Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

Supplementary Content

Preparation of Photoluminescence Tunable Cu-doped $AgInS_2$ and $AgInS_2$/ZnS Nanocrystals and Their Application as Cellular Imaging Probes

Siqi Chen,[a,b] Violeta Demillo, [a,b] Minggen Lu,[c] Xiaoshan Zhu*[a,b]

[a] *Department of Electrical and Biomedical Engineering, University of Nevada Reno, NV, USA*

[b] *Biomedical Engineering Program, University of Nevada Reno, NV, USA*

[c] *School of Community Health Sciences, University of Nevada Reno, NV, USA*

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: xzhu@unr.edu. Phone: 1-775-682-6298. Fax: 1-775-784-6627

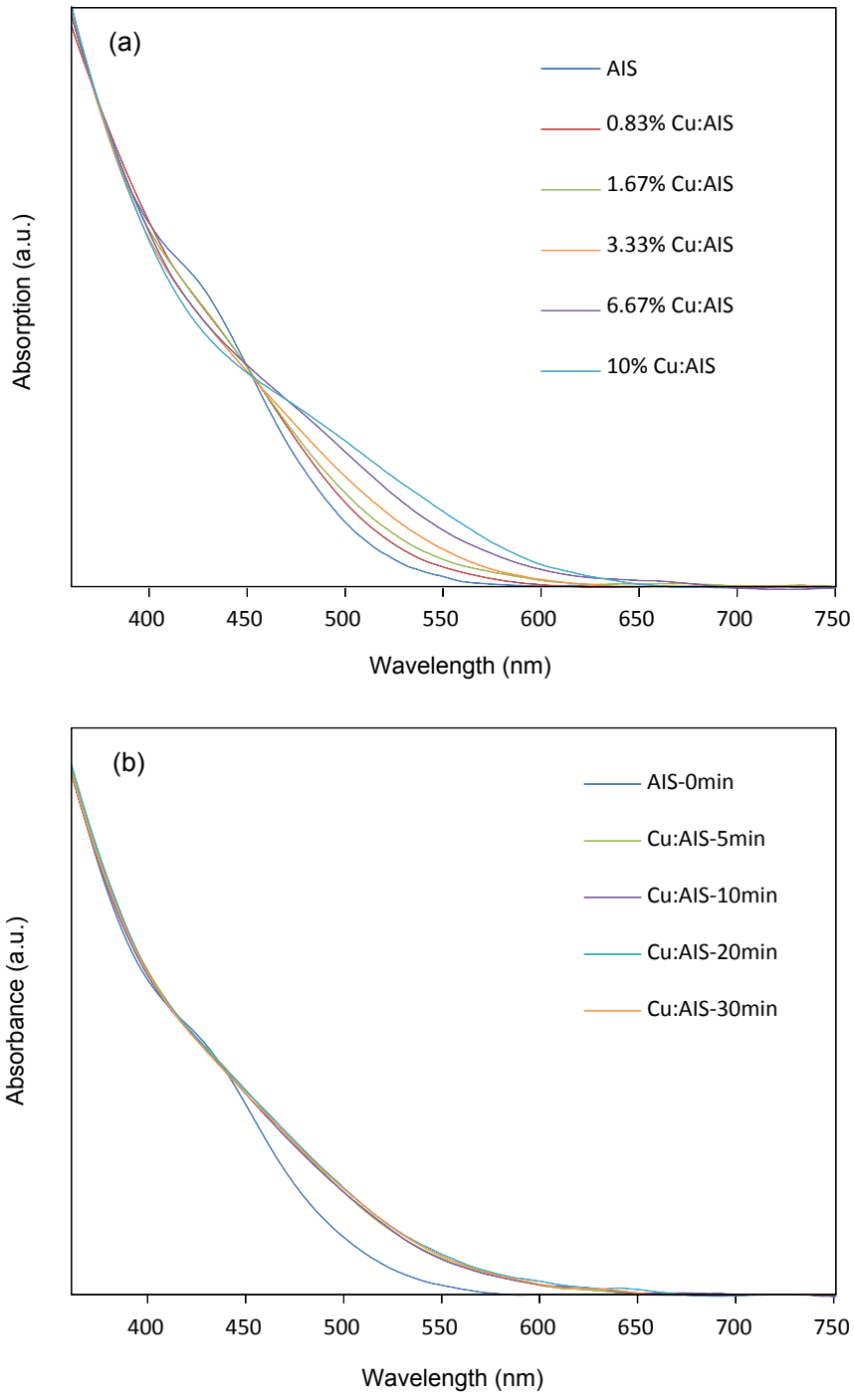

Figure S1. (a) Absorption spectra of Cu doped AIS (Cu:AIS) NCs with different Cu initial concentrations. (b) Temporal evolution of absorption spectra of 3.33% Cu:AIS NCs.

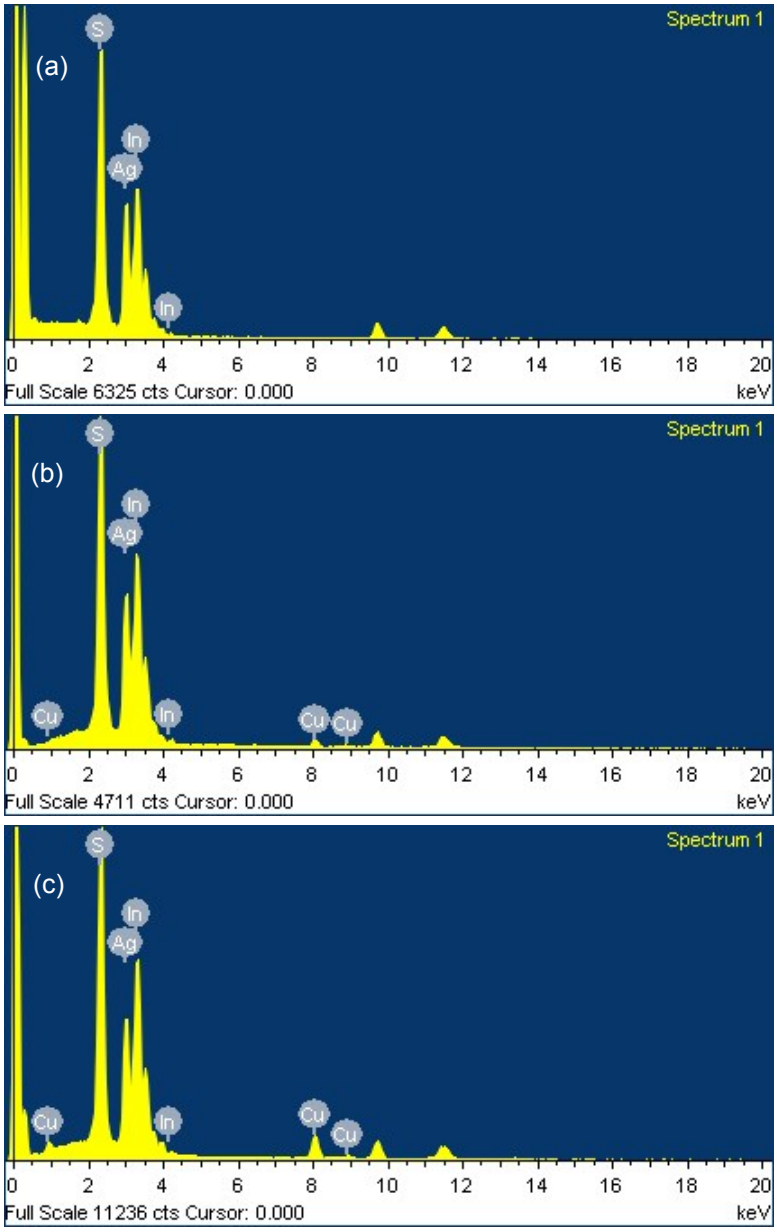

Figure S2. EDX spectrum of Cu:AIS NCs with different Cu initial concentrations which illustrates Ag, In, S and Cu elements: (a) AIS NCs, (b) 1.67% Cu:AIS NCs, and (c) 6.67% Cu:AIS NCs. Unlabeled peaks above 9 KeV are gold elements from the gold-mesh grid used for TEM imaging.

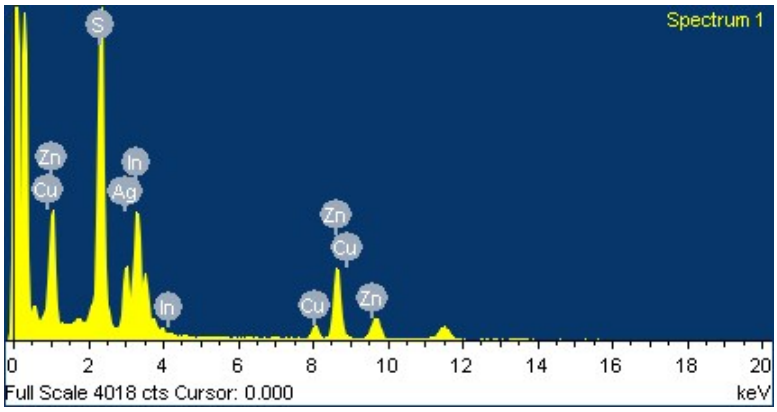

Figure S3. EDX spectrum of 6.67% Cu:AIS/ZnS NCs, which illustrates Cu, Ag, In, Zn, and S elements. The elemental composition ratio of Cu, Ag, In, Zn, and S are 2.1%, 9.5%, 19.8%, 12.7%, and 55.8%. Unlabeled peaks above 9 KeV are gold elements from the gold-mesh grid used for TEM imaging.

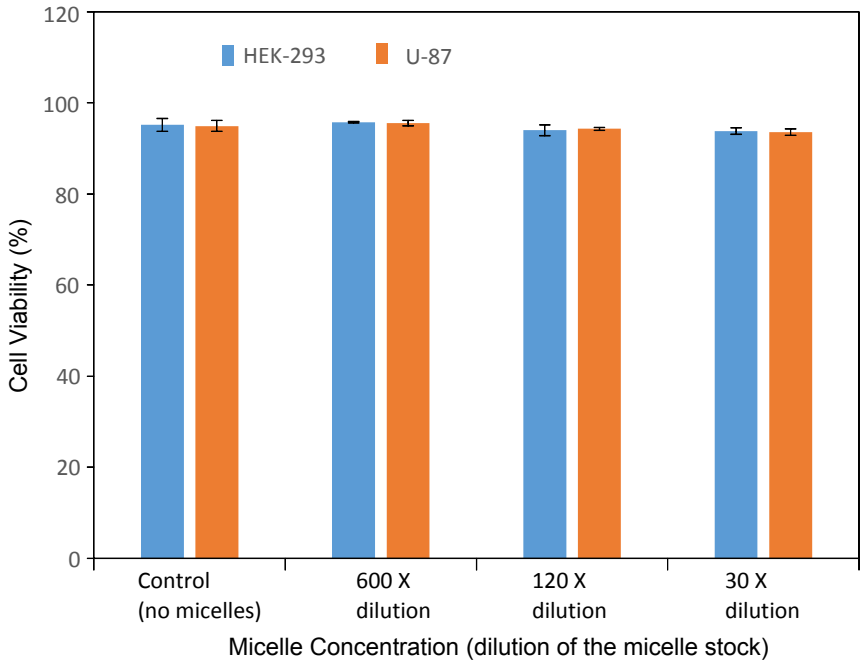

Figure S4. Cell viability of U-87 MG cell and HEK-293 cells treated with micelles at difference concentrations over 48 hours.