

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Light-controllable systems based on TiO₂-ZIF-8 composites for targeted drug release: communicating with tumour cells

Aziza Sharsheeva,^a Vadim A. Iglin,^a Pavel V. Nesterov,^a Oleg A. Kuchur,^a Elizaveta Garifullina,^a Evamarie Hey-Hawkins,^b Sviatlana A. Ulasevich,^a Ekaterina V. Skorb,^a Alexandr V. Vinogradov^a and Maxim I. Morozov ^{*a}

^a Laboratory of Solution Chemistry of Advanced Materials and Technologies, ITMO University, Lomonosova str. 9, St. Petersburg, 191002, Russian Federation.

^b Faculty of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Leipzig University, D-04103 Leipzig, Germany.

* Corresponding author. E-mail: morozov@scamt-itmo.ru

1. Synthesis of ZIF-8 TNT nanocomposites

To obtain ZIF-8-TNT nanocomposites with optimal morphologies, TNT plates were immersed in solutions prepared with various ratios of zinc acetate (Zn(OAc)₂·2H₂O), 2-methylimidazole (Hmim), and deionized water (H₂O). Depending on the Zn/Hmim/H₂O ratio, the precipitated layers had different morphology and topology of ZIF-8 crystals, as shown in Figure S1. In the case of a low Zn/Hmim ratio, such as 1/5, the precipitated layer had diamondoid (dia) topology (Figure S1, left), while a high Zn/Hmim ratio, such as 1/35 resulted in pure sodalite (sod) topology (Figure S1, right). In both cases, particles were agglomerated, with a tendency to form colonies. In contrast, at an intermediate ratio of Zn/Hmim = 1/10, the precipitated layer was thin, nearly forming a monolayer with well dispersed crystallites of almost uniform sizes, though there was a mixture of both sod and dia topologies (Figure S1, middle). For the purpose of the study, this morphology was chosen as the optimal to form DOXO-ZIF-8-TNT nanocomposites.

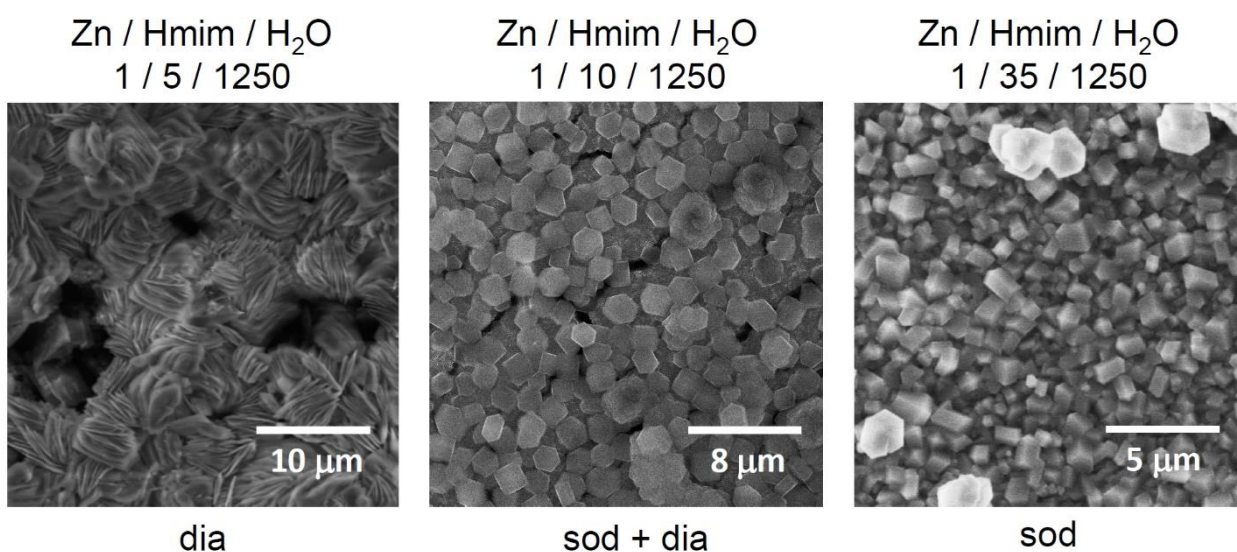


Fig. S1 SEM images of ZIF-8 precipitates on TNT after immersing in solutions with various Zn/Hmim/H₂O ratios.

2. Comparison of doxorubicin release kinetics by TNT and ZIF-8-TNT nanocomposites

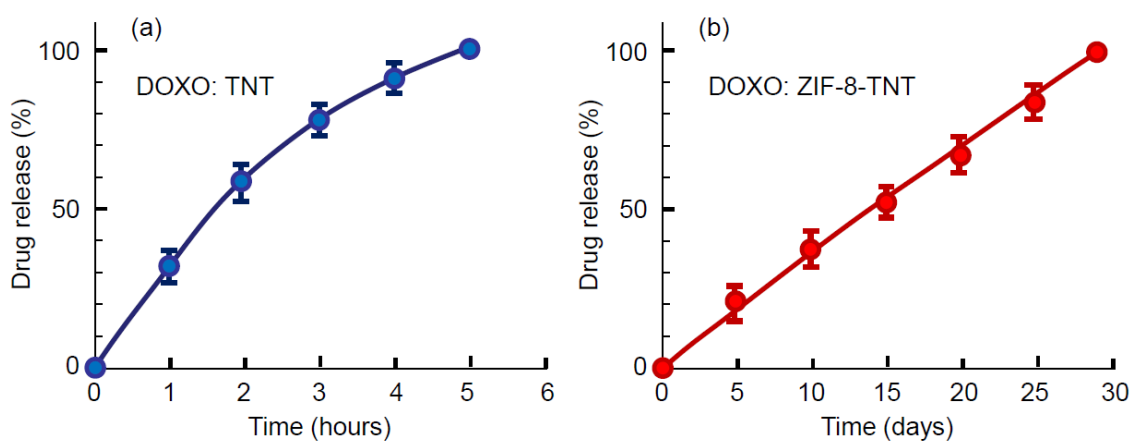


Fig. S2 Release kinetics of doxorubicin from (a) TNT and (b) ZIF-8-TNT nanocomposites at temperature 37 °C and pH 7.4.

3. SEM/EDX and FTIR analyses of ZIF-8 decomposition on a TNT plate upon UV irradiation

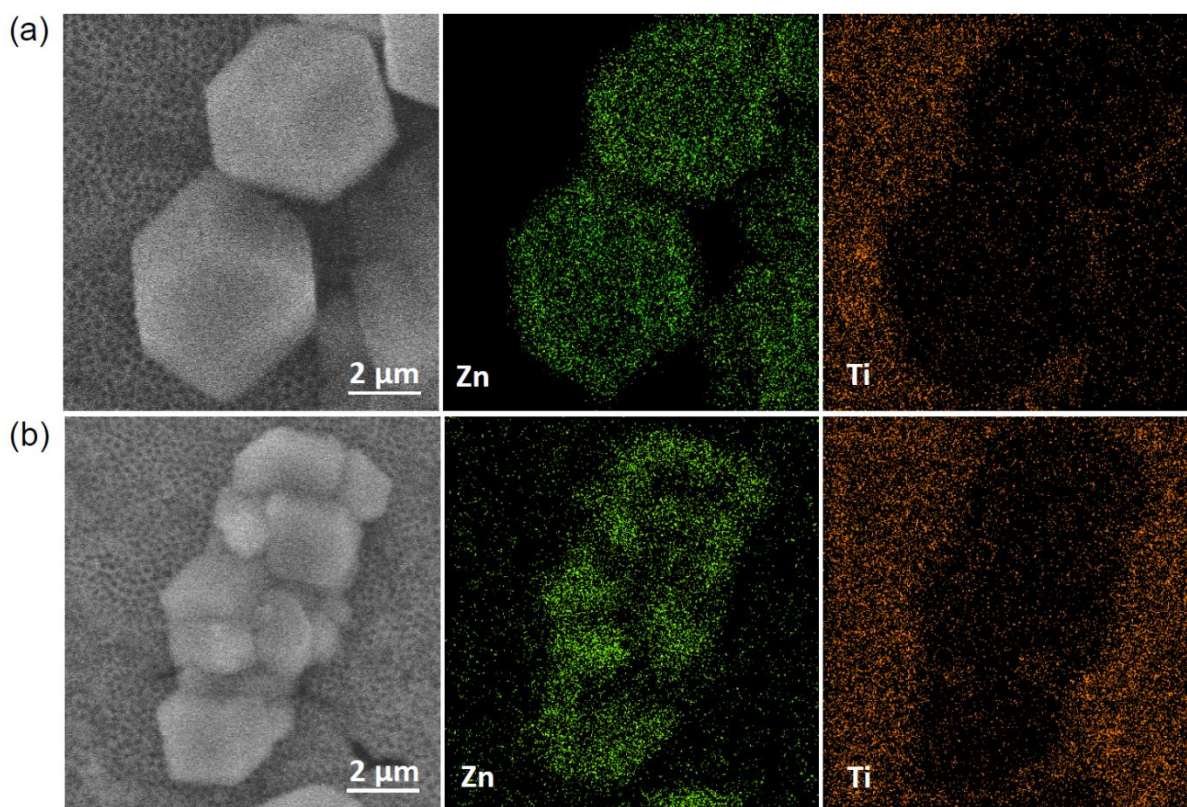


Fig. S3 SEM/EDX images of DOXO-ZIF-8-TNT nanocomposites before (a) and after (b) UV irradiation for 90 min at 37 °C

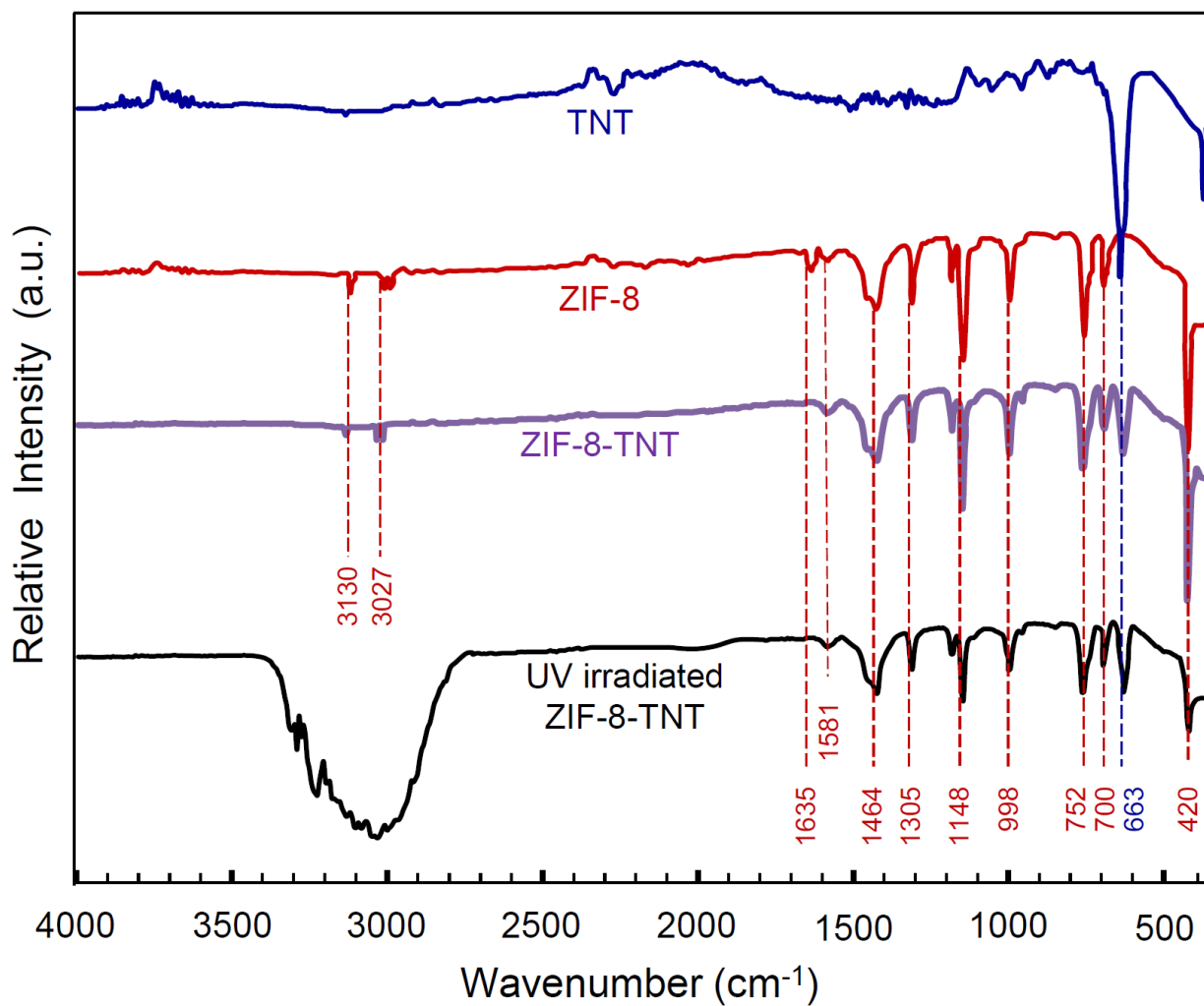


Fig. S4 FTIR spectra for TNT, ZIF-8, ZIF-8-TNT samples (non-irradiated) and a ZIF-8-TNT sample subjected to UV irradiation for 90 min at 37 °C