

Supporting Information

One-Pot Quaternization of Dual-Responsive Poly(vinyl alcohol) with AIEgens for pH-Switchable Imaging and Killing of Bacteria

Jin Wang,^{#,†,‡,§} Meng Gao,^{#,†,‡,§,/,Δ} Zhong-Kai Cui,^{#,⊥} Yong-Guang Jia,^{*,†,‡,§,/,Δ} Sa Liu,^{†,‡,§,/,Δ}

Kai-Feng Chen,^{†,‡,§} Xiaohui Chen,^{†,‡,§} Yiqing Zhang,[⊥] Zhou Fang,^{†,‡,§} Yunhua Chen,^{†,‡,§,/,Δ}

Kaojin Wang,[†] Huatang Zhang,[◇] Lin Wang,^{*,†,‡,§,/,Δ} Li Ren^{*,†,‡,§,/,Δ}

[†]School of Materials Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510641, China

[‡]National Engineering Research Center for Tissue Restoration and Reconstruction, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China

[§]Key Laboratory of Biomedical Engineering of Guangdong Province, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China

[/]Key Laboratory of Biomedical Materials and Engineering of the Ministry of Education, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China

^ΔInnovation Center for Tissue Restoration and Reconstruction, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China

[⊥]Department of Cell Biology, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, 510515, China

[◇]School of Chemical Engineering and Light Industry, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510006, China

[#]J. Wang, M. Gao and Z.-K. Cui contribute equally

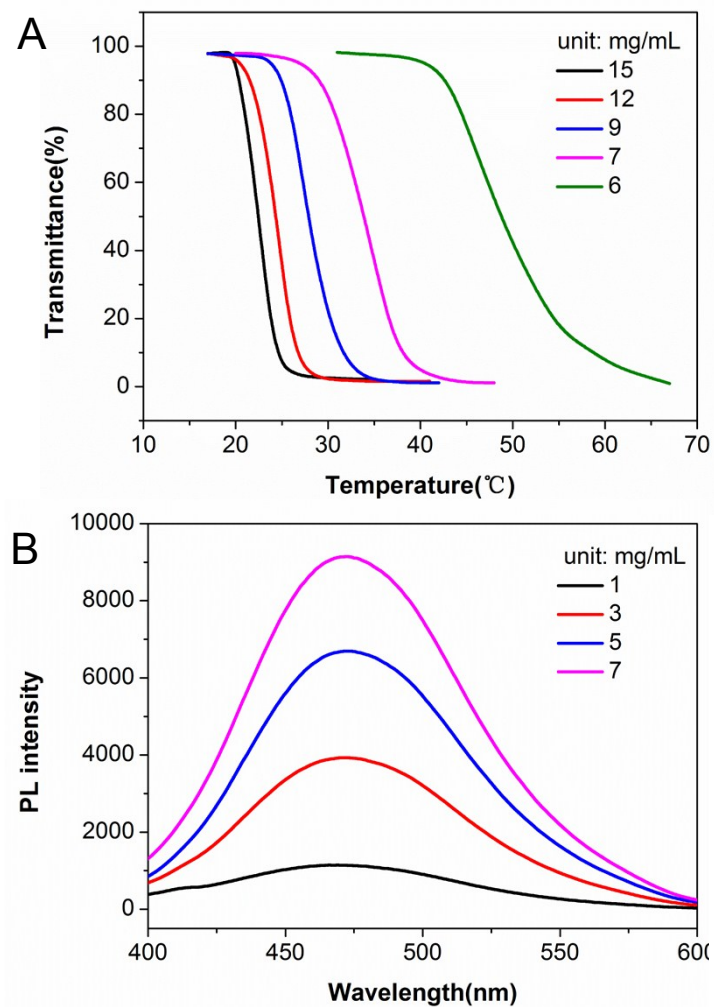


Figure S1. Transmittance variation of aqueous solutions at various concentration (A) of PVA-TPE as a function of temperature observed at 600 nm and pH 7.4. PL intensity (B) of PVA-TPE in different concentrations at pH 7.4.

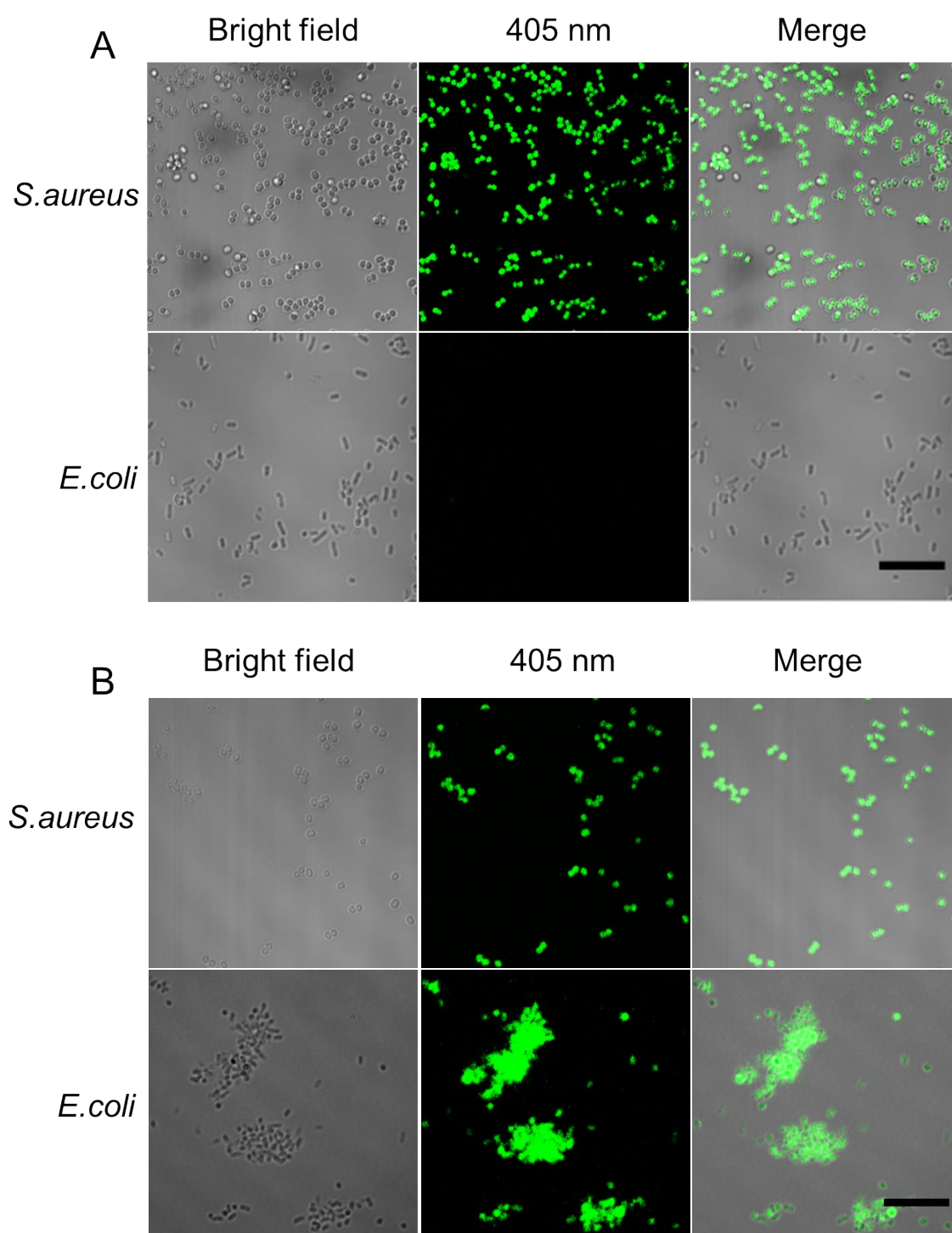


Figure S2. The CLSM images of *S. aureus* and *E. coli* bacteria after incubation with PVA-TPE at pH 7.4 (A) and pH 5.5 (B) for 2 h. For PVA-TPE, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 405 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 450\text{-}550 \text{ nm}$. (Colour version of this figure can be viewed online).

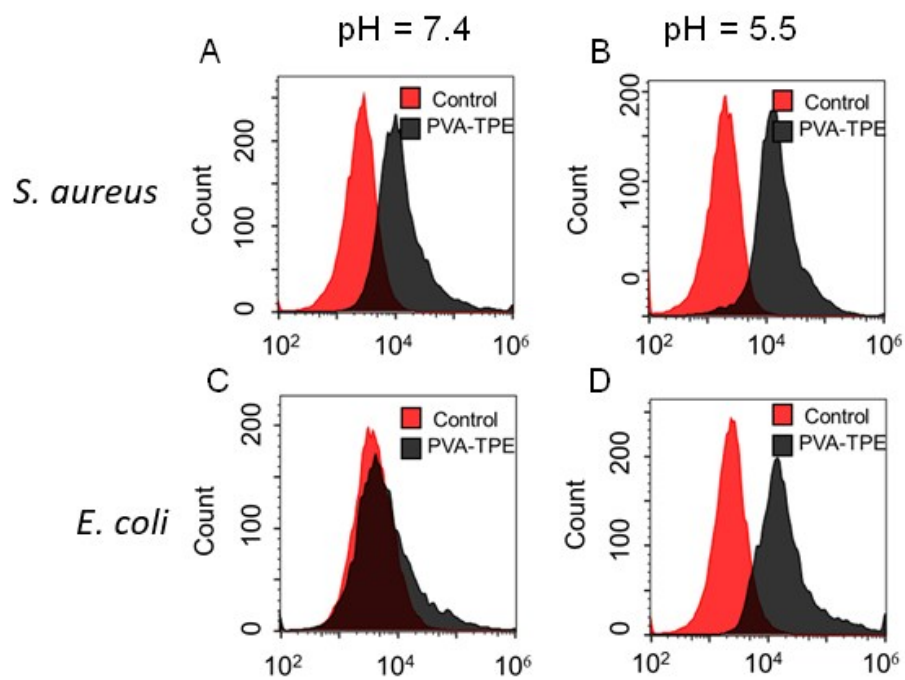


Figure S3. Fluorescence intensity of intracellular *S. aureus* (A, B) and *E. coli* (C, D) treated by PVA-TPE at pH 7.4 (A, C) and pH 5.5 (B, D) and quantified by flow cytometry.

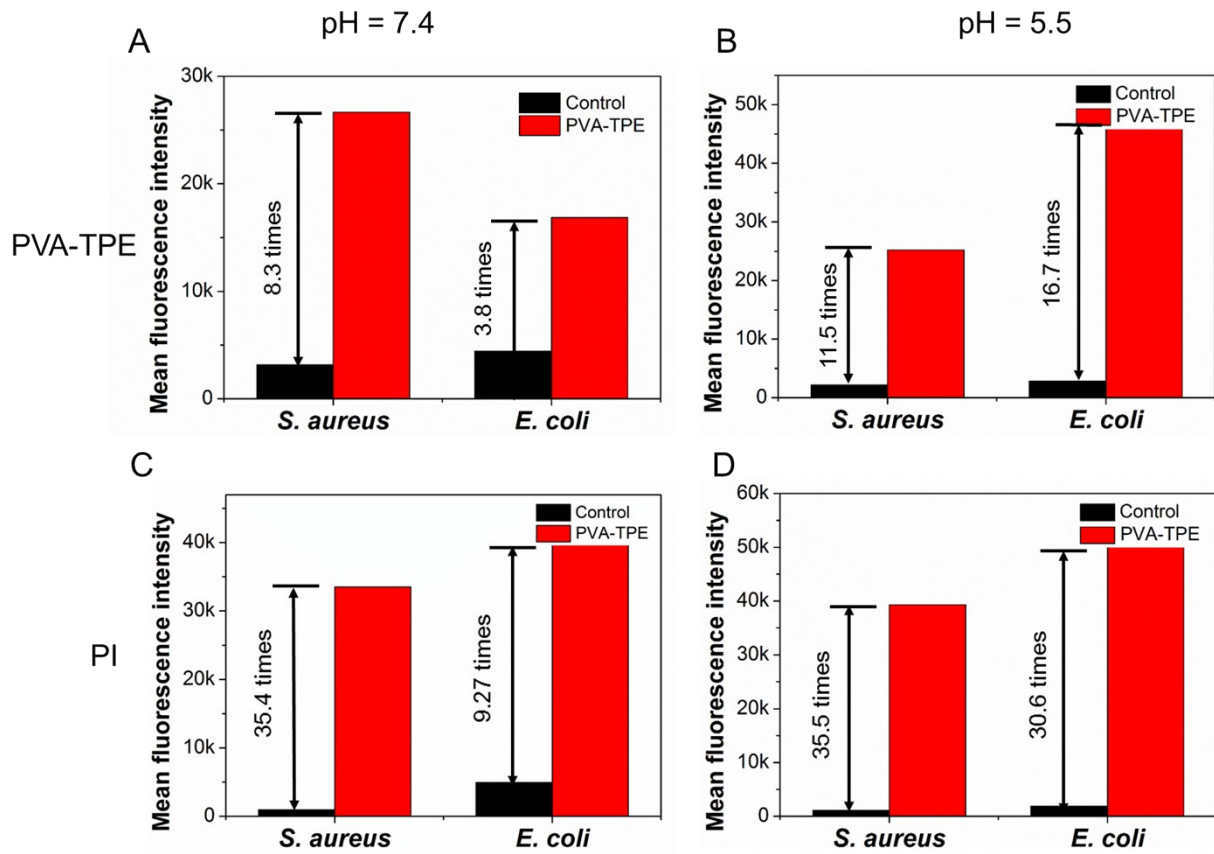


Figure S4. The mean fluorescence intensities of *S. aureus* and *E. coli* incubated with PVA-TPE (A, B) and PI (C, D) at pH 7.4 and pH 5.5.

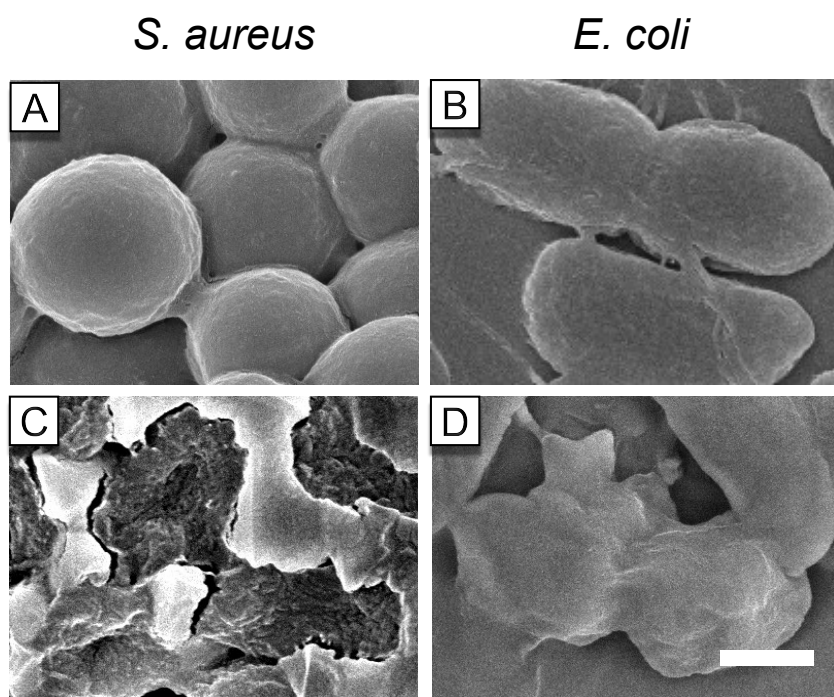
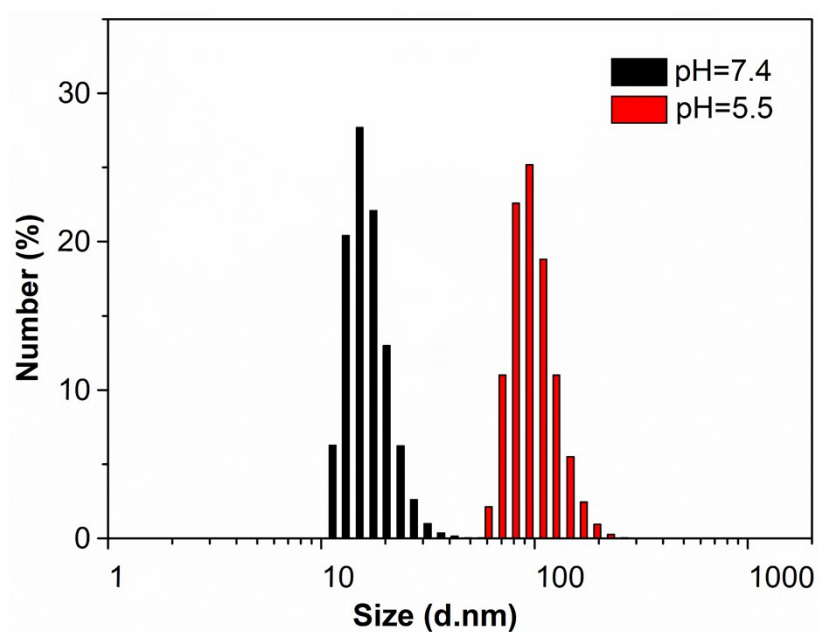


Figure S5. SEM images of *S. aureus* and *E. coli* suspension (A, B) before and (C, D) after the treatment of 25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ PVA-TPE for 2 h at pH 5.5. Scale bar = 500 nm.



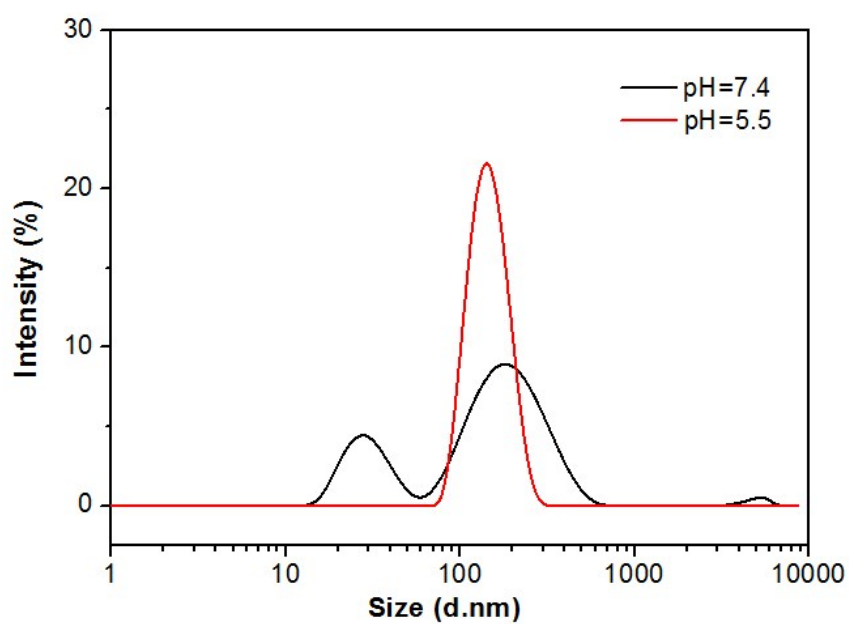


Figure S6. Size and size distributions of aggregates formed by PVA-TPE in buffers of pH 7.4 and pH 5.5.

Table S1 Diameters, zeta potentials and polydispersities of PVA-TPE.

pH Values	Diameter (nm)	Polydispersity	Zeta potential (mV)
5.5	153.6±2.80	0.24±0.005	6.00±0.56
7.4	90.0±1.28	0.52±0.003	0.46±0.46

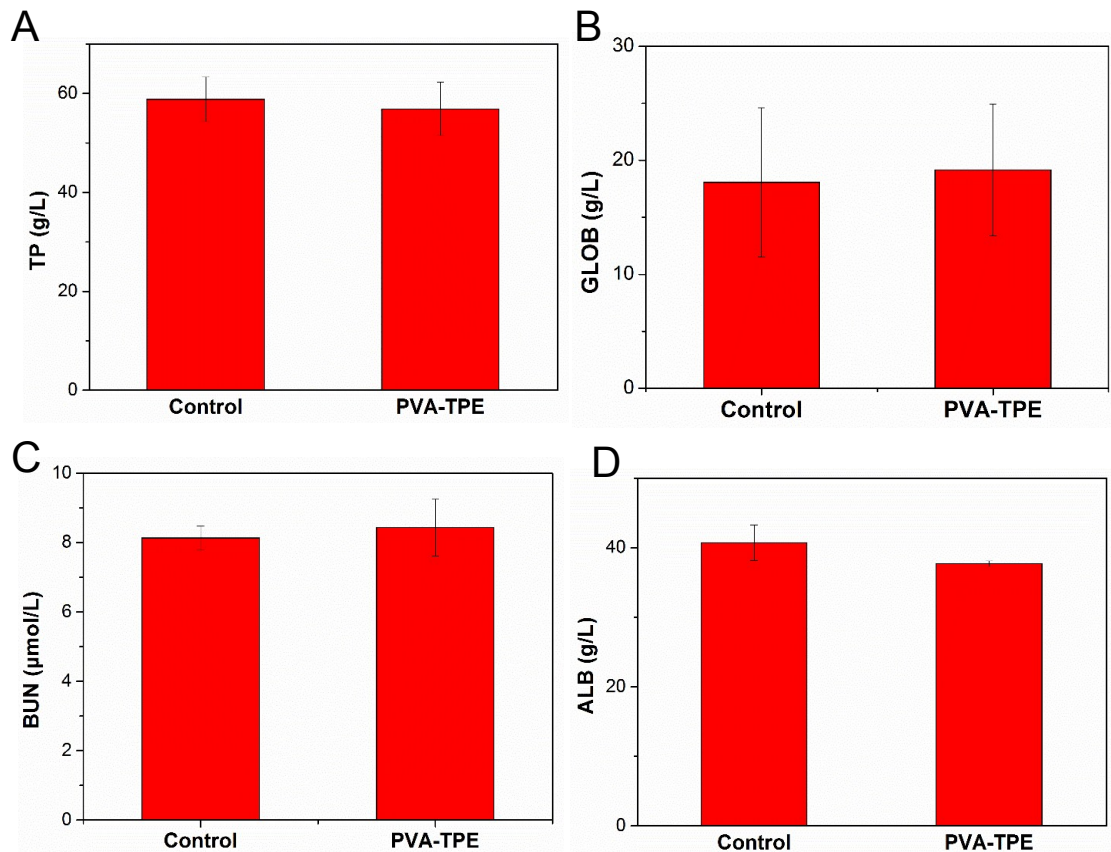


Figure S7. Blood biochemistry results of the PVA-TPE treated mice at day14. These results show mean and standard deviation of total protein (TP), globulin (GLOB), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), and albumin (ALB). Bars represent mean standard deviation. Values represent means \pm SE, $n=3$