Electronic Supplementary Information

CuFeSe₂-based thermo-responsive multifunctional nanomaterial initiated by a single NIR light for hypoxic cancer therapy

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Fig. S1 HRTEM image of CuFeSe₂ nanocrystal.



Fig. S2 The XRD patterns of simulation MIL-100(Fe) and CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe) with more layers.



Fig. S3 XPS spectra of Cu 2p and Se 3d for CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH (a,b).



Fig. S4 UV-vis absorption spectra of AIPH, CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe) and CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH.



Fig. S5 FTIR spectra of CuFeSe₂, CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe), CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH, PCM and AIPH.



Fig. S6 The zeta potentials of the CuFeSe₂, CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe) and CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH samples.



Fig. S7 Hemolysis ratios of CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH solutions with different concentrations treated with red blood cells, PBS as a negative control and deionized water as a positive control respectively. Inset: Hemolysis photographs after centrifugation.

We used the phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and the ultrapure water as the negative and positive control respectively. Firstly, we mixed the purified red blood cells with PBS, ultrapure water and different concentrations of CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH solutions respectively. Then we let the mixture stand still at 37 °C for 2 hours and measured the absorbance of the supernatant centrifuged from each group at 490 nm by the ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer. Finally, we calculated the hemolysis ratio by the following equation: $(A_{sample}-A_{PBS}) / (A_{water}-A_{PBS}) \times 100\%$, where *A* is the absorbance of the UV-vis spectrum. According to the equation, the hemolysis ratios of CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH solutions with 250 μ g/mL is calculated to be higher than the other concentrations.



Fig. S8 H&E stained images of representative organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney) excised from tumor-bearing mice in various groups after 14 days of therapy. Scale bar: 50 μ m.



Fig. S9 *In vitro* cell viabilities of L929 fibroblast cells after incubated with various concentrations of CuFeSe₂.



Fig. S10 CLSM images of U14 cells after different treatments, dyed with AM (living cells, green) and PI (dead cells, red). Scale bar: $100 \,\mu$ m.



Fig. S11 CLSM images of U14 cells after culture with FITC-modified CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH nanoparticles for 0.5, 1, 3 h.



Fig. S12 CLSM images of HeLa cells after different treatments, dyed with AM (living cells,

green). Scale bar: $100 \,\mu\text{m}$.



Fig. S13 TEM images of CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe) coated with six layers.



Fig. S14 The biodistribution of iron element in major organs and tumor of tumor-bearing mice after the injection of CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH at different time points. Error bars indicate standard deviations, N = 3.



Fig. S15 *In vitro* T_1/T_2 -weighted MR images of CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH when incubated with PBS (a, c) and corresponding relaxation rate r_1/r_2 versus the concentration of Fe (b, d); *In vivo* T_1/T_2 -weighted MR images of tumor-bearing mice before and after injection of CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH (e).



Fig. S16 The size distribution diagram of CuFeSe₂ nanoparticles from the TEM imaging.



Fig. S17 The DLS measurements of CuFeSe₂, CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe) and CuFeSe₂@MIL-100(Fe)-AIPH.

Heart	Liver	Spleen
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Lung	Kidney	Tumor

Fig. S18 The HIF-1 α expression (green fluresence) in different tissue sections..