

Supplementary Data

Surface Modification Engineering of Two-dimensional Titanium Carbide for Efficient Synergistic Multitherapies of Breast Cancer

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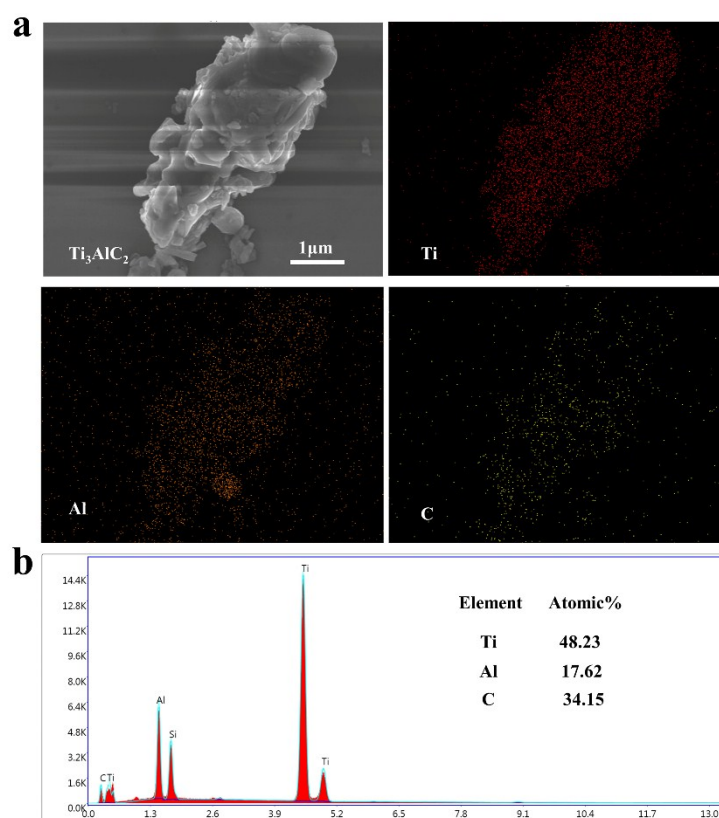


Fig. S1. (a) SEM images of Ti_3AlC_2 and element mapping images. (b) corresponding X-ray energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS).

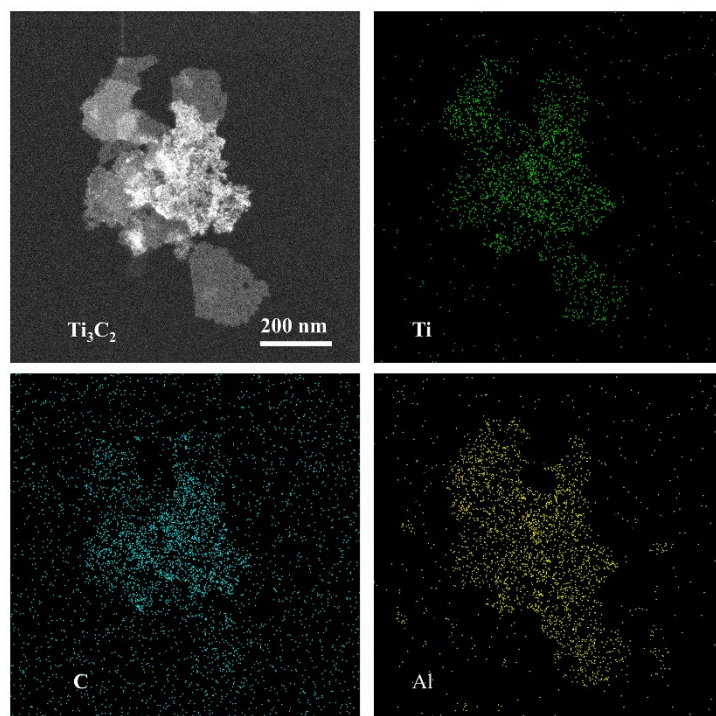


Fig. S2. SEM elemental mapping of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4^-$ functionalized Ti_3C_2 nanosheets synthesized by two-step liquid exfoliation.

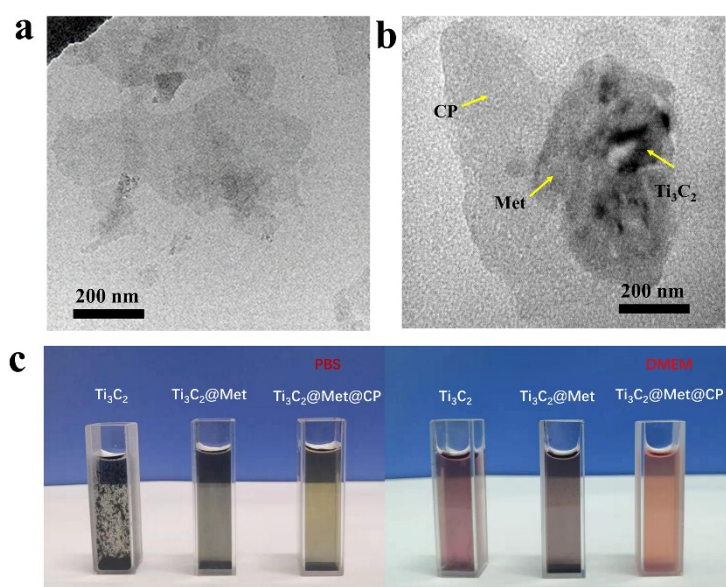


Fig. S3. (a) TEM images of Ti_3C_2 nanosheets after exfoliation. (b) High-resolution SEM image of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2@\text{Met}@\text{CP}$. (c) Photographs of Ti_3C_2 , $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2@\text{Met}$ and $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2@\text{Met}@\text{CP}$ dispersed in various solutions (PBS, DMEM).

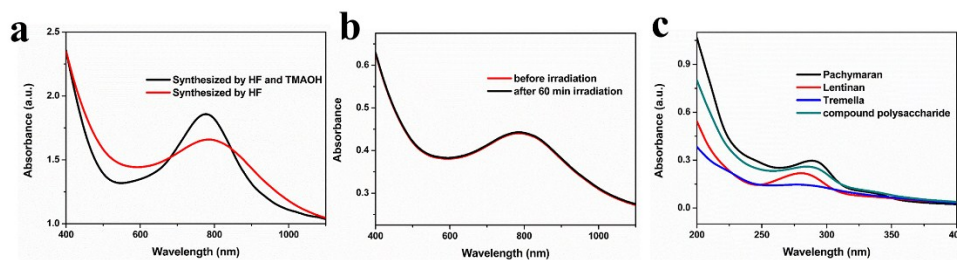


Fig. S4. (a) UV-vis absorbance of Ti_3C_2 nanosheets with/without TMAOH intercalation step during exfoliation. (b) UV-vis absorption spectra of Ti_3C_2 nanosheets before and after 60 min irradiation of 808 nm laser. (c) The absorption spectra confirmed that Lentinan, Pachymaran and Tremella polysaccharide were combined to form compound polysaccharide (CP).

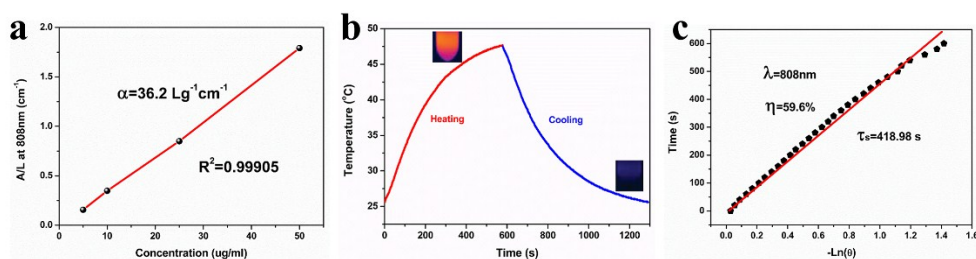


Fig. S5. (a) Mass extinction coefficient of Ti_3C_2 nanosheets at 808 nm. Normalized absorbance intensity at $\lambda = 808 \text{ nm}$ divided by the characteristic length of the cell (A/L) at varied concentrations (5, 10, 25, $50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). (b) Photothermal effect of an aqueous dispersion of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2@Met@CP$ under 808 nm laser irradiation. (c) Time constant for heat transfer from the system was determined to be $\tau_s = 418.98 \text{ s}$ by using the linear time data from the cooling period versus negative natural logarithm of driving force temperature, which was obtained from the cooling stage.

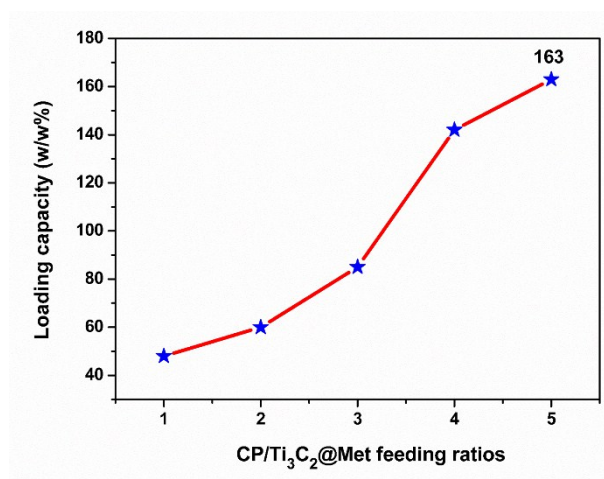


Fig. S6. CP-Coating capacities of Ti₃C₂@Met composite nanosheets at different CP/Ti₃C₂@Met ratios.

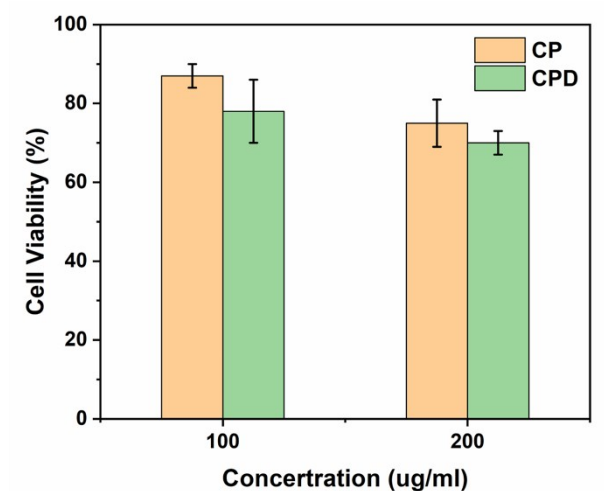


Fig. S7. Cell Viability after co-incubation CP and CPD (100, 200 µg mL⁻¹) with MDA-MB-231 cells.

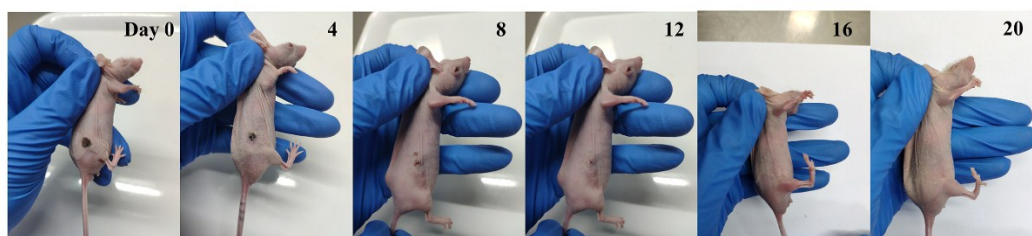


Fig. S8. Photographs of tumor-bearing mice within 20 days after Ti₃C₂@Met@CP +Laser treatment.

Groups	Proportion			Inhibition rate (%)
	Lentinan	Pachymaran	Tremella polysaccharide	
Blank control group	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	7.8
2	2	0	1	10.7
3	0	2	1	8.6
4	2	2	1	16.2
5	0	1	0	5.5
6	2	1	0	11.8
7	0	1	2	7.8
8	2	1	2	25.1
9	1	0	0	4.7
10	1	2	0	10.1
11	1	0	2	13.3
12	1	2	2	16.7
13	1	1	1	8.4
14	1	1	1	8
15	1	1	1	8.3

Table S1. The growth inhibitory effect of compound polysaccharide with different proportion on MDA-MB-231 cells. (The final concentration of the compound polysaccharide was determined to be 200 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$).

	IC_{50} ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)		
	Ti_3C_2	$\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2@\text{Met}$	$\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2@\text{Met}@\text{CP}$
No laser	429.5 $\pm$ 8.3	213.3 $\pm$ 6.1	187.5 $\pm$ 5.2
1W cm^{-2} (808nm)	55.7 $\pm$ 4.3	41.9 $\pm$ 3.7	33.4 $\pm$ 3.9

Table S2. The IC_{50} values of Ti_3C_2 , $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2@\text{Met}$, and $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2@\text{Met}@\text{CP}$ on MDA-MB-231 cells after with laser (1W cm^{-2} , 808nm) and without laser treatment.