

Electronic Supplementary Information for:

Aqueous synthesis of highly fluorescent and stable Cu-In-S/ZnS core/shell nanocrystals for cell imaging

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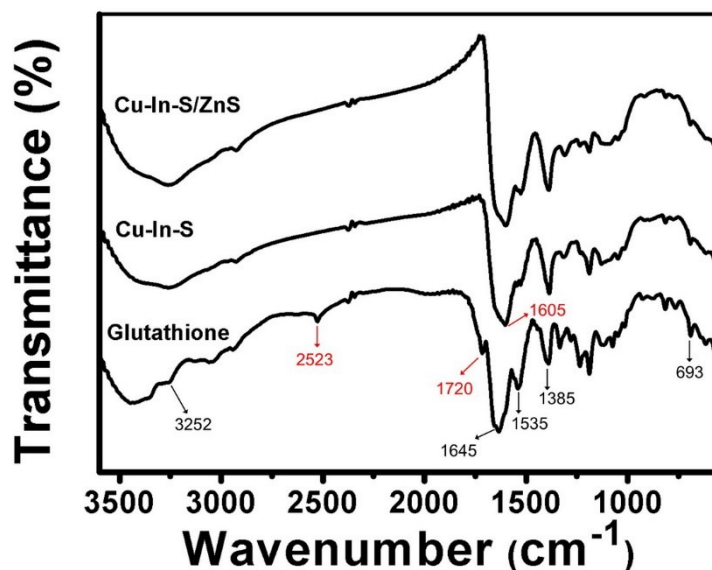


Fig. S1 FT-IR spectra of glutathione, Cu-In-S NCs, and Cu-In-S/ZnS NCs. The N-H stretching vibration and wagging vibration peaks appeared at 3252 and 693 cm⁻¹, respectively. The peaks at 1645, 1535, and 1385 cm⁻¹ can be attributed to amide I, amide II, and amide III bands. For Cu-In-S NCs and Cu-In-S/ZnS NCs, the characteristic peak of free thiol groups at 2523 cm⁻¹ disappeared,^{1,2} which confirmed that thiol groups in glutathione have covalently bound with the metal atoms on the surface of NCs. Moreover, the C=O stretching vibration of -COOH shifted from 1720 to 1605 cm⁻¹, which can be ascribed to the deprotonation of -COOH.³

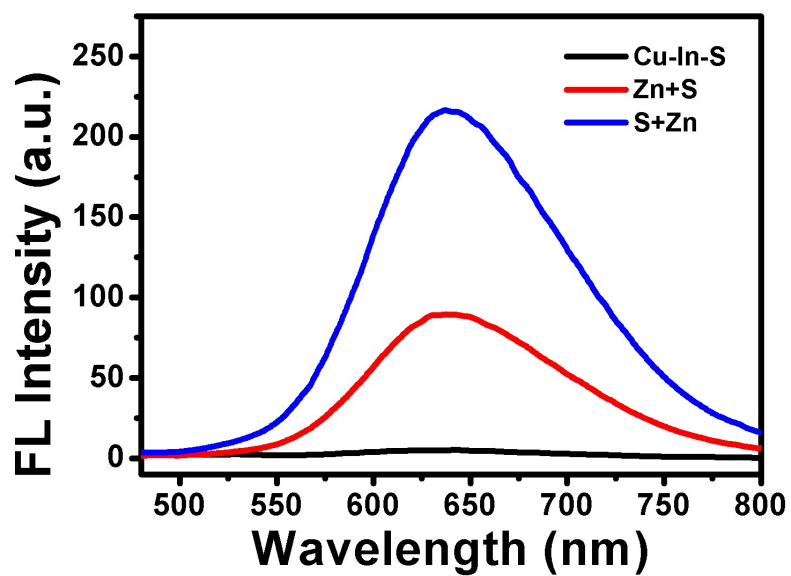


Fig. S2 Comparison of FL intensity of the products with different adding sequence of first Zn and then S precursors (red line), and first S and then Zn precursors (blue line).

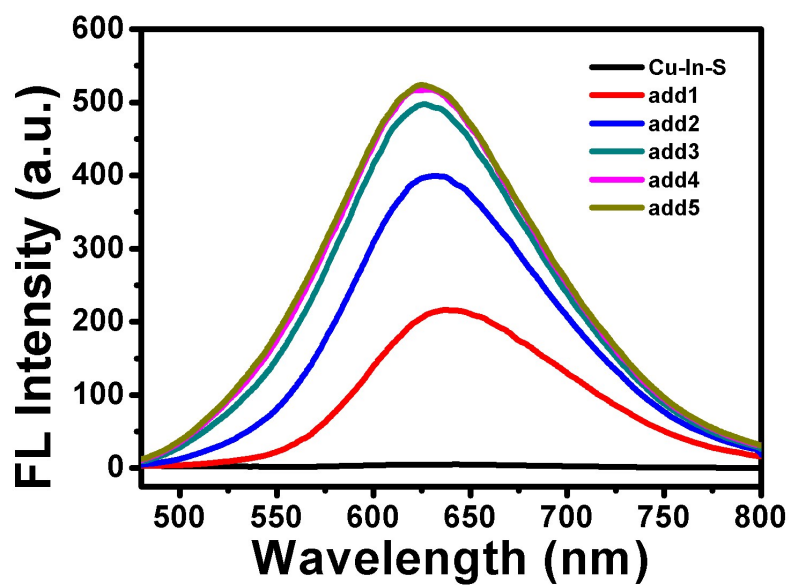


Fig. S3 FL emission spectra of Cu-In-S/ZnS NCs with different addition times of S and Zn precursors.

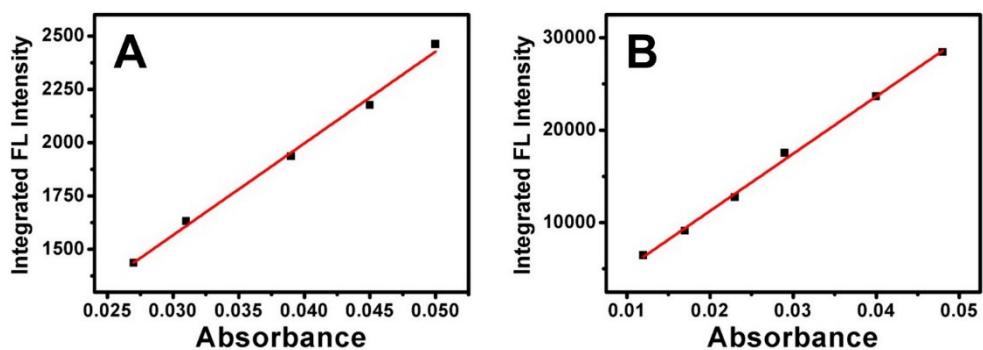


Fig. S4 Integrated FL intensity vs. optical density (absorbance) of Cu-In-S/ZnS NCs in water (A) and R6G in ethanol (B).

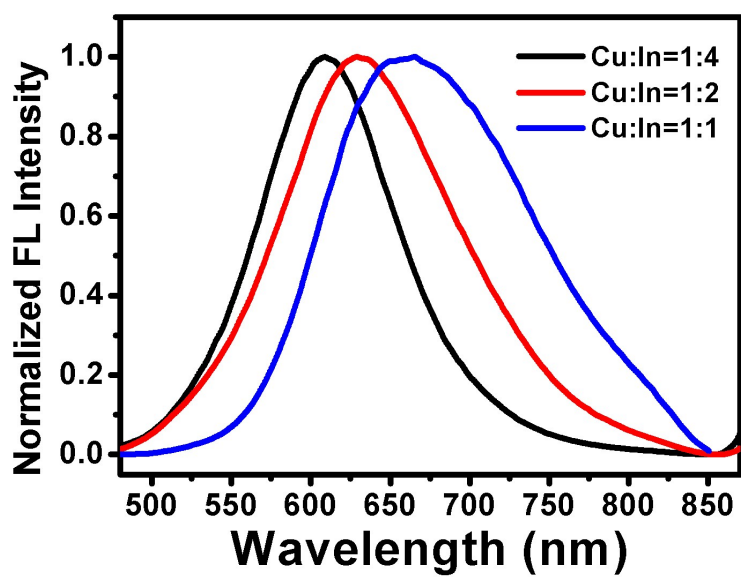


Fig. S5 FL emission spectra of Cu-In-S/ZnS NCs with different Cu/In raw ratios.

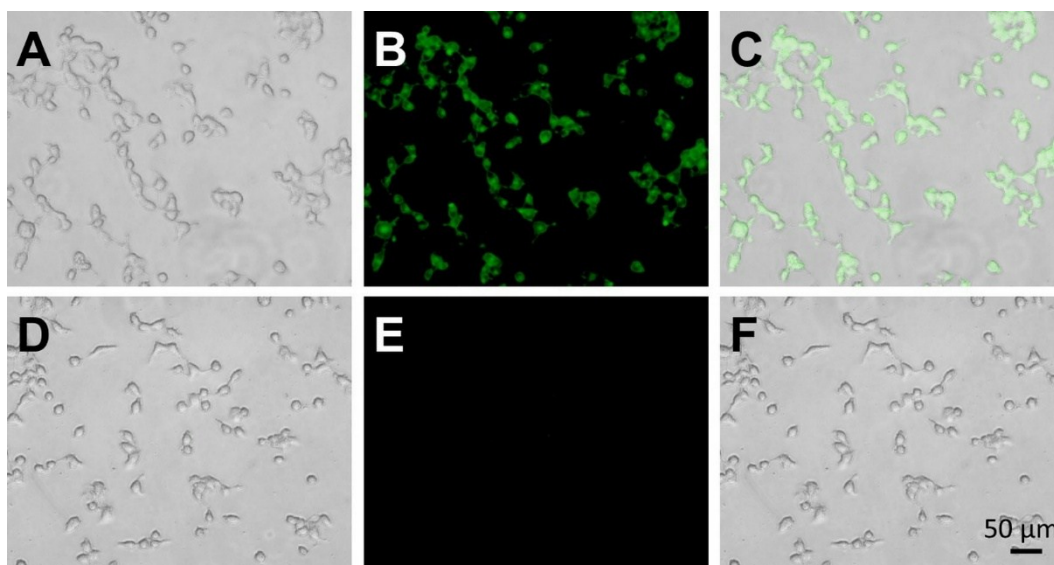


Fig. S6 Bright-field images, FL images, and the merged images of CAL-27 cells after the incubation with FITC-WGA (A, B, and C) and FITC (D, E, and F). CAL-27 cells showed strong green FL after treated with FITC-WGA, and almost no green FL with FITC, indicating abundant WGA receptors on the membrane of CAL-27 cells.

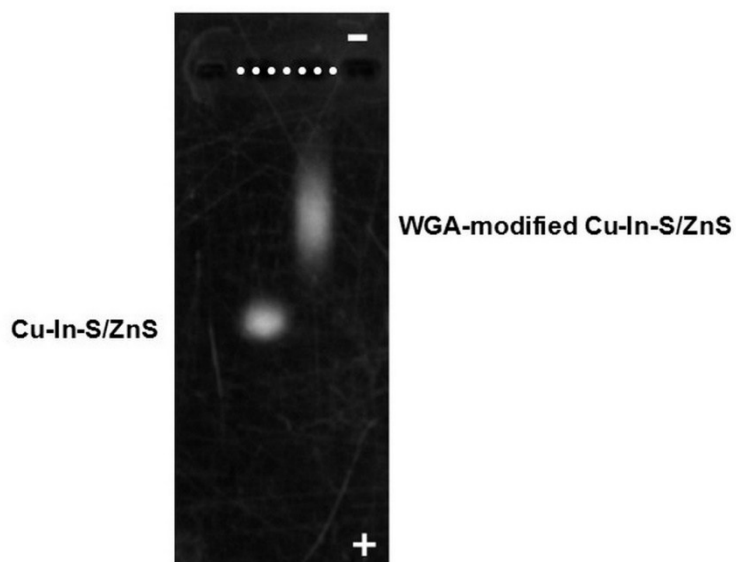


Fig. S7 Agarose gel electrophoresis result of WGA-modified Cu-In-S/ZnS NCs and Cu-In-S/ZnS NCs at the mode of FL field. The dashed line indicates the location of the loading wells.

References

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- (3) E. M. Kim, S. T. Lim, M. H. Sohn and H. J. Jeong, *J. Nanopart. Res.*, 2017, **19**, 251.