

Support information

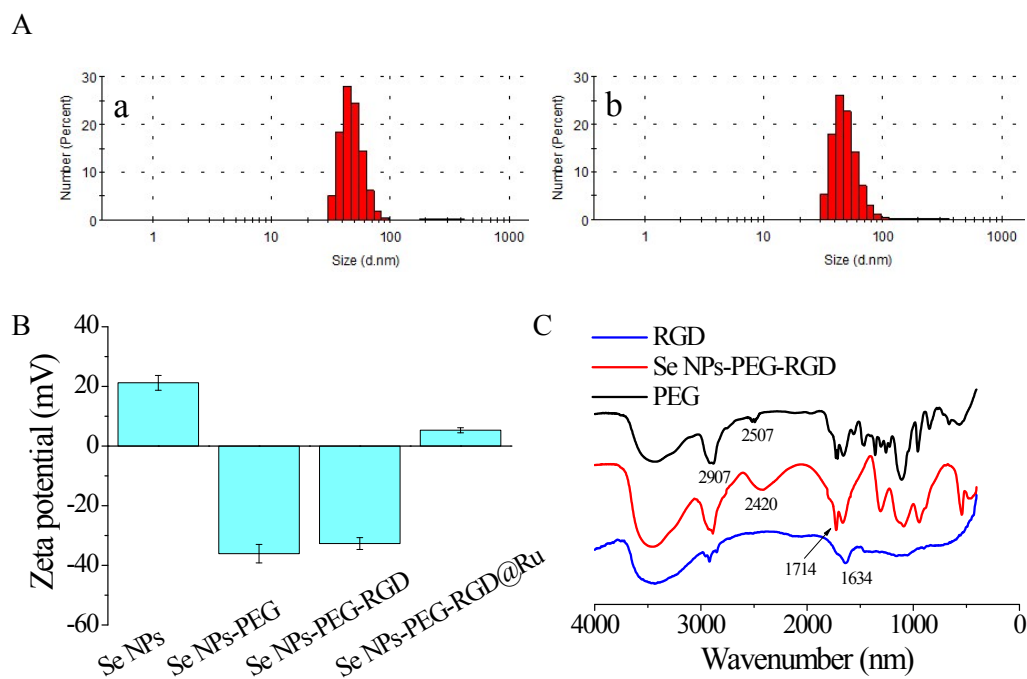


Fig. S1. (A) Size distribution of SeNPs and SeNPs-PEG-RGD@Ru based on dynamic light scattering. (B) Zeta-potential of SeNPs, SeNPs-PEG, SeNPs-PEG-RGD and SeNPs-PEG-RGD@Ru in 10 mM pH 7.4 HEPES buffer. (C) FT-IR spectra of RGD, PEG and SeNPs-PEG-RGD.

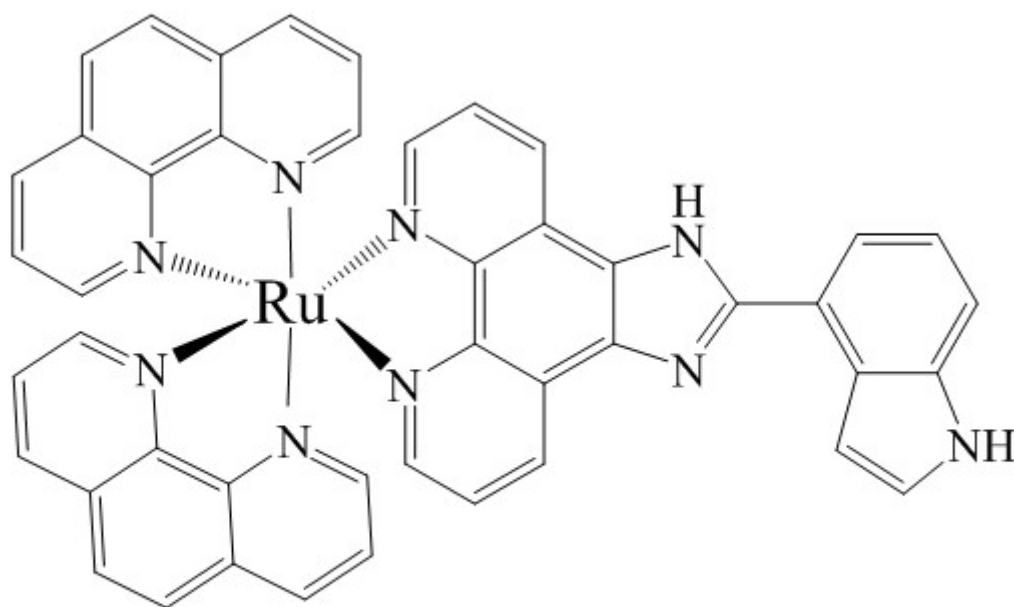


Fig. S2. The nitric oxide induction properties of three ruthenium complexes were examined. The three ruthenium complexes are $[\text{Ru}(\text{iP})_3](\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Na}[\text{trans-Ru}(\text{DMSO})_2\text{Cl}_4]$ and $[\text{Ru}(\text{Phen})_2(4\text{idip})](\text{ClO}_4)_2$. The structure of ruthenium complexes with the best performance of nitric oxide induction is shown in the Fig. above.

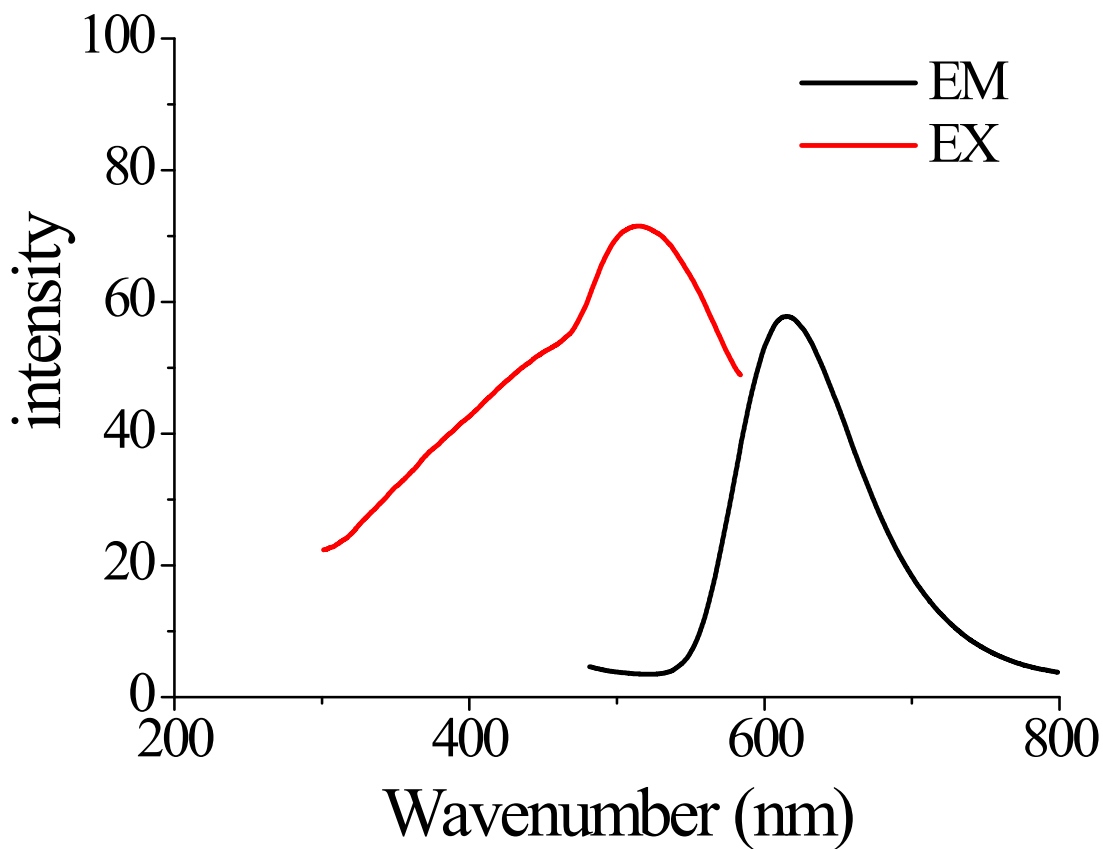


Fig. S3. The Excitation and emission fluorescence spectra of $[\text{Ru}(\text{Phen})_2(4\text{idip})](\text{ClO}_4)_2$

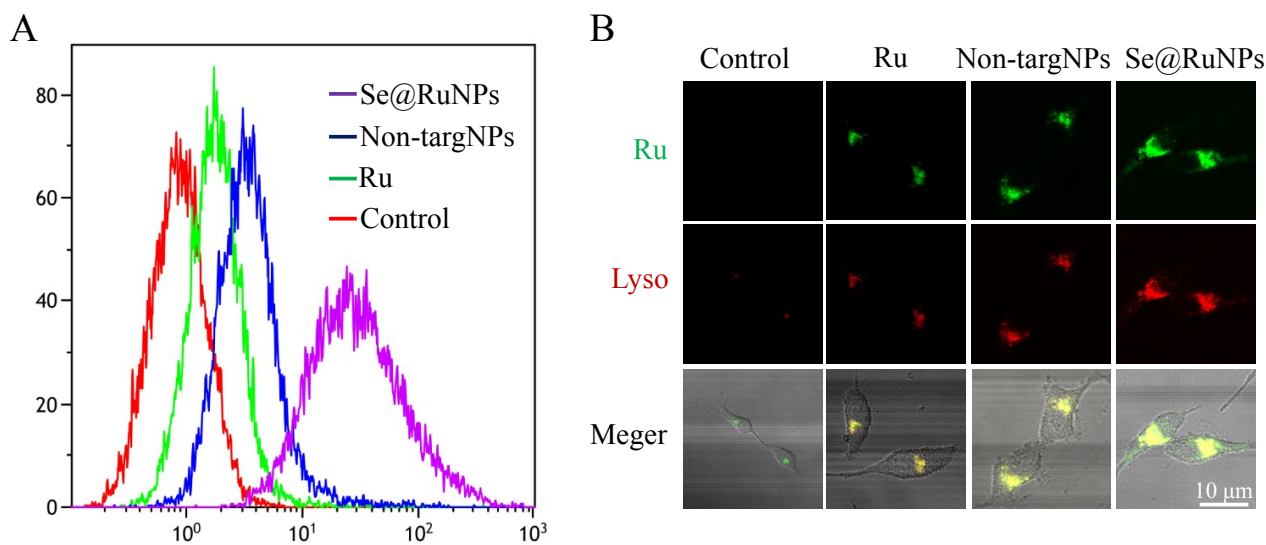


Fig. S4. (A) flow cytometry assays the fluorescent intensity among cells, which incubated with Ru, Non-targNPs, Se@RuNPs for 12 h. (B) Confocal fluorescence microscopy of HUVEC, which incubated with Ru, Non-targNPs, Se@RuNPs for 12 h. Ru, Non-targNPs, Se@RuNPs is labeled by Ru in green; endosome lysosomes are labeled by Lysotracker in red.

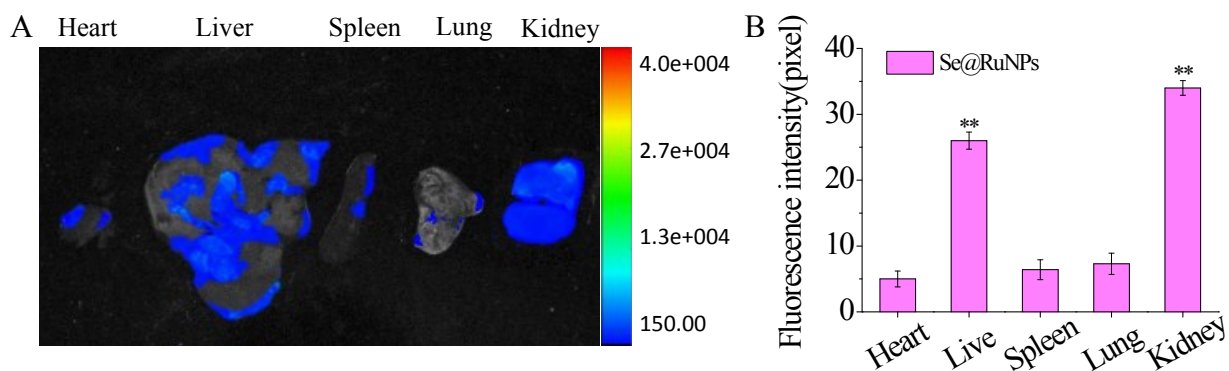


Figure S5. Ex vivo fluorescence images of major organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney) dissected from at 48 h post-injection of Se@RuNPs. (B) Quantitative analysis of the fluorescence intensity based on Figure A. ****P < 0.01**, The error bars represent the standard error of mean (n = 5).