

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Engineering Bioinspired Bacteria-Adhesive Clay Nanoparticles with Membrane-Disruptive Property for Treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* Infection

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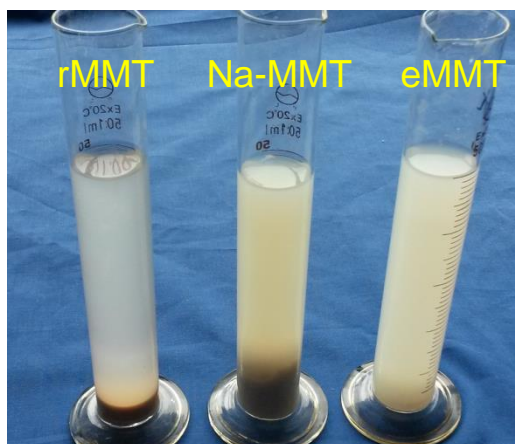
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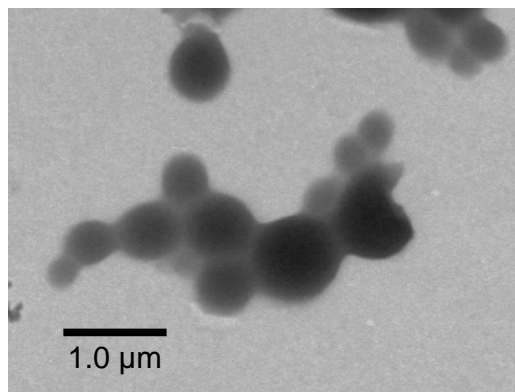
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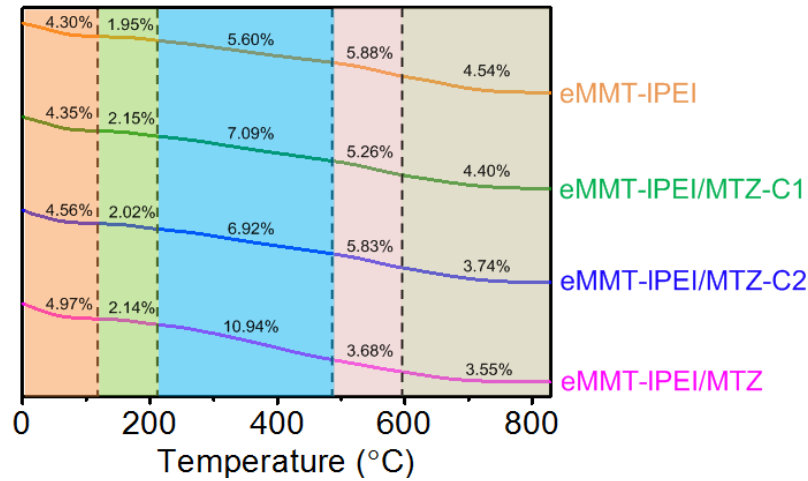
## Figures



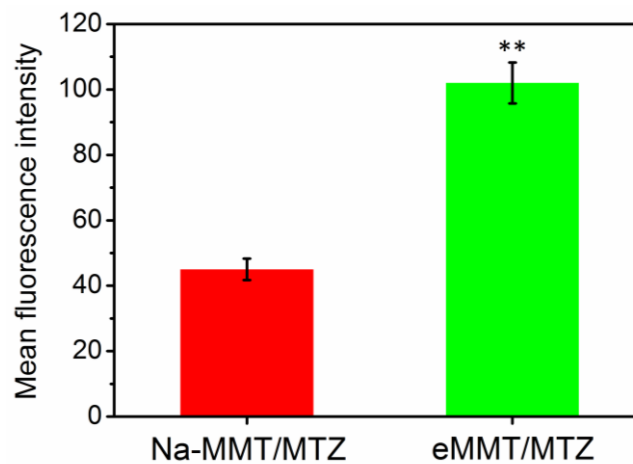
**Figure S1.** Images of unpurified raw MMT (rMMT), sodium MMT (Na-MMT) and exfoliated MMT (eMMT) water dispersion stability. The image was obtained after 24 h of incubation in double distilled water.



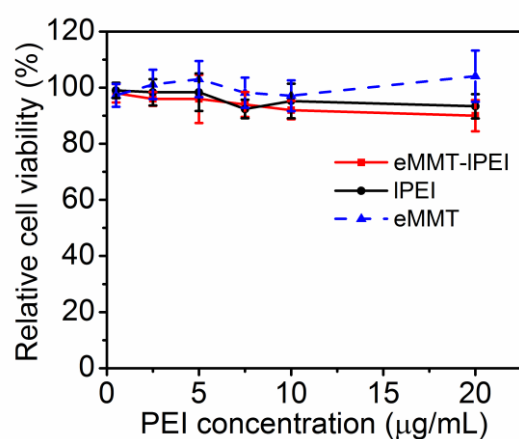
**Figure S2.** TEM micrograph of MTZ-loaded eMMT-IPEI nanoparticles.



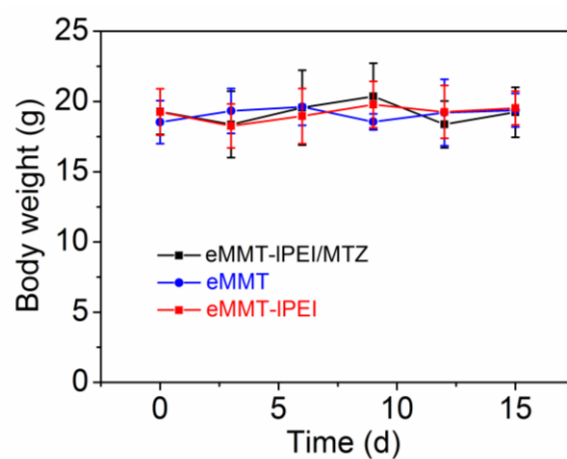
**Figure S3.** TGA analysis of eMMT-IPEI and eMMT-IPEI intercalated with various amount of MTZ. The loading capacity of eMMT-IPEI/MTZ-C1, eMMT-IPEI/MTZ-C2, and eMMT-IPEI/MTZ were 0.87%, 1.14%, and 3.13%, respectively. eMMT-IPEI/MTZ-C1 and eMMT-IPEI/MTZ-C2 were used as controls.



**Figure S4.** Adhesion capacity of sodium MMT (Na-MMT) or exfoliated MMT (MMT) on *H. pylori*. The adhesion was assessed by flow cytometry and was expressed as mean fluorescence intensity. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 3$ , Student's *t* test, \*\* $P < 0.01$ ).



**Figure S5.** HEK-293 relative cell viability after treatment of eMMT-IPEI or IPEI for 24 h. The viability of untreated cells was defined as 100%. Equivalent eMMT (as eMMT-IPEI) was used as a control. The data represent the mean  $\pm$  S.D. ( $n = 5$ ).



**Figure S6.** Average body weights of mice treated with the different formulations in the BALB/c mouse models. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 6$ ).