



Article

Effects of Supplemental Drugs on Hexaminolevulinate (HAL)-Induced PpIX Fluorescence in Bladder Cancer Cell Suspensions

Kit Man Chan ¹, Krasimir Vasilev ² and Melanie MacGregor ^{3,*}

¹ UniSA STEM, University of South Australia, Adelaide, SA 5095, Australia; kit_man.chan@mymail.unisa.edu.au

² College of Medicine and Public Health, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA 5042, Australia; krasimir.vasilev@flinders.edu.au

³ Flinders Institute for Nanoscale Science & Technology, College of Science and Engineering, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA 5042, Australia

* Correspondence: melanie.macgregor@flinders.edu.au; Tel.: +61-8-8201-2574



Supplementary Materials

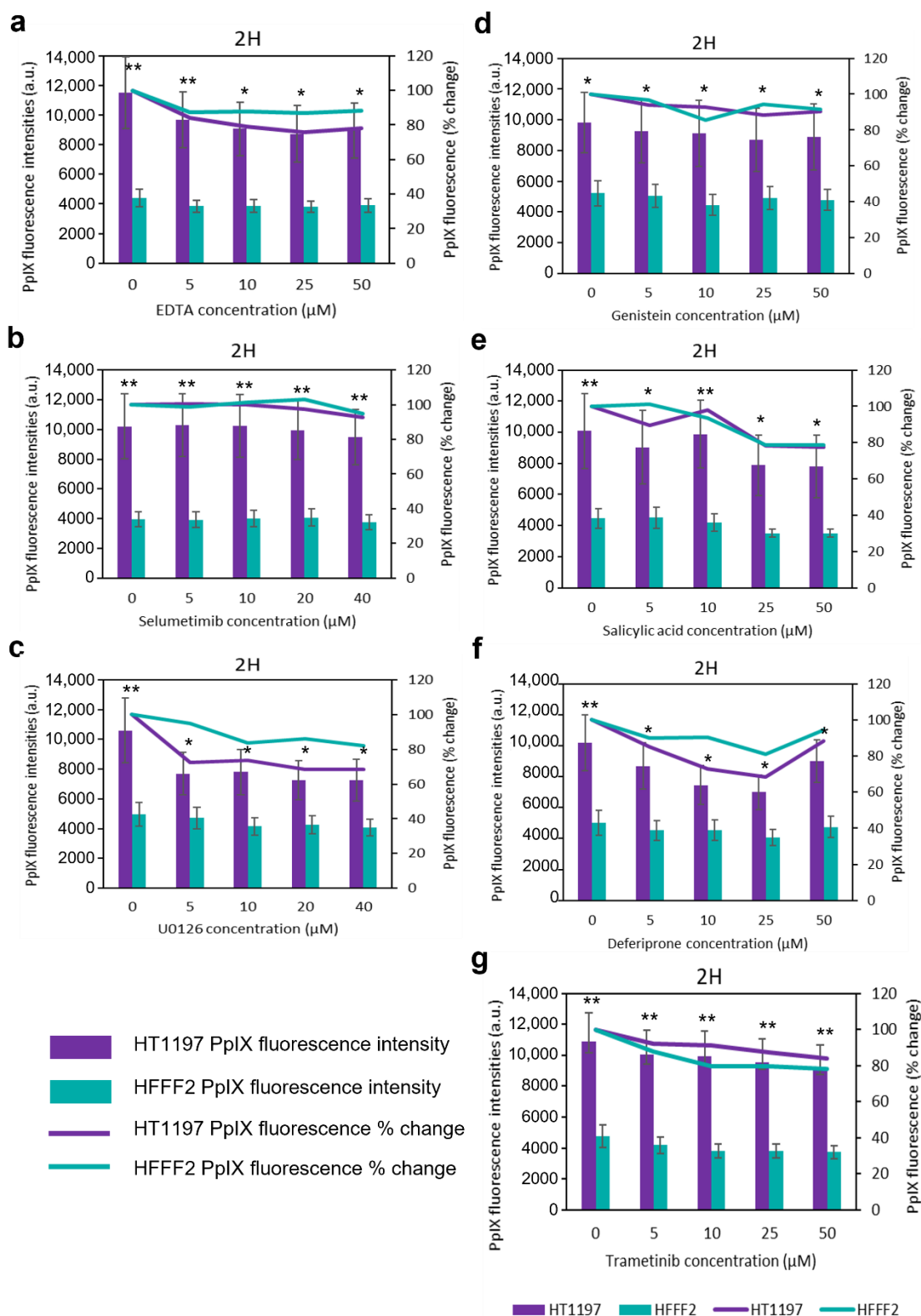


Figure S1. Mean PpIX fluorescence in bladder cancer (HT1197) and normal fibroblasts (HFFF2), treated with 50 μM of HAL and drugs for 2 hours in 37°C. Statistical analysis was performed using two-tailed Welch's t-tests; * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$.

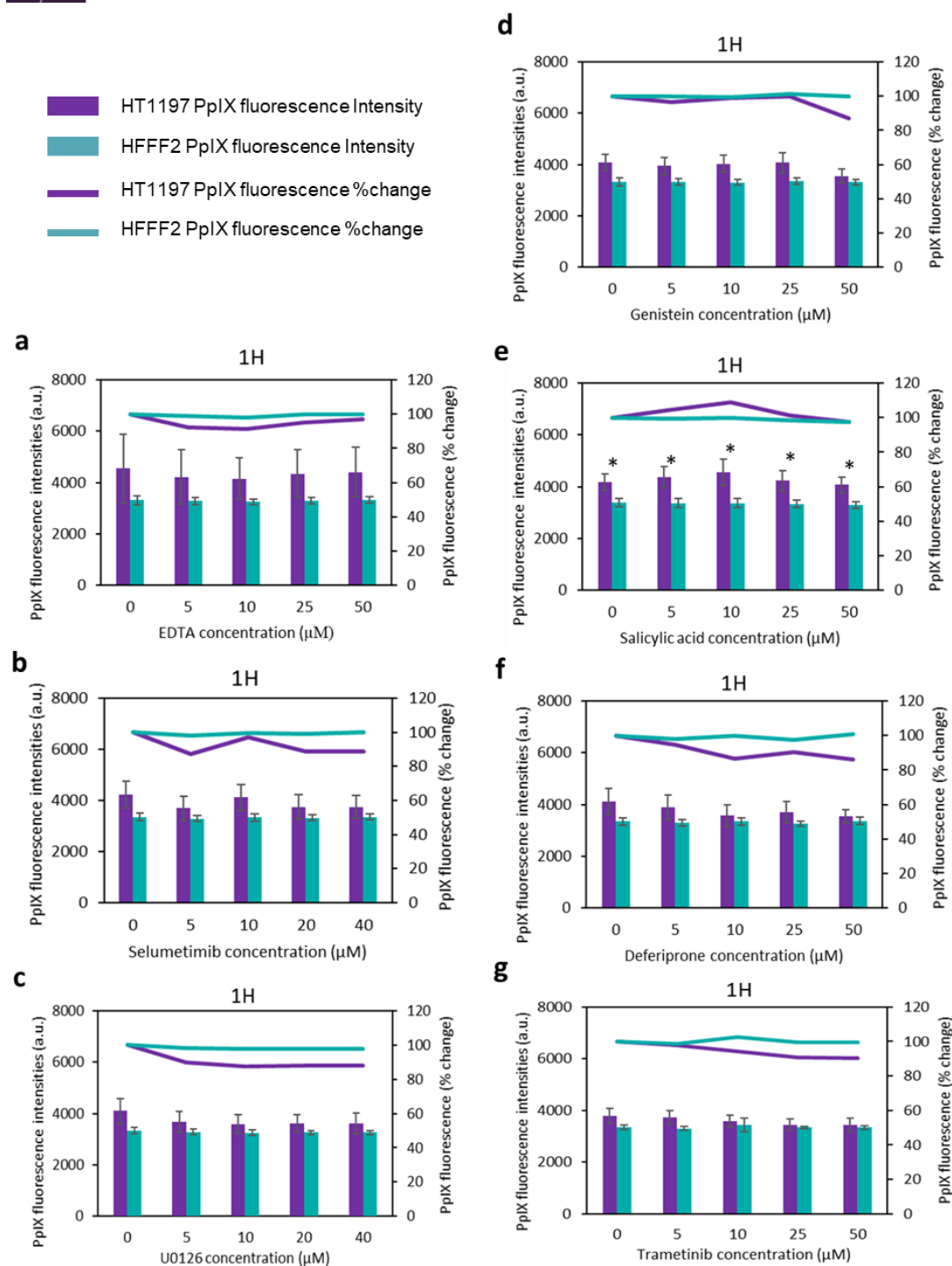


Figure S2. Mean PpIX fluorescence in bladder cancer (HT1197) and normal fibroblasts (HFFF2), treated with 50 μM of HAL and drugs for 1 hour in 23°C. Statistical analysis was performed using two-tailed Welch's t-tests; * $p \leq 0.05$.

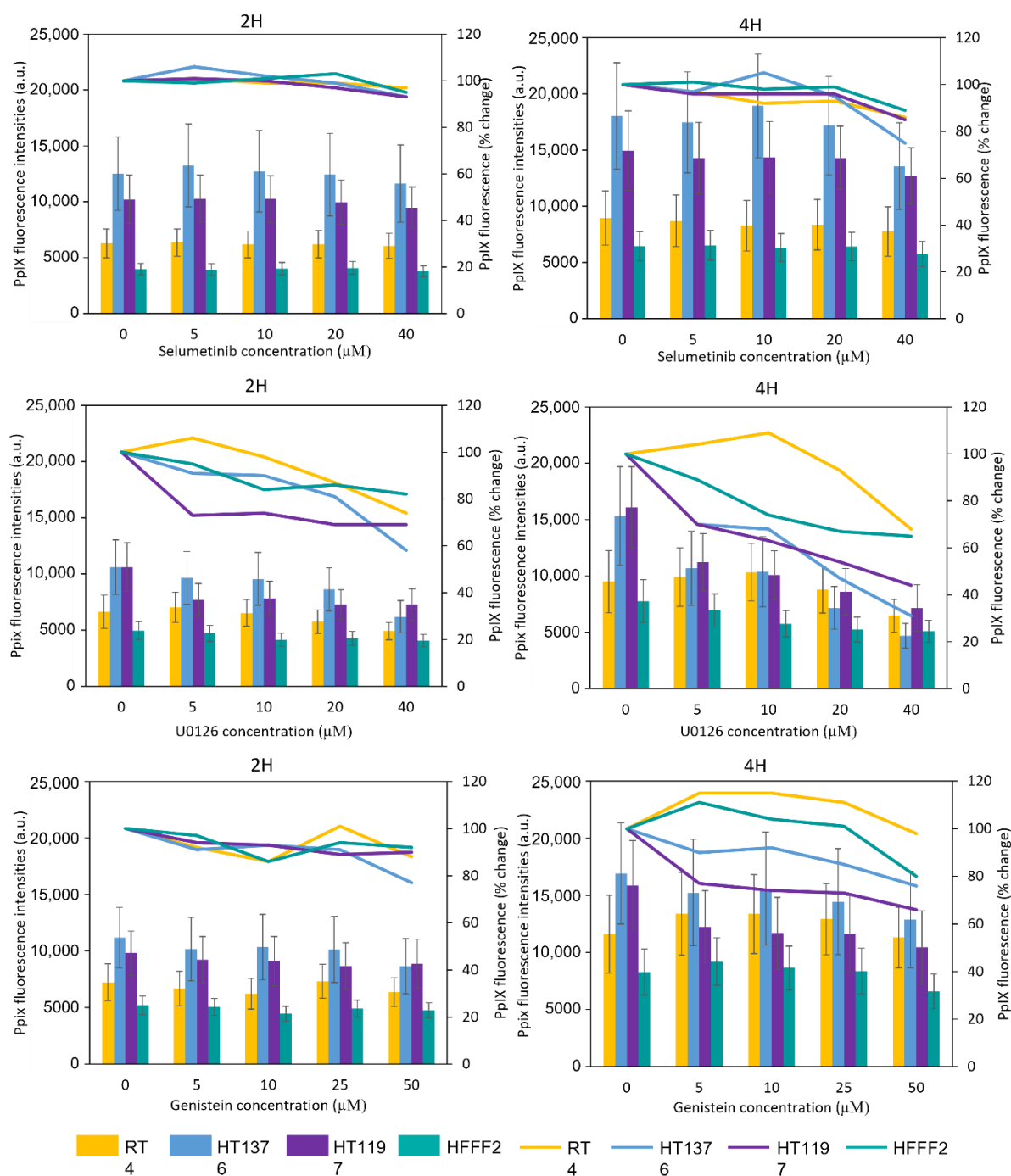


Figure S3. Mean PpIX fluorescence in bladder cancer (RT4, HT1376, HT1197) and normal fibroblasts (HFFF2), treated with 50 μM of HAL and drugs for 2 and 4 hours in 37°C.