

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

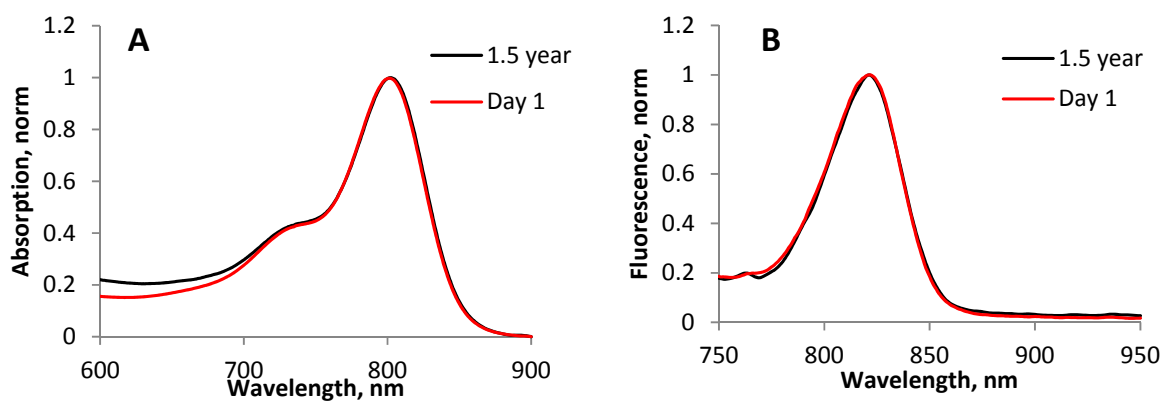
### BLOOD TRIGGERED RAPID RELEASE POROUS NANOCAPSULES

Tiffany P. Gustafson,<sup>1</sup> Sergey A. Dergunov,<sup>2</sup> Walter J. Akers,<sup>1</sup> Qian Chen,<sup>1</sup> Selena Magalotti,<sup>1</sup>  
Samuel Achilefu,<sup>1</sup> Eugene Pinkhassik,<sup>2\*</sup> Mikhail Y. Berezin<sup>1\*</sup>

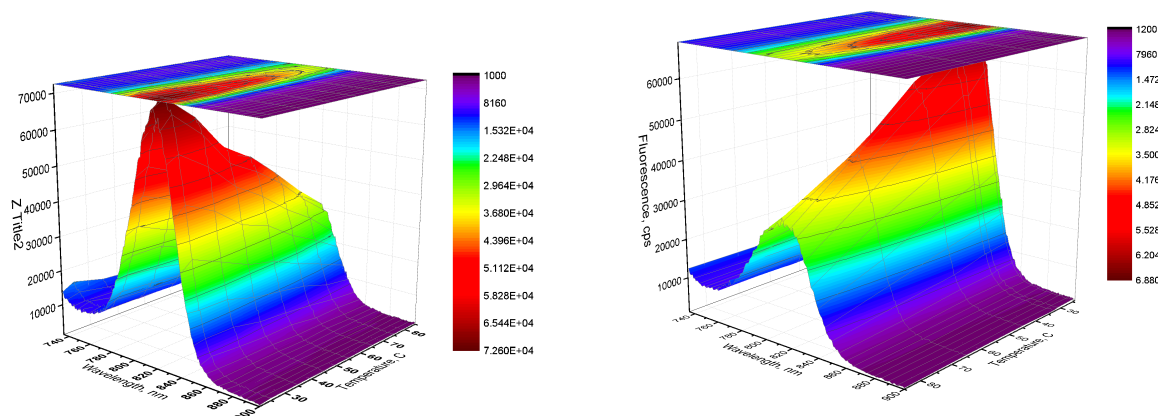
<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO 63110

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO 63103

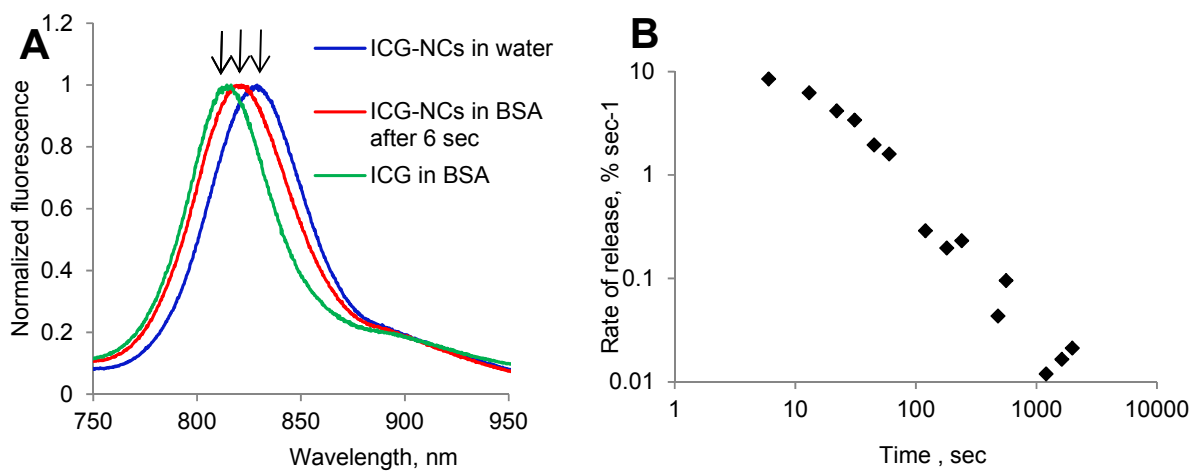
#### FIGURES



**Figure S1.** Normalized optical spectra of the ICG-NCs upon storage shows high stability of the nanocapsules; A – absorption, B- emission



**Figure S2.** 3D profile temperature-wavelength-intensity of ICG-NCs in water. Left panel: heating from 21 to 85 °C; Right panel cooling from 85 °C to room temperature. The chart shows excellent reversibility (intensity, position maxima) of the nanocapsules optical properties after the heating-cooling process.



**Figure S3.** (A) Change on the emission spectra of ICG-NCs upon interaction with 4% BSA in water. Ex/em: 720/735-900 nm. Bathochromic shift of the ICG –NC upon contact with BSA in water. ICG in BSA is given as a control. (B) Calculated rate of ICG release in vitro in BSA solution.