Supporting Information

An Intelligent NIR-responsive Chelate Copper-based Anticancer Nanoplatform for Synergistic Tumor Targeted Chemo-phototherapy

Qianhua Feng,†a,b,c Wanxia Zhang,†a Yuzhen Li,a Xuemei Yang,a Yongwei Hao,a,b,c Hongling Zhang,a,b,c Wei Li,d Lin Hou,*a,b,c and Zhenzhong Zhang*a,b,c

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Zhengzhou University, 100 Kexue Avenue, Zhengzhou 450001, China
Collaborative Innovation Center of New Drug Research and Safety Evaluation, Henan Province, Zhengzhou 450001, China
Key Laboratory of Targeting Therapy and Diagnosis for Critical Diseases, Henan Province, Zhengzhou 450001, China
School of Pharmacy, China Medical University, Shenyang 110001, China

*Corresponding author. Tel: 86-371-67781910; Fax: 86-371-67781908.
Email: houlin_pharm@163.com (L. Hou), zhangzz08@126.com (Z. Zhang).
†Qianhua Feng and Wanxia Zhang contributed equally to this work.
Figure S1. EDS spectrum of HMCu$_{2-x}$S NPs.

![EDS spectrum of HMCu$_{2-x}$S NPs](image)

Figure S2. XPS spectra of HMCu$_{2-x}$S NPs.

![XPS spectra of HMCu$_{2-x}$S NPs](image)

Figure S3. Zeta potential of HMCu$_{2-x}$S, HMCu$_{2-x}$S-NH$_2$ and FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S in PBS.

![Zeta potential distribution](image)

Figure S4. TEM image of FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S.

![TEM image of FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S](image)
**Figure S5.** Colloidal stability of FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S/BLM/LM in PBS over 6 days, where the digital photo showed the high dispersion after 6 days (inset).

**Figure S6.** TGA curves of HMCu$_{2-x}$S, HMCu$_{2-x}$S-NH$_2$, FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S, FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S/LM and FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S/BLM/LM.
**Figure S7.** Hydrodynamic size distribution (A) and zeta potential (B) of FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S/BLM/LM by DLS analysis.

**Table S1.** Comparison of the modified BET specific surface area and BJH pore diameter of the samples based on N$_2$ adsorption-desorption isotherms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>HMCu$_{2-x}$S</th>
<th>FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S</th>
<th>FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S/LM</th>
<th>FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S/BLM/LM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$S_{BET}$ (m$^2$ g$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>155.8</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pore diameter (nm)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>~0</td>
<td>~0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure S8.** TEM image of FA-HMCu$_{2-x}$S/BLM/LM after NIR irradiation (808 nm, 2 W cm$^{-2}$, 3 min).

**Figure S9.** ESR spectrum of the spin trapped ·OH generated by HMCu$_{2-x}$S (2 mg mL$^{-1}$) under NIR irradiation for different time.
Figure S10. Cell viability of MCF-7 cells incubated for 24 h with different concentrations of FA-HMCu$_{2\times3}$S.

Figure S11. Region-of-interest analysis of the averaged fluorescence intensity in each organ.
Figure S12. In vivo potential toxicity experiments. A) Blood biochemistry and hematology surveys of white blood cells (a), red blood cells (b), platelets (c), liver function markers including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) (d), blood urea nitrogen (BUN) (e) and albumin/globin (A/G) ratios (f). B) Body weight changes as a function of time. C) H&E stained tissues harvested from different groups of mice.