Support information

Fig. S1. (A) Size distribution of SeNPs and SeNPs-PEG-RGD@Ru based on dynamic light scattering. (B) Zeta-potential of SeNPs, SeNPs-PEG, SeNPs-PEG-RGD and SeNPs-PEG-RGD@Ru in 10 mM pH 7.4 HEPES buffer. (C) FT-IR spectra of RGD, PEG and SeNPs-PEG-RGD. 

[Ru(phen)$_2$(4idip)](ClO$_4$)$_2$
Fig. S2. The nitric oxide induction properties of three ruthenium complexes were examined. The three ruthenium complexes are [Ru(iP)\textsubscript{3}](ClO\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2} \cdot 2\text{H}_{2}\text{O}, Na[trans-Ru(DMSO)\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{4}] and [Ru(Phen)\textsubscript{2}(4idip)](ClO\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}. The structure of ruthenium complexes with the best performance of nitric oxide induction is shown in the Fig. above.

Fig. S3. The Excitation and emission fluorescence spectra of [Ru(Phen)\textsubscript{2}(4idip)](ClO\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}
Fig. S4. (A) flow cytometry assays the fluorescent intensity among cells, which incubated with Ru, Non-targNPs, Se@RuNPs for 12 h. (B) Confocal fluorescence microscopy of HUVEC, which incubated with Ru, Non-targNPs, Se@RuNPs for 12 h. Ru, Non-targNPs, Se@RuNPs is labeled by Ru in green; endosome lysosomes are labeled by Lysotracker in red.

Figure S5. Ex vivo fluorescence images of major organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney) dissected from at 48 h post-injection of Se@RuNPs. (B) Quantitative analysis of the fluorescence intensity based on Figure A. **P < 0.01, The error bars represent the standard error of mean (n = 5).