

## Supporting Information

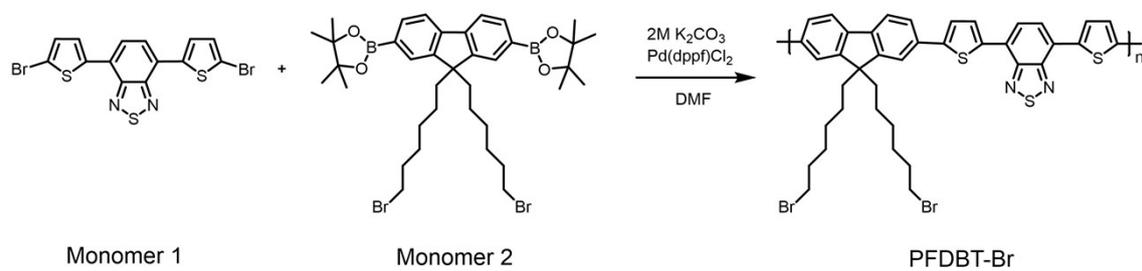
### **Facile core-shell nanoparticles with controllable antibacterial activity assembled by chemical and biological molecules**

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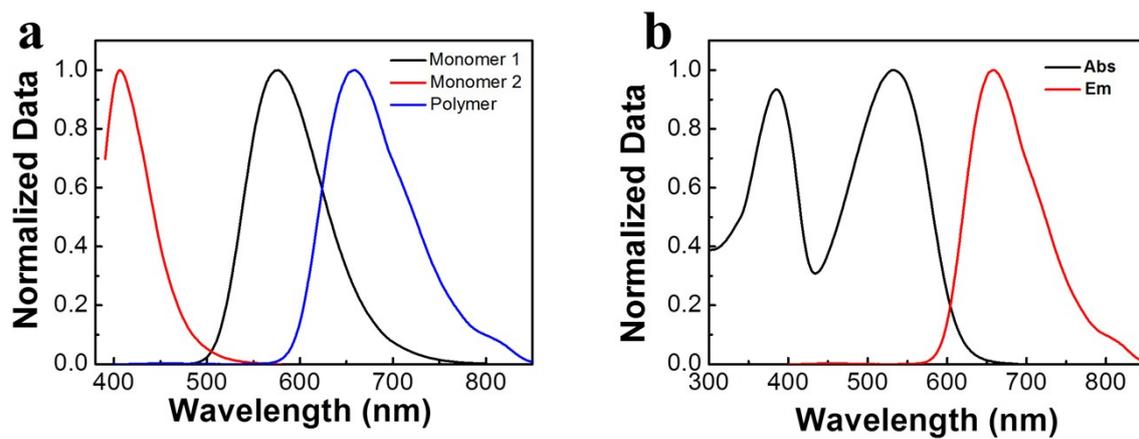
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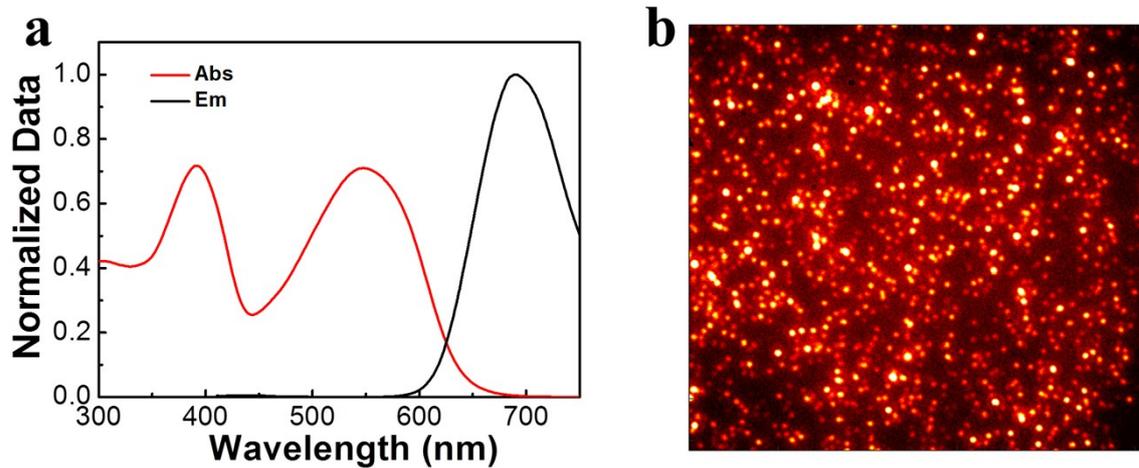
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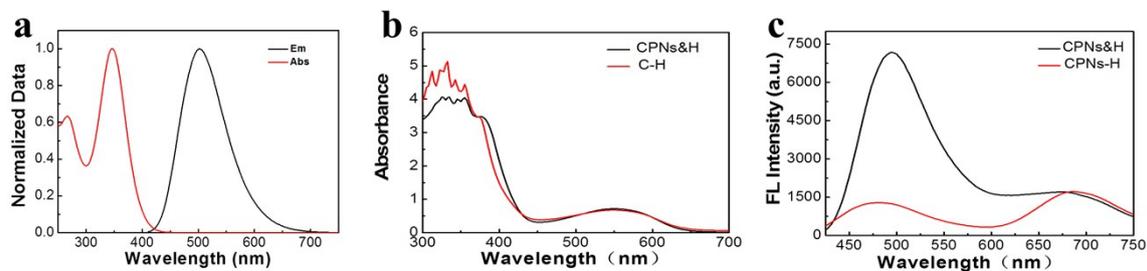
**Fig. S1.** Synthesis procedure of conjugated polymer PFDBT-Br.



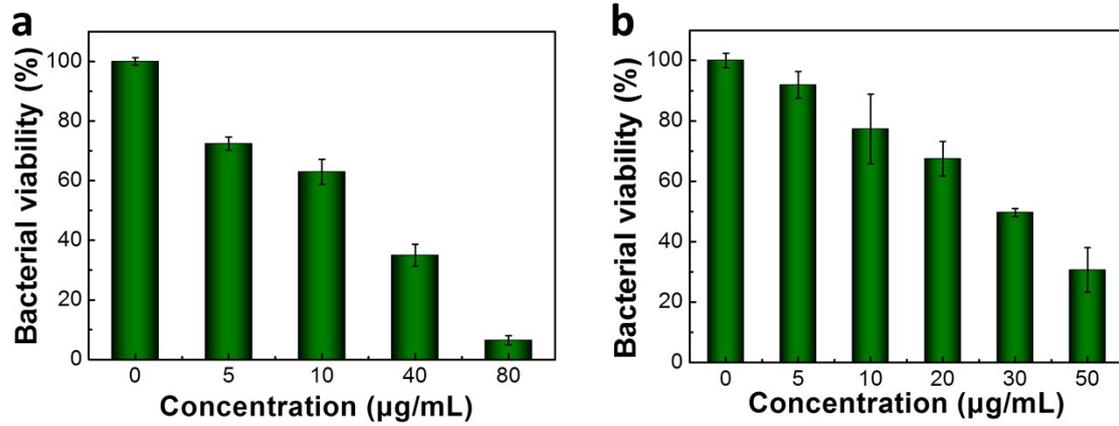
**Fig. S2.** a) Comparison of normalized emission spectra of monomers and polymer FPDBT-Br. The excitation wavelength is 380 nm, 452 nm, and 535nm, respectively. b) Normalized absorption and emission spectra of polymer FPDBT-Br. The excitation wavelength is 535 nm.



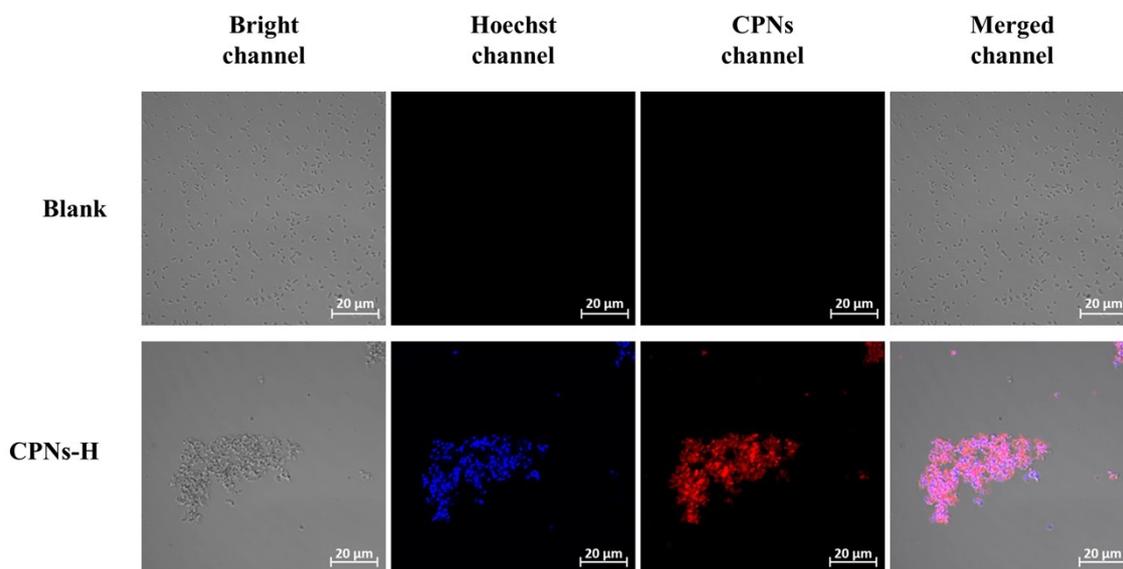
**Fig. S3.** a) Normalized absorption and emission spectra of CPNs (40 µg/mL). The excitation wavelength is 550 nm. b) Single-particle brightness of CPNs.



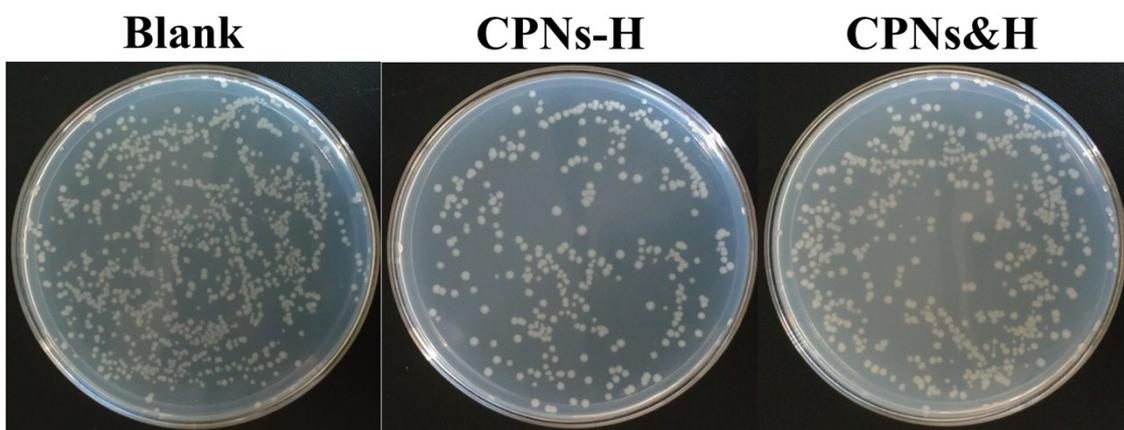
**Fig. S4.** a) Normalized absorption and emission spectra of Hoechst 33258 (122.8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ). The excitation wavelength is 346 nm. b) Absorption and c) emission spectra of CPNs & H and CPNs-H. [CPNs] = 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , [CPNs-H] = 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , [Hoechst] = 122.8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ . The excitation wavelength is 390 nm.



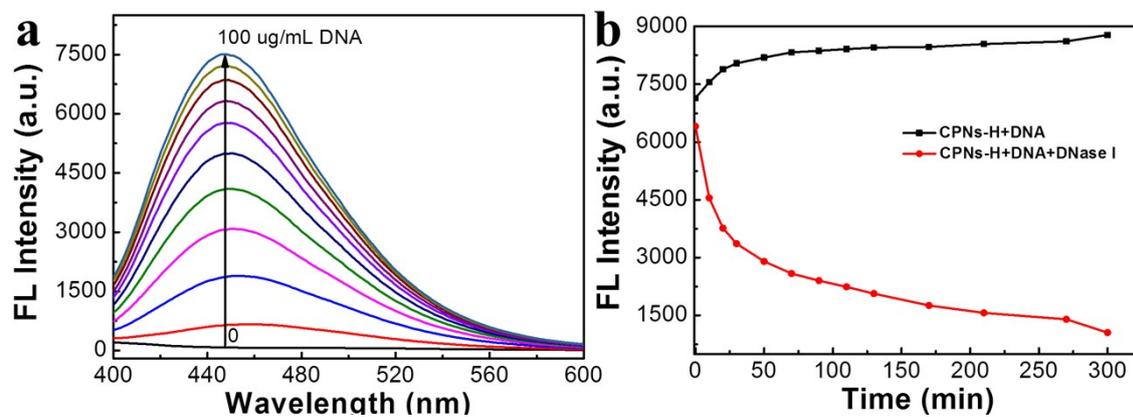
**Fig. S5.** a) Antibacterial activity of Hoechst33258 toward Amp<sup>r</sup> *E. coli*. b) Antibacterial activity of CPNs&Hoechst toward Amp<sup>r</sup> *E. coli*.



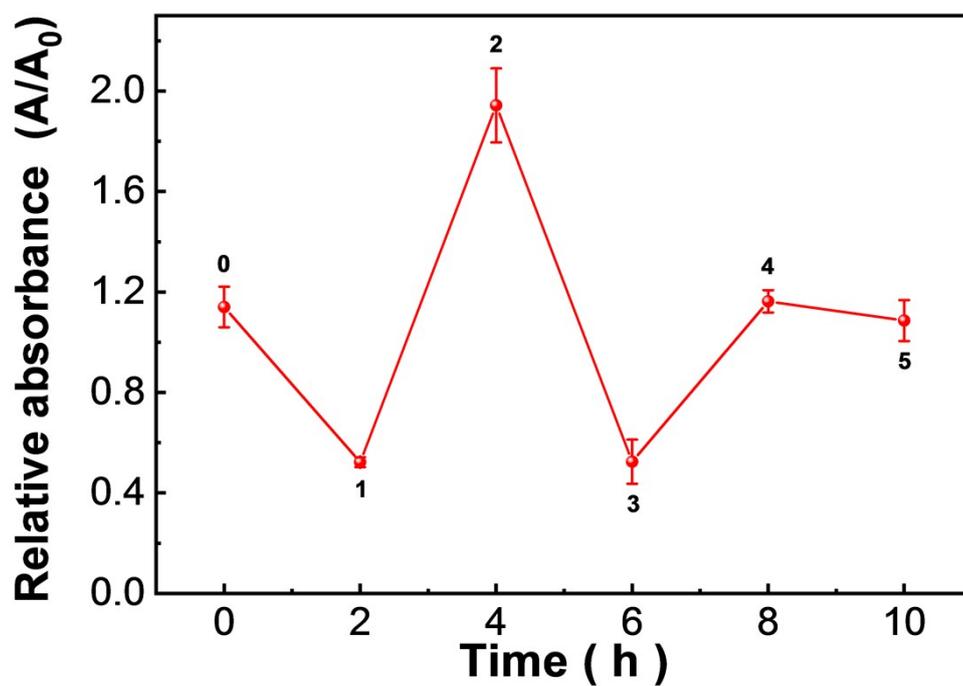
**Fig. S6.** CLSM images of Amp<sup>r</sup> *E.coli* without and with treatment of CPNs-H (50 μg/mL) in different channels.



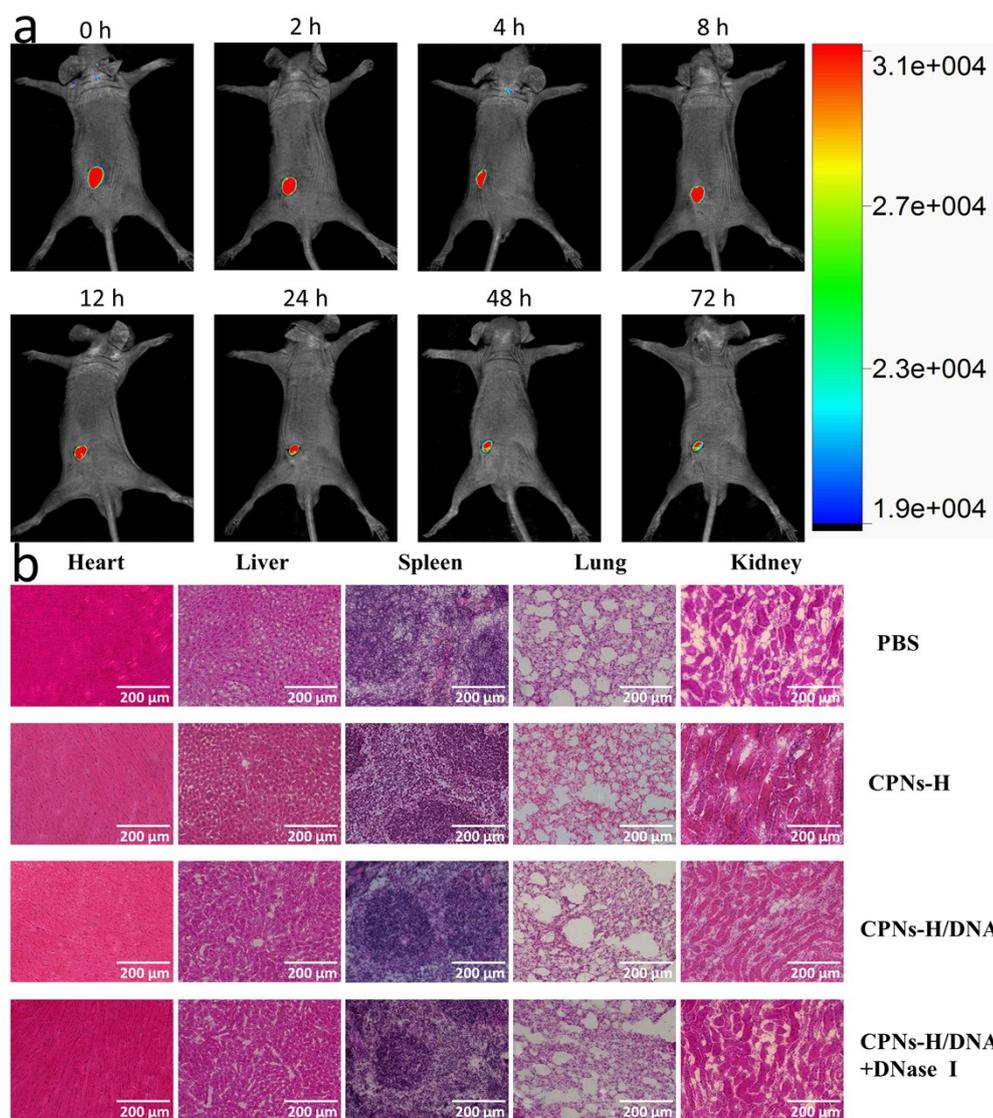
**Fig. S7.** Photographs of Amp<sup>r</sup> *E.coli* on solid LB agar plate without and with treatment of CPNs-H and CPNs&H. [CPNs] = 30 µg/mL, [H33258] = 0.59 mg/mL.



**Fig. S8.** a) Emission spectra of CPNs-H (1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) treated with different concentrations of dsDNA (10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 30  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 40  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 60  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 70  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 80  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 90  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ). b) Emission intensity changes of CPNs-H with different treatments. [CPNs-H] = 1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , [DNA] = 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , [Dnase I] = 900  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .



*Fig. S9.* Controlled antibacterial experiments were studied by addition of DNA and DNase I in different time scales. A is the OD<sub>600</sub> of the experimental group, and A<sub>0</sub> is the OD<sub>600</sub> of the control group. [CPNs-H] = 50 µg/mL, [DNA] = 600 µg/mL, [DNase I] = 5.59 mg/mL.



**Fig. S10.** (a) Fluorescence imaging of the *E. coli* infected mice within 3 days postinjection of CPNs-H (50 μg/mL). (b) Histological images of different organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) of mice treated with CPNs-H, CPNs-H/DNA, and CPNs-H/DNA+DNase I.