

## **Supporting Information**

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Quaternized Silicon Nanoparticles with Polarity-Sensitive Fluorescence for Selectively Imaging and Killing Gram-Positive Bacteria

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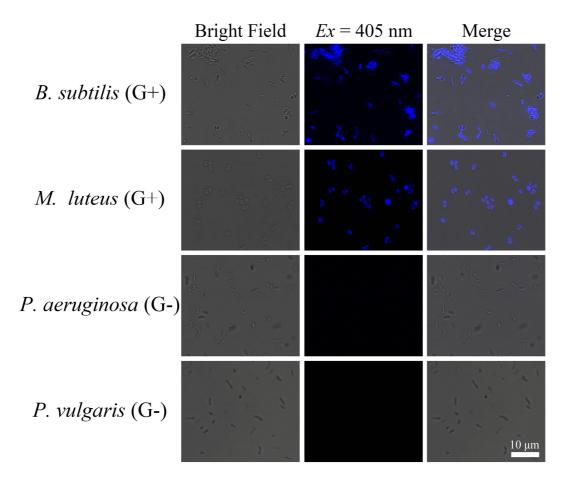
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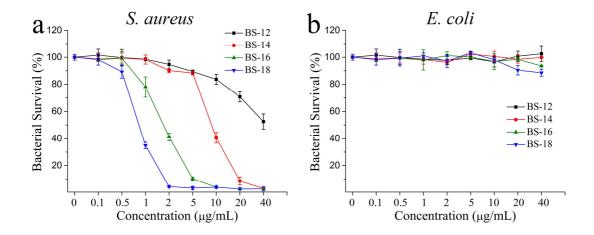
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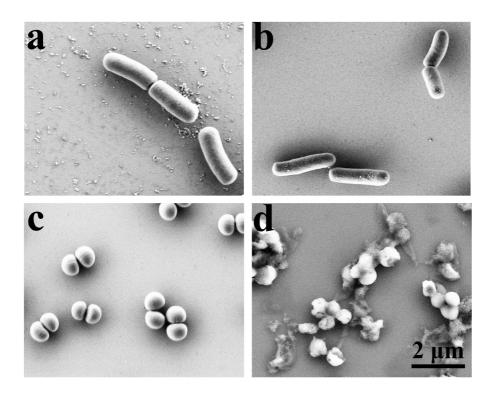
 $\label{eq:figure S1.} \textbf{Figure S1.} \ \text{Confocal fluorescence images of four kinds of bacteria treated with 0.5} \\ \mu\text{g/mL SiNPs-C}_{18}.$ 

**Table S1.** Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of SiNPs- $C_{12}$ , SiNPs- $C_{14}$ , SiNPs- $C_{16}$ , SiNPs- $C_{18}$ , BS-12, BS-14, BS-16, and BS-18 for *E. coli* and *S. aureus*.

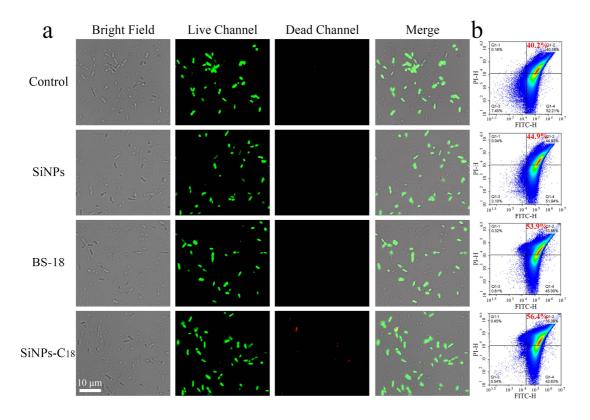
	MIC (µg/mL)	
	E. coli	S. aureus
SiNPs-C <sub>12</sub>	>40	35
SiNPs-C <sub>14</sub>	>40	20
SiNPs-C <sub>16</sub>	>40	4
SiNPs-C <sub>18</sub>	>40	1
BS-12	>40	>40
BS-14	>40	30
BS-16	>40	6
BS-18	>40	2



**Figure S2.** Concentration-dependent antimicrobial activities of free BS-12, BS-14, BS-16, and BS-18 for a) *S. aureus* and b) *E. coli*.

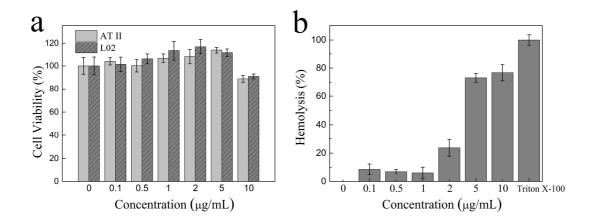


**Figure S3.** SEM images of a, b) *E. coli* and c, d) *S. aureus* cells a, c) without and b, d) with the treatment of 1  $\mu$ g/mL SiNPs-C<sub>18</sub> for 2 h.



**Figure S4.** a) Confocal fluorescence images of *E. coli* stained with BacLight Live/Dead kit showing the presence (or absence) of live bacteria (green) and dead

bacteria (red) in the LB solutions without the treatment (control) and with the treatments of 1.0  $\mu$ g/mL SiNPs, BS-18, and SiNPs-C<sub>18</sub>, and b) the corresponding results obtained by flow cytometry.



**Figure S5.** a) Cell viabilities of AT II and L02 cells treated with different dosages of BS-18. b) Hemolytic results of different concentrations of BS-18. Triton X-100 was used as a positive control in the hemolytic experiments.