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Electronic Supplementary Information

A Cu (II)-triggered release system by L-cysteine functionalized gold nanoparticles for "on-demand" molecular delivery and bioimaging in cells

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Synthesis of Rh6G2: 3 g of rhodamine 6G was mixed with 40 mL of N₂H₄·H₂O (20 M), and dissolved in 100 mL CH₃OH were stirred and heated to reflux at 80 °C for 4 h. Then glyoxal was added to continue the reaction until the color gradually changed from pink to yellow. The solution was cooled to room temperature, separated and purified. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.41 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 8.05 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.28 (t, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.04 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 6.36 (s, 2H), 6.24 (s, 2H), 3.56 (s, 2H), 3.21 (m, 4H), 1.87 (s, 6H), 1.31 (t, 6H, J = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 192.60, 166.19, 153.19, 151.09, 148.09, 141.07, 135.21, 128.79, 127.20, 126.52, 124.26, 124.16, 118.47, 104.27, 97.09, 76.48, 77.16, 76.84, 66.21, 38.42, 16.82, 14.83. Calcd for, Q-ToFMs [M + H]⁺: 469.2240. Found: 469.2225.0.



Fig. S1 The synthetic route of Rh6G2.



Fig. S2 ¹H NMR spectra of Rh6G2.



Fig. S3 ¹³C NMR spectra of Rh6G2.

Synthesis of _L-**Cys-Rh6G2**: _L-Cys-Rh6G2 were prepared as follows: 200 μ L of _L-Cys stock solution (0.75 mM) was added into 2 mL Rh6G2 stock solution (75 μ M) and reacted for 2 h under the protection of nitrogen at room temperature to acquire _L-Cys-Rh6G2.



Fig. S4 Schematic diagram of L-Cys binding to Rh6G2.



Fig. S5 Mass spectra of RGCOOH.

Table S1. DLS, and TEM and Zeta Potential characterization results of the GNPs, GNP-_L-Cys and GNP-_L-Cys-Rh6G2.

sample	DLS size (nm)	TEM size (nm)	Zeta Potential (mV)
GNPs	13.64±1.6	13.08±0.8	-34.33±3.2
GNP- _L -Cys	15.80±1.9	14.9±0.9	-26.33±2.1
GNP- _L -Cys-Rh6G2	21.19±2.5	16.26±0.9	-19.13±1