





- 9 Fig. S1 Optical micrographs of PB-modified nanoprobes inserted into HepG2 cells (A) and pulled
 out (B). C. Fluorescence imaging of cells before and after probe insertion is shown in the middle
 and right figures respectively, with a scale of 5 μm.



Fig. S2 Chronoamperograms of nanoelectrodes in 10 μ M H₂O₂ (a-f stand for six different electrodes).





Fig. S4 Calibration curve of unmodified nanoprobe for $\mathrm{H_2O_2}$ solution.



Fig. S5 Peak current of HepG2 single-cell sensor detects T-2 toxin (n=10). Significance tested with

- a one-way ANOVA and Tukey post-test. p<0.05=*, p<0.005=**, p<0.001=***, p<0.0001=****,
 - the same below.



2 Fig. S6 Real-time chronoamperogram of T-2 toxin at spiked concentrations of a.1 ppb, b.10 ppb,

- 3 c.100 ppb, d.1 ppm, e.0 ppb (nanoprobe penetrated into cells at 35 s).



Fig. S7 Real-time chronoamperograms of PB-modified gold nanoprobes in distant cells (air,blank).



Fig. S8 A. Real-time chronoamperogram of a. 10 ppb, b. 100 ppb, c.1 ppm, d. 0 ppb (control
 group) T-2 toxin stimulated cell (nanoprobe penetrated into cell at 35s), the inset is an optical
 micrograph of nanoprobe penetrated into HT-29 cell. B. Peak current of T-2 toxin detection by
 HT-29 single-cell sensor (n=4)



Fig. S9 The effect of T-2 toxin on the growth inhibition rate of HepG2 cells and HT-29 cells was
 detected by CCK-8 assay.