## **Supplementary Information**

# Improving brightness and photostability of NIR fluorescent silica nanoparticles through rational fine-tuning of the covalent encapsulation methods

Long Jiao, Fengling Song,\* Biyou Zhang, Hongfu Ning, Jingnan Cui\* and Xiaojun Peng

State Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals Dalian University of Technology No. 2 Linggong Road, High-tech Distric, Dalian, 116024, China songfl@dlut.edu.cn;jncui@dlut.edu.cn

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#### **Experimental section**

Synthesis of Free dye-2, Free dye-3 and Free dye-4: Respectively, heptamethine 5-sulfo-3H-indocyanine dye-2 (0.15 mmol), 3 (0.15 mmol) or 4 (0.15 mmol) and 6-aminocaproic acid (0.6 mmol), n-Propylaminwe or 6-aminocaproic acid (0.6 mmol), were mixed in anhydrous DMF (15 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere, and kept stirring at 60  $\degree$ , 45  $\degree$ , 45  $\degree$  for 4 h, 4 h, 12 h, respectively. The reaction product was precipitated with anhydrous ether. Then, the crude products were obtained by filtration, and purified by HPLC using methanol, deionized water as the mobile phase.

Synthesis of cyanine-APTES derivative (1-Si, 2-Si, 3-Si or 4-Si): Respectively, Free dye-2(10  $\mu$ mol), Free dye-3(10  $\mu$ mol) or Free dye-4(10  $\mu$ mol) and EDC HCl(0.1 mmol), DMAP(0.04 mmol) were stirred in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 1 h. Then APTES(40  $\mu$ L) was mixed to continue reacting for 12 h.

The big difference was the synthesis of **1-Si**. **1-Si** were obtained from **dye-1**(0.15 mmol) by a direct nucleophilic substitution reaction with APTES(40  $\mu$ L) in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) at 60 °C for 4 h. The reaction product was precipitated with anhydrous ether and filtered.

Synthesis of FSNPs: The synthesis of FSNPs was carried out by microemulsion method. The microemulsion system was prepared by mixing 3.5 g Triton X-100, 4.4 mL n-octanol and 20 mL cyclohexan and 1 mL deionized water to stir for 30 min. Then, the unpurified product (1-Si, 2-Si, 3-Si or 4-Si) in the previous step was added. After stirring at 350 rpm for 30 min at room temperature, TEOS (4.5 mmol, 1 mL) and NH<sub>4</sub>OH (28–30%, 5.3 mmol, 0.7 mL) were added to the microemulsion system for 24 h at room temperature. Then, the microemulsion system was interrupted by the addition of acetone (25 mL). FSNPs were collected by centrifugation and washed with absolute acetone twice, and with ethanol three times to remove any unreacted chemicals and free dye molecules. At last, FSNPs were vacuum dried, and re-dispersed in deionized water at 4  $\degree$  for cryopreservation.

Scheme S1. Synthetic routes of the FSNPs.





## Hydrodynamic diameter distribution of FSNPs

Dynamic light scattering (DLS) Nanozs90 was used to measure the size distribution. The samples for DLS were tested at 25 °C.



**Figure S1.** Size distribution of **FSNPs** using dynamic light scattering in neutral PBS buffer.  $C_{\text{FSNPs}}=5 \ \mu \text{g mL}^{-1}$ .



## Absorption and fluorescence spectra of free dye and FSNPs



**Figure S2.** Normalised absorption(left) and fluorescent(right) spectra of (a)**Free dye-1** and **FSNP-1**, (b)**Free dye-2** and **FSNP-2**,(c) **Free dye-3** and **FSNP-3**, (d)**Free dye-4** and **FSNP-4** in PBS.  $C_{\text{Free dye}}=5 \,\mu\text{mol}$ ,  $C_{\text{FSNPs}}=0.5 \,\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ .  $\lambda_{\text{em1}}=608 \,\text{nm}$  and 780 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em2}}=608 \,\text{nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em3}}=606 \,\text{nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em4}}=605 \,\text{nm}$ .

### Leakage experiments of FSNPs



**Figure S3.** Normalized fluorescent intensity of **FSNPs-1~4**.  $C_{\text{FSNPs}}=0.5 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$ .  $\lambda_{\text{em}}=608 \text{ nm}$ .

## pH stability experiment



**Figure S4.** The pH-dependent curve of Free dyes and FSNPs' normalised fluorescent intensity.  $C_{\text{Free dye}}=5 \,\mu\text{mol}, C_{\text{FSNPs}}=0.5 \,\text{mg mL}^{-1}.$ 

Fluorescence intensity curve of diffirent Free dye-2 concentrations in FSNP-2



**Figure S5.** The fluorescence intensity curve of diffirent Free dye-2 concentrations in FSNP-2. All samples were dispersed in ethanol to a final concentration with almost the same absorbance (0.01). The starting reactant concentrations of Free dye-2 are 5 µmol, 10 µmol and 15 µmol, respectively.

## **Results of elemental analysis**

Only Free dye molecules containing sulfur element in the microemulsion system, however, carbon, nitrogen and other elements in the Free dyes and microemulsion systems are all contained, so the elemental analysis test is to sulfur model prevail.

Sample	Weight (mg)	Content of sulphur ( <i>wt</i> .%)	Content of <b>Free dyes</b> in <b>FSNPs</b> $(\mu mol mg^{-1})$
FSNP-1	1.8850	S: 1.255	0.1957
FSNP-2	1.6470	S: 1.684	0.2626
FSNP-3	1.6020	S: 1.236	0.1927
FSNP-4	1.8910	S: 1.222	0.1905

Table S1. The results of Elemental Analysis.

#### Photostability test in vitro

Free dyes and FSNPs were dissolved in 6 mL ethanol, accompanied by magnetic stirring to avoid precipitate of FSNPs. Sample tubes were exposed to light under a W-Halogen lamp (500 W), the distance between lamp and sample tubes is 30 cm. A cold trap equipped with aqueous solution of sodium nitrite at 50 g  $L^{-1}$  was placed in the middle of lamp and sample tubes. Fluorescence spectra of samples were taken after every 10 min.



**Figure S6.** (a) The schematic diagram of the photostability testing device, (b) The results of photostability evaluation.  $C_{FSNPs}=0.5 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$ .  $\lambda_{em}=608 \text{ nm}$ . Free dyes and FSNPs were dissolved in ethanol, to ensure each group of Free dyes and FSNPs has almost the same fluorescence intensity by adjusting concentration.

## **Determination of IC<sub>50</sub>**



**Figure S7.** The inhibition rate curve of raw264.7 macrophages cells incubated with different concentrations of FSNPs from 0 to  $1100 \ \mu g \ mL^{-1}$ .

## Mass and NMR spectra of compounds





<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of **Free dye-2** in  $(CD_3)_2SO$ .





 $^{1}$ H-NMR spectrum of **Free dye-3** in (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO.



## MS of Free dye-4.



 $^{1}$ H-NMR spectrum of **Free dye-4** in (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO.

