

# Supporting information

## PLA-PEG coated multifunctional imaging probe for targeted drug delivery

Hongyu Chen, \*<sup>†</sup> and Susan He<sup>†</sup>

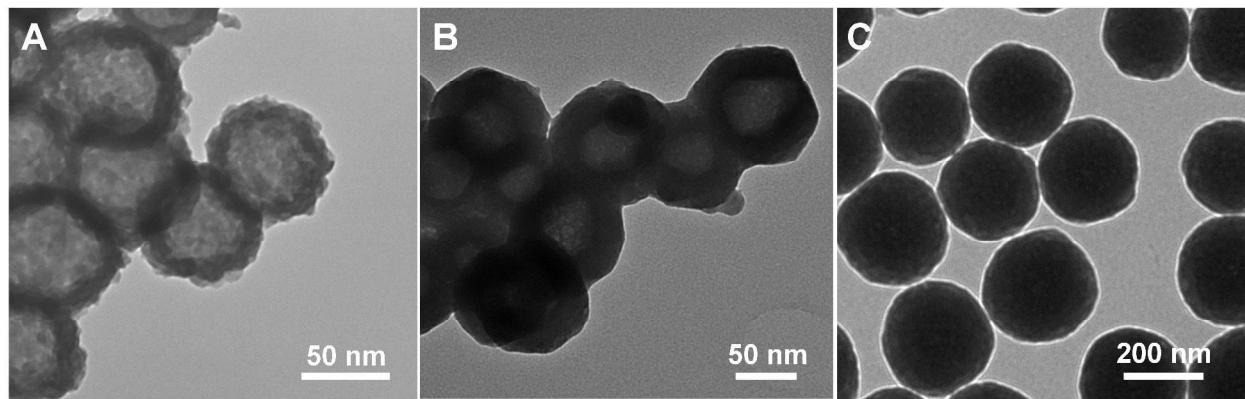


Figure S1. TEM images of hollow  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Eu}$  nanophosphors with different thickness (A) 10 nm, (B) 30 nm, (C) 100 nm. Note: The nanophosphor shell in figure C cannot be identified from the TEM image due to the low penetration depth of the electrons in  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$  based material, however, the shell thickness can be calculated by subtracting the core size (50 nm) from the diameter (253 nm) of the nanophosphors in figure C.

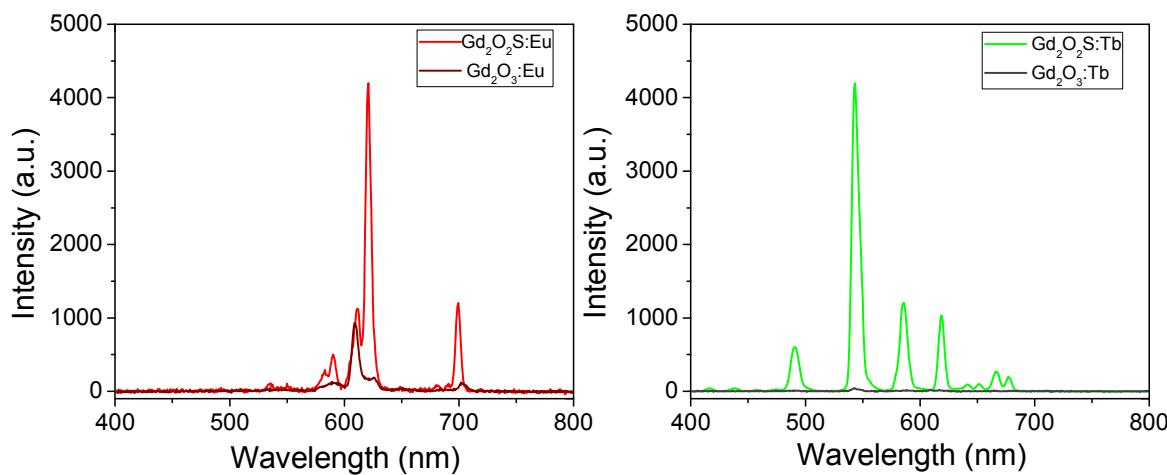


Figure S2. X-ray excited optical luminescence spectra of  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$  based X-ray nanophosphors at the same concentration.

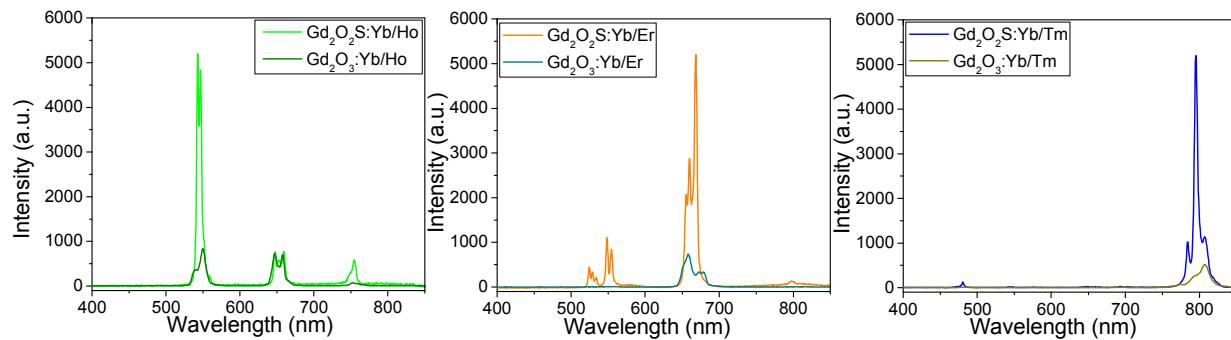


Figure S3. Upconversion luminescence spectra of  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$  based upconversion nanophosphors at the same concentration.

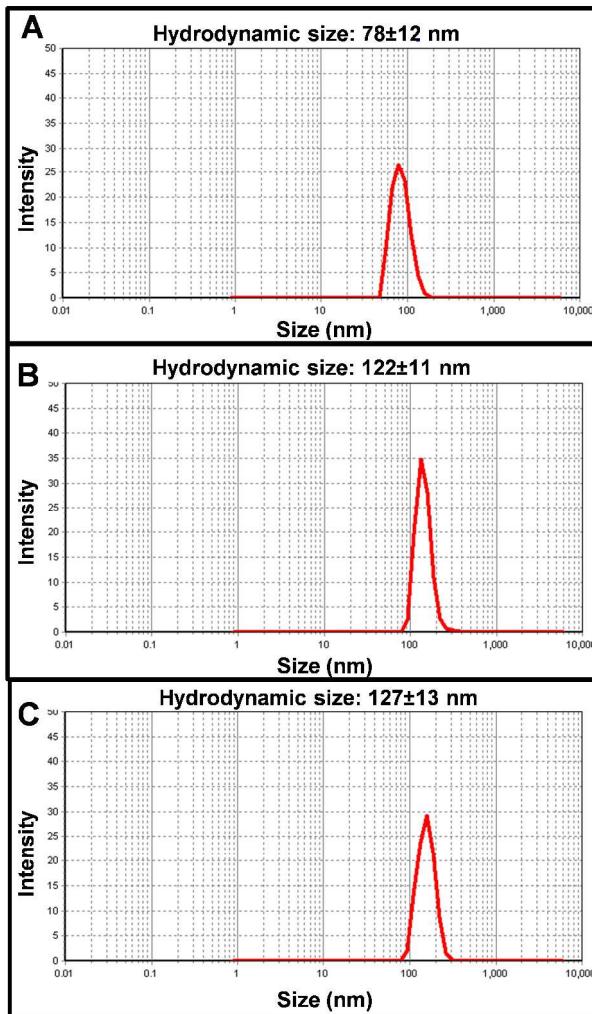


Figure S4. Hydrodynamic size of (A) hollow nanophosphors ( $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Eu}$ ), (B) PLA-PEG coated hollow nanophosphors ( $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Eu}@\text{PLA-PEG}$ ), (C) PLA-PEG-FA coated hollow nanophosphors ( $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Eu}@\text{PLA-PEG-FA}$ ).

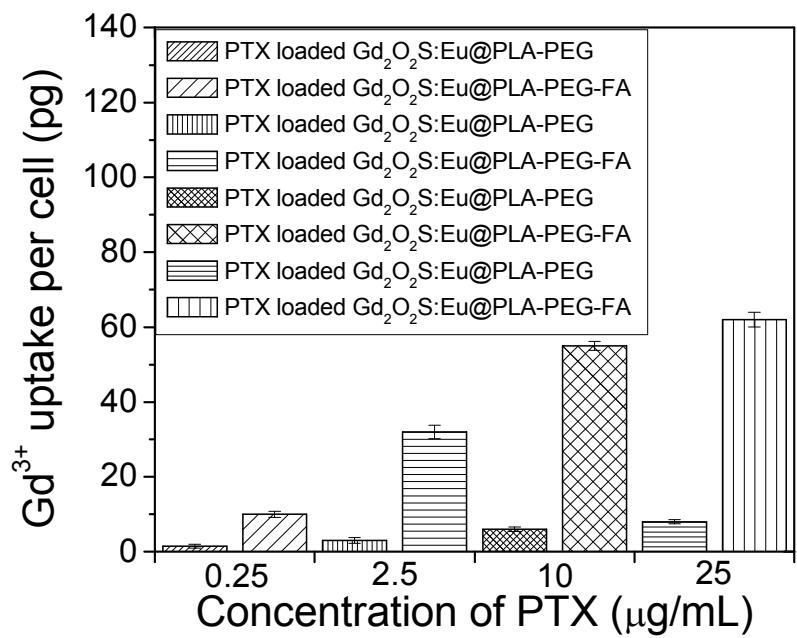


Figure S5. Cellular uptake of PTX loaded Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S:Eu coated with PLA-PEG or PLA-PEG-FA by MCF-7 cells at different concentration of PTX for 72 hr.