

Use of multifunctional composite nanofibers for photothermalchemotherapy to treat cervical cancer in mice

Xue Wang^a, Lizhe Wang^c, Shan Zong^d, Renna Qiu^{a*}, Shi Liu^{b*}

^aPhysical Examination Center, China-Japan Union Hospital, Jilin University, Changchun 130033, P. R. China. E-mail: qiurena@163.com(Renna Qiu)

^bState Key Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, P. R. China. E-mail: liushi@ciac.ac.cn (Shi Liu),

^cDepartment of Pediatric oncology, The First Hospital, Jilin University, Changchun 130021, P. R. China

^dDepartment of Gynecology, The First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130021, China

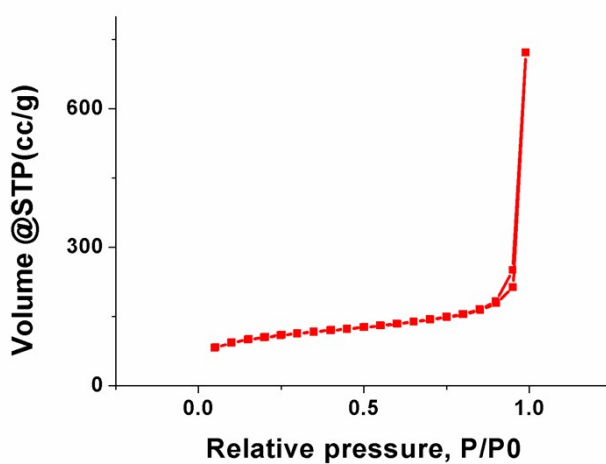


Fig.S1 Nitrogen adsorption isotherm of DIMSN.

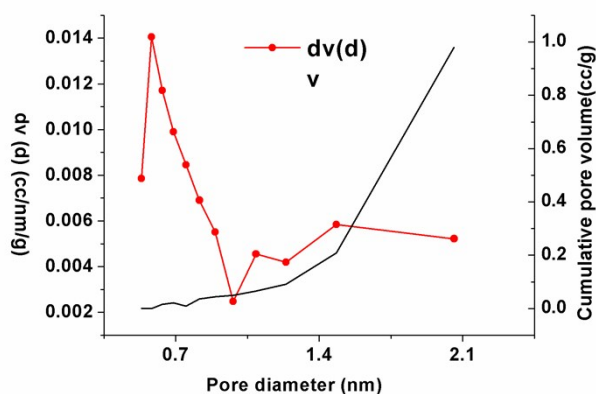


Fig.S2 BJH method Desorption dV analysis of DIMSN

Table.S1 the loading efficiency(LE) and encapsulation efficiency(EE) of DIMSN with different mass ratio between DOX and ICG.

DOX:ICG	DOX		ICG	
	LE(%)	EE(%)	LE(%)	EE(%)
1:2	6.7 ± 0.27	85.0 ± 0.53	13.9 ± 0.56	87.9 ± 0.28
2:1	15.2 ± 0.56	98.4 ± 0.75	7.6 ± 0.35	99.1 ± 0.56
1:1	11.4 ± 0.11	98.7 ± 0.96	11.5 ± 0.13	99.4 ± 0.10

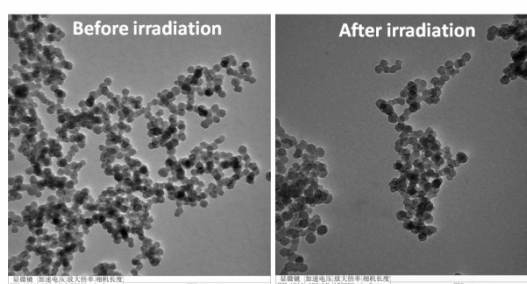


Fig.S3 TEM image of DIMSN before and after 808nm laser irradiation (5min, $0.5W.cm^{-2}$).

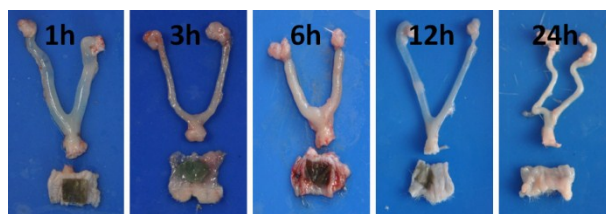


Fig.S4 Macroscopic observation of genital tracts of mice at different times after DIMSN/F implantation.



Figure S5. Histological analysis of main organs of mice 25 days after tumor inoculation.