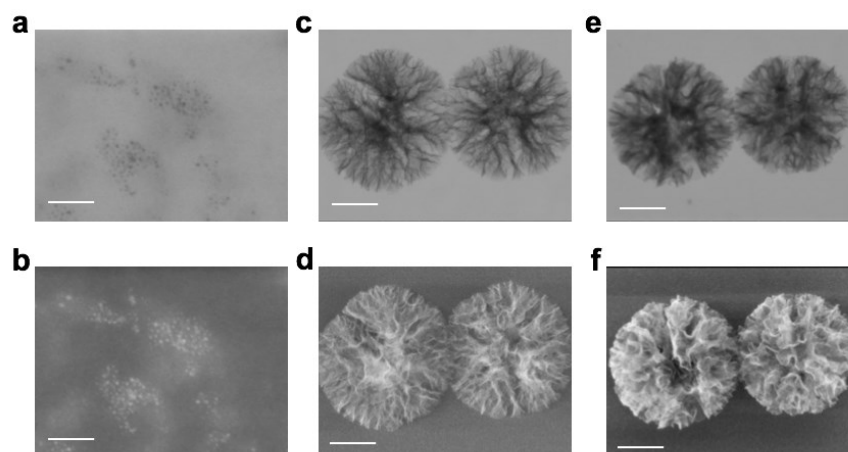
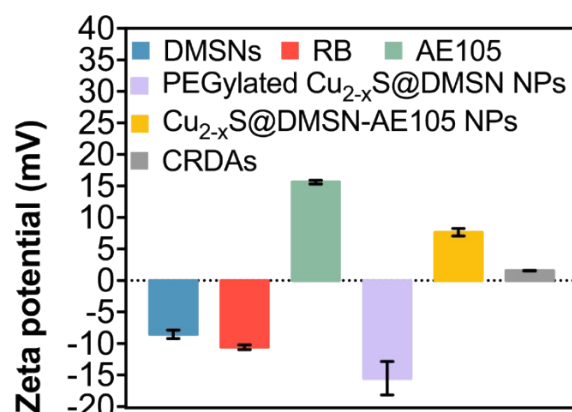


## Targeting Photonic Hyperthermal and Sonodynamic Nanotherapies of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Jiaxin Zuo<sup>a</sup>, Minfeng Huo<sup>\*b</sup>, Liying Wang<sup>b</sup>, Jia Li<sup>a</sup>, Yu Chen<sup>\*c</sup>, and Ping Xiong<sup>\*a</sup>



**Figure S1.** (a) STEM image and (b) dark-field images (DFI) of  $\text{Cu}_{2-x}\text{S}$  NPs, (c) STEM image and (d) SEM image of DMSNs. (e) STEM image and (f) SEM image of CRDAs. Scale bar: (a), (b): 50 nm; (c), (d), (e) and (f): 100 nm.



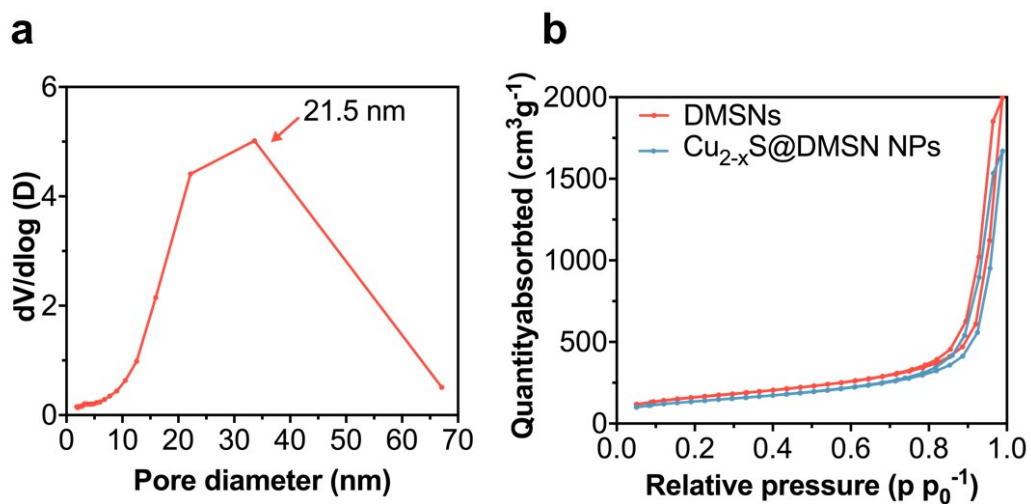
**Figure S2.** Zeta potential of DMSNs, RB, AE105,  $\text{Cu}_{2-x}\text{S}@$ DMSN-PEG NPs,  $\text{Cu}_{2-x}\text{S}@$ DMSN-AE105 NPs and CRDAs.

<sup>a</sup> Department of Ultrasound, Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, 200011, P. R. China.

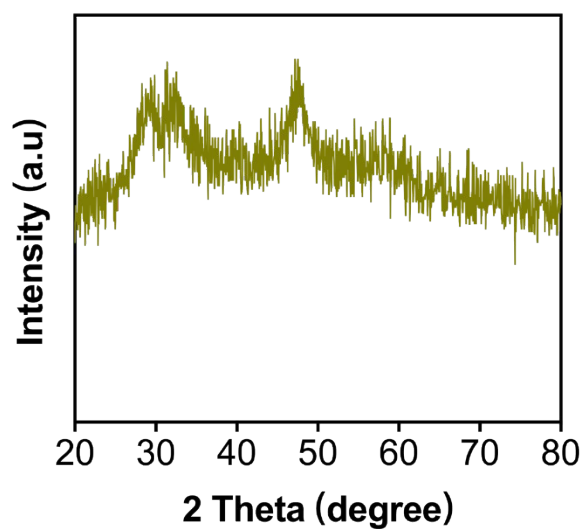
<sup>b</sup> State Key Laboratory of High Performance Ceramics and Superfine Microstructure, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, 200050, P. R. China.

<sup>c</sup> School of Life Sciences, Shanghai University, Shanghai, 200444, P. R. China.

\* Correspondence authors: Ping Xiong (xiong1281@sh9hospital.org.cn), Minfeng Huo (mfhuo@mail.sic.ac.cn) and Yu Chen (chenyuedu@shu.edu.cn)



**Figure S3.** (a) Pore size of DMSNs determined by  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption–desorption technique using Barrett–Joyner–Halenda methods. (b) SSA of DMSNs and  $\text{Cu}_{2-x}\text{S}@$ DMSN NPs are determined by  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption–desorption technique using Brunauer–Emmett–Teller methods.



**Figure S4.** XRD pattern of  $\text{Cu}_{2-x}\text{S}$  NPs.

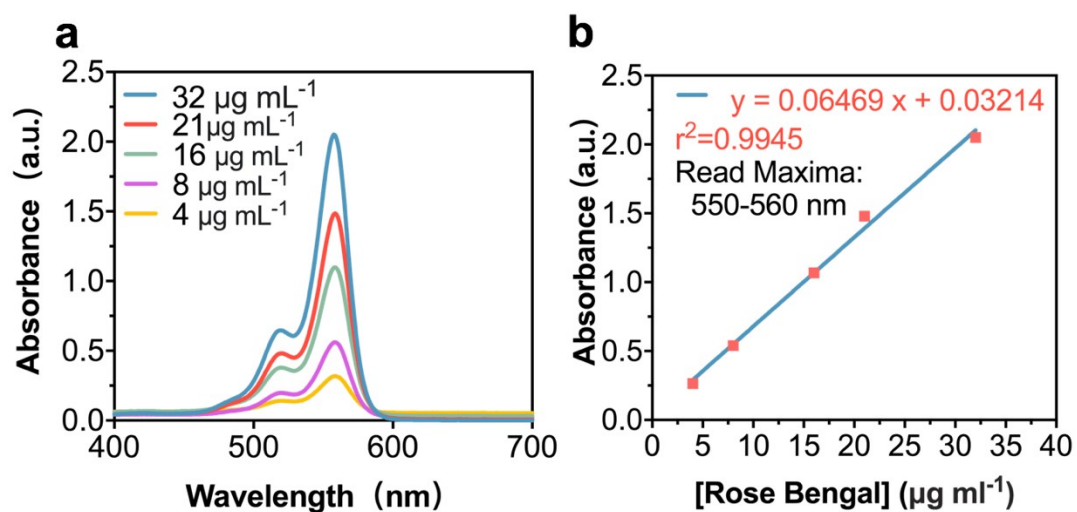


Figure S5. (a) UV-vis absorption spectra of varied RB doses and (b) the corresponding standard curve.

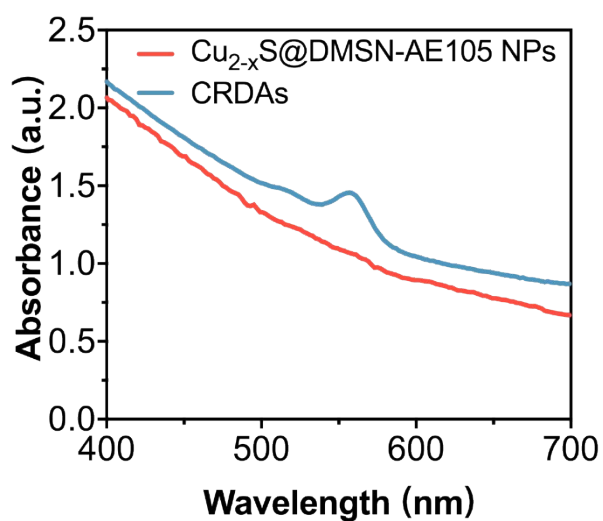
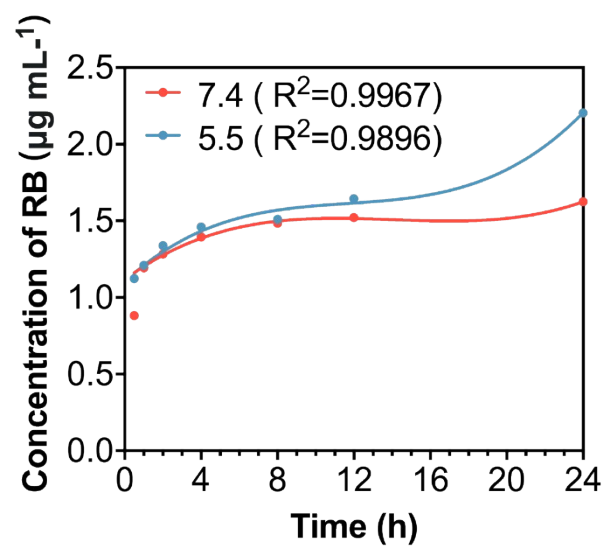
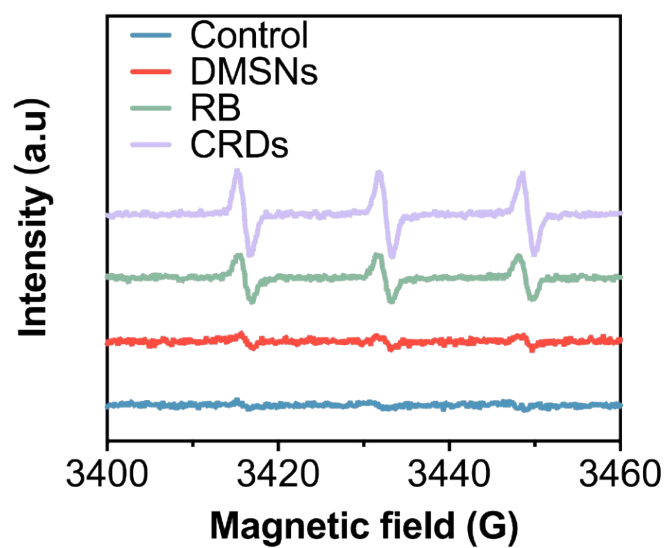


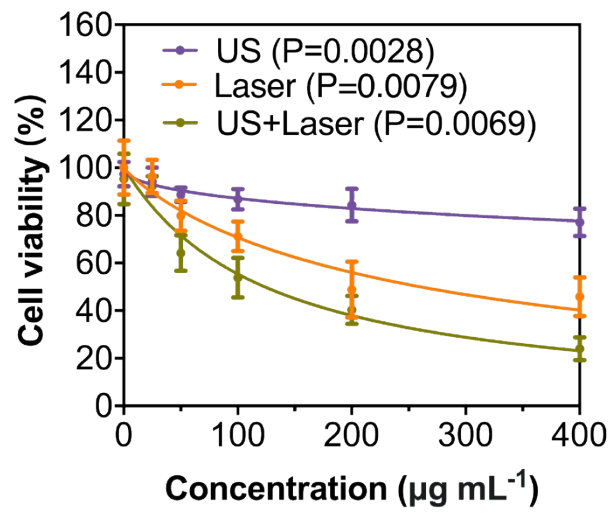
Figure S6. UV-vis absorption spectra of CRDAs and  $\text{Cu}_{2-x}\text{S}@DMSN\text{-}AE105$  NPs.



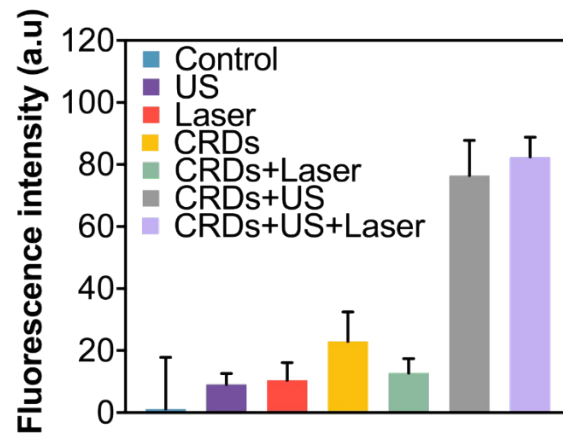
**Figure S7.** Releasing profile of RB from CRDAs under different pH condition.



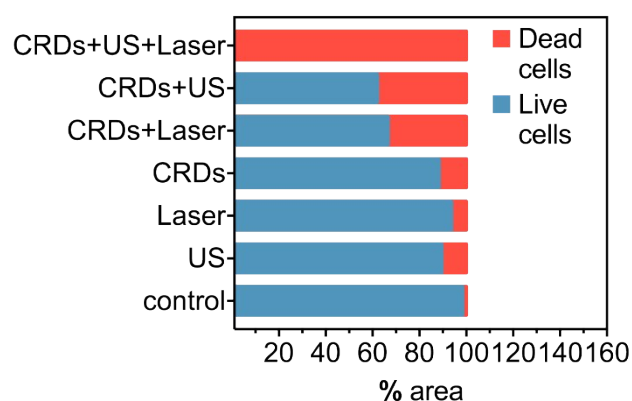
**Figure S8.** ESR spectra of control, DMSNs, RB and CRDAs (RB: 10 µg ml<sup>-1</sup>). (US: 1.0 MHz, 2.0 Wcm<sup>-2</sup>, 50% duty cycle, 2 min)



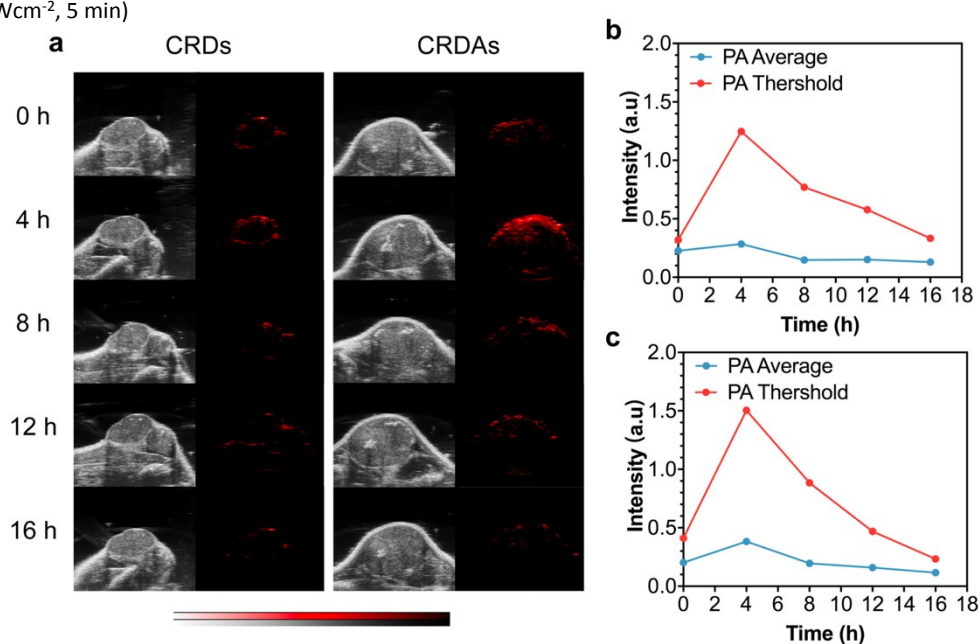
**Figure S9.** The corresponding dose-viability of cells in US, Laser and US+Laser groups. (US: 1.0 MHz, 2.0  $\text{Wcm}^{-2}$ , 50% duty cycle, 2 min; Laser: 1064 nm, 1.5  $\text{Wcm}^{-2}$ , 5 min)



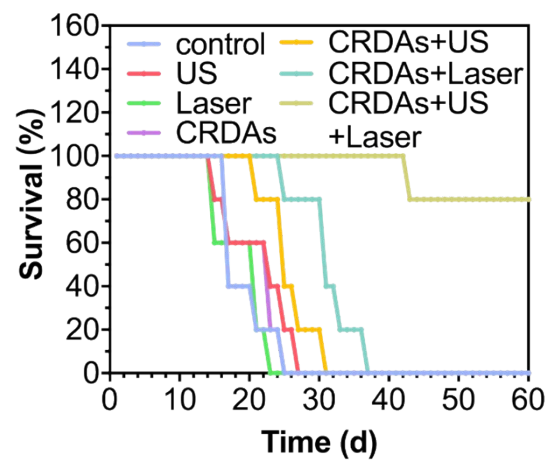
**Figure S10.** The fluorescence intensity of DCF of cells in different treatment groups. (US: 1.0 MHz, 2.0  $\text{Wcm}^{-2}$ , 50% duty cycle, 2 min; Laser: 1064 nm, 1.5  $\text{Wcm}^{-2}$ , 5 min)



**Figure S11.** The percentage ratio of live cells and dead cells. (US: 1.0 MHz, 2.0 Wcm<sup>-2</sup>, 50% duty cycle, 2 min; Laser: 1064 nm, 1.5 Wcm<sup>-2</sup>, 5 min)



**Figure S12. (a)** *In vivo* PA value evolution after *i.v.* administration with CRDs or CRDAs respectively. PA images of the tumor region at different time intervals (0, 4, 8, 12, and 16 h) after *i.v.* administration with **(b)** CRDs and **(c)** CRDAs.



**Figure S13.** Survival rate of the nude mice upon indicated therapeutic treatments.