Preparation of Ru(II)@Oligonucleotides Nanosized Polymers as Potential Tumor-Imaging Luminescence Probes

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Figure S1. The ESI-MS spectra of 1 (A) and 2 (B)

2. The ¹H NMR spectra of **1** and **2**



В

Figure S2. The ${}^{1}H$ NMR spectra of 1 (A) and 2 (B)

3. The ${}^{13}C$ NMR spectra of 1 and 2







В

Figure S3. The 13 C NMR spectra of 1 (A) and 2 (B)



Figure S4. The average sizes of nanosized polymers of oligonucleotides induced by 1 and 2. Error bars represent the mean standard deviation.



Figure S5. The average sizes of nanosized polymers of CT-DNA induced by **1** and **2**. Error bars represent the mean standard deviation.

6. The AFM images of oligonucleotides and CT-DNA



Figure S6. (A) The AFM image of free oligonucleotides (100 μ M) in pH = 7.2 Tris-HCl KCl buffers. (B) The AFM image of free CT-DNA (100 μ M) in pH = 7.2 Tris-HCl NaCl buffers .

7. TEM observation



Figure S7. (A) TEM image of free oligonucleotides, **1**@oligonucleotides and **2**@oligonucleotides (in Tris-HCl KCl buffer, pH 7.2). ([Ru] = 100 μ M, [oligonucleotides] = 100 μ M); (B) TEM image of free CT-DNA, **1**@CT-DNA and **2**@CT-DNA (in Tris-HCl NaCl buffer, pH 7.2). ([Ru] = 100 μ M, [CT-DNA] = 100 μ M)

8. Particle size



Figure S8. The particle size change of oligonucleotides and CT-DNA after being treating by **1** and **2** varied with time. ([Ru] = 10 μ M, [CT-DNA] = 10 μ M, [oligonucleotides] = 10 μ M)



Figure S9. Effect of increasing amounts of 1 (**•**), 2 (**•**), $Ru(bpy)_3Cl_2$ (**•**) on the relative viscosity of CT-DNA at 30.0 (± 0.1) °C, the total concentration of DNA is 0.5 mM.

10. Zebrafish imaging



Figure S10. Tumor area highlighted by 1@oligonucleotides and 2@oligonucleotides in zebrafish xenografts model. ([Ru] = 2.5μ M, [oligonucleotides] = 2.5μ M)