## **Supporting Information**

for Adv. Sci., DOI: 10.1002/advs.201500001

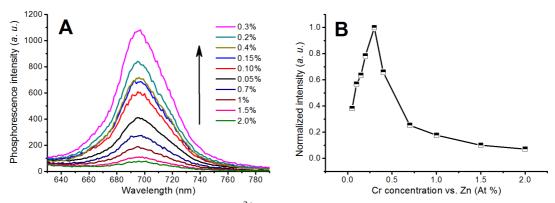
In Vivo Repeatedly Charging Near-Infrared-Emitting Mesoporous SiO<sub>2</sub>/ZnGa<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>:Cr<sup>3+</sup> Persistent Luminescence Nanocomposites

Zhanjun Li, Yuanwei Zhang, Xiang Wu, Xiaoqiong Wu, Rohit Maudgal, Hongwu Zhang, and Gang Han\*

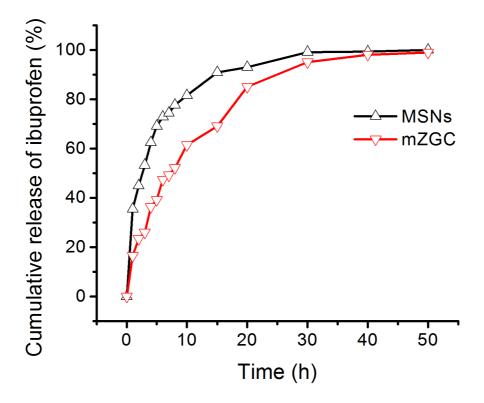
## **Supporting Information**

## *In Vivo* Repeatedly Charging Near-Infrared-Emitting Mesoporous SiO<sub>2</sub>/ZnGa<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>:Cr<sup>3+</sup> Persistent Luminescence Nanocomposites

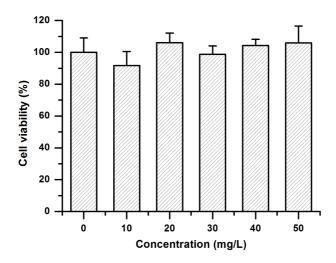
Zhanjun Li, Yuanwei Zhang, Xiang Wu, Rohit Maudgal, Gang Han\*



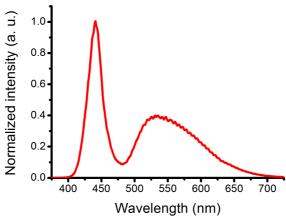
**Figure S1**. Optimization of Cr<sup>3+</sup> doping concentration (vs. Zn) in mZGC.



**Figure S2.** Ibuprofen storage/release properties of mZGC. The ibuprofen storage and release experiment was performed according to a previous report. <sup>[1]</sup> Briefly, 60 mg of the MSNs/ZnGa<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>:Cr<sup>3+</sup> were immersed into 1 mL of 20 mg/L ibuprofen cyclohexane solution for 24 h. Excess ibuprofen cyclohexane solution was removed by centrifugation and decantation. The cyclohexane in the mesoporous silica was evaporated in a 50 °C air dryer for 1 h. The *in vitro* release of ibuprofen was performed by immersing 60 mg of the drug loaded mZGC in 60 mL of simulated body fluid at 37 °C. 100  $\mu$ L of the mixed solution was taken to test the released amount of ibuprofen at fixed time intervals; this was centrifuged to determine the released ibuprofen in the supernatant by detecting the absorbance. The initial content of ibuprofen on MSNs and mZGC is 146.3 mg/g and 103.9 mg/g respectively, by elemental analysis.



**Figure S3.** Cell toxicity of mZGC. The cytotoxicity was tested by using 3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2,5diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide (MTT, sigma, USA) assay by using human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVE cells, ATCC, CRL-1730).



**Figure S4.** Spectrum of the LED torch used for our experiments. Wavelengths longer than 600 nm have better biotissue penetration ability than shorter ones, and result in the charging of mZGC *in vivo*.

Table S1 Test of the ZGC content in as-synthesized mZGC product.

MSNs	mZGC	Increased mass	ZGC content in
			mZGC (by weight)
400.0 mg	445.7 mg	45.7 mg	10.4%±0.4%
400.0 mg	448.1 mg	48.1 mg	
400.0 mg	445.4 mg	45.4 mg	

Table S2 Mass loss of mZGC after rinsed in PBS for 48 hours.

mZGC	Rinsed and dried	decreased mass	Mass loss by
	mZGC		weight
100.0 mg	99.7 mg	-1.7 mg	0.2 %±1.5%
100.0 mg	101.4 mg	+1.4 mg	
100.0 mg	100.1 mg	+0.1 mg	

[1] P. P. Yang, S. S. Huang, D. Y. Kong, J. Lin, H. G. Fu, Inorg Chem 2007, 46, 3203.