

Supporting Information

Erythrocyte-Platelet Hybrid Membranes Coating Polypyrrol Nanoparticles for Enhanced Delivery and Photothermal Therapy

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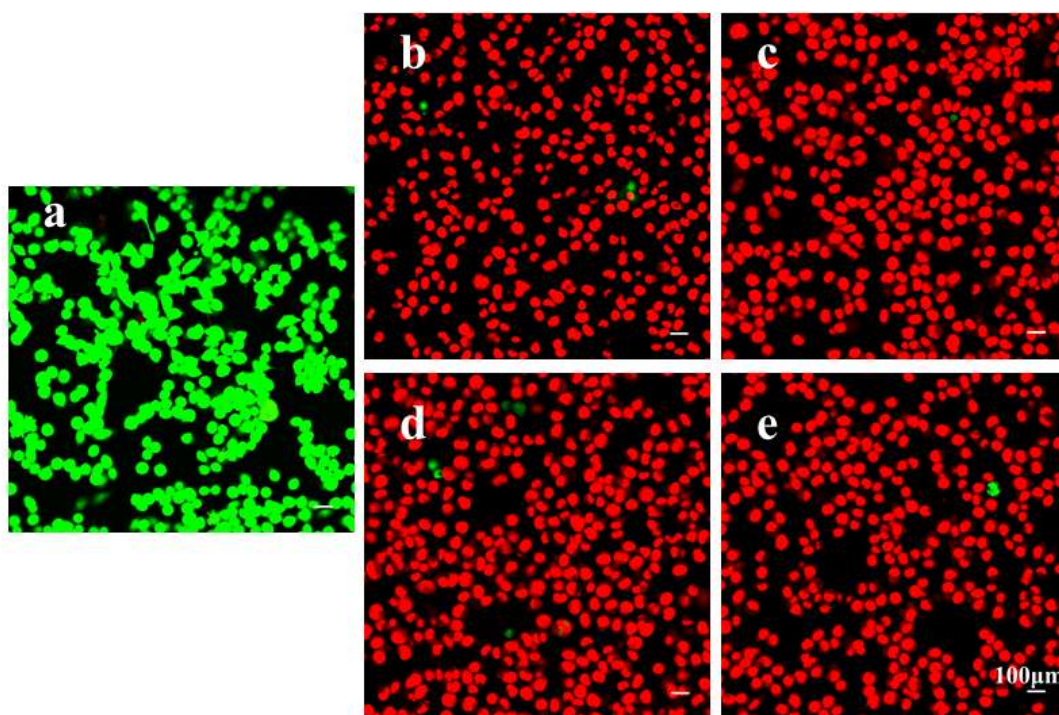


Fig. S1. CLSM images of HCT116 cells stained by PI and Calcein-AM after incubation with (a) PBS solution, 40 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of (b) PPy NPs, (c) PPy@RBC NPs, (d) PPy@PLT NPs and (e) PPy@[R-P] NPs by NIR laser irradiation (808 nm, 1.5 W/cm^2 , 180 s). Scale bar =100 μm .

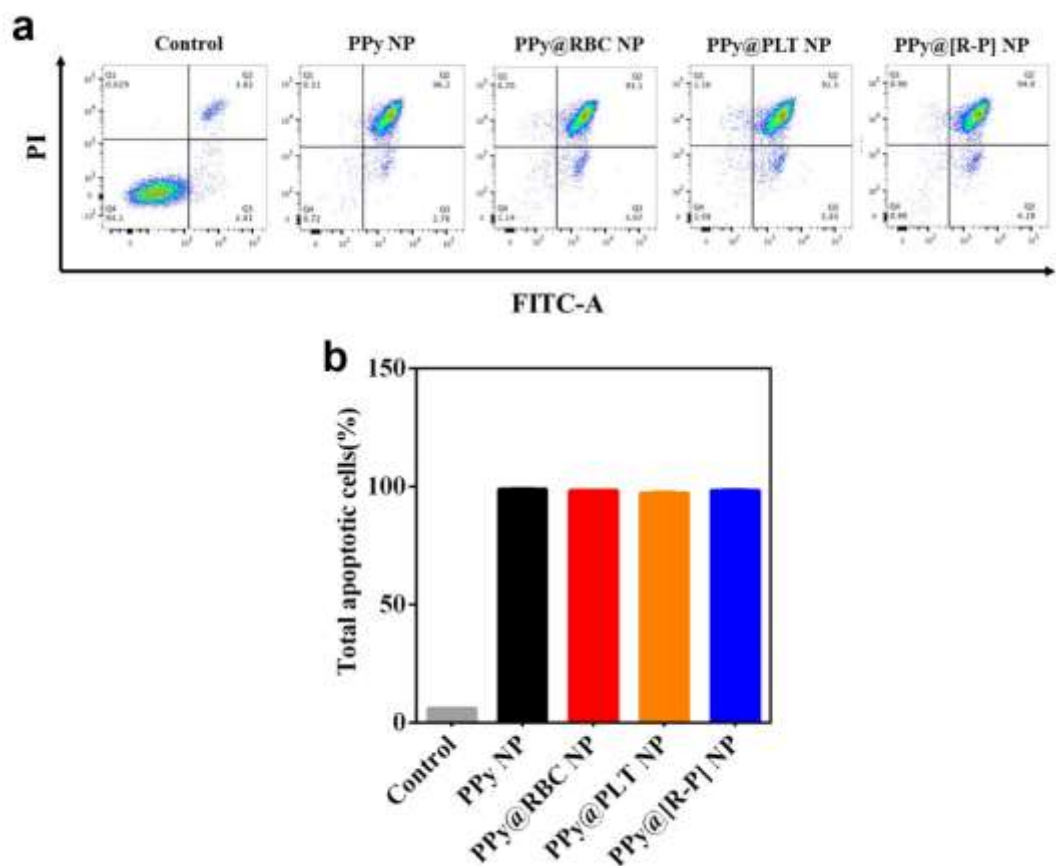


Fig. S2. (a) The images of flow cytometry through Annexin-V-FITC/PI co-staining method. The HCT116 cells treated with PPy NPs, PPy@RBC NPs, PPy@PLT NPs and PPy@[R-P] NPs at a concentration of 40 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ by NIR lighting under a power density of 1.5 W/cm^2 for 180 s, respectively. (b) Percentages of total apoptotic cells calculated according to the results of flow cytometry.

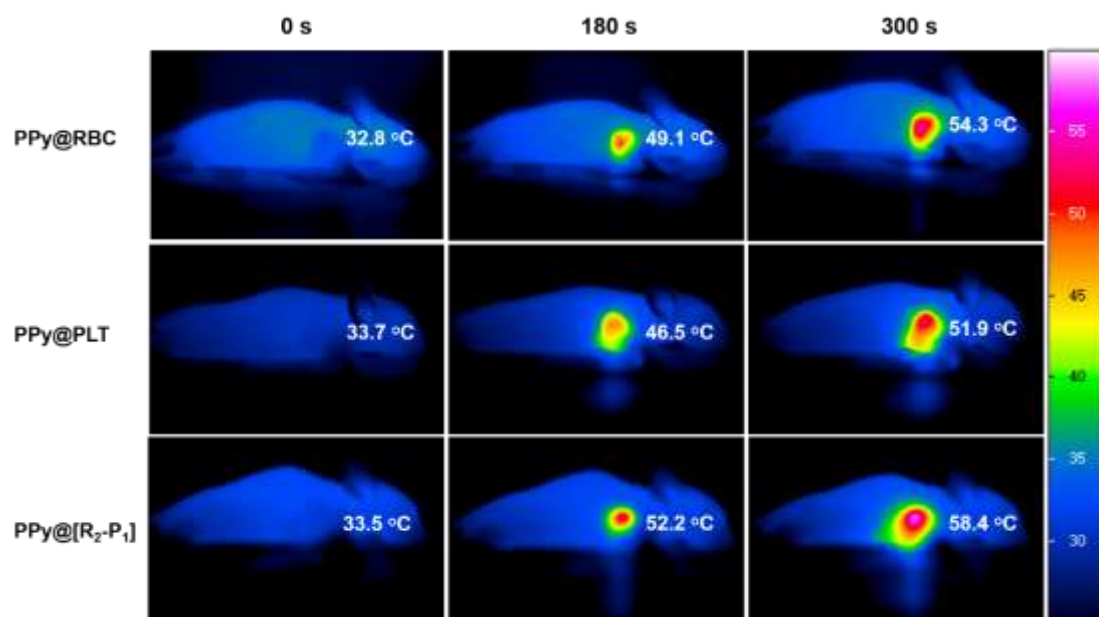


Fig. S3. Infrared thermal images of PPy@RBC NPs, PPy@PLT NPs and PPy@[R₂-P₁] NPs intravenously injected under the second NIR laser irradiation after 6 hrs at a power density of 1.50 W/cm² for 300 s.

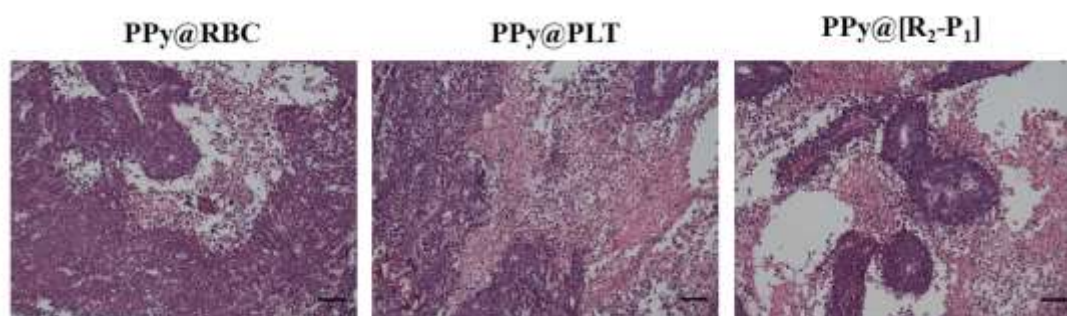


Fig. S4. Histological analysis of H&E staining of tumors after treatment by PPy@RBC NPs, PPy@PLT NPs and PPy@[R₂-P₁] NPs with NIR laser irradiation.

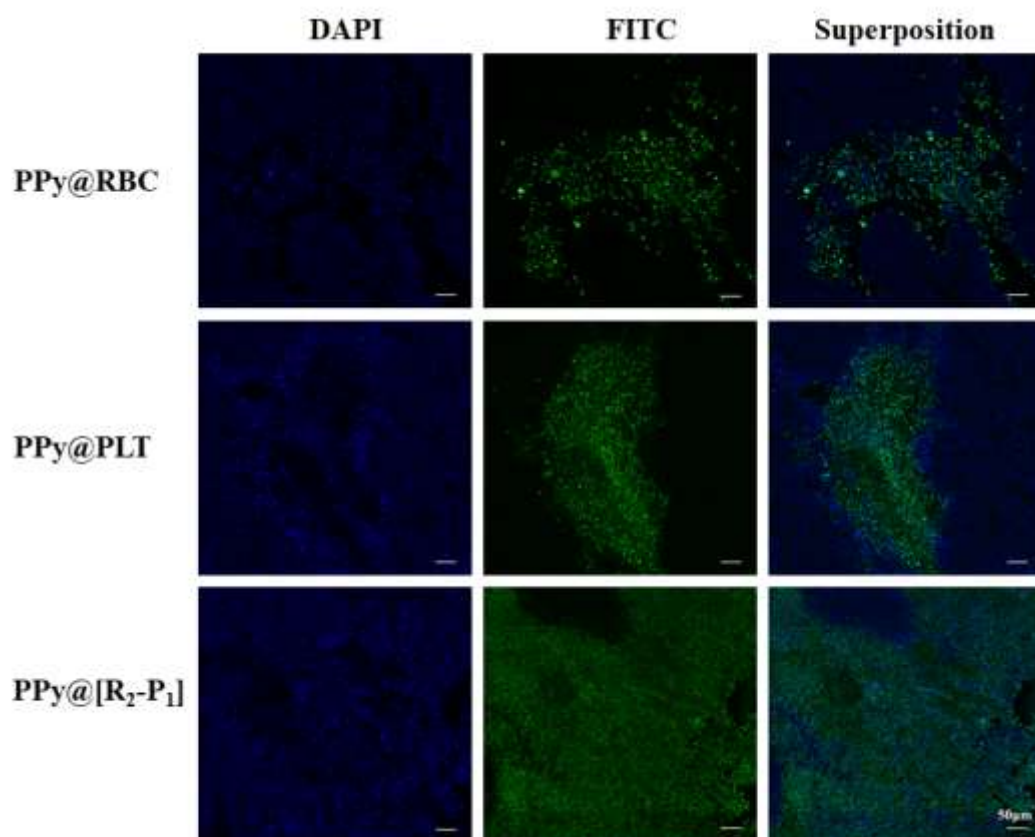


Fig. S5. TUNEL sections of tumors after treatment by PPy@RBC NPs, PPy@PLT NPs and PPy@[R₂-P₁] NPs with NIR laser irradiation. Bar =50 μ m.

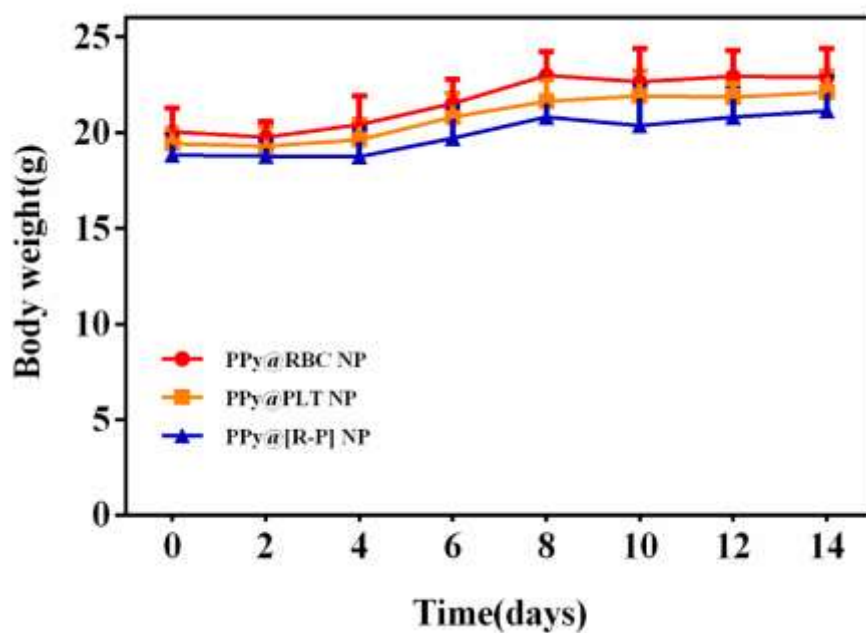


Fig. S6. Body weight changes after treatment by PPy@RBC NPs, PPy@PLT NPs and PPy@[R₂-P₁] NPs with NIR laser irradiation.

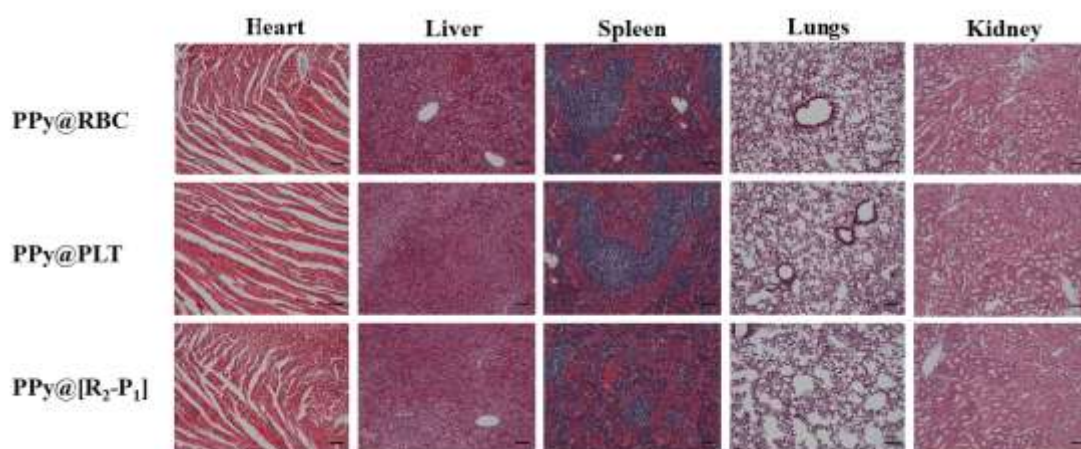


Fig. S7. Histological analysis of H&E staining of main organic tissues after PTT by PPy@RBC NPs, PPy@PLT NPs and PPy@[R₂-P₁] NPs. Bar=200 μm.