

## Supporting Information

### Rare Earth Ions Enhanced Near Infrared Fluorescence of Ag<sub>2</sub>S Quantum Dots for the Detection of Fluoride Ions in Living Cells

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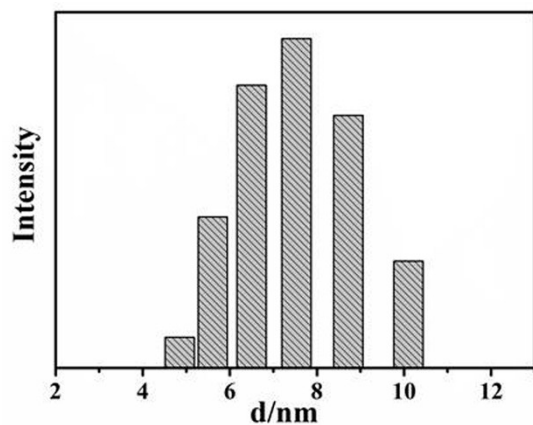


Fig. S1 The hydrodynamic size of Ag<sub>2</sub>S QDs measured by dynamic light scattering.

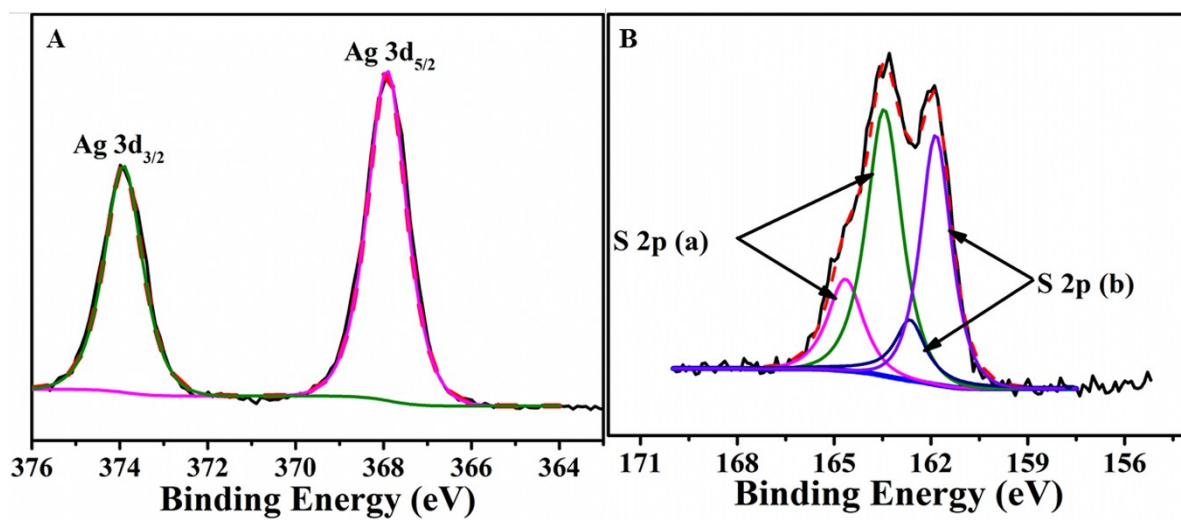
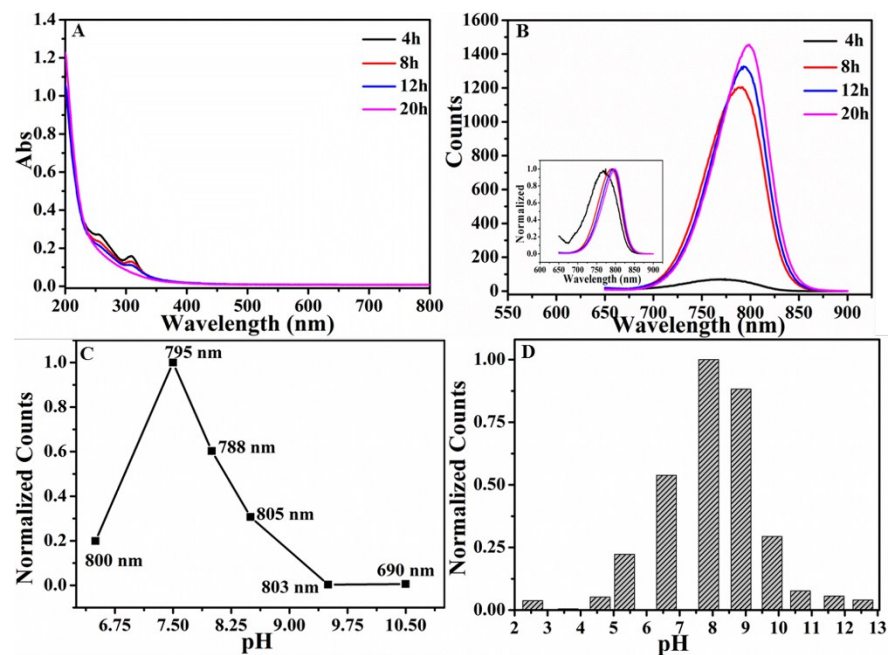
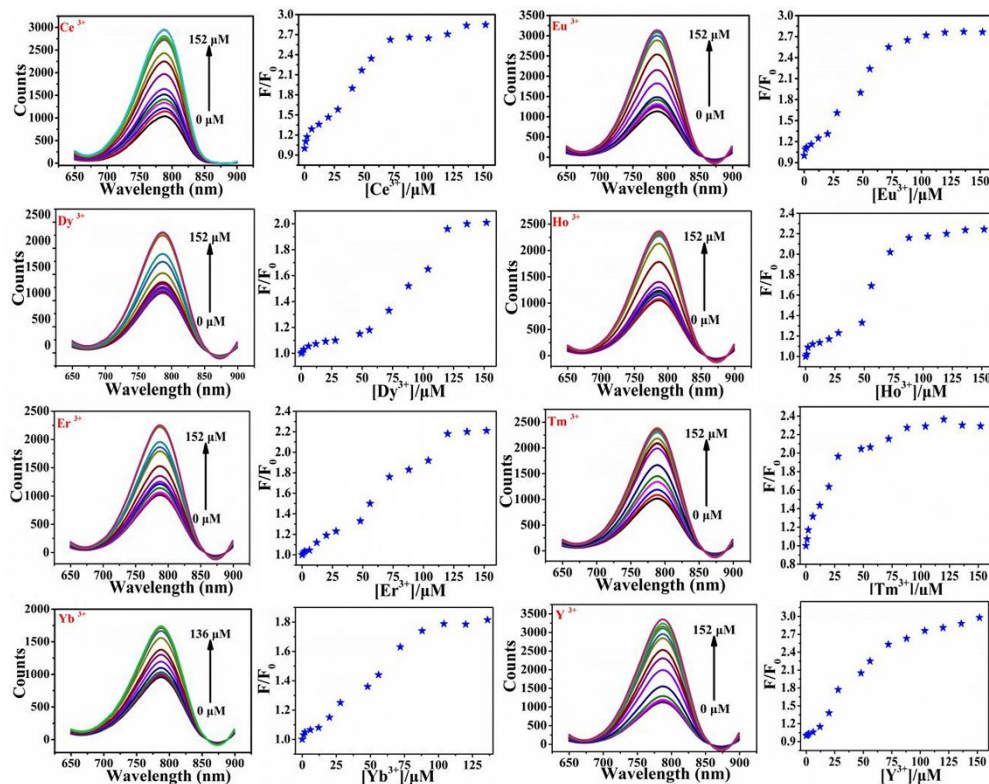


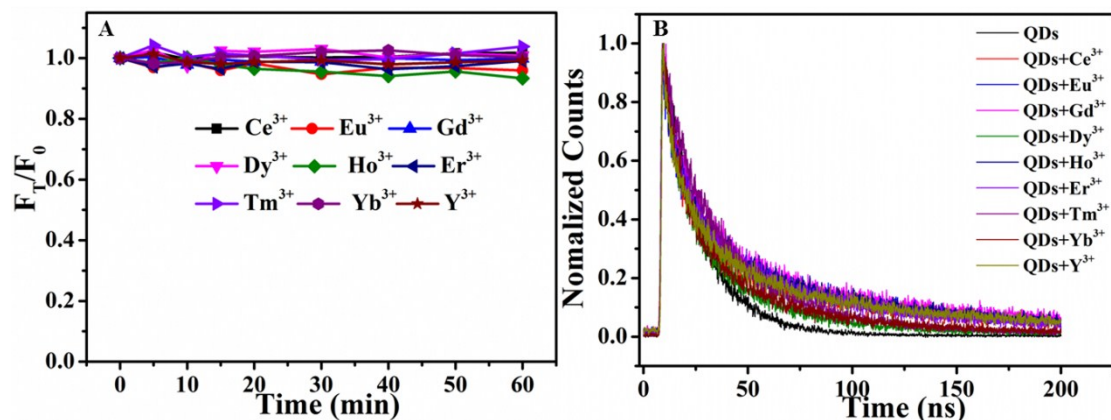
Fig. S2 XPS spectra of (A) Ag 3d and (B) S 2p for Ag<sub>2</sub>S QDs.



**Fig. S3** Absorbance (A) and fluorescence (B) spectra of the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs at different reaction time, the normalized fluorescence intensity and peak position of the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs at different reaction pH value (C) and (D) the pH stability toward the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  particles. Inset of (B) is the normalized fluorescence spectra.



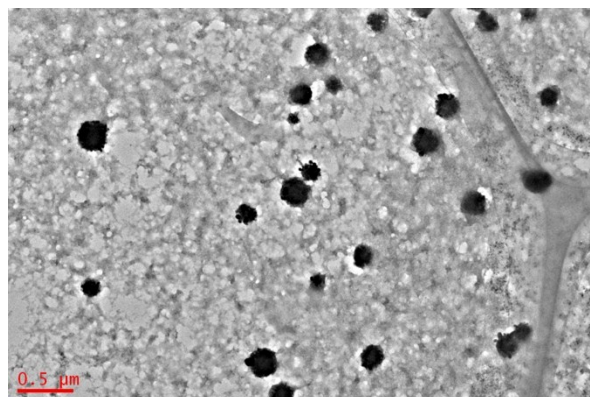
**Fig. S4** The fluorescence intensity of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs was enhanced by various trivalent rare earth ions. F and  $F_0$  are corresponding to the fluorescent intensity of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs in presence or absence of rare earth ion, respectively.



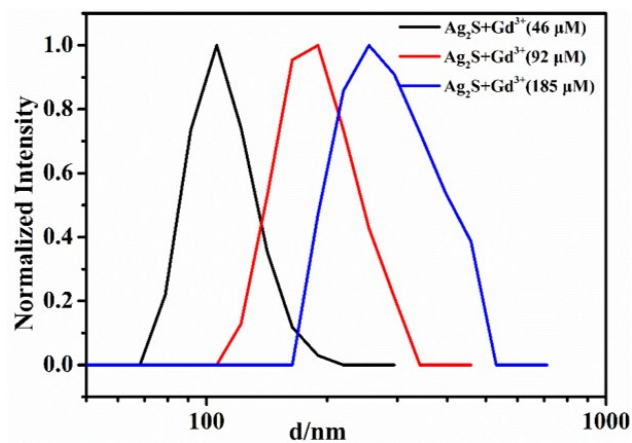
**Fig. S5** Fluorescence stability of the rare earth ions conjugated Ag<sub>2</sub>S QDs (A) and the fluorescence decay curves of QDs (B) in the absence and presence of different rare earth ions (including Ce<sup>3+</sup>, Eu<sup>3+</sup>, Gd<sup>3+</sup>, Dy<sup>3+</sup>, Ho<sup>3+</sup>, Er<sup>3+</sup>, Tm<sup>3+</sup>, Yb<sup>3+</sup> and Y<sup>3+</sup>, respectively).

**Table S1:** Zeta potential and hydrodynamic size of the Ag<sub>2</sub>S QDs colloidal in presence of different rare earth ions.

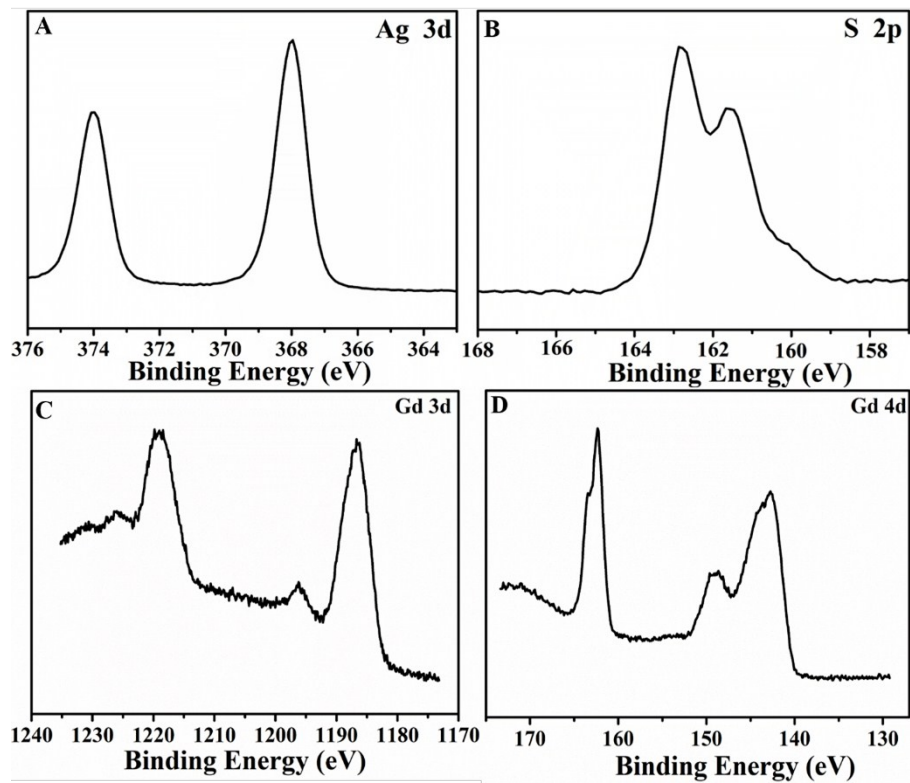
Cations	Zeta potential (mV)	Hydrodynamic size (nm)
H <sub>2</sub> O	-44.6	7.5
Gd <sup>3+</sup>	-15.5	167
Ce <sup>3+</sup>	-18.5	158
Eu <sup>3+</sup>	-23.9	142
Y <sup>3+</sup>	-26.0	129
Tm <sup>3+</sup>	-32.5	113
Ho <sup>3+</sup>	-32.8	109
Er <sup>3+</sup>	-36.5	100
Yb <sup>3+</sup>	-38.1	79
Dy <sup>3+</sup>	-39.7	60



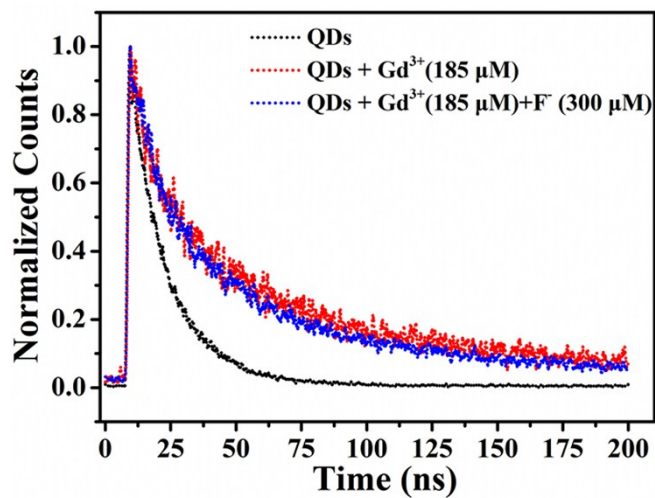
**Fig. S6** TEM images of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs in the presence of  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$  (185  $\mu\text{M}$ ).



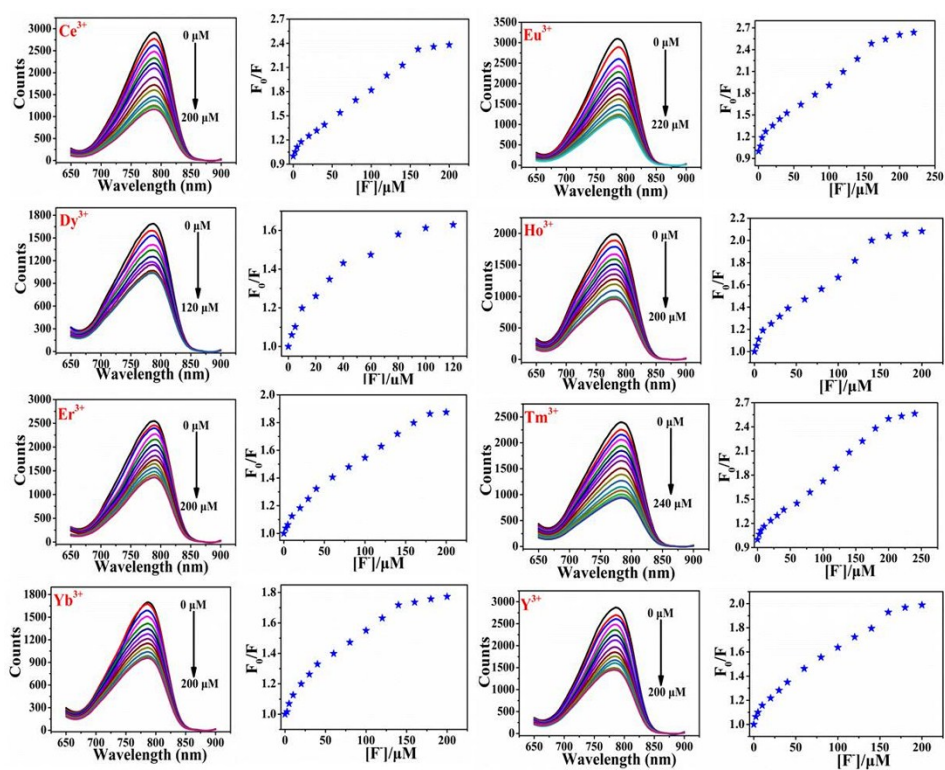
**Fig. S7** The hydrodynamic size of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs with increased concentration of  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$  measured by DLS.



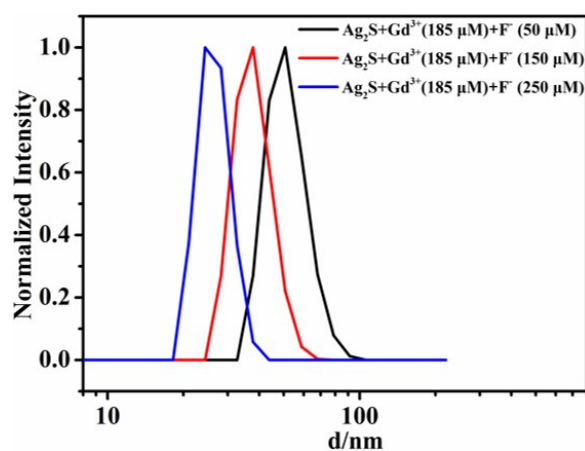
**Fig. S8** XPS spectra of  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ - $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs complex: (A) Ag 3d, (B) S 2p, (C) Gd 3d and Gd 4d.



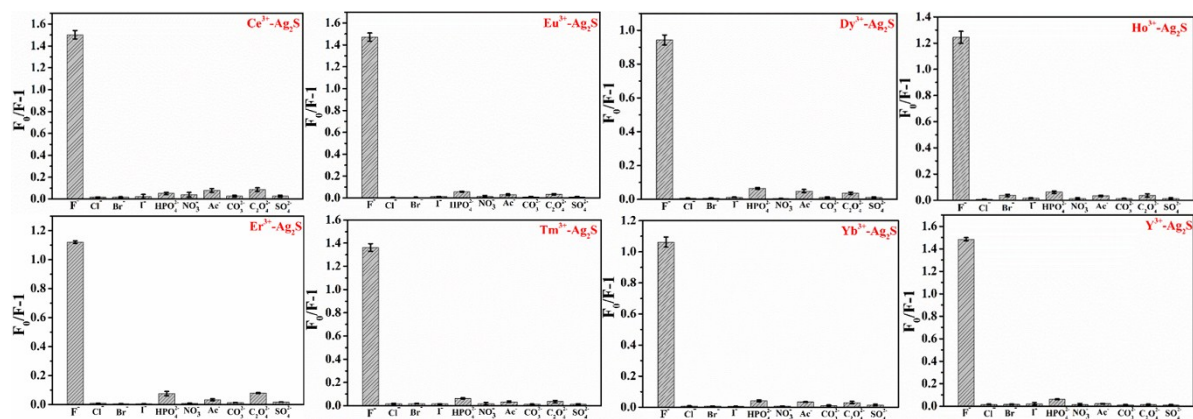
**Fig. S9** The fluorescence decay curves of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs+ $\text{Gd}^{3+}$  (185  $\mu\text{M}$ ),  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs+ $\text{Gd}^{3+}$  (185  $\mu\text{M}$ ) + $\text{F}^-$  (300  $\mu\text{M}$ ).



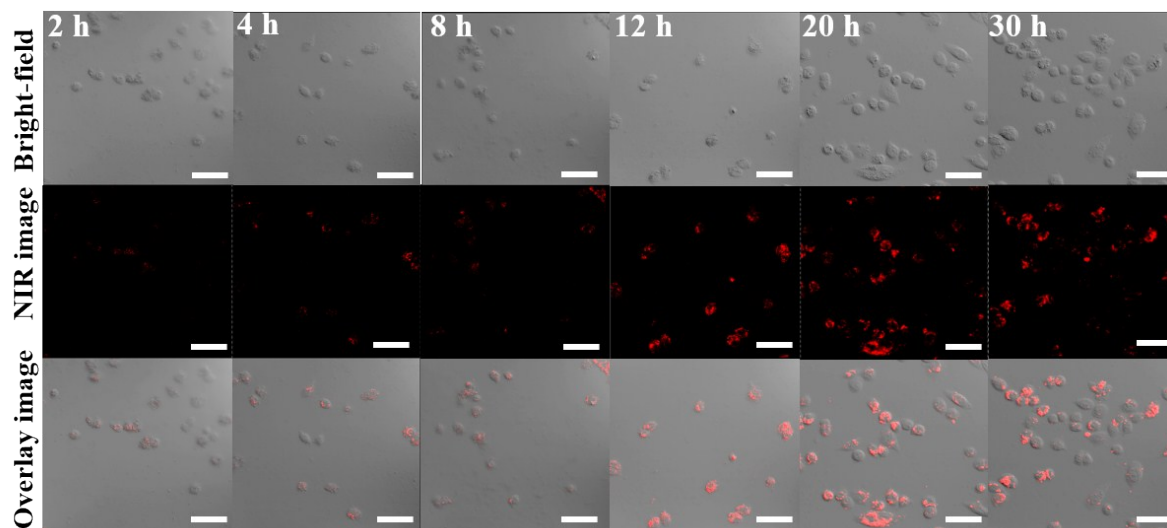
**Fig. S10** The fluorescence of rare earth ions conjugated  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs are quenched by  $\text{F}^-$  (left) and fluorescence response of rare earth ions conjugated  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs for different concentration of  $\text{F}^-$  (right), (rare earth ions =  $\text{Ce}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Ho}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Er}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Tm}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Y}^{3+}$ , respectively).



**Fig. S11** The hydrodynamic size of  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$  -  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs with increased concentration of  $\text{F}^-$  measured by DLS.

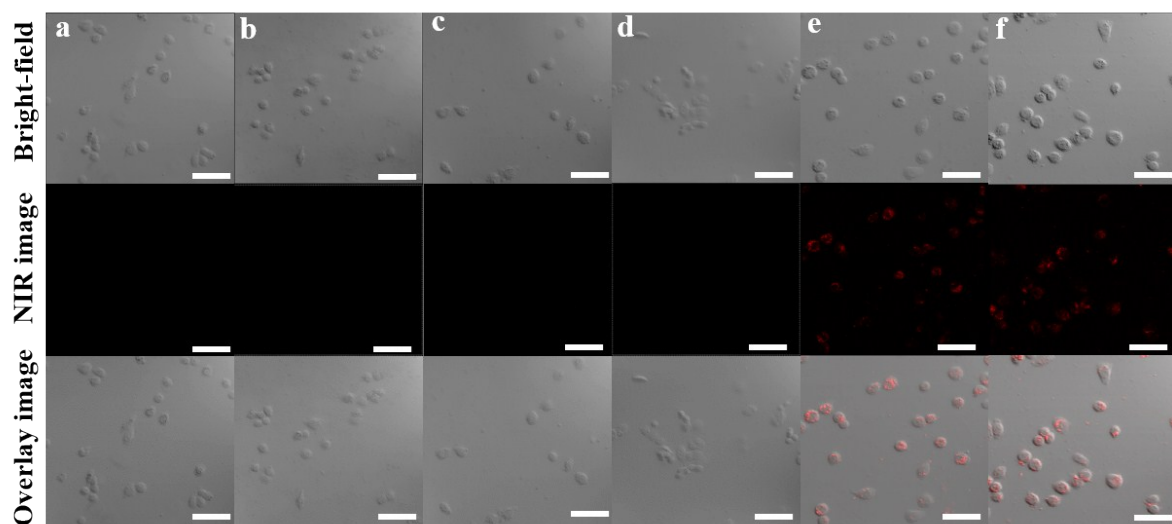


**Fig. S12** The selectivity of the rare earth ions conjugated  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs nanoprobe for  $\text{F}^-$  detection by monitoring the emission at 795 nm. The concentration of different anions are 250  $\mu\text{M}$ .  $F_0$  and  $F$  are the fluorescence intensity in the absence and presence of anions. (rare earth ions =  $\text{Ce}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Ho}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Er}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Tm}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Y}^{3+}$ , respectively).



**Fig. S13** Photostability of  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ -  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  complex in MDA-MB-468 cells. The scale bar is 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .





**Fig. S14** Confocal images for MDA-MB-468 cells under different conditions. (a) Control, (b) NaF (800  $\mu\text{M}$ ), (c) NaF (1600  $\mu\text{M}$ ), (d) NaF (2400  $\mu\text{M}$ ), (e)  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs (150  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ), (f)  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  QDs (150  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) and NaF (2400  $\mu\text{M}$ ). The scale bar is 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Table S2:** Comparison of the sensor performance for  $\text{F}^-$  detection.

Sensor	Detection Range	Detection of limit	Ref. Our work
CuInS <sub>2</sub> QDs	0.1-700 $\mu\text{M}$	0.029 $\mu\text{M}$	[32]
$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@\text{Carbon}$ QD	1-20 $\mu\text{M}$	0.06 $\mu\text{M}$	[29]
GO-AgNPs	0.05-0.55 nM	9.07 pM	[30]
CdTe QDs	0-10 mM	5.0 $\mu\text{M}$	[28]
CdS/ZnS nanoparticles	300-5600 $\mu\text{M}$	74.0 $\mu\text{M}$	[27]
Ag doped CdS/ZnS nanoparticles	10-1200 $\mu\text{M}$	5.25 $\mu\text{M}$	[16]
SiNWs	0.7-1.2 $\mu\text{M}$	1 $\mu\text{M}$	[34]
rare earth ion conjugated $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$ QDs	5-260 $\mu\text{M}$	1.5 $\mu\text{M}$	Our work

**Table S3:** The detection of  $\text{F}^-$  in living cells by fluoride-ion-selective electrode (FISE) and proposed method.

Cultured $\text{F}^-$ [ $\mu\text{M}$ ]	Cells Lysates	
	$\text{F}^-$ [ $\mu\text{M}$ ] /FISE	$\text{F}^-$ [ $\mu\text{M}$ ] /proposed method
800	$92.420 \pm 0.054$	$91.579 \pm 0.011$
1600	$153.716 \pm 0.024$	$149.230 \pm 0.050$
2400	$230.865 \pm 0.034$	$229.620 \pm 0.011$