Supporting Information

Mitochondria-Targeted Anticancer Nanoplatform with Deep Penetration for Enhanced Synergistic Sonodynamic and Starvation Therapy

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Figure S1. The size changes of IHG@P NPs in fetal blood serum within seven days.



Figure S2. The relative absorbance of (A) IR780 and (B)HMME.



Figure S3. ROS generation of I@P NPs, H@P NPs and IH@P NPs as irradiated for different time duration (A: 0 s, B: 15 s, C: 30 s, D: 45 s, and E: 60 s). The concentration of NPs is 50 μ g·mL⁻¹.



Figure S4. The FL image of IHG@P NPs and PBS suspension containing SOSG in different depth upon US irradiation.



Figure S5. (A) Time-dependent absorbance of IHG@P NPs with addition of different concentrations of glucose (1mM, 2.5mM, 5mM, 10mM, 20mM). (B) Michaelis-Menten equation and (C) Lineweaver-Burk fitting of IHG@P NPs.



Figure S6. CLSM images of cellular uptake of IHG@P and HG@P NPs (scar bar = $20\mu m$).



Figure S7. Tomography images of 3D spheroid models co-incubated with (A) IHG@P and (B) HG@P NPs.



Figure S8. The expression levels of Caspase-3, Bax, and Bcl-2 determined by Western blot in 4T1 cells (β -actin is the loading control). From 1 to 8 was IHG@P+US, IH@P+US, IG@P, HG@P+US, H@P+US, G@P, US only, Control group, respectively.



Figure S9. Full PA spectrum of IHG@P NPs (from 680nm-970nm).



Figure S10. The changes of body weight of mice during therapeutic process (n = 5) (*P<0.05).



Figure S11. Biosafety assay of IHG@P NPs. Assay of pro-inflammation cytokines (A) TNF- α (B) IL-6 and (C) IL-12 after intravenous injection of IHG@P NPs (n = 5).