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Supporting Information

Developing a pH-sensitive Al(OH)₃ layer mediated UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au nanohybrids for photothermal therapy

and fluorescence imaging in vivo

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Fig. S1 TEM images of UCNPs dispersed in cyclohexane.



Fig. S2. Geometric mean diameters of UCNPs (a), UCNP@Al(OH)₃ nanoparticles (b) and UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au nanohybrids (c). The size analysis of the nanoparticles is through TEM images, and the number of particles counted for size analysis as N=200.



Fig. S3. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) data of UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au nanohybrids after being dispersed in aqueous solution for different times. The slight increase of the diameter compared with the results of TEM can be attributed to the interaction of solvent molecules with the surface of particles.



Fig. S4. FTIR spectra of UCNPs, UCNP@Al(OH)₃ nanoparticles, UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au nanohybrids and UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au-cRGD nanohybrids.



Fig. S5. UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra of UCNPs and UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au nanohybrids.



Fig. S6. Fluorescence decay trace from UCNP nanoparticles, UCNP@Al(OH)₃ nanoparticles and UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au nanohybrids.



Fig. S7. The release amounts of Al³⁺ from UCNP@Al(OH)₃ nanoparticles in PBS with different pH analyzed by ICP.



Fig. S8. TEM images of Au NPs separated from UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au nanohybrids dispersed in PBS (pH=5.0).



Fig. S9. Geometric mean diameters of UCNP@Al(OH) $_3$ /Au nanohybrids after decomposed in acidic environments. The size analysis of the nanoparticles is through TEM images, and the number of particles counted for size analysis as N=200.



Fig. S10. UCL emission spectra of UCNP nanoparticles dispersed in PBS at various pH (5.0, 6.5 and 7.4) (a) and the corresponding amplifying parts around 540 nm (b).



Fig. S11. UCL emission spectra of UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au nanohybrids after being dispersed in acidic solution (pH=5.0) for different times.



Fig. S12. The blood circulation curve of intravenously injected UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au-cRGD nanohybrids (n = 3). The distribution half-life ($t_{\alpha/2}$) and elimination half-life ($t_{\beta/2}$) of UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au-cRGD nanohybrids were 0.55 h and 3.64 h, respectively.



Fig. S13. The biodistribution of Y and Al (% injected dose (ID) of element per gram of tissues) in livers (a) and tumors (b) in 0.5, 1.5, and 3 h of intravenous administrations of UCNP@Al(OH)₃/Au-cRGD nanohybrids (n = 3). The curves in (b) demonstrated the decrement of Y and Al in tumors with time passed by.