Supplementary Information

Gold Nanorod@Silica-Carbon Dots as Multifunctional Phototheranostics for Fluorescent and Photoacoustic Imaging-guided Synergistic Photodynamic/Photothermal Therapy

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Fig. S1. The EDX spectrum of GNR@SiO₂-CDs.



Fig. S2. (a) The UV-vis absorption spectra of CDs in different concentrations and

CDs in the supernatant. (b) UV calibration curve of CDs at 510 nm.



Fig. S3. The enlarged absorption of the CDs from 600 to 800 nm.



Fig. S4. The dispersion stability of GNRs (52 μ g mL⁻¹), GNRs@SiO₂ (95 μ g mL⁻¹) and GNR@SiO₂-CDs (100 μ g mL⁻¹) in various solutions including ultra-pure water, saline and DMEM with 10% FBS.



Fig. S5. The dispersion stability of CDs ($20 \ \mu g \ mL^{-1}$) in ultra-pure water and saline.



Fig. S6. The irradiation time-dependent temperature elevation of GNR@SiO₂-CDs (200 μ g/mL) and saline under irradiation with 635 nm laser (0.1 W/cm²).



Fig. S7 (a) Average FL intensities from the tumor area at different time points after *i.v.* injection with GNR@SiO₂-CDs ($E_x = 635$ nm); (b) Intensities of the mean signal and maximum mean signal of the ROI at different time points after *i.v.* injection with GNR@SiO₂-CDs.



Fig. S8. Photographs of the tumor-bearing mice of group VII on different days after treatment.



Fig. S9. H&E-stained images of the heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney in mice on 1,
6 and 14 days post-*i.v.* injection of GNR@SiO₂-CDs. Scale bar: 50 μm.