Supporting Information

X-ray activated near-infrared persistent luminescence nanoparticles for trimodality in

vivo imaging

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Supporting Figures



Figure S1 PerL emission spectra of Gd₂GaTaO₇: xCr³⁺ after X-ray excitation.



Figure S2 PerL emission spectra of Gd₂GaTaO₇: xCr³⁺, yYb³⁺ after X-ray excitation.



Figure S3 PerL emission spectra of Gd₂GaTaO₇: 0.25%Cr³⁺, 0.15%Yb³⁺ (GGTOCY); Gd₂GaTaO₇: 0.25%Cr³⁺, 0.15%Yb³⁺@ Gd₂GaTaO₇ (GGTOCY@GGTO); Gd₂GaTaO₇: 0.25%Cr³⁺, 0.15%Yb³⁺@ Gd₂GaTaO₇: 0.25%Cr³⁺, 0.15%Yb³⁺ (GGTOCY@GGTOCY) after X-ray excitation.



Figure S4 XRD pattern of Gd₂GaTaO₇: xCr³⁺.



Figure S5 XRD pattern of Gd₂GaTaO₇: xCr³⁺, yYb³⁺.



Figure S6 XRD pattern of GGTOCY; GGTOCY@GGTO; GGTOCY@GGTOCY.



Figure S7 EDS of GGTO NPs.



Figure S8 Emission spectrum of GGTO NPs under 4w X-ray excitation for 3 min.



Figure S9 PersL emission spectrum of GGTO NPs after 4w X-ray excitation for 3 min.



Figure S10 PersL decay curve of GGTO NPs monitored at 725 nm after X-ray excitation.



Figure S11 Ta⁵⁺ ionic spillover of GGTO in simulated body fluids (SBF) over 24 h. The light green area is the Ta⁵⁺ concentration of the control (SBF).



Figure S12 PersL emission spectrum of GGTO and GGTO-PAA after 4w X-ray excitation for 3 min.



Figure S13 In vivo PersL imaging of GGTO-OH in mice.



Figure S14 Ex vivo PersL imaging of main organs and tumor.



Figure S15 Hemolysis rate of erythrocytes treated with different concentrations of GGTO-AMD.



Figure S16 Semi-quantitative analysis of the distribution of GGTO-AMD in main organs of mice.



Figure S17 Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained images of major organs of mice injected with GGTO NPs and PBS at 7 days, scale bar=100 μm.