One-pot growth of triangular SnS nanopyramids for photoacoustic imaging and photothermal ablation of tumor

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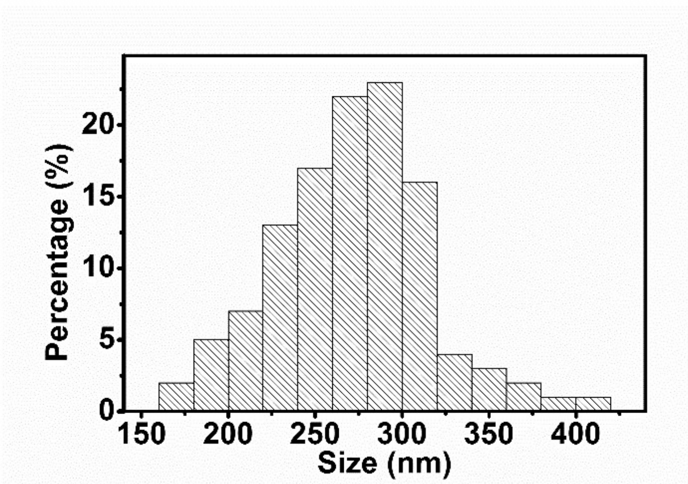

Fig S1. Size distribution of SnS nanopyramids.

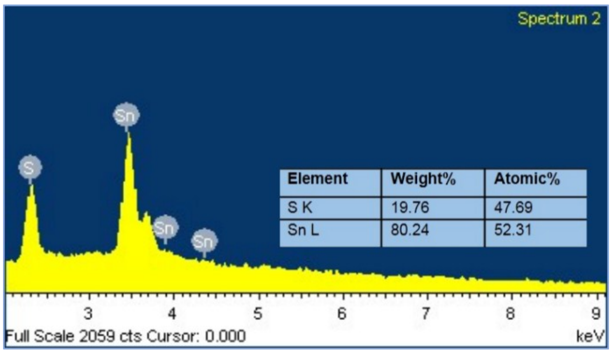

Fig S2. EDS characterization of SnS nanopyramids.

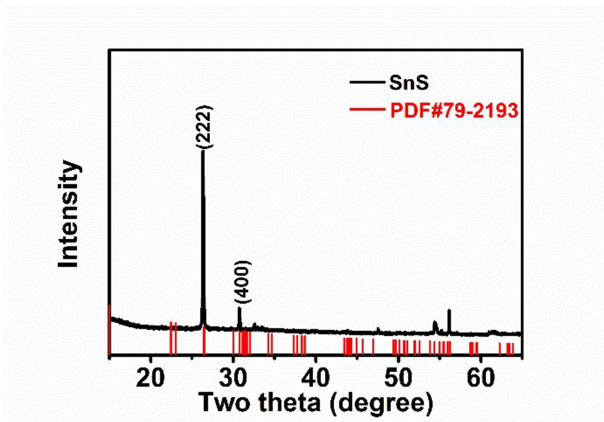

Fig S3. XRD pattern of SnS nanopyramids.

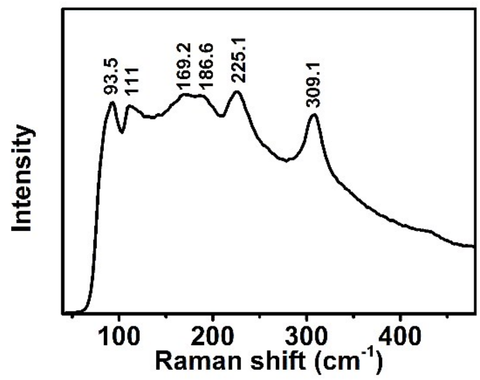

Fig S4. Raman spectrum of SnS nanopyramids.

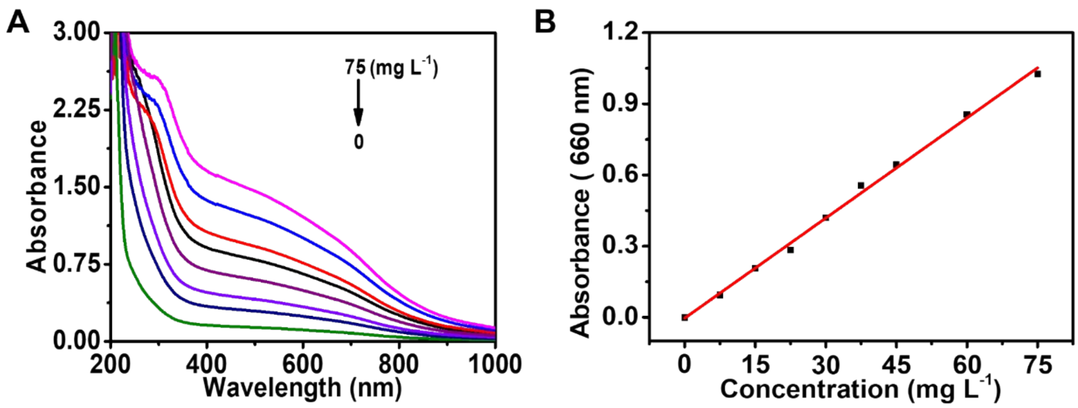

Fig S5. (a) UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra of SnS nanopyramids with a series of concentrations (7.5, 15, 22.5, 30, 37.5, 45, 60, and 75 mg L^{-1}). (b) The plot of absorbance at 660 nm versus the concentration of SnS nanopyramids.

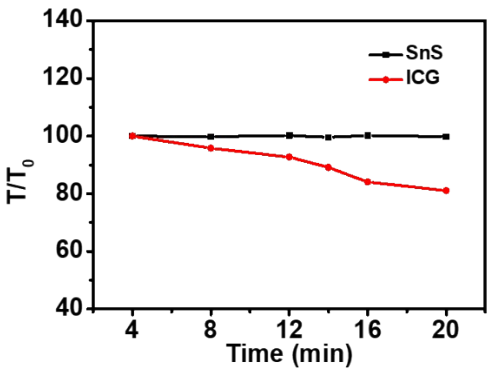

Fig S6. Photothermal stability of SnS nanopyramids under the irradiation of 660 nm at a power density of 1.2 W for 20 min. T_0 is the highest temperature of sample under laser irradiation, and T is the temperature of sample at di□erent time intervals after continuous laser irradiation.

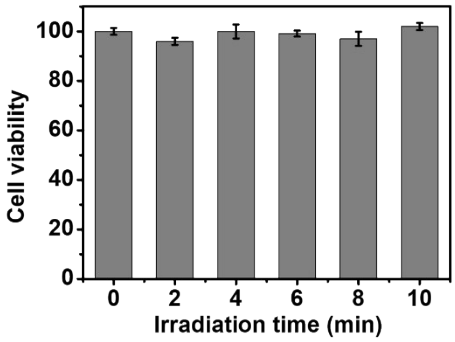

Fig S7. Cell viability of *HeLa* cell irradiated with 660 nm laser (1.2 W cm^{-2}) for different time.

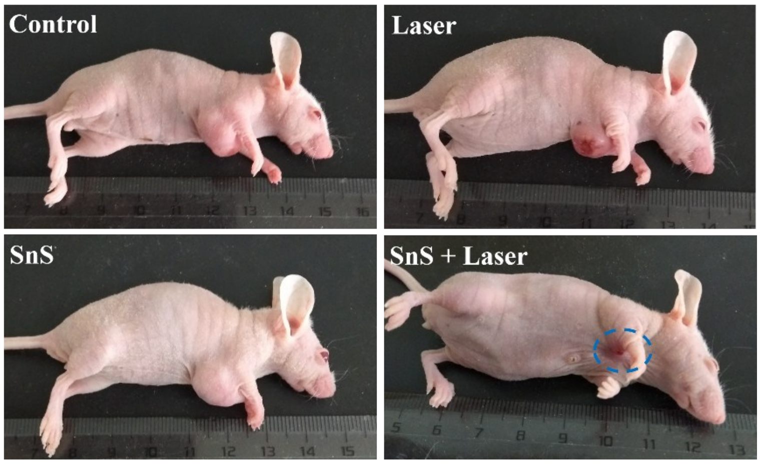

Fig S8. Representative images of the *HeLa* tumor bearing mice were taken after a series of treatments for two weeks.

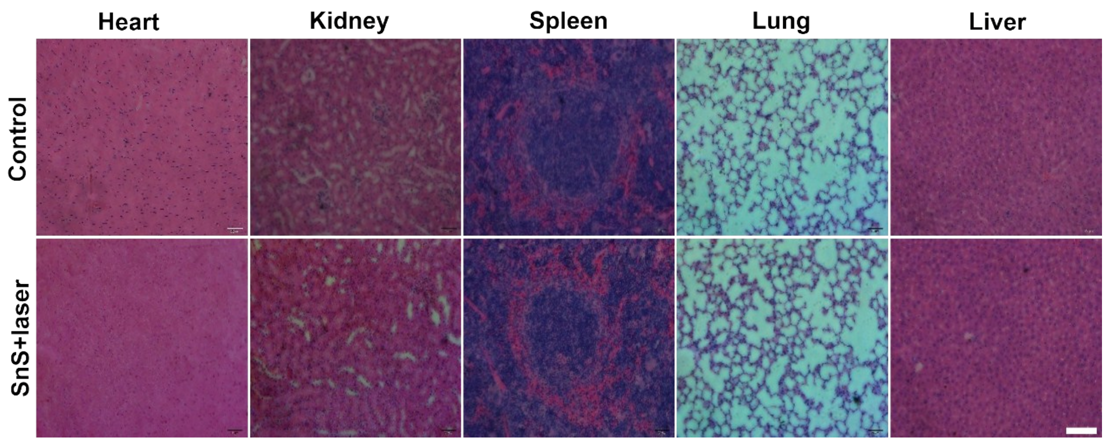

Fig S9. Hematoxylin and eosin stained tissue sections from mice injected with 25 μL of PBS (pH=7.4, 10 mM) or SnS nanopyramids solution (2 mg mL^{-1}) for 1 d (scale bar:100 μm).

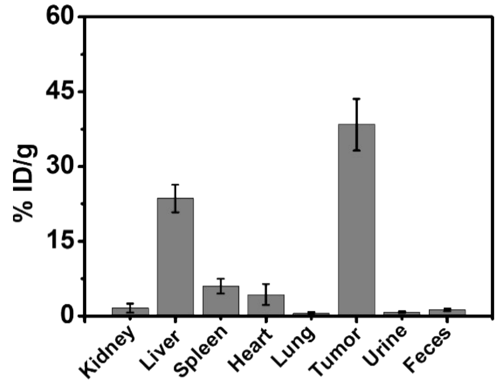

Fig S10. Biodistribution of SnS nanopyramids in *HeLa* tumor-bearing (~60 mm^3) female nude mice at 24 h after intratumoral injection.

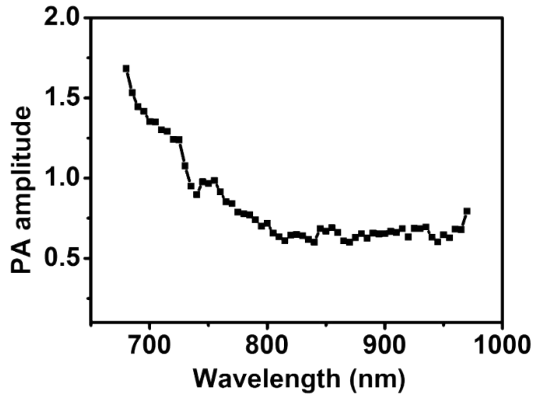

Fig S11. PA spectrum of SnS nanopyramids.