

## Supporting Information

### **808nm light-excited upconversion nanoprobe based on LRET for the ratiometric detection of nitric oxide in living cancer cells**

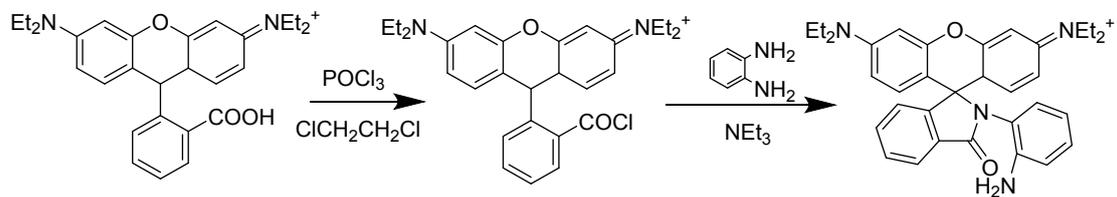
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Engineering, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China

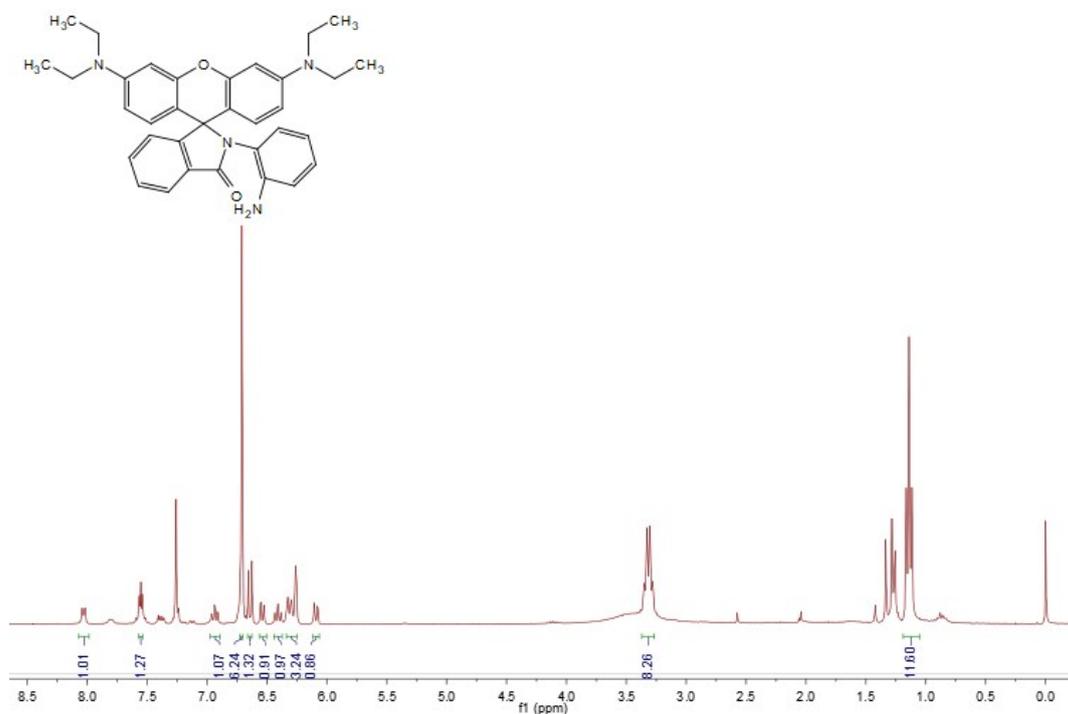
\* E-mail: [guengineering@cpu.edu.cn](mailto:guengineering@cpu.edu.cn)

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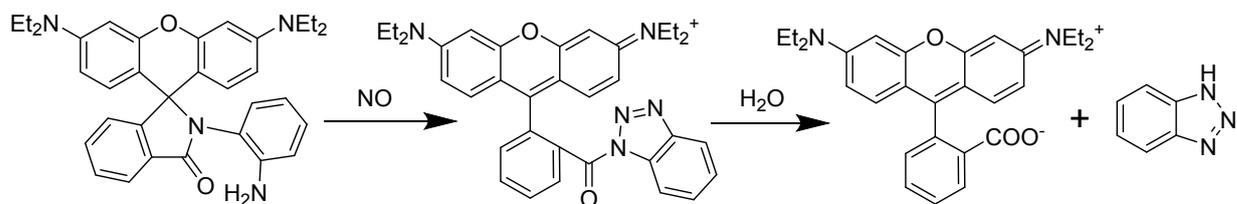
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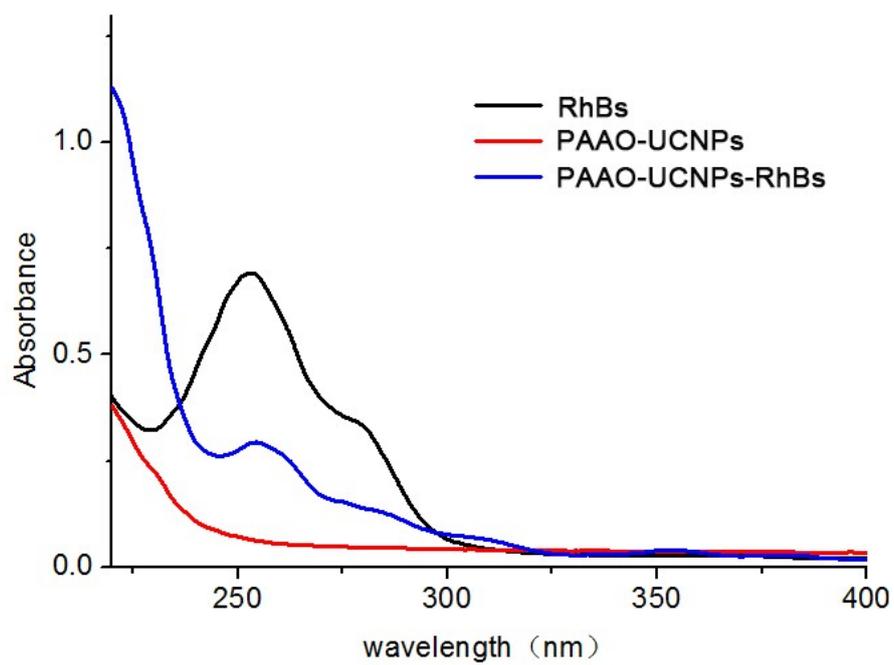
**Figure S1** The synthetic procedure of RhBs.



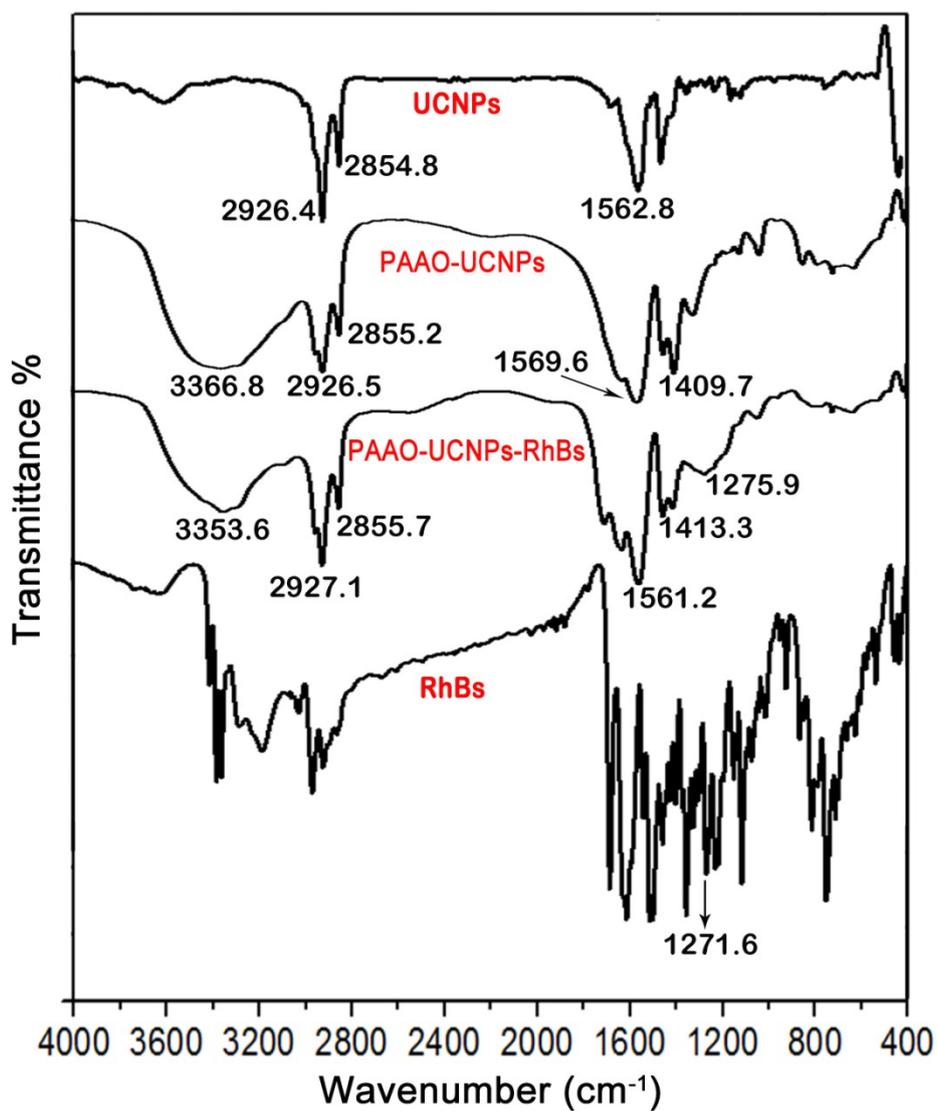
**Figure S2**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of RhBs in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



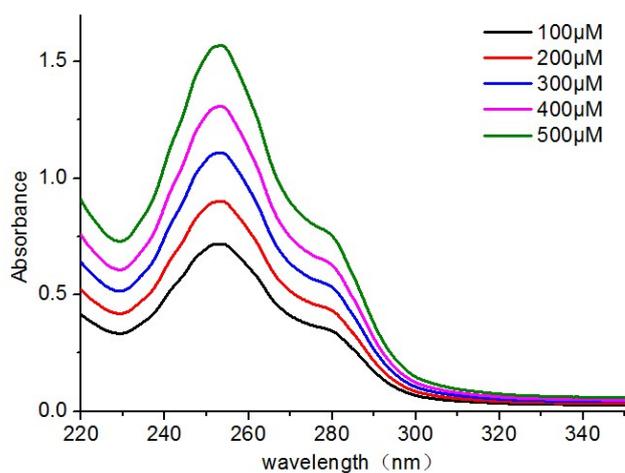
**Figure S3** The reaction mechanism of RhBs probing for NO.



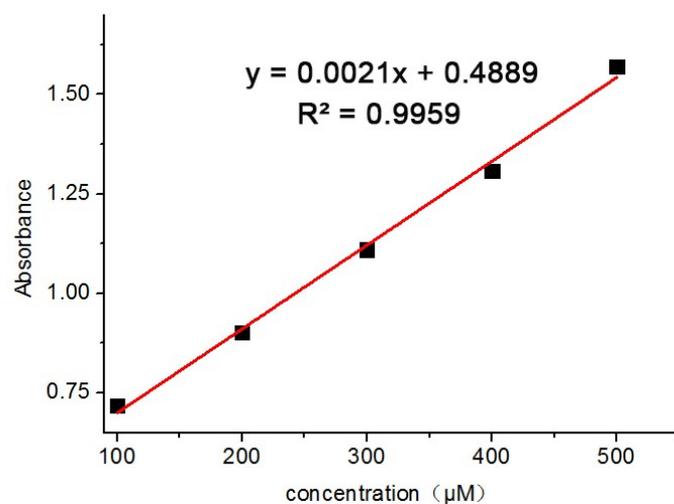
**Figure S4** Absorption of RhBs (black line), PAAO-UCNPs (red line) and PAAO-UCNPs-RhBs (blue line)



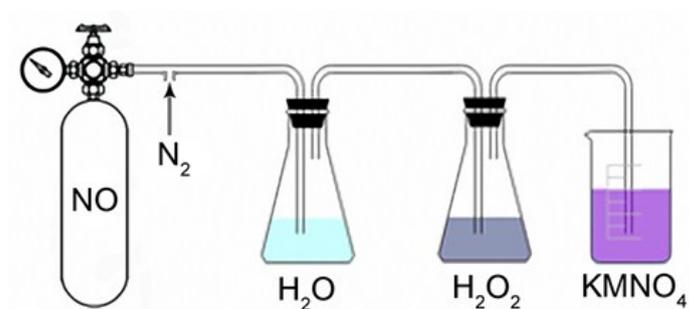
**Figure S5** The FTIR spectrum of UCNPs PAAO-UCNPs,PAAO-UCNPs-RhBs and RhBs.



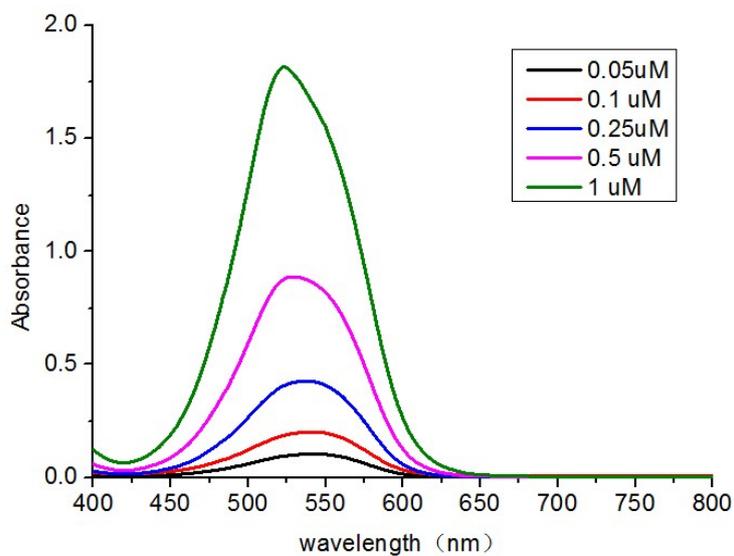
**Figure S6** Absorption spectra of RhBs with different concentration of 100 $\mu\text{M}$ ,200 $\mu\text{M}$ , 300 $\mu\text{M}$ , 400 $\mu\text{M}$ , 500 $\mu\text{M}$



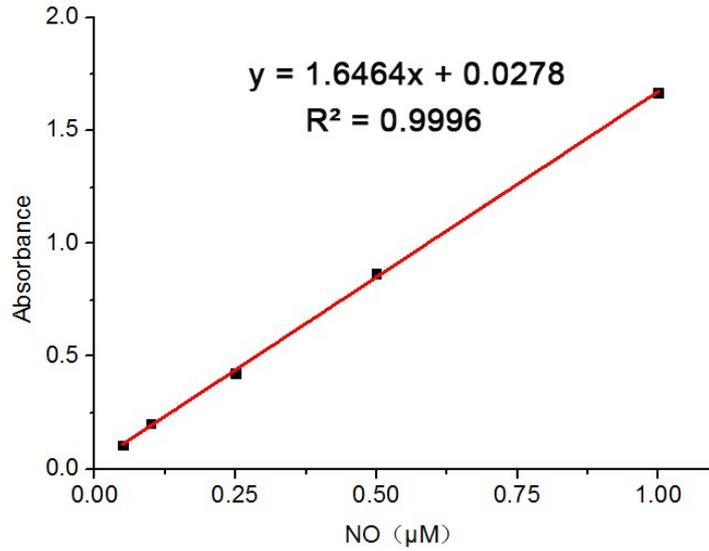
**Figure S7** The absorbance of RhBs at 253nm with different concentration of 100μM,200μM, 300μM, 400μM, 500μM



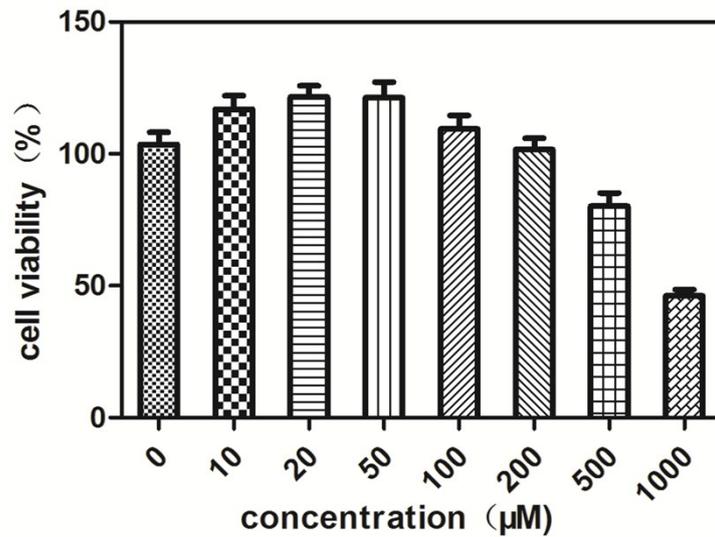
**Figure S8** The schematic diagram for the preparation of NO solution.



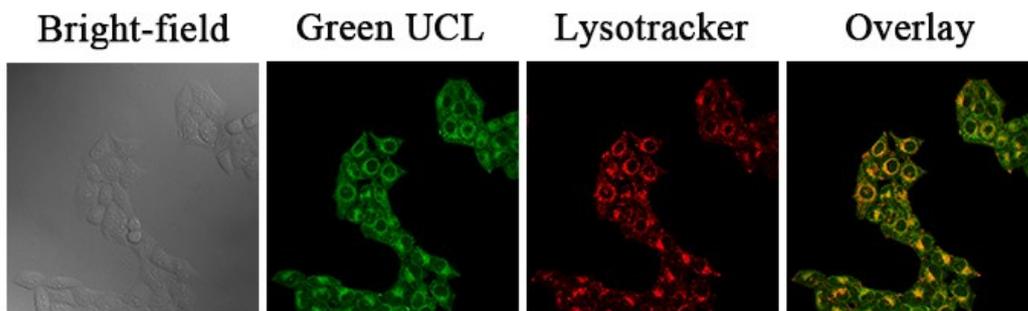
**Figure S9** Absorption spectra of Griess Reagent with different concentration of 0.05μM,0.1μM, 0.25μM, 0.5μM, 1μM



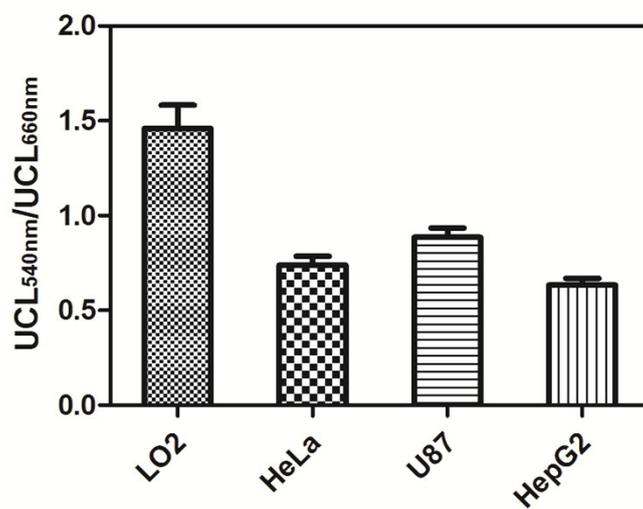
**Figure S10** The absorbance of Griess Reagent at 540nm with different concentration of 0.05µM, 0.1µM, 0.25µM, 0.5µM, 1µM



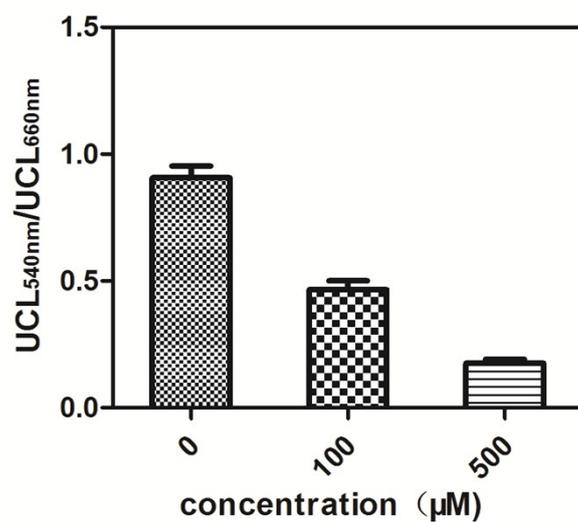
**Figure S11** Cell viability of HepG2 cells after adding SNP at different concentrations with 24h incubation



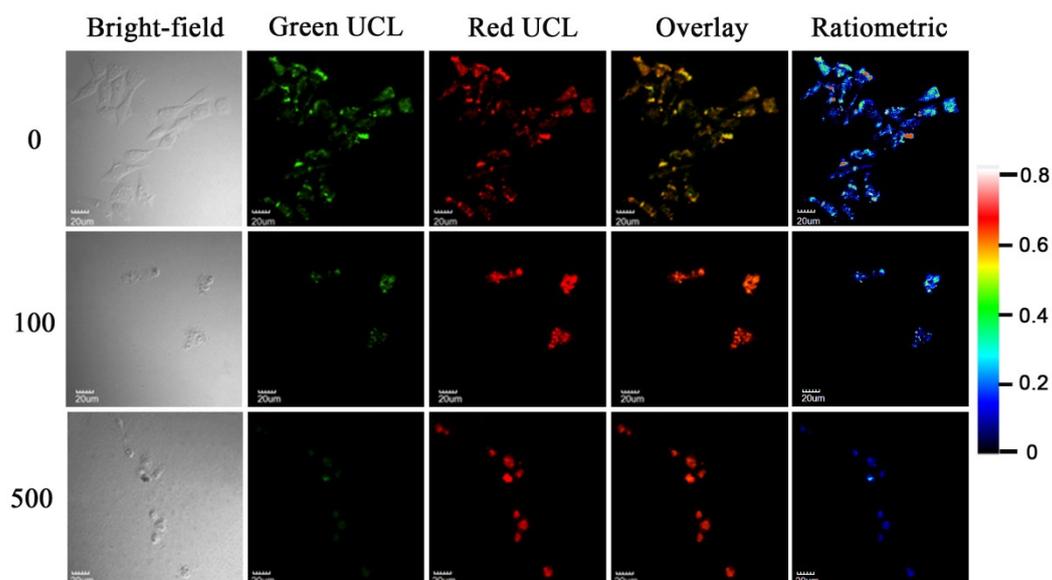
**Figure S12** The distribution of PAAO-UCNPs in HepG2 cells



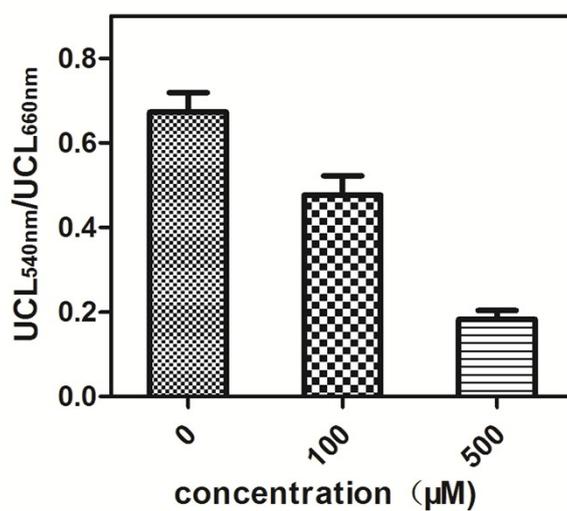
**Figure S13** The ratio of UCL<sub>540nm</sub> and UCL<sub>660nm</sub> in different cell lines (LO2, U87, HepG2, HeLa) by quantifying the intensity of UCL<sub>540nm</sub> and UCL<sub>660nm</sub> in different cell lines, respectively.



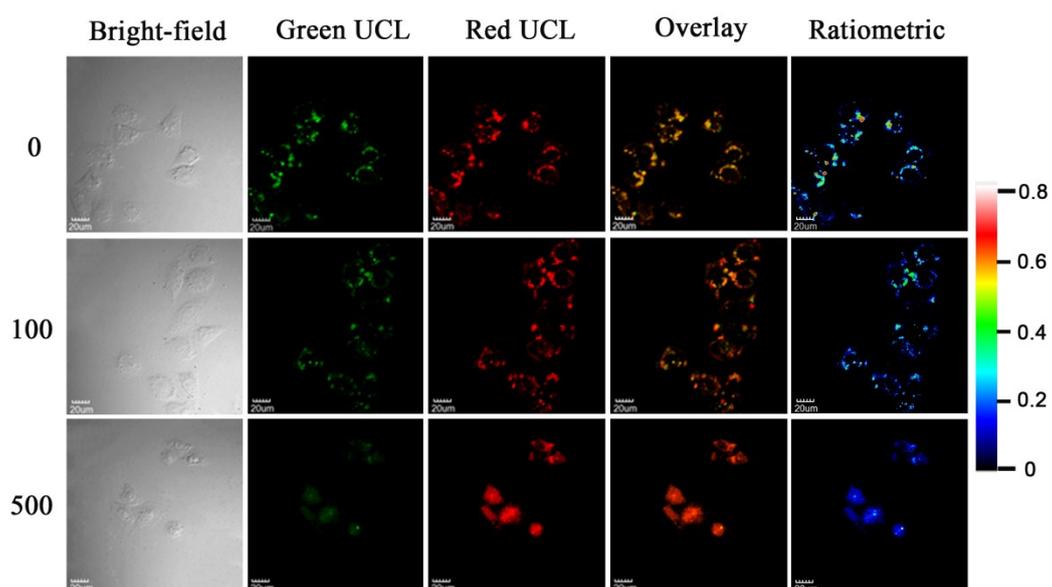
**Figure S14** The ratio of UCL<sub>540nm</sub> and UCL<sub>660nm</sub> in HepG2 cells by quantifying the intensity of UCL<sub>540nm</sub> and UCL<sub>660nm</sub>.



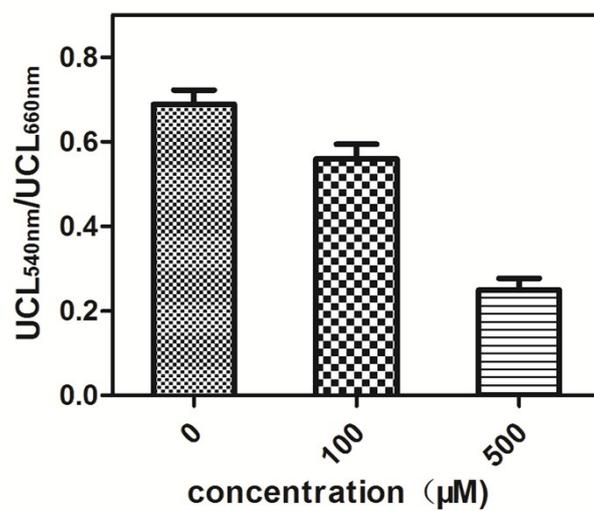
**Figure S15 (A)** The UCL images in 0,100,500 $\mu\text{M}$  SNP-pretreated U87 cells with the addition of nanoprobe ( $200\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) for 24h incubation.



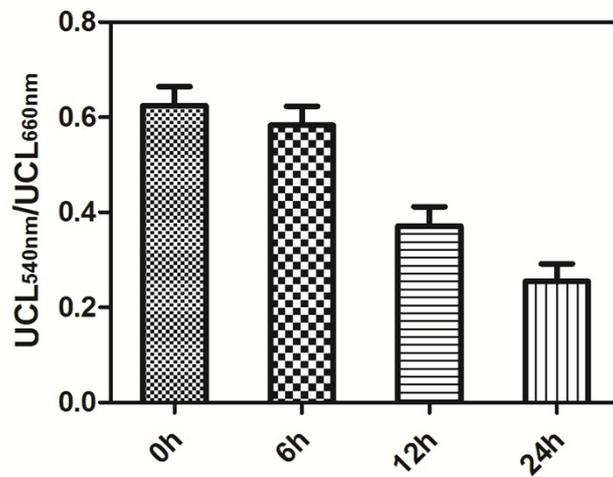
**Figure S16** The ratio of  $\text{UCL}_{540\text{nm}}$  and  $\text{UCL}_{660\text{nm}}$  in U87 cells by quantifying the intensity of  $\text{UCL}_{540\text{nm}}$  and  $\text{UCL}_{660\text{nm}}$ .



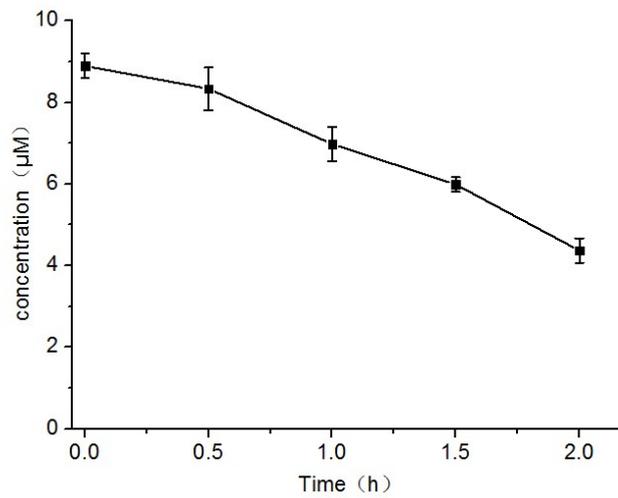
**Figure S17** The UCL images in 0,100,500 $\mu\text{M}$  SNP-pretreated HeLa cells with the addition of nanoprobe ( $200\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) for 24h incubation.



**Figure S18** The ratio of  $\text{UCL}_{540\text{nm}}$  and  $\text{UCL}_{660\text{nm}}$  in HeLa cells by quantifying the intensity of  $\text{UCL}_{540\text{nm}}$  and  $\text{UCL}_{660\text{nm}}$ .



**Figure S19** The ratio of UCL<sub>540nm</sub> and UCL<sub>660nm</sub> in HepG2 cells by quantifying the intensity of UCL<sub>540nm</sub> and UCL<sub>660nm</sub> at different time, respectively.



**Figure S20** The concentration changes of NO solution at different time