

## **Two-stage Activated Nano-truck Enhanced Specific Aggregation and Deep Delivery for Synergistic Tumor Ablation**

Ziliang Zheng <sup>1 a</sup>, Qi Chen <sup>1 a</sup>, Shuo Rong <sup>1 a</sup>, Rong Dai <sup>c</sup>, Zhuo Jia <sup>c</sup>, Xiaoyang Peng <sup>a</sup>, and Ruiping Zhang <sup>\*b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of biochemistry and molecular biology, Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030001, China.

<sup>b</sup> The Affiliated Da Yi Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030032, China

<sup>c</sup> College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan 030024, China.

\* Corresponding authors. [zrp\\_7142@sxmu.edu.cn](mailto:zrp_7142@sxmu.edu.cn) (R. Zhang).

<sup>1</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

## Supporting Figures

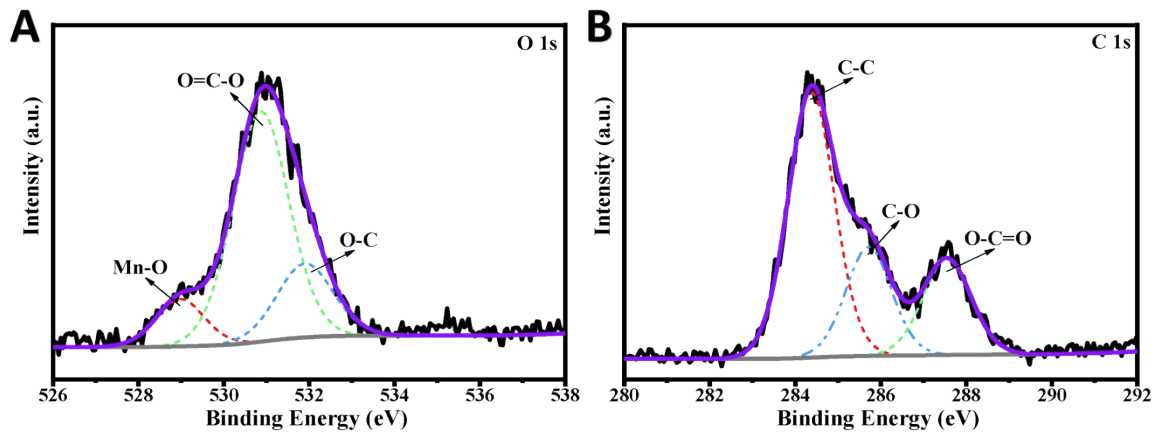


Figure S1. A) O 1s XPS spectra and B) C 1s XPS spectra of BMP NTs.

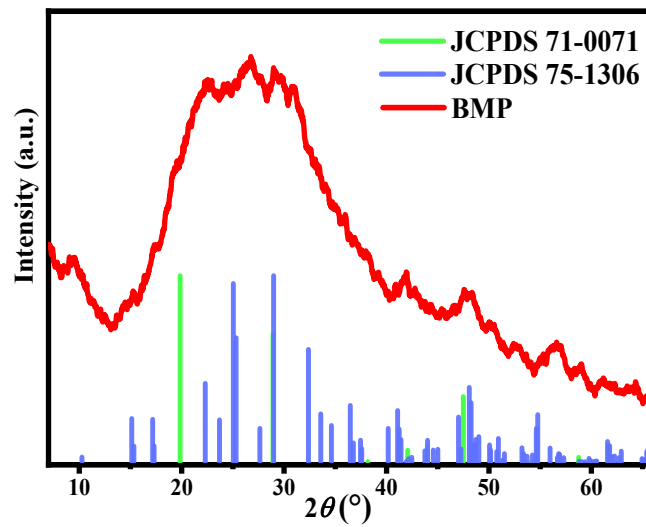


Figure S2. XRD pattern of the BMP NTs.

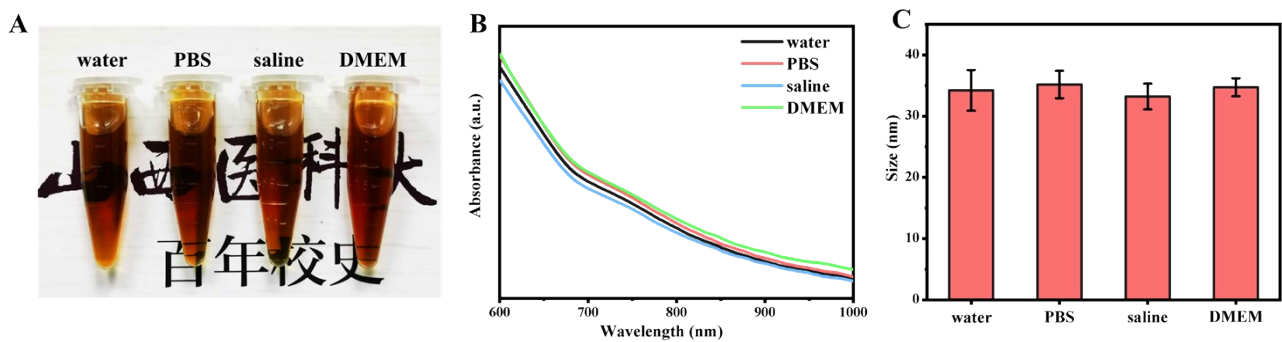
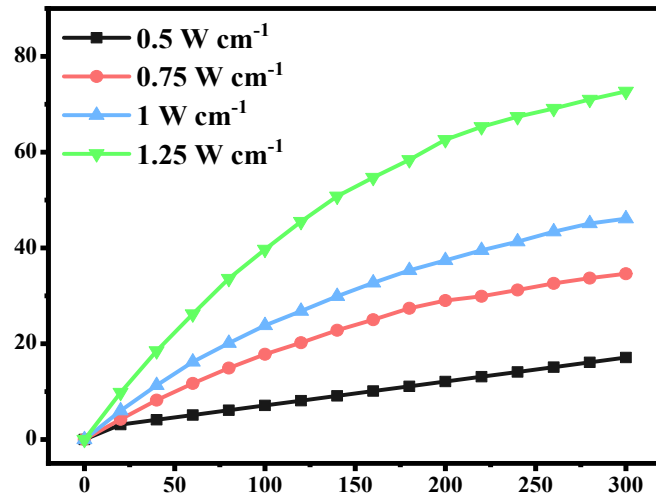


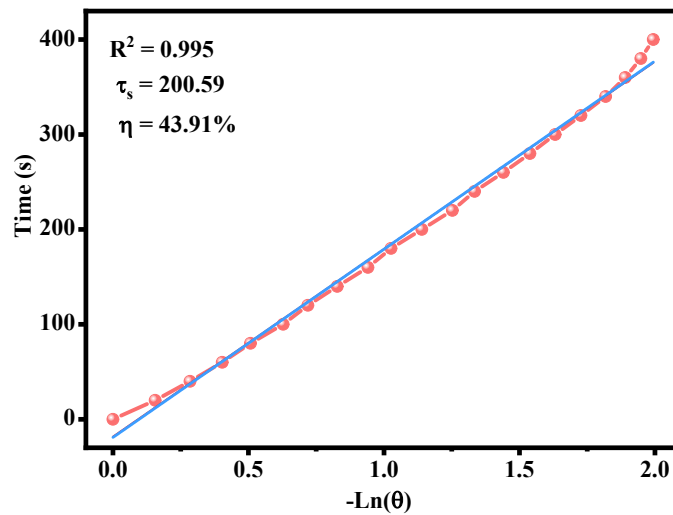
Figure S3. A) Digital photos, B) UV-vis absorption spectra and C) hydrodynamic sizes of BMP

NTs ( $400 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) in water, PBS, saline and DMEM medium after 24 h.

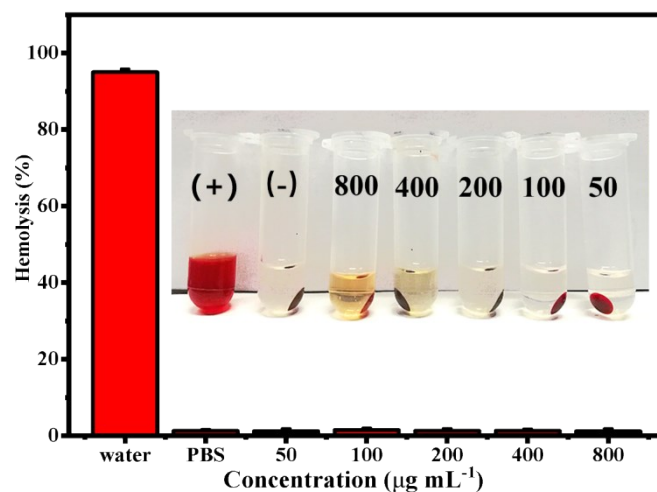


**Figure S4.** Temperature elevation of the aqueous dispersion with the same concentration of BMP

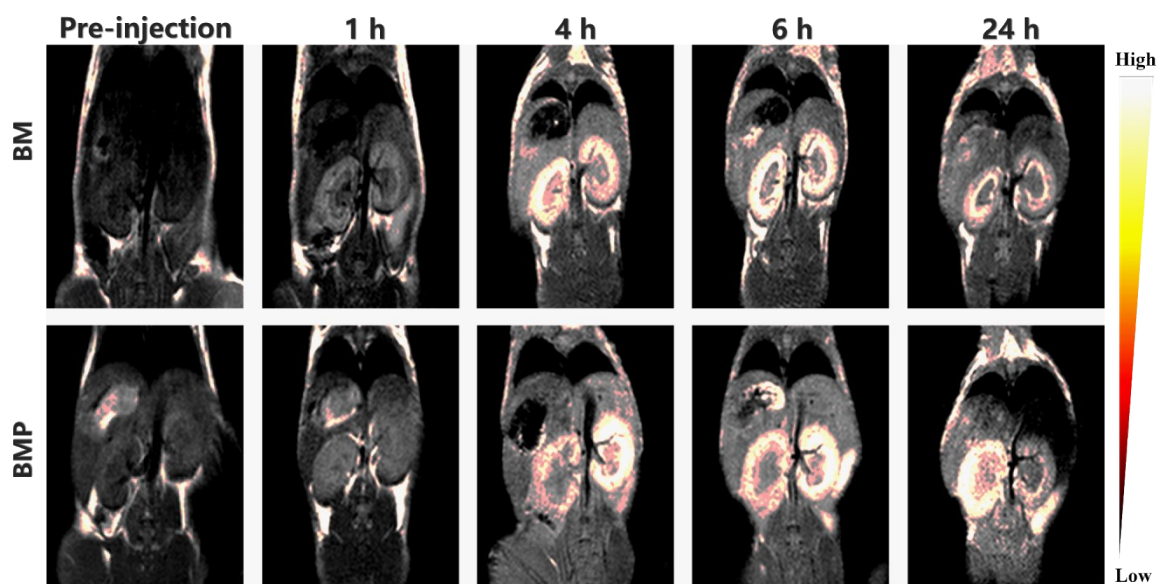
NTs ( $400 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) at different laser power densities.



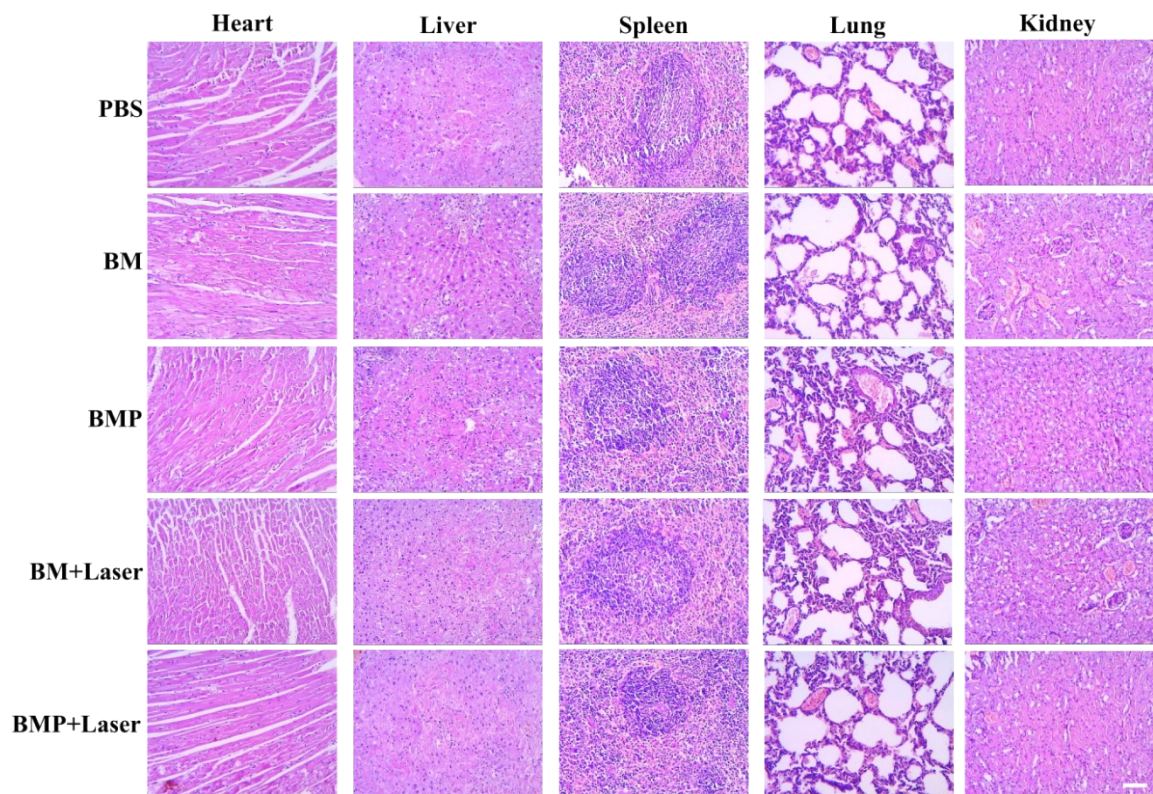
**Figure S5.** Linear time data versus  $-\text{Ln}(\theta)$  obtained from the cooling period of the laser off. (808 nm,  $1 \text{ W cm}^{-2}$ )



**Figure S6.** Hemolysis test of red blood cells treated with the BMP NTs at various concentrations for 4 h. Water and PBS as positive and negative control, respectively.



**Figure S7.** In vivo T1-weighted MRI images of kidneys on mice before and after i.v. injection with BMP or BM.



**Figure S8.** H&E-stained images of major organs collected from mice at the end of treatment; bars represent 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .