
Supporting information

Ultrafast Cancer Cells Imaging for Liquid Biopsy via Dynamic Self-Assembling
Fluorescent Nanocluster

Jinpeng Wang^{1,#}, Qingxiu Xia^{2,#}, Ke Huang,¹ Lihong Yin², Hui Jiang¹, Xiaohui Liu^{1*}, Xuemei Wang^{1*}

¹State Key Laboratory of Digital Medical Engineering, School of Biological Science and Medical Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, China.

²Key Laboratory of Environmental Medicine Engineering of Ministry of Education, School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing 210009, China.

Contributed equally.

*Correspondence: 101013182@seu.edu.cn (X.H. Liu); xuewang@seu.edu.cn (X.M. Wang)

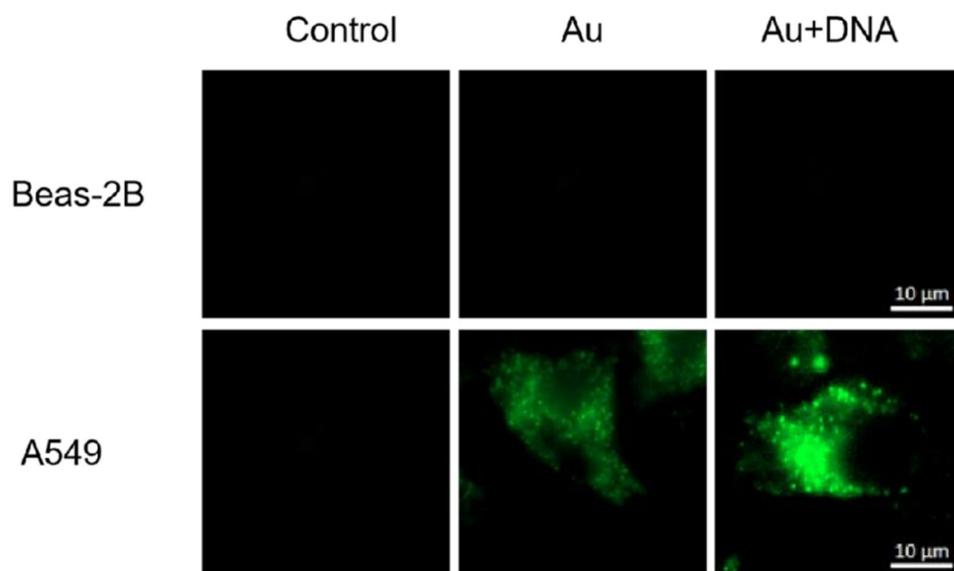


Figure S1. Dynamic self-assembly of fluorescent nanoclusters in Beas-2B and A549 cell lines.

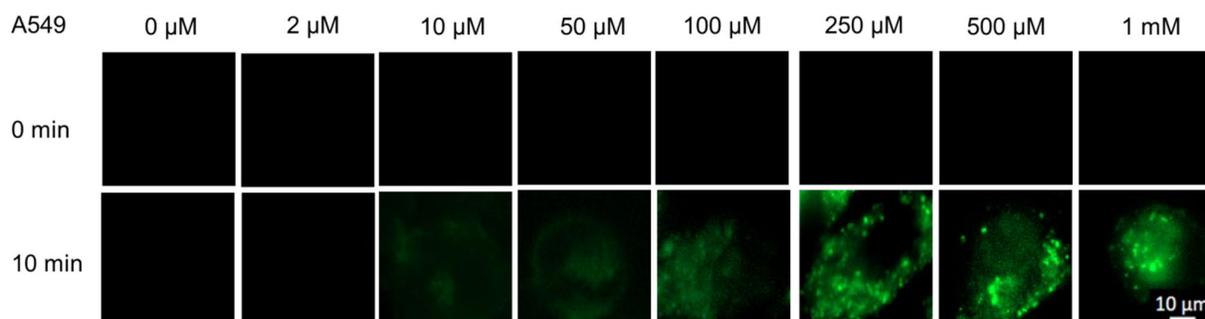


Figure S2. Optimization of experimental conditions based on different concentrations of chlorauric acid in A549 23 cell lines.

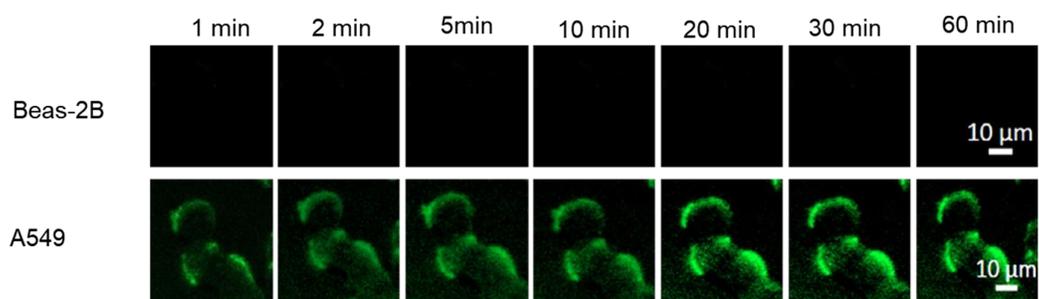


Figure S3. Self-assembly of fluorescent nanoclusters fluorescent nanoclusters from 1 min to 60 min in in Beas-2B 26 and A549 cell lines.

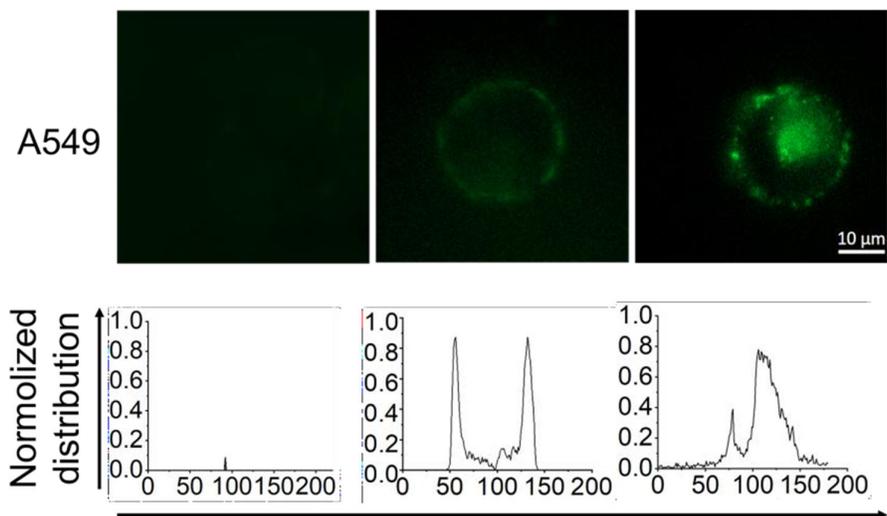


Figure S4. Fluorescence images of dynamically self-assembled fluorescent nanoclusters in A549 cells in the state of suspension.

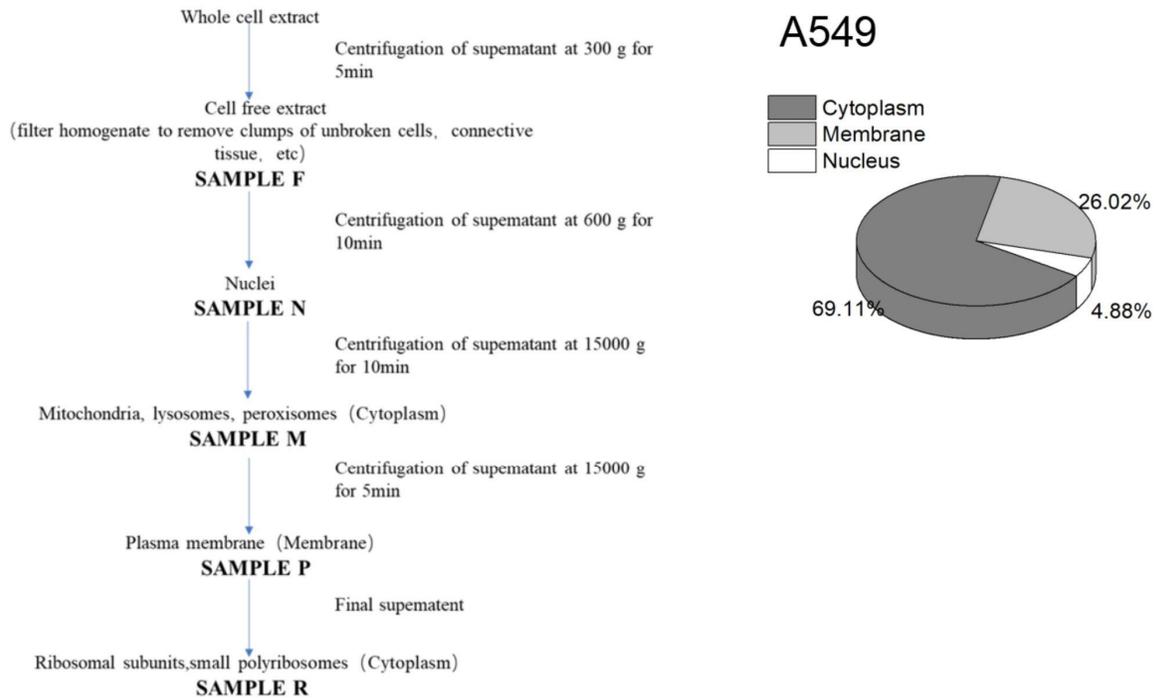


Figure S5. Characterization of dynamic self-assembled nanofluorescent cluster distribution on subcellular 35 organelles in A459 cell line.

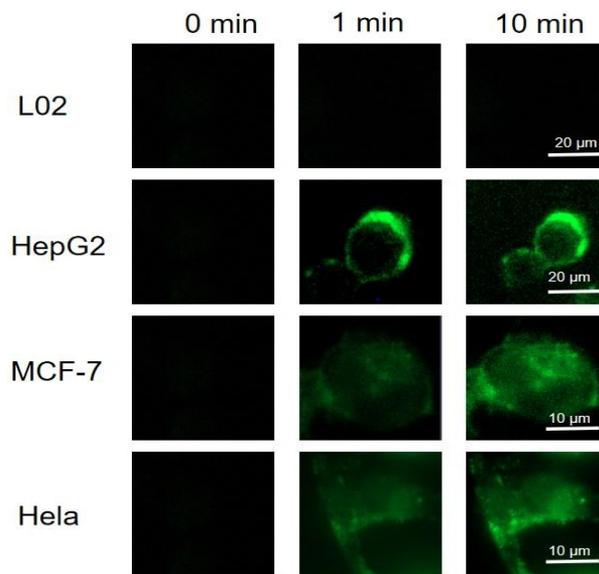


Figure S6. Self-assembly of fluorescent nanoclusters in L02, HepG2, MCF-7, Hela cell lines.