

Supporting Information

**Near-infrared light-regulated cancer theranostic nanoplatfrom based on aggregation-induced emission luminogen encapsulated upconversion nanoparticles**

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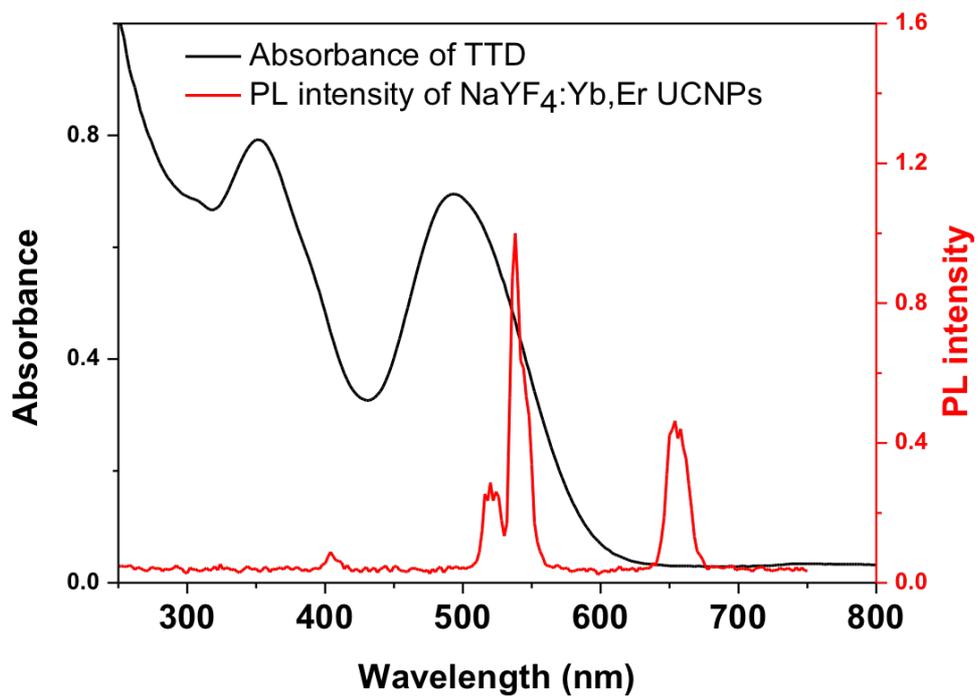
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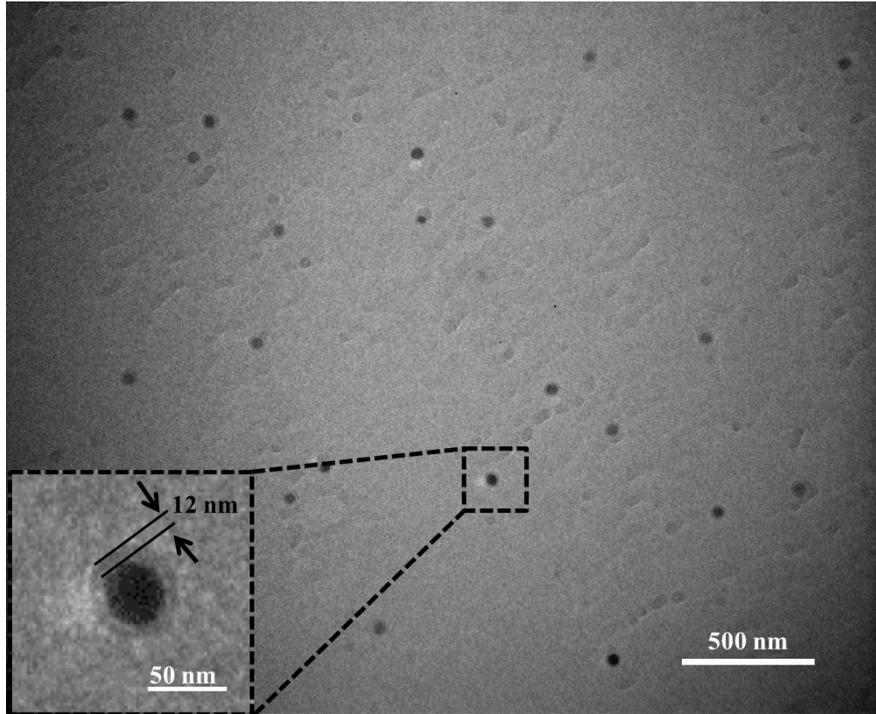
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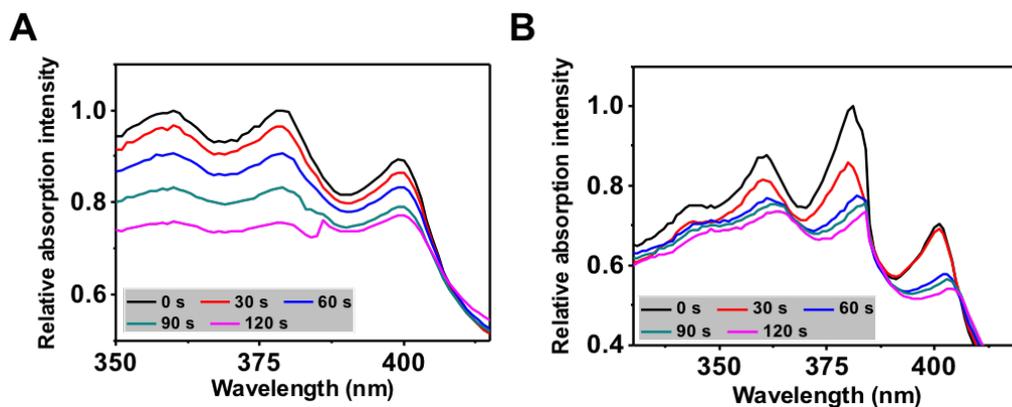
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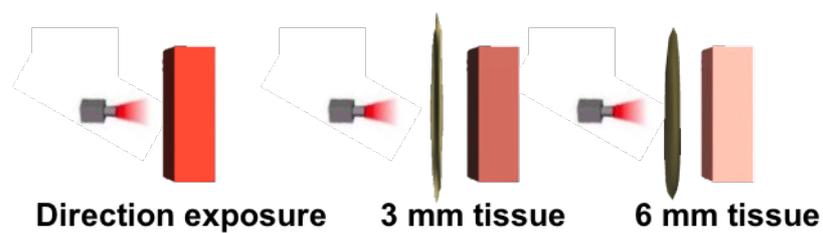
**Figure S1.** The close match between the emission of NaYF<sub>4</sub>:Yb,Er UCNPs and absorption of the AIEgen PS TTD.



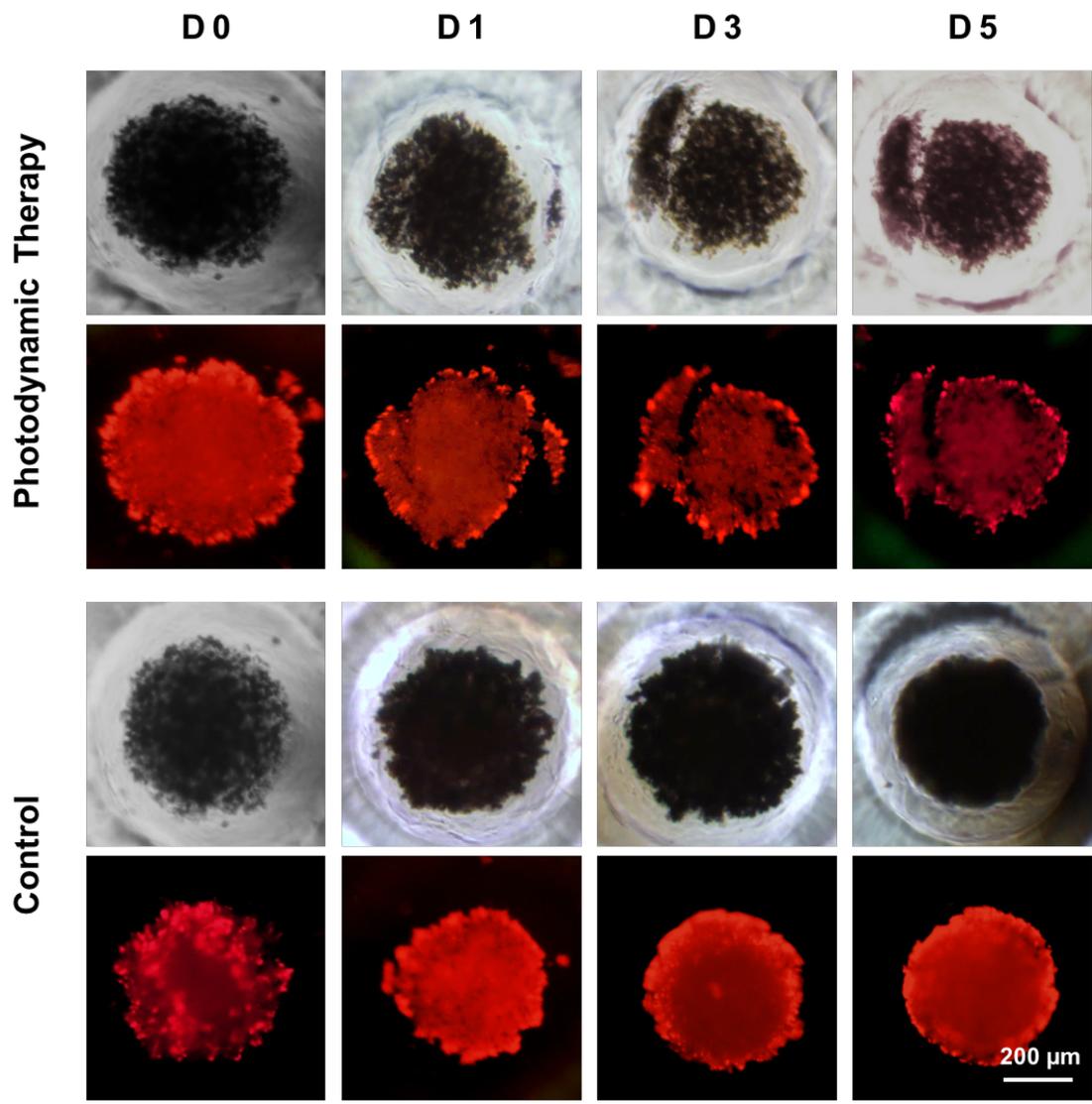
**Figure S2.** The morphology of UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs under transmission electron microscopy. The thickness of sheath was measured to be around 12 nm, which is within the active range (<20 nm) of ROS.



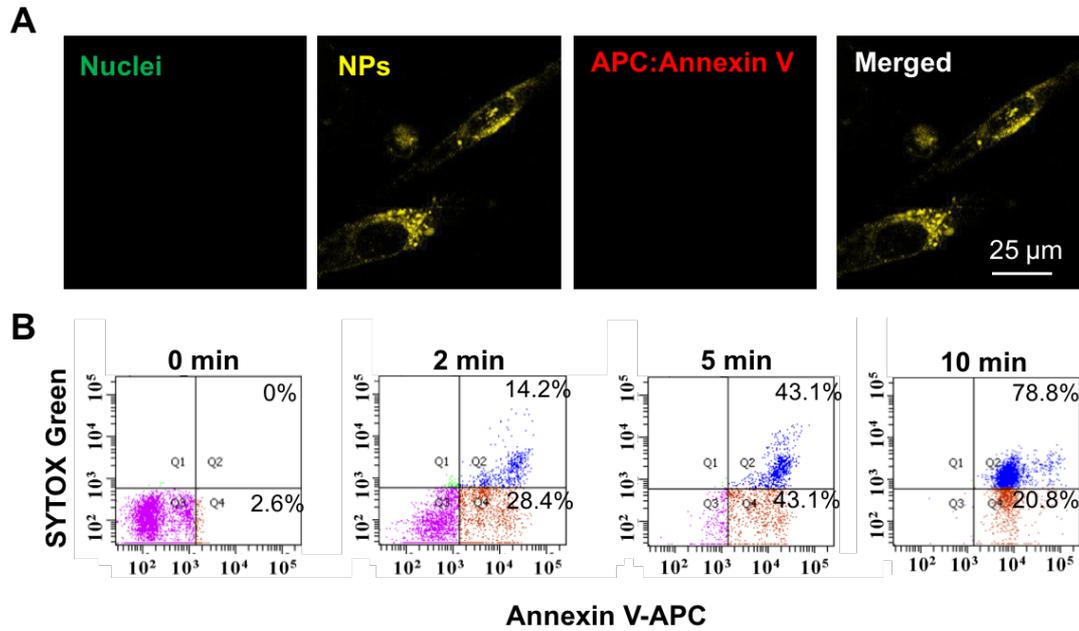
**Figure S3. Relative  $^1\text{O}_2$  generation of UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs.** The UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs was illuminated by a **980 nm laser (A)** or a **white light (B)** at different time intervals, respectively. The  $^1\text{O}_2$  generation of UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs was revealed by the decreased absorbance of ABDA at 378 nm.



**Figure S4.** The schemetic illustration of ROS generation study of UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs covered with a 3-mm and 6-mm thick chicken tissue, resepectively.



**Figure S5. The bright field images and confocal images of of 3D cell spheroids stained with F-actin staining after NIR light-regulated PDT treatment or with only NIR light illumination respectively.**



**Figure S6. Apoptosis and necrosis staining of MDA-MB-231 cells after PDT treatment based on UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs. (A)** Confocal images of MDA-MB-231 cells treated with UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs ( $5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of TTD) only. **(B)** Flow cytometry results of MDA-MB-231 cells after co-culture with UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs ( $5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of TTD) for 4 h at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  and then exposed to 0, 2, 5, and 10 min of 980 nm laser illumination ( $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ), following by further incubation for 24 hours, respectively. Then, the apoptosis/necrosis was accessed with APC Annexin V/Dead Cell Apoptosis Kit staining by flow cytometry.

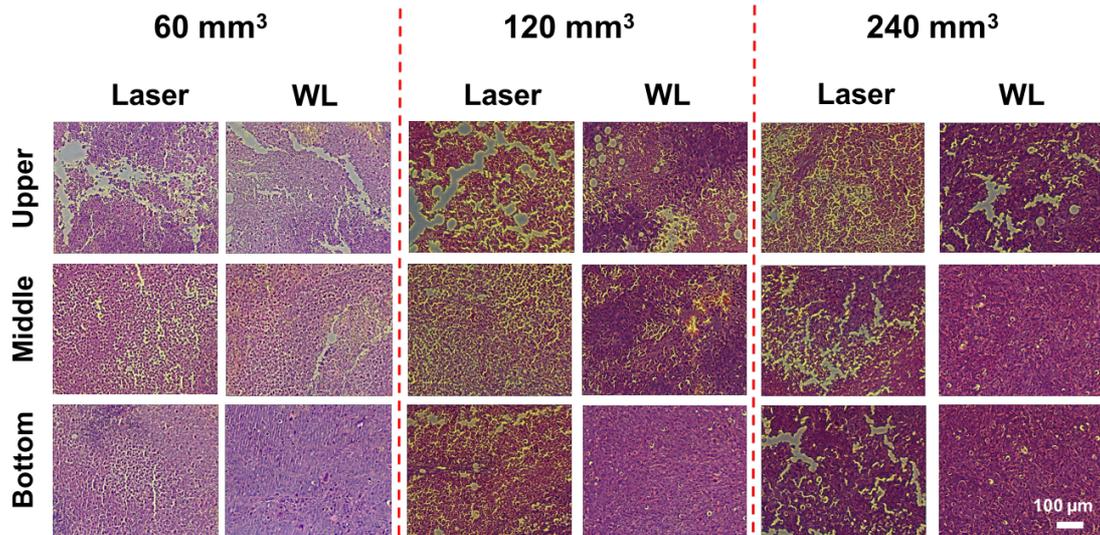
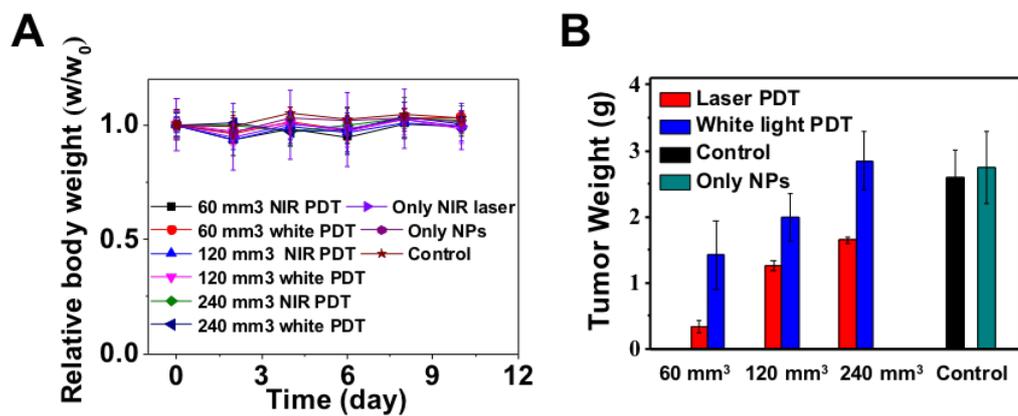
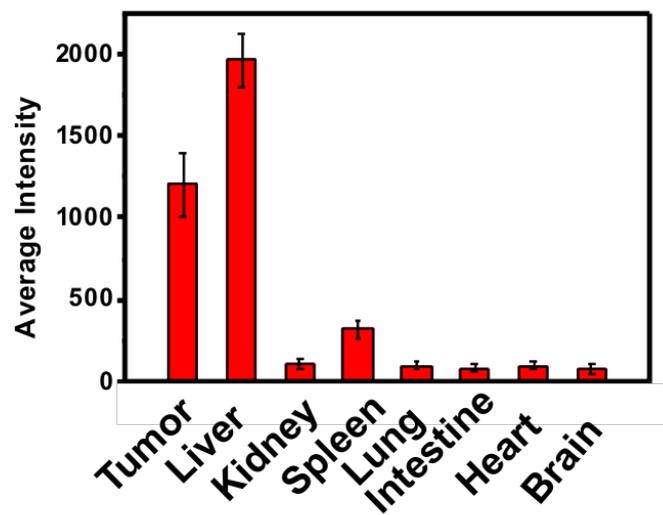


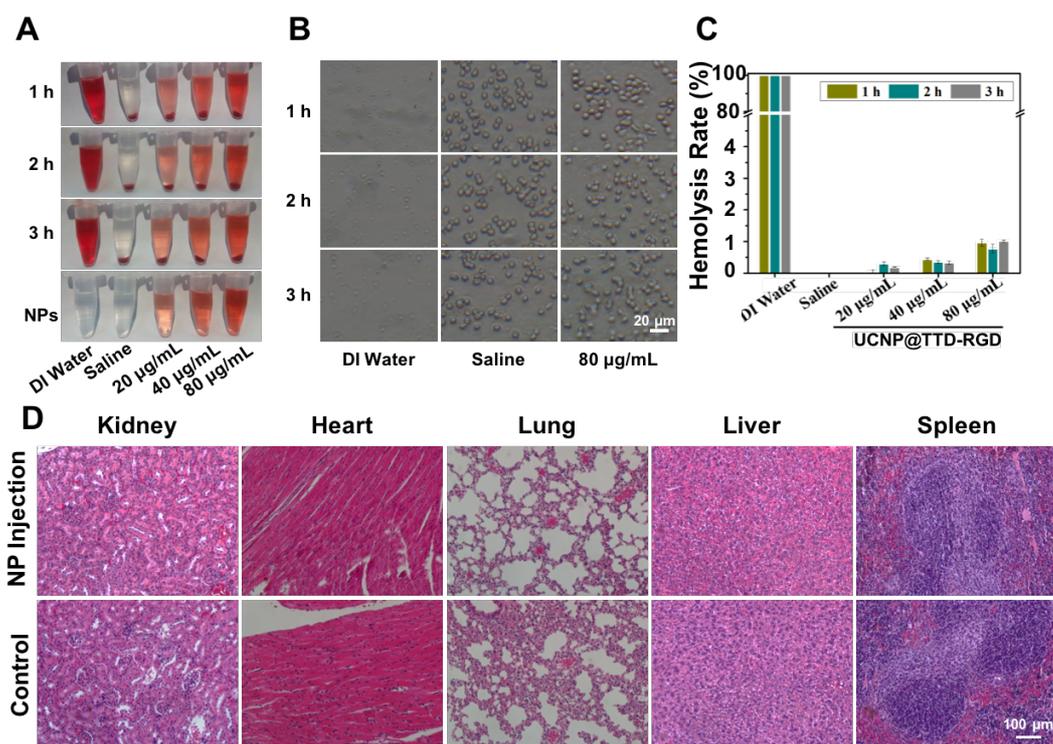
Figure S7. H&E staining results of tumor slices collected from mice that were divided by their initial tumor volume of 60, 120 and 240 mm<sup>3</sup>, respectively.



**Figure S8.** (A) The weight ratio of mice from each group for 10 days. (B) Tumor weight from each group after 10 days' PDT treatment.



**Figure S9.** Quantitative analysis of biodistribution of UCNPs@TTD-cRGD NPs in tumor-bearing mice showed in **Figure 9B**.



**Figure S10.** The *in vivo* toxicity of UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs. (A) Photographs of hemolysis assay after incubation with distilled water, saline, UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs (20, 40 and 80 µg/mL) for 1, 2, and 3 h, respectively and only UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs with the same concentration were used as control. (B) Optical microscopic observation of the dispersion states of the erythrocytes after incubation with distilled water, saline, and UCNP@TTD-cRGD NPs for 1, 2, and 3 h. Scale bars: 20 µm. (C) Hemolysis rate of each group. Data represent mean ± SD (n = 3). (D) Images of various H&E stained organ slices from mice with or without nanoparticle injection after 5 days. Scale bars: 100 µm.