emission spectra of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs in water were recorded. Compared to the Q band of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{[Pc(OC}_{12}\text{H}_{17})_{24}]$ (**1**) in CH_2Cl_2 , the obtained $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs show a slightly red-shifted Q band at 1048 nm with a lower but still intensive extinction coefficient ($\epsilon = 3.7 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$), which may be attributed to the *J*-aggregates from the self-assembly of phthalocyanine molecules.^{21,22} This also led to the red-shifted fluorescent emission ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 880$ nm, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 1108$ nm) and significantly decreased fluorescence



Scheme 1 (a) Illustration of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NP fabrication for photothermal therapy and photoacoustic imaging. (b) UV-vis-NIR absorption and fluorescence emission spectra of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{[Pc(OC}_{12}\text{H}_{17})_{24}]$ (**1**) in CH_2Cl_2 and $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs in water, respectively. (c) DLS profile, (d) TEM, and (e) AFM images of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs.



quantum yield ($Q_f = 0.2\%$) for $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs. The hydrodynamic diameter of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs was found to be approximately 85 nm (Scheme 1c) *via* dynamic light scattering (DLS) analysis. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and atomic force microscopy (AFM) images also revealed the spherical structure of these nanoparticles with uniform morphology and size with diameters of 40–70 nm as shown in Scheme 1d and e. The suitable ζ potential of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs [-31 mV, Fig. S6[†]] and hydrated diameter of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs enable their easy accumulation in the tumor regions *via* the enhanced permeability and retention effect.²³ Additionally, the UV-vis-NIR absorption and size distribution for various concentrations of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs prepared were also tested, Fig. S7–S9.[†] All these results revealed the high physiological stability of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs, even for those lasting for 73 days, ensuring their promising biomedical applications.

Photothermal properties and photoacoustic imaging performance

The mass extinction coefficient of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs at 1064 nm is $52 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$, Scheme 1b, higher than those of most previously reported NIR-II organic or inorganic PTAs.^{7–12} This indicates the high efficiency of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs in transforming photons into heat in terms of material weight. To directly evaluate the photothermal performance of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs, we measured the concentration-dependent and laser power-dependent photothermal behaviour of the nanoparticles, Fig. 1a and b. After 10 min irradiation at 0.9 W cm^{-2} , the temperature of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs (27 ppm) increased by 24.0°C ,

see Fig. 1a, which is higher than that for pure water (5.2°C). Subsequently, according to the data obtained, Fig. 1c, the photothermal conversion efficiency (η) was calculated to be 58.3% ,²¹ which is higher than that of most previously reported NIR-II organic or inorganic PTAs, such as B-TiO_{2-x} (39.8%),⁷ $\text{Sb}_{0.2}\text{-SnO}_2$ (48.3%),⁸ Nb_2C NSs (45.6%),⁹ P1RGD NPs (30.1%),¹⁰ and $\text{SPN}_{\text{I-II}}$ (43.4%).¹¹ Next, we assessed the photothermal stability of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs. The variation in the temperature of the $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NP solution was monitored, Fig. 1d, and no obvious deterioration after seven cycles of irradiation was observed.

We also explored the tissue-penetration photothermal ability through chicken breast muscles of varying thickness (0, 1, and 4 mm) using $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs under 1064 nm laser irradiation. As illustrated in Fig. 1e and S11,[†] after 6 min irradiation, the temperature increase of $100 \mu\text{L}$ $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs in a 96-well plate can rapidly reach 56.6°C without a tissue covering, while that of NPs under 4 mm chicken tissue also showed an increase of 15.2°C with no significant heating (below 3°C) recorded for the tissue, which exceeded the required temperature rise (13°C) to ablate tumor cells in living mice.¹¹

Photoacoustic (PA) imaging is a new emerging biomedical imaging technology based on light excitation and ultrasonic emission, which is often accompanied during the photothermal transformation. As a consequence, in this case the PA signals for $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs in the agarose gel phantom at various concentrations were recorded from 700 to 960 nm. As can be seen in Fig. 1f and S12,[†] the PA signal intensity reached the top value at around 900 nm and got enhanced in an almost linear manner along with the increase in the concentration of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-}$

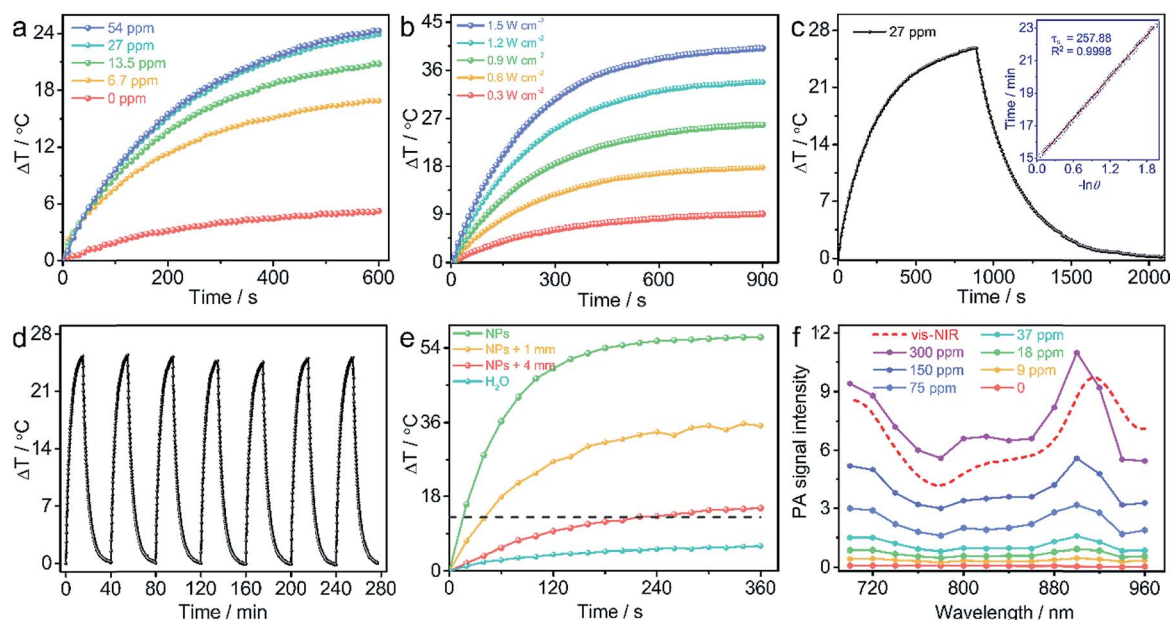


Fig. 1 Temperature change curves of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs exposed to the 1064 nm laser (a) at various concentrations (0.9 W cm^{-2} , 10 min) and (b) at a series of laser power densities (27 ppm, 15 min). (c) Photothermal effect of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs irradiated with a 1064 nm laser (27 ppm, 0.9 W cm^{-2} , 15 min); insert: time vs. $-\ln \theta$ during the cooling process. (d) Temperature variations of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs (27 ppm) over seven laser ON/OFF cycles of 1064 nm laser irradiation (0.9 W cm^{-2} , 15 min). (e) The temperature change curves of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs solutions (81 ppm) covered with chicken breast muscles of varying thickness (0, 1, and 4 mm) under 1064 nm laser irradiation (1.0 W cm^{-2} , 6 min). (f) Photoacoustic spectra of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs in water at various concentrations (dashed line: vis-NIR absorption spectrum of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs).



H₂Pc/DP NPs from 9 to 300 ppm. Accordingly PA imaging with NIR-II light has an advantage in both the imaging depth and spatial resolution over the NIR-I light.²³ It is noteworthy that the PA spectrum profile resembles the absorption one (Fig. 1f) of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs, suggesting that the PA signal would be further intensified if the 1048 nm light was employed to excite, since Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs show a higher extinction coefficient at this point than that at 900 nm. This implies the good potential of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs for ideally NIR-II PA imaging application. For further investigation *via in vivo* PA imaging, Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs (600 ppm, 50 μ L) were intratumorally injected into an MCF-7 tumor-bearing nude mouse and imaged by PA imaging at various time points after injection. As shown in Fig. S1,[†] an intense PA signal was observed in the tumor region after being injected with Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs and was about ten-fold stronger than that before NP injection at a wavelength of 900 nm and reached maximum accumulation after 4 h, indicating the biocompatibility and physiological stability of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs. The high photothermal performance, excellent photostability, good penetration depth, and intensive PA signal of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs make them an encouraging PA imaging-guided PTA for photothermal therapy in the NIR-II window.

Electronic structure and energy transfer

In order to clarify the molecular and electronic structures of Zn₄-H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] (**1**), density functional theory (DFT) calculation was carried out at the level of M06L/6-31G(d).²⁴ According to the optimized structure, compound **1** employs a saddle curved conformation with an opening angle of $\sim 160^\circ$, Fig. 2a, as a cooperative result of three forces including (1) the co-planar tendency induced by the supra-conjugating behavior between the neighbouring fused phthalocyanine units, (2) the bending tendency due to the obvious steric hindrance between the peripheral

substituents, and (3) the resistance to the excessive bending tendency because of the linking locks *via* the powerful multi-hydrogen bonds between the solvent CH₂Cl₂ and peripheral -OC₁₂H₁₇ groups, Fig. 2b. As can be found in Fig. 2c, when the supra-macrocyclic of Zn₄-H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] (**1**) is viewed as the fusion between the peripheral ZnPc* units and the central H₂Pc* core, the four original HOMOs(ZnPc*) and one original HOMO(H₂Pc*) are coupled into five new frontier occupied orbitals with the energy level between -4.36 and -4.16 eV, meanwhile the eight original LUMOs(ZnPc*) and two original LUMOs(H₂Pc*) are coupled into ten new empty orbitals with the energy level between -2.96 and -2.54 eV, leading to the decreased LUMO-HOMO(Zn₄-H₂Pc) gap of 1.20 eV for **1**. According to the time-dependent density functional theory (TDDFT) calculation results, the Q band of Zn₄-H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] (**1**) located in the range of 1000–1100 nm is assigned mainly to the coupled transitions including HOMO \rightarrow LUMO (88%), HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO+1 (8%), and HOMO-4 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (3%).

It is well known that when a molecule is excited by a photon, there are three possible pathways to release energy within the high-energy state including (1) the emission of photons (known as fluorescence or phosphorescence), (2) the nonradiative process (generating heat), and (3) the exit from the singlet state (S₁) to the triplet state (T₁) *via* spin-inversion, which is responsible for the generation of singlet oxygen.⁵ For the present Zn₄-H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] (**1**) molecule, Fig. 2d, there is a slight entropy increment of ~ 30 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹ in the manner of releasing a new photon with an energy of 1.15 eV (1081 nm), whereas there is a strong entropy increment of 311.1 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹ for the nonradiative process to convert the excitation energy into thermal vibrations. As a consequence, the nonradiative process should be surely the preferred pathway for the molecule of **1** to release energy after being excited. According to the

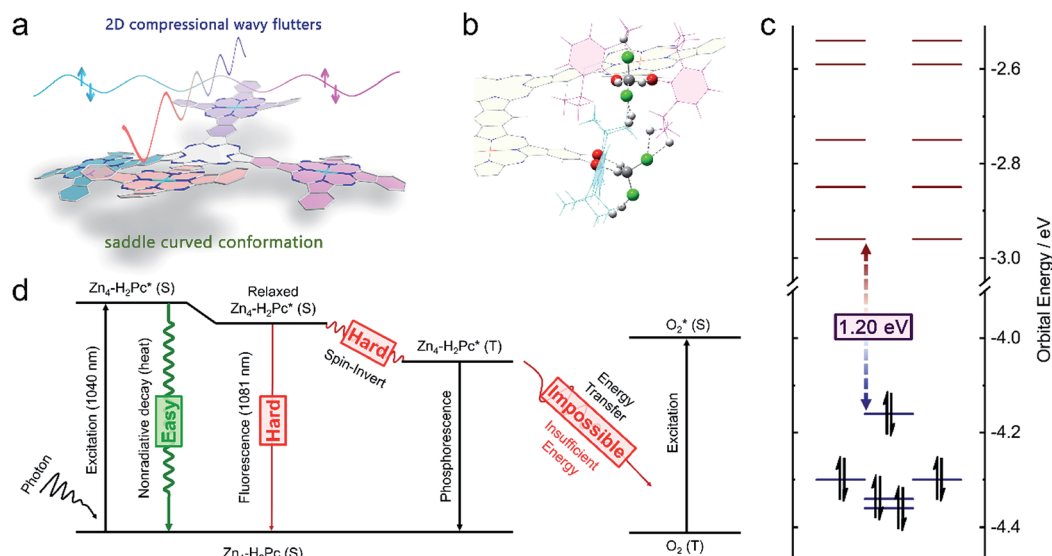


Fig. 2 (a) Molecular structure of Zn₄-H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] (**1**) optimized on the basis of DFT calculations with all the hydrogen atoms and substituents omitted for clarity. (b) Non-covalent interactions between the solvent molecules and the peripheral -OC₁₂H₁₇ groups. (c) The occupied frontier orbitals of **1** coupled by corresponding orbitals of the peripheral ZnPc* unit and the central H₂Pc* core. (d) Schematic Jablonski diagram representing different energy transfer pathways.



calculation result, the significant compressional wave fluttering, a smooth nonradiative energy-dissipation pathway for two-dimensional conjugated materials,²⁰ with vibrational energies of 798 cm⁻¹ (98.9 meV), 914 cm⁻¹ (113.7 meV), and 1003 cm⁻¹ (124.7 meV) over the broad Zn₄-H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] (**1**) conjugated framework, together with the peripheral rotating substituents, which just provides a smooth way to non-radiatively release the excitation energy, is able to nearly completely prevent the radiative energy-releasing manners including fluorescence and phosphorescence. This in turn becomes responsible for the very low fluorescence quantum yield of ~3% for **1** as detailed above. On the other hand, an energy of 0.98 eV (1262 nm) is required for the reaction of O₂(triplet) → O₂(singlet),^{25,26} which however cannot be afforded by Zn₄-H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] at the T1 state with an excitation energy of 0.95 eV (1305 nm).

In addition, according to previous reports, highly ordered molecular stacking within the nanostructure can promote a nonradiative relaxation process by quenching fluorescence and reactive oxygen species.^{21,25,27} This is also true for the present case. When the Zn₄-H₂[Pc(OC₁₂H₁₇)₂₄] (**1**) molecules are assembled into nanoparticles, a new thermal vibrational model is introduced by the inter-molecular interactions. As can be seen in Fig. S14,† the easily occurring breathing between the adjacent van der Waals binding molecules is just at the energy level between 133 and 483 cm⁻¹ (13–48 meV, depending on the binding manner), which also provides a new energy-dissipation pathway, leading to a further reduced fluorescence quantum yield of ~2‰ in the region of 1050–1150 nm for the assembled nanostructure of **1**. In other words, both the intra-molecular compressional wave fluttering and rotational motions of **1** as well as the inter-molecular breathing vibrations in the nanostructure of **1** provide much easier energy-dissipation pathways in comparison with the fluorescence-releasing pathway, resulting in ~998‰ energy-loss by means of the nonradiative process (the high entropy production manner) and only ~2‰ energy-loss through the fluorescence process (the low entropy production manner) in the Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs. This in turn leads to nearly vanished fluorescence and fully-utilized NIR-II energy, rendering the Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs a new molecular material-based PTA for effective NIR-II window photothermal therapy.

Cytotoxicity and photothermal therapy *in vitro*

The photothermal cytotoxicity of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs was investigated *via* standard cell viability methylthiazoltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assays. After being incubated with Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs at various concentrations from 0 to 250 ppm for 24 h, MCF-7 cells showed no discernible cytotoxicity and remained ~95% viable even at the Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NP concentration of 250 ppm, Fig. 3a. In contrast, after exposure to the 1064 nm laser for 1 min (1.5 W cm⁻²), the viability of cells was significantly decreased with the increasing Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NP concentration, leading to an IC₅₀ value of 74 ppm and revealing the origin of the cytotoxicity from the PTT effect. Furthermore, confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM) images of MCF-7 cells co-stained with green-emissive calcein AM and red-emissive propidium iodide (PI) were obtained after incubation with or without 250 ppm Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs. As shown in Fig. 3b and S15,† green fluorescence was observed for cells that are treated either with laser irradiation only or with Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs in the dark only, indicating the lack of influence of 1064 nm laser irradiation alone on the viability of MCF-7 cells and the biocompatibility of the Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs. On the other hand, red fluorescence was obviously imaged for the cells treated with “NPs + laser”, agreeing well with the result of the MTT assay as detailed above, revealing the significant photothermal ablation effect of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs on MCF-7 cells.

Photothermal therapy *in vivo*

Encouraged by all the above-mentioned results, Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs' *in vivo* photothermal therapy on MCF-7 tumor-bearing nude mice was further evaluated. The mice were randomly divided into two groups (five mice per group): the group treated with the 1064 nm laser alone (control group) and the one treated with the combination of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs and the 1064 nm laser (NP Group). The change in temperature was monitored using an IR thermal camera during laser irradiation. After 4 h post injection, Fig. 4a and b, the tumors with intratumoral injection of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs (600 ppm, 50 μL per mouse) showed a rapid increase in temperature (from 36.2 to 62.6 °C after 90 s and finally stabilizes at ~62 °C) when exposed to the 1064 nm laser at 0.6 W cm⁻² for 10 min, whereas a slight change in temperature (less than 6 °C) of tumor sites was observed for the control group under the same

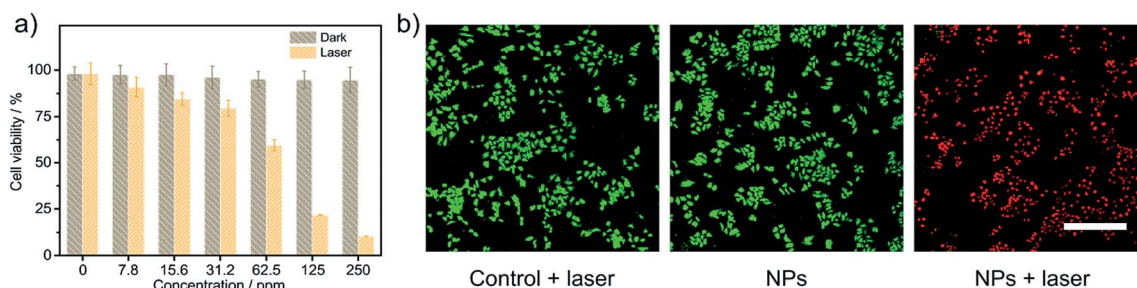


Fig. 3 (a) Relative cell viabilities of MCF-7 cells under incubation of Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs at various concentrations ($n = 6$) without or with 1064 nm laser irradiation (1.5 W cm⁻², 1 min). (b) CLSM images of MCF-7 cells stained with calcein AM and propidium iodide (dead cells, red) after incubation without or with 250 ppm Zn₄-H₂Pc/DP NPs for 4 h irradiated with a 1064 nm laser (1.2 W cm⁻², 3 min). Images share the same scale bar (200 μm).

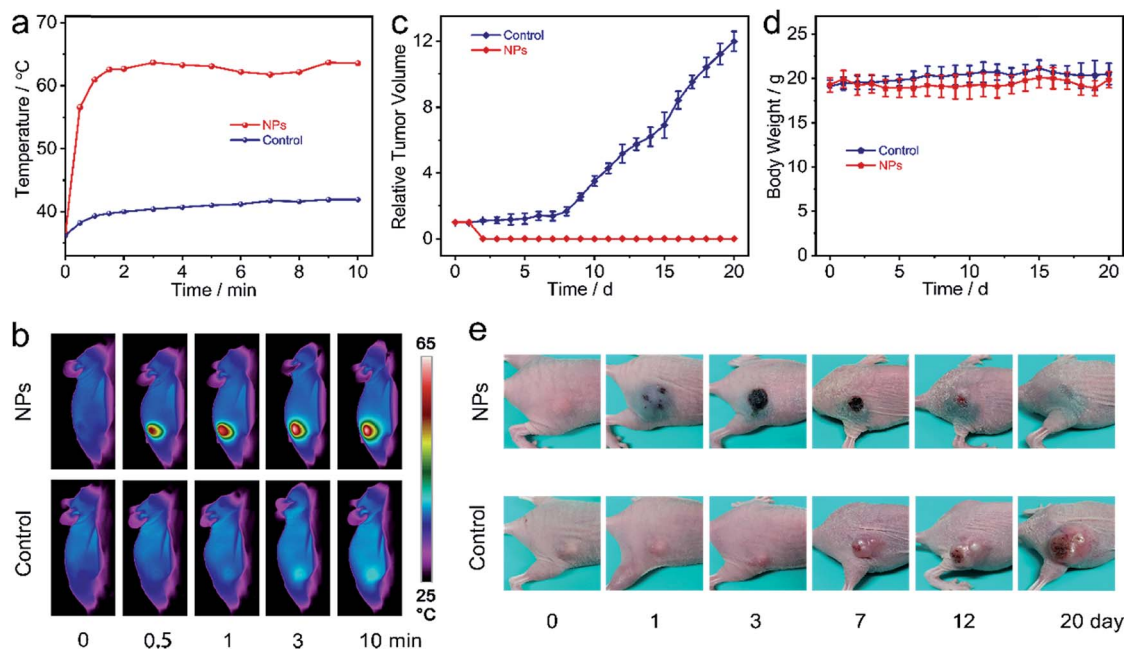


Fig. 4 (a) Temperature elevation of the tumor region in MCF-7 tumor-bearing mice under 1064 nm laser irradiation at a power density of 0.6 W cm^{-2} for 10 min with or without the assistance of intratumoral injection of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs. (b) Corresponding IR thermal images of mice under irradiation at varied time intervals (0, 0.5, 1, 3, and 10 min). (c) Tumor growth curves and (d) body-weight curves of mice in control and NP groups after treatment ($n = 5$). (e) Digital photos of mice before and after treatment at varied time intervals (0, 1, 3, 7, 12, and 20 day).

conditions, indicating the excellent photothermal effect of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs. Moreover, the tumor sizes and body weights of each mouse were monitored during the subsequent 20 days, Fig. 4c and d. Distinguishably, tumors in mice injected with $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs were eliminated after 1064 nm laser irradiation, leaving burn scars at the original tumor sites on the 2nd day after treatment, which fell off after about two weeks, and no tumor recurrence was observed. In good contrast, tumors in the control group treated with irradiation only showed an obvious growth rate, Fig. 4e and S16.† Moreover, all the mice showed negligible weight fluctuation during the observation period, indicating the biocompatibility of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs during the PTT treatment. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining shows no obvious histopathological damage in major organs from the mouse treated with $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs and irradiation, Fig. S17.† As a result, *in vivo* treatment experimental results also disclose the efficiency and biocompatibility of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs for PTT in the second NIR window, in line with the *in vitro* experimental result.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we for the first time demonstrated a molecular material-based PTA for high-performance tumor ablation in the second NIR window. Associated with the intrinsic spectroscopic nature of the single molecular compound, $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs possess a strong NIR absorption, excellent stability against dilution and irradiation, high photothermal conversion efficiency (58.3%) at 1064 nm, and an intense photoacoustic signal, which facilitates the application for NIR-II window PA imaging-guided PTT. Both *in vitro* and *in vivo* photothermal studies

demonstrate the excellence of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs as a PTA for photothermal ablation of tumor cells together with high biocompatibility. The present result not only promises the great potential of $\text{Zn}_4\text{-H}_2\text{Pc/DP}$ NPs as a novel photothermal and photoacoustic contrast agent for tumor therapy, but also provides a new strategy towards enhancing the photothermal conversion efficiency of molecular material-based PTAs in the NIR-II window by depending on the significant two-dimensional compressional wave fluttering.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

All animal procedures were performed in accordance with the Guidelines for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences and approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of Beijing. Financial support from the Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 21631003, 21671017, and 21871024), the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (No. FRF-BD-17-016A), and University of Science and Technology Beijing is gratefully acknowledged.

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