## Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@MnO<sub>2</sub>@PPy nanocomposites overcome hypoxia: magnetic targeting assisted controlled chemotherapy and enhanced photodynamic/photothermal therapy



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Fig. S1 The changes in hydrodynamic size of  $Fe_3O_4@MnO_2@PPy$  in medium at various conditions (0-24 h: pH 7.4, 24-48 h: pH 6.5, 48-72 h: pH 6.5+0.03%H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) measured by the DLS test.



**Fig. S2** Absorption spectra of DPBF-containing solutions of (A) nothing under a 638nm laser irradiation (1.0 W·cm<sup>-2</sup>), (B) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, (C) Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@MnO<sub>2</sub>, (D) Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PPy and (E)

Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@MnO<sub>2</sub>@PPy without irradiation.



Fig. S3 Absorption spectra of a DPBF-containing solution of (A)  $Fe_3O_4@MnO_2$ , (B)  $Fe_3O_4@PPy$ , (C)  $Fe_3O_4@MnO_2@PPy$ , (D)  $Fe_3O_4@PPy+0.03\%H_2O_2$  and (E)  $Fe_3O_4@MnO_2@PPy+0.03\%H_2O_2$  under a 638nm laser irradiation (1.0 W·cm<sup>-2</sup>), respectively.



Fig. S4 Fluorescence microscopy images of HepG2 cells that received different treatment as indicated. Green color represents  ${}^{1}O_{2}$  indicator DCFH-DA (scale bar=100  $\mu$ m).



Fig. S5 Relative viabilities of HepG2 cells after incubation with Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PPy and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@MnO<sub>2</sub>@PPy at different concentration (0  $\mu$ g/mL, 200  $\mu$ g/mL, 400  $\mu$ g/mL, 600  $\mu$ g/mL).



**Fig. S6** Fluorescence microscopic images of HepG2 cells incubated with (A) medium, (B)  $Fe_3O_4$ , (C)  $Fe_3O_4$ @PPy and (D)  $Fe_3O_4$ @MnO<sub>2</sub>@PPy. HeGp2 cells were dyed in blue by Hoechst 33342, red by PI and the merged images are also shown, respectively. The scale bars are 200  $\mu$ m.