## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## Light-activatable Chlorin e6 (Ce6)-imbedded Erythrocyte Membrane Vesicles Camouflaged Prussian Blue Nanoparticles for Synergistic Photothermal and Photodynamic Therapies of Cancer

Lihong Sun<sup>a, b</sup>, Qian Li<sup>a, b</sup>, Mengmeng Hou<sup>a, b</sup>, Ya Gao<sup>a, b</sup>, Ruihao Yang<sup>a, b</sup>, Lei Zhang<sup>c</sup>, Zhigang Xu<sup>a, b</sup>, Yuejun Kang<sup>\*a, b</sup>, Peng Xue<sup>\*a, b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institute for Clean Energy and Advanced Materials, Faculty of Materials and Energy, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China. E-mails: <u>xuepeng@swu.edu.cn</u> (P. Xue); <u>yjkang@swu.edu.cn</u> (Y. Kang)

<sup>b</sup> Chongqing Engineering Research Center for Micro-

Nano Biomedical Materials and Devices, Chongqing 400715, China.

<sup>c</sup> State Key Laboratory of Silkworm Genome Biology, Southwest University, Chongqing 400716, China.



**Fig. S1** (a) Fitting curve of the NIR absorbance of PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs at 808 nm as the function of concentration in the range from 0 to 100 ppm; (b) images of PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs dispersed in water, 1×PBS and DMEM culture medium.



**Fig. S2** Temperature variation of PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs after irradiation by NIR laser versus the agent concentrations in the range from 0 to 100 ppm.



Fig. S3 Fluorescence microscopic images of RBC, RBC/Ce6 and RBC/Ce6 after hemolysis

(scale bars: 20  $\mu$ m).



**Fig. S4** (a) Images of Ce6-imbedded RBCs before and after laser irradiation (660 nm, 0.76 W) for 5 min; the red color after RBC disintegration denoted the released hemoglobin; (b) Hemocompatibility tests by incubating RBCs in the solutions of PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs under various concentrations. RBC suspensions in DI water (+) and 1×PBS (–) were also tested as controls.



**Fig. S5** CLSM characterization: images of HeLa cells treated with free Ce6 for 0.5 h or 2 h under various magnifications (images of  $2^{nd}$  and  $4^{th}$  row are the enlarged section of dashed box in  $1^{st}$  and  $3^{rd}$  row, respectively). The fluorescence of DAPI and Ce6 are colored as blue and red, respectively (scale bars: 20 µm).

![](_page_6_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S6** CLSM characterization: images of HeLa cells treated with PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs for 0.5 h or 2 h under various magnifications (images of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> row are the enlarged section of dashed box in 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row, respectively). The fluorescence of DAPI and Ce6 are colored as blue and red, respectively (scale bars: 20 μm).

![](_page_7_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S7** Flow cytometry analysis of the cellular uptake efficiency of Ce6 in 4T1 cells after treatment with (a) PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs or (b) free Ce6 for 0.5 h, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h and 6 h.

![](_page_8_Figure_0.jpeg)

Fig. S8 Fluorescence images to exhibit the viability of HUVECs or L929 cells through LIVE/DEAD viability/cytotoxicity assay kit after cells being treated with different concentrations of PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs for 24h. Viable cells were stained with green fluorescence while dead cells were stained with red fluorescence. (Scale bar:  $100 \mu m$ )

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S9** Primary indicators of blood routine test after healthy mice were intravenously injected with PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs. Reference ranges of hematology data of healthy female KM mice (yellow hatched area) were obtained from Chongqing Tengxin Biotechnology Co. LTD.

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S10** Change of TNF- $\alpha$  level in peripheral blood after KM mice were injected with PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs (equivalent PB concentration: 20 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>).

	Control	1st day	2nd day	7th day	Reference
					range
WBC (10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	$4.03 \pm 1.01$	$4.45 \pm 0.97$	$4.33 \pm 0.95$	$4.275 \pm 1.29$	0.8-6.8
Lymph (109/L)	$3.03 \pm 0.84$	$3.125 \pm 0.61$	$3.05 \pm 0.61$	$2.075 \pm 0.11$	0.7-5.7
Mon (10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	$0.18 \pm 0.04$	$0.125 \pm 0.04$	$0.18 \pm 0.04$	$0.15 \pm 0.09$	0.0-0.3
Gran (109/L)	$0.83 \pm 0.17$	$1.2 \pm 0.34$	$1.1 \pm 0.3$	$0.7 \pm 0.17$	0.1-1.8
RBC (1012/L)	$7.77 \pm 0.68$	$7.53 \pm 0.89$	$8.22 \pm 0.55$	$7.2525 \pm 0.16$	6.36-9.42
HGB (g/L)	$120.75 \pm 9.42$	$119.75 \pm 13.25$	$128.5 \pm 8.08$	$117 \pm 8.86$	110-143
HCT (%)	$41.15 \pm 2.16$	$40.9 \pm 3.78$	$44.45 \pm 1.74$	$38.65 \pm 1.07$	34.6-44.6
MCV(fL)	$54.03 \pm 1.10$	$54.58 \pm 1.66$	$54.17 \pm 1.68$	$53.35 \pm 0.50$	48.2-58.3
MCH (pg)	$16.25 \pm 0.11$	$15.95 \pm 0.47$	$15.9 \pm 0.32$	$16.35 \pm 0.49$	15,8-19.0
MCHC (g/L)	$308 \pm 2.23$	$306.5 \pm 13.5$	$313.5 \pm 46.40$	$312.75 \pm 10.83$	302-353
RDW (%)	$16.25 \pm 0.66$	$143.05 \pm 218.79$	$16.3 \pm 0.50$	$16.3 \pm 0.41$	13.0-17.0
PLT (10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	$718.75 \pm 137.52$	$600.25 \pm 125.67$	$479.25 \pm 9.39$	$875.75 \pm 125.91$	450-1590
MPV(fL)	$5.6 \pm 0.21$	$5.48 \pm 0.35$	$5.78 \pm 0.19$	$5.78 \pm 0.11$	3.8-6.0
PDW	$16.38 \pm 0.25$	$16.23 \pm 0.40$	$16.75 \pm 0.21$	$16.01 \pm 0.42$	-
PCT (%)	$0.40 \pm 0.08$	$0.27 \pm 0.10$	$0.15 \pm 0.07$	$0.51 \pm 0.08$	-

Table S1 Complete indicators of blood examinations after healthy mice were injected with

## PB@RBC/Ce6 NPs.