Supporting Information

One-step synthesized amphiphilic carbon dots for the super-resolution imaging of endoplasmic reticulum in live cells

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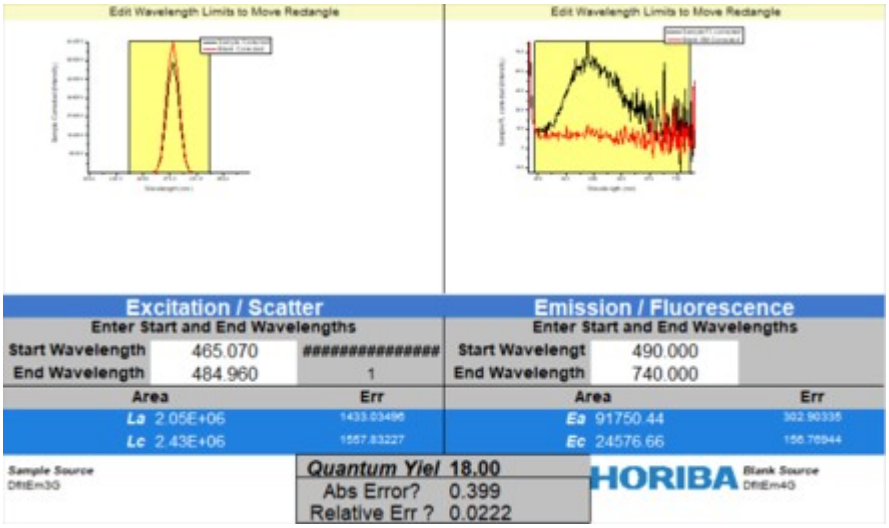

Fig. S1 The absolute fluorescence quantum yield of the Phe-CDs (λ_{ex} = 470 nm).

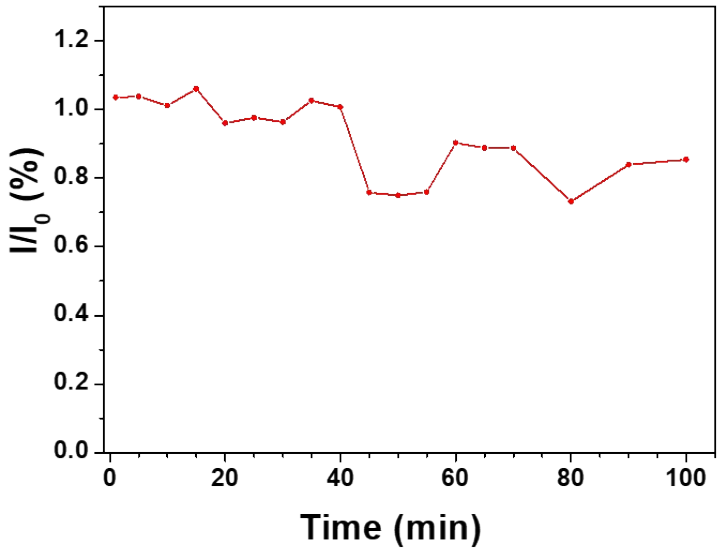

Fig. S2 FL stability of Phe-CDs under 365 nm UV light irradiation.

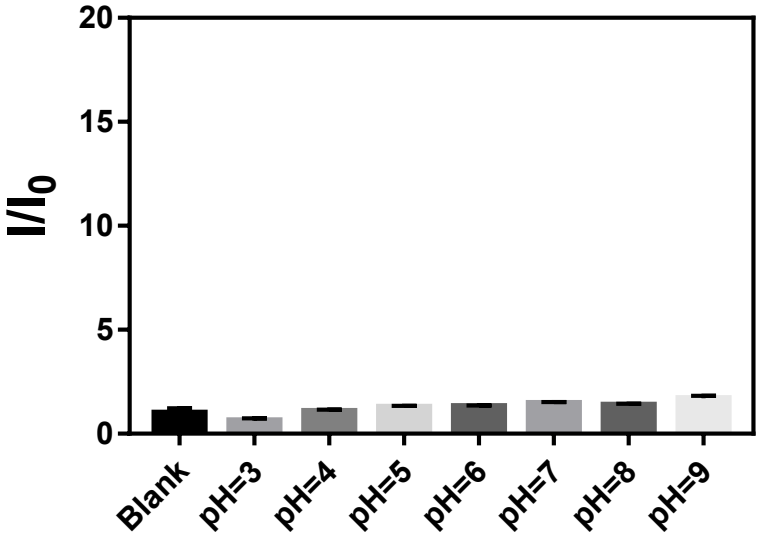

Fig. S3 The effects of pH (3~9) on the fluorescence intensity of Phe-CDs.

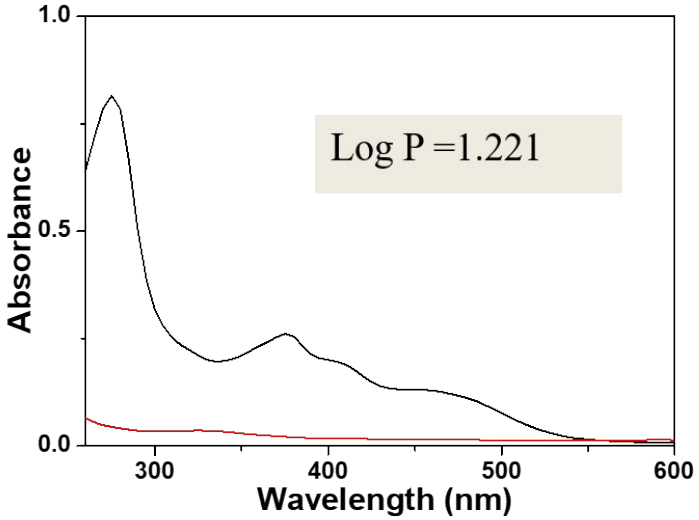

Fig. S4 UV-vis spectra of Phe-CDs in water (red line) and octanol (black line). Phe-CDs (10 mg) was dissolved into 5 mL octanol, and then 5 mL water was further added. After 24 h, the two phases were individually diluted 20 folds, and their UV spectra were measured.

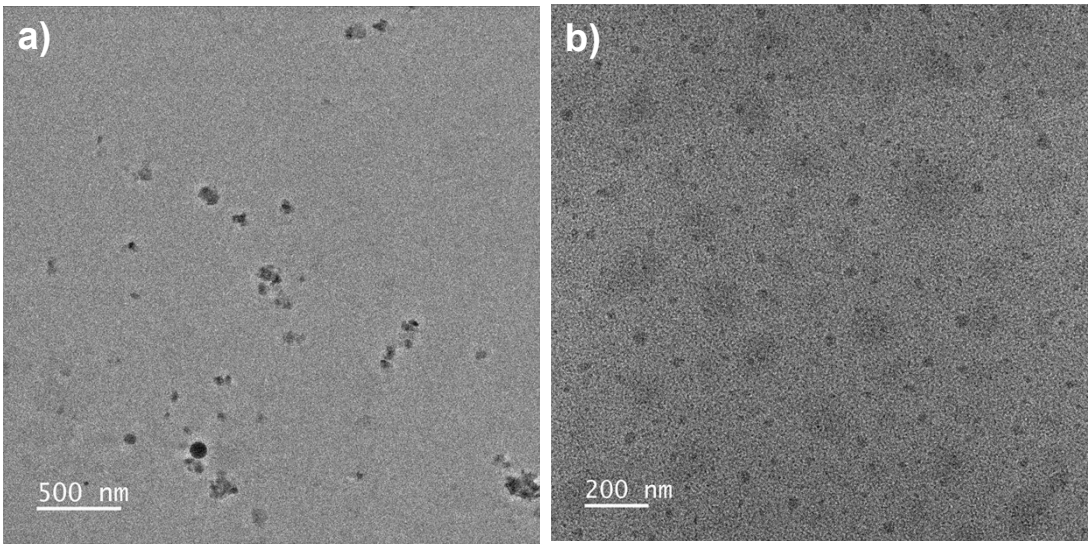

Fig. S5 TEM images of Phe-CDs after mixing with a) glycerol and b) liposome.

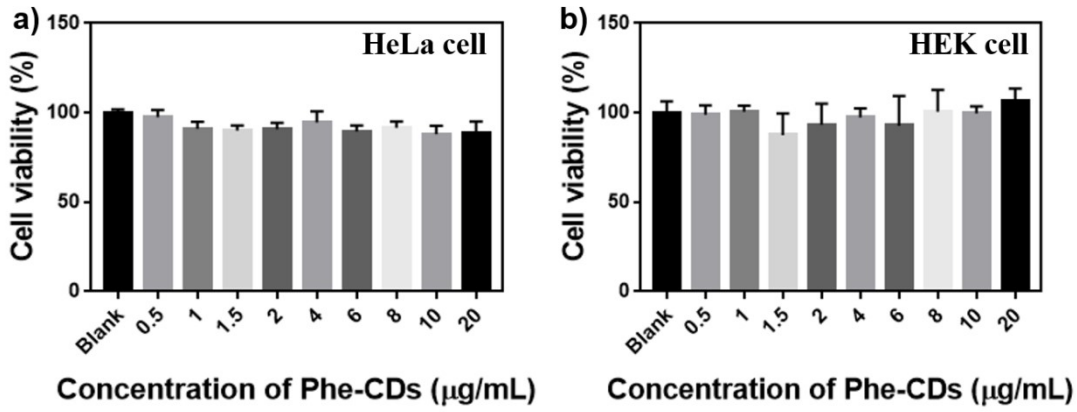

Fig. S6 Cells viability of the Phe-CDs measured by using MTT assay. The error bars represent the mean errors from the results of 5 tests.

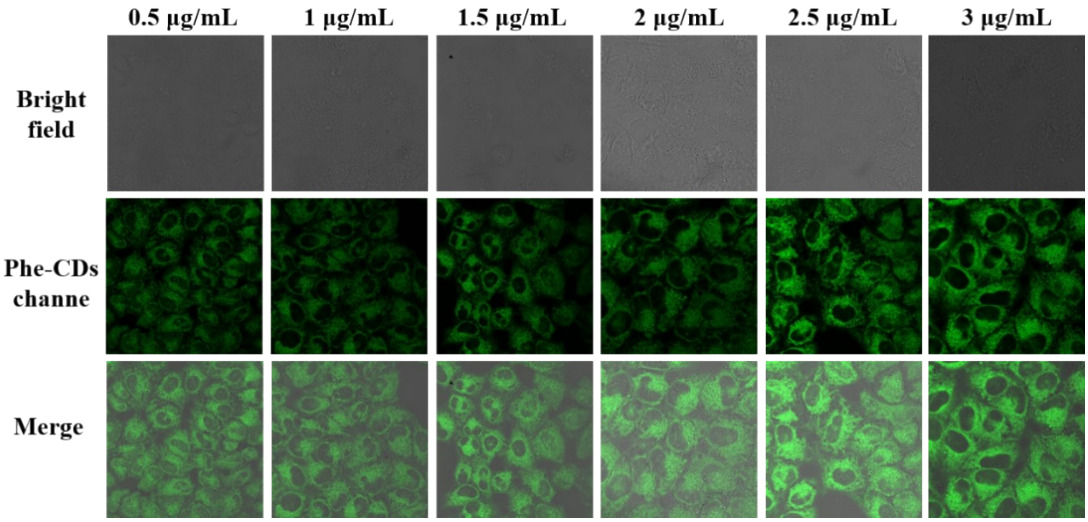

Fig. S7 Confocal imaging of Hela cell treated with different concentrations of the Phe-CDs.

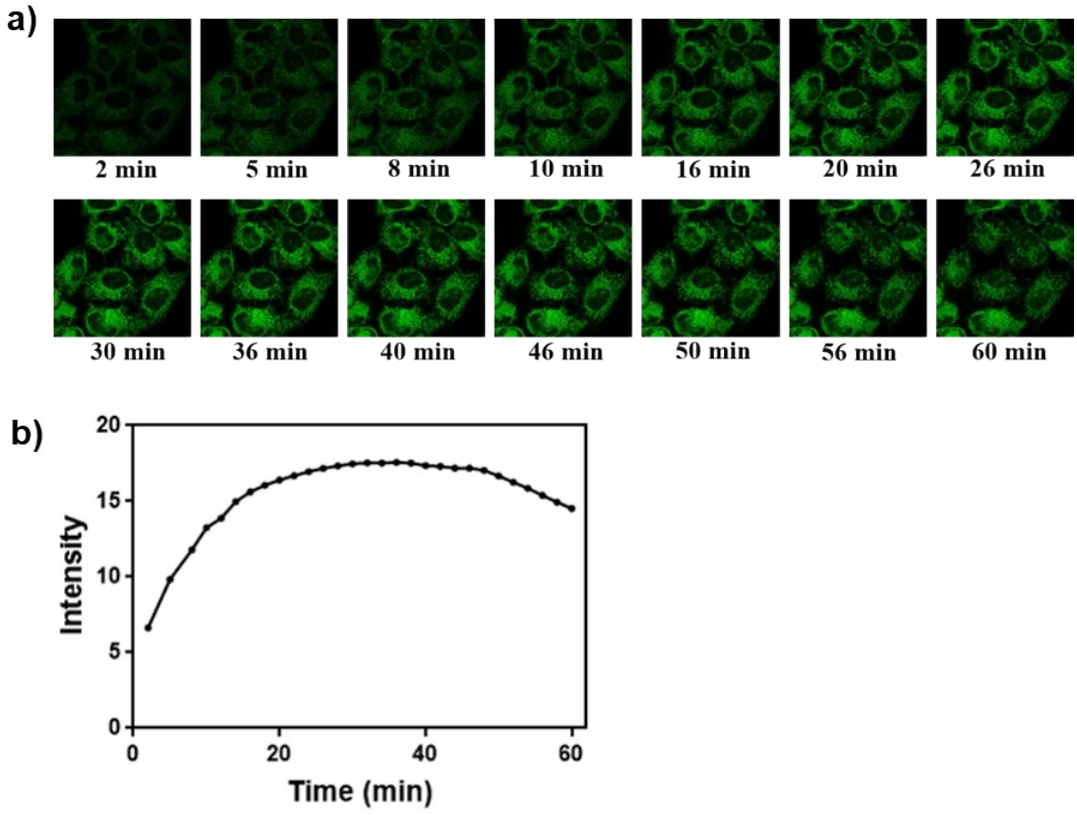

Fig. S8 (a) Temporal imaging of Phe-CDs (2 μg/mL) in HeLa cells and (b) the corresponding fluorescence intensity data.

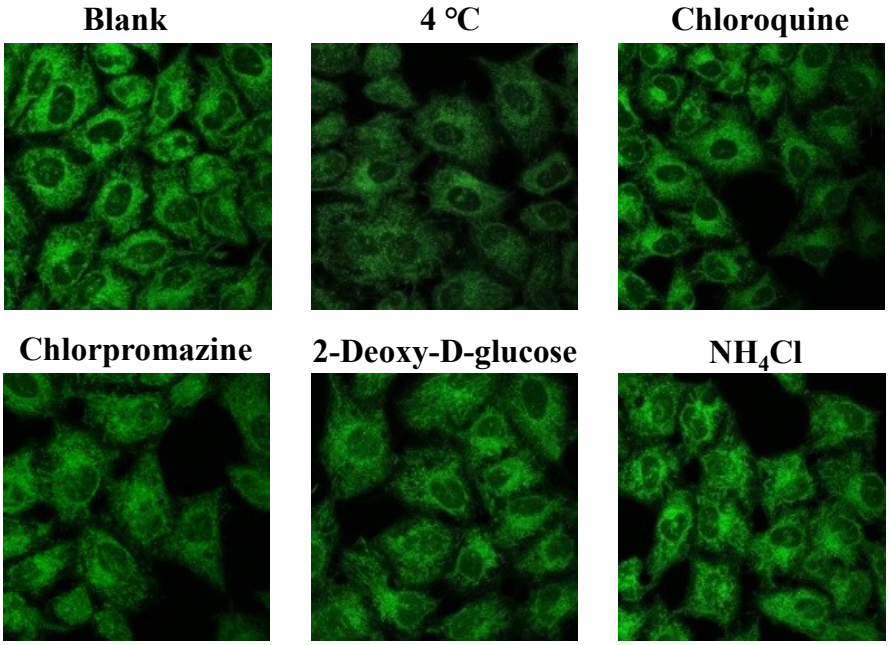

Fig. S9 Fluorescent images of Phe-CDs in HeLa cells treated with different inhibitors.