

## Supplementary Information

### **Polydopamine-Gated Biodegradable Cascade Nanoreactor for pH-Triggered and Photothermal-Enhanced Tumor-Specific Nanocatalytic Therapy**

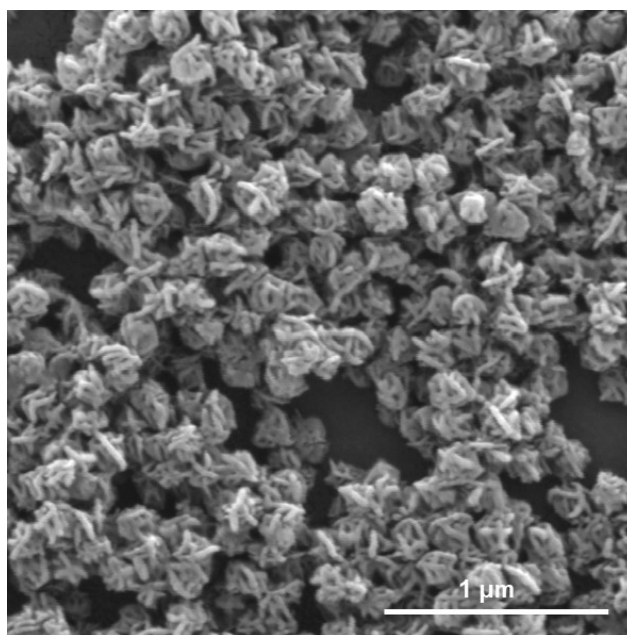
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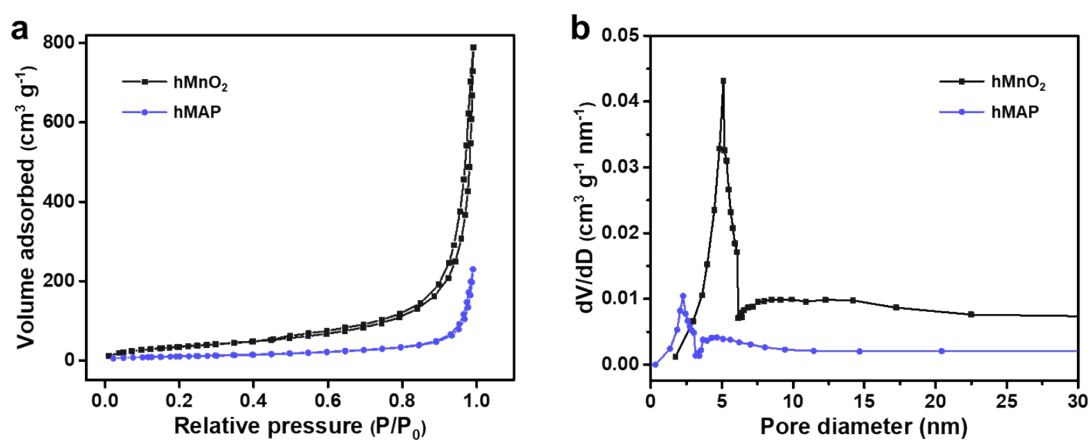
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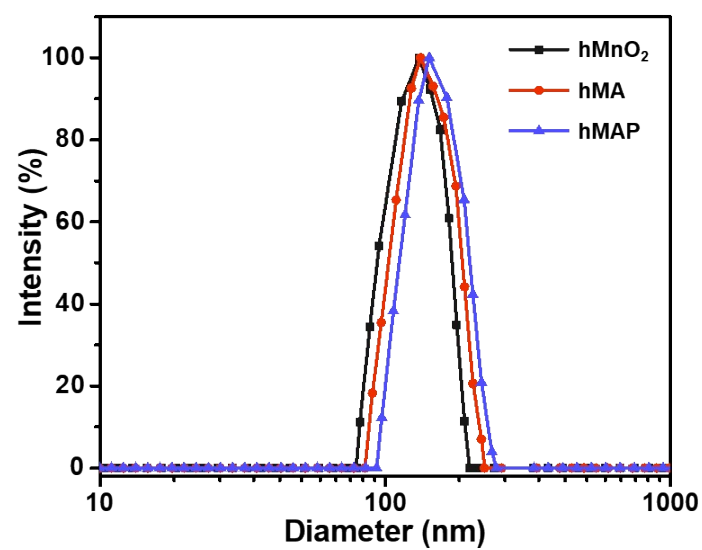
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jczhou@seu.edu.cn (Jiancheng Zhou)*



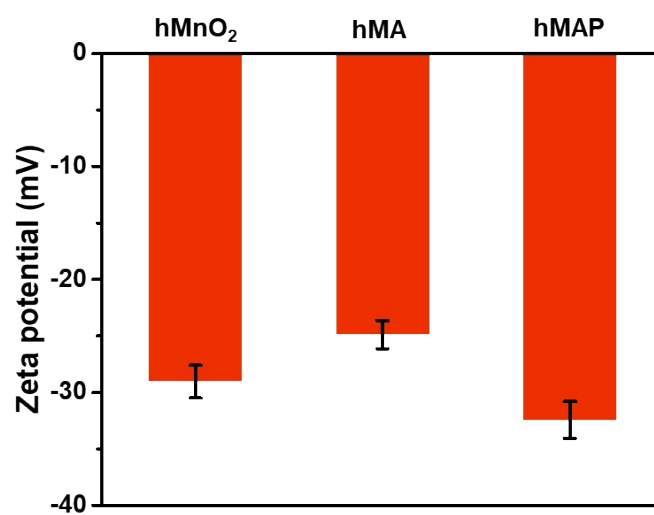
**Fig. S1.** SEM image of the as-prepared hMnO<sub>2</sub> nanostructures.



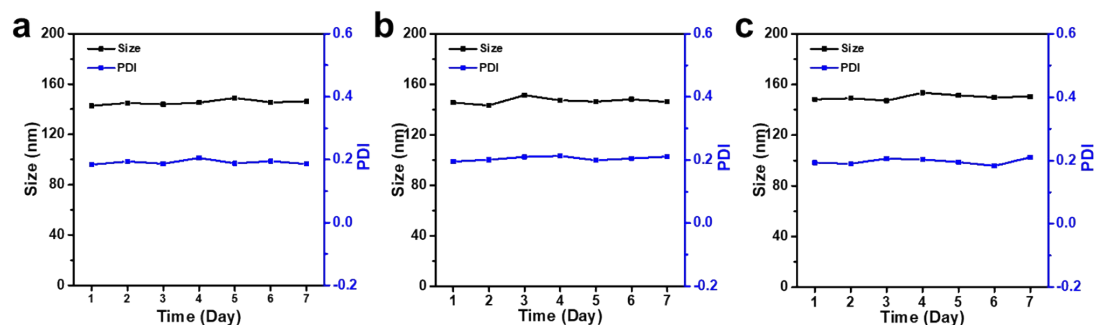
**Fig. S2.** (a) N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherm and (b) corresponding pore-size distribution of hMnO<sub>2</sub> and hMAP.



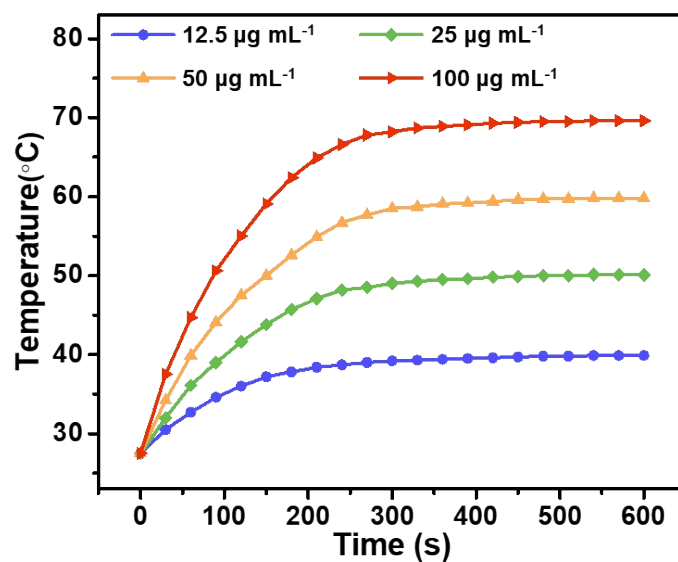
**Fig. S3.** Hydrodynamic diameter distribution of hMnO<sub>2</sub>, hMA and hMAP measured by DLS.



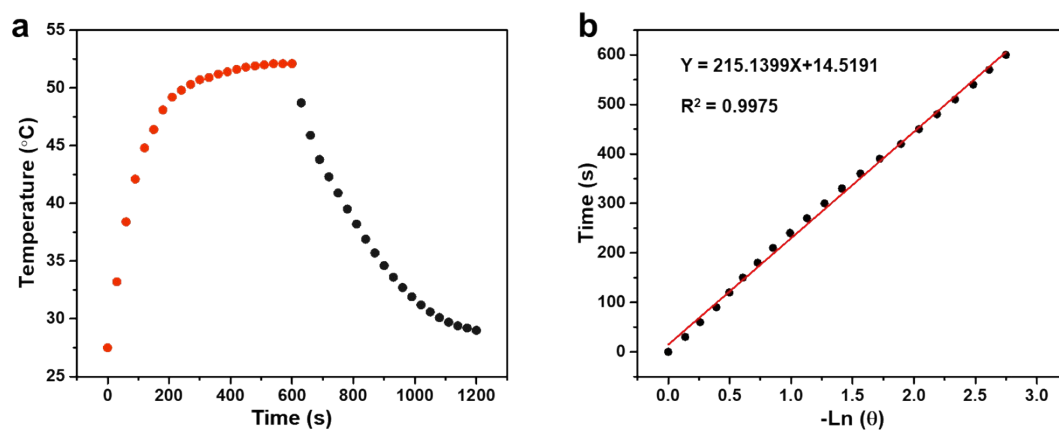
**Fig. S4.** The zeta potential of hMnO<sub>2</sub>, hMA and hMAP.



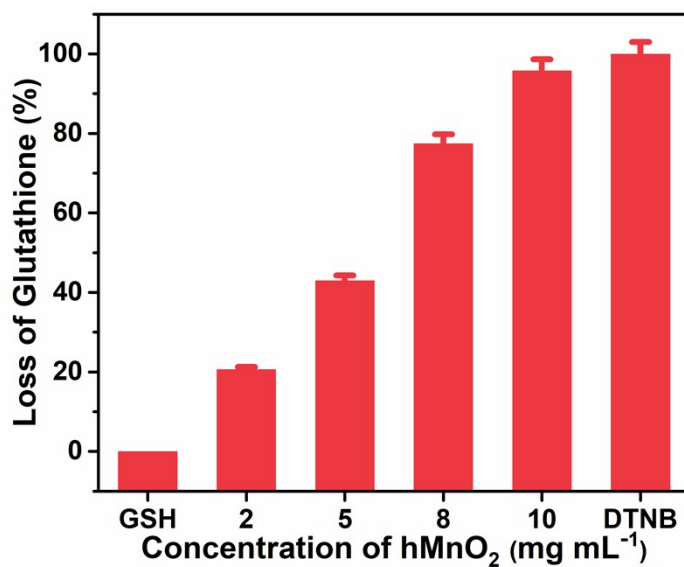
**Fig. S5.** The hydrodynamic size and PDI changes of hMAP dispersed in (a) water, (b) PBS, and (c) RPMI-1640 medium containing 10% FBS for 7 days.



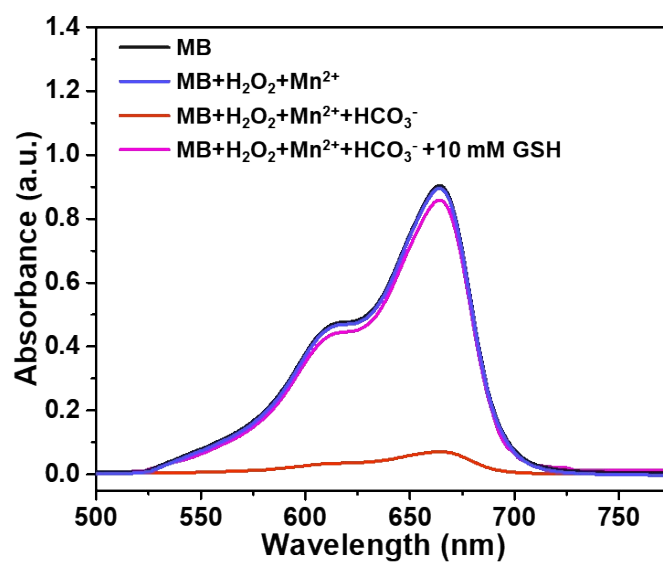
**Fig. S6.** Temperature variation curves of hMAP at different hMnO<sub>2</sub> concentrations (12.5, 25, 50 and 100  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) with 808 nm laser irradiation at 1.5 W  $\text{cm}^{-2}$  for 600s.



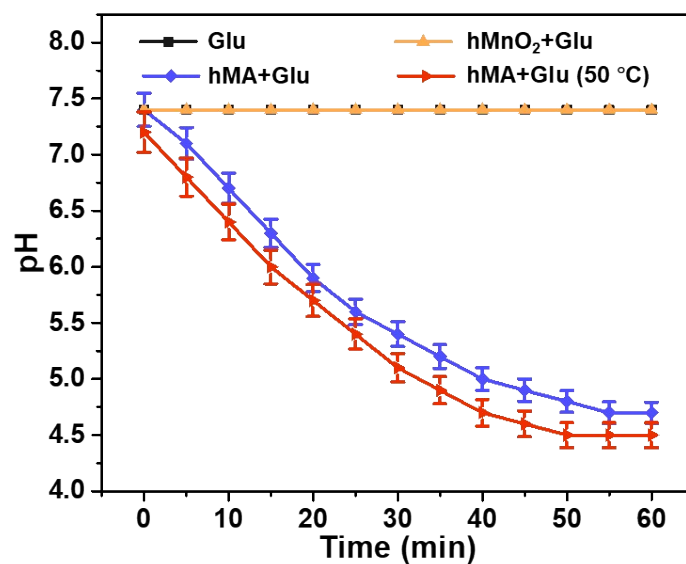
**Fig. S7.** (a) Heating and cooling curves of hMAP aqueous solution (1.0 mL, 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) under irradiation of 808 nm laser (1.0  $\text{W/cm}^2$ ). (b) Plot of cooling time versus negative natural logarithm of the temperature driving force.



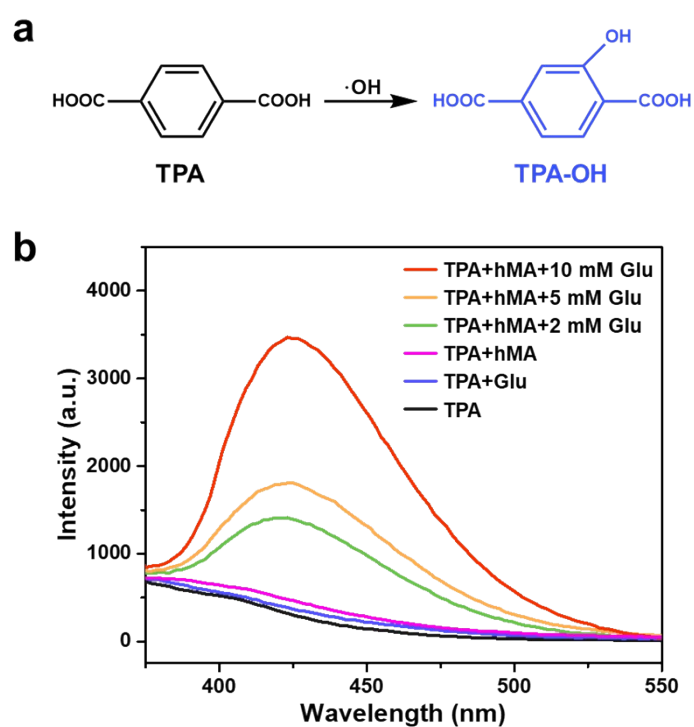
**Fig. S8.** The degradation percent of GSH by different concentrations of  $\text{hMnO}_2$ ,  $[\text{DTNB}] = 0.3 \text{ mM}$ ,  $[\text{GSH}] = 0.5 \text{ mM}$ .



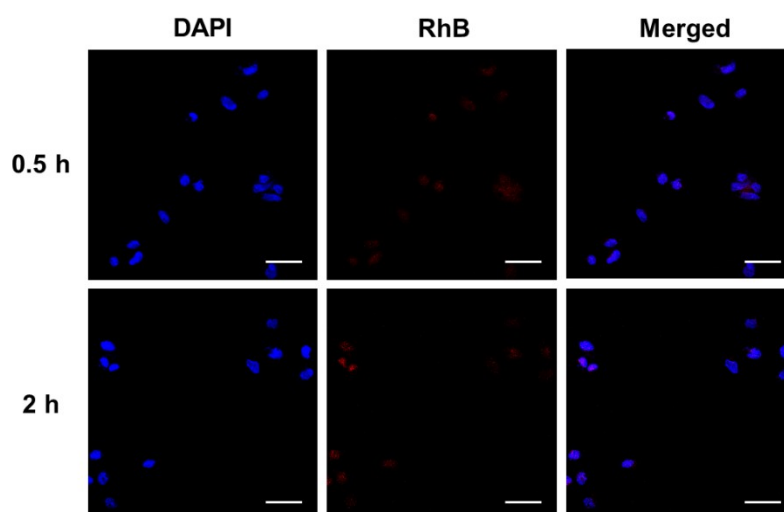
**Fig. S9.** UV-vis absorption spectra of MB degradation in different solutions ( $[\text{Mn}] = 0.5$  mM,  $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 8$  mM,  $[\text{NaHCO}_3/5\% \text{ CO}_2] = 25$  mM,  $[\text{MB}] = 6 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ).



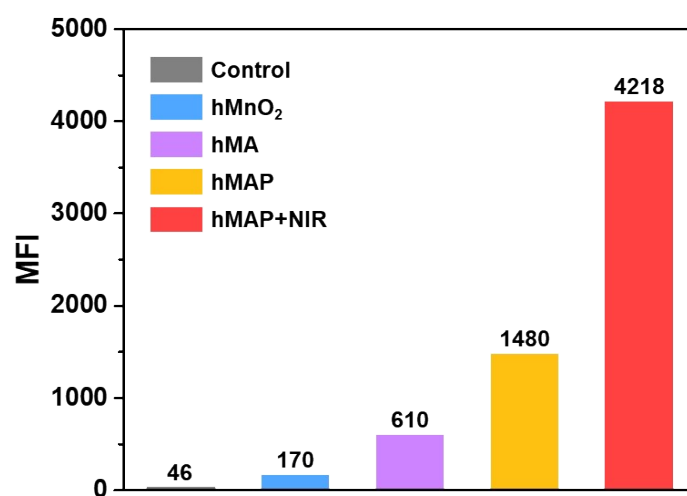
**Fig. S10.** Time-dependent variations of pH values after incubation with hMnO<sub>2</sub> or hMA (RT or 50 °C) in the presence of glucose (2 mM).



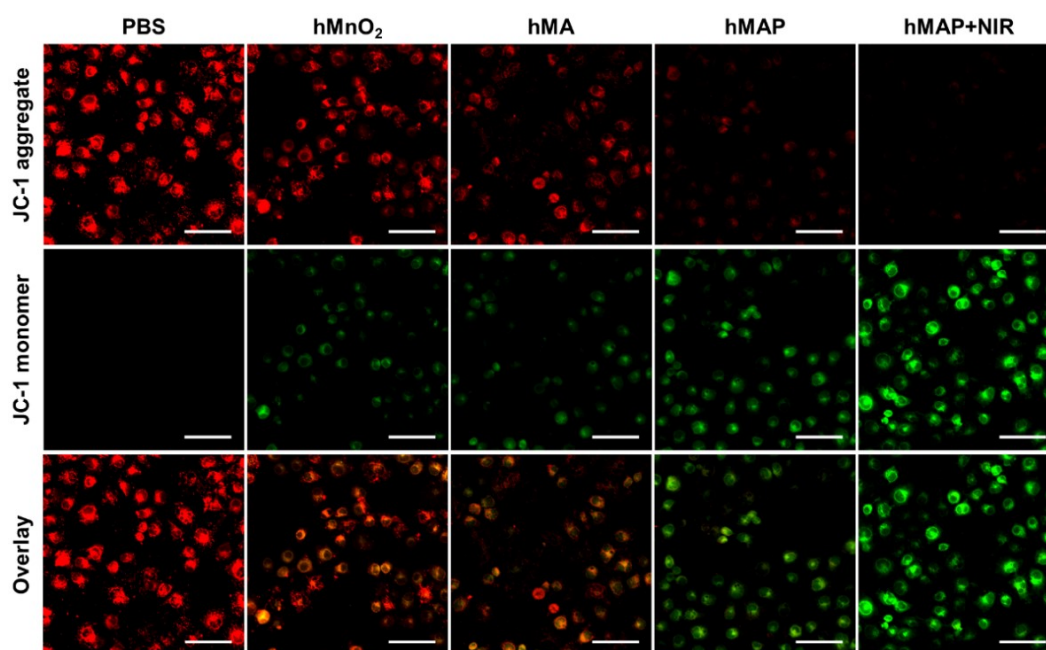
**Fig. S11.** (a) Nonfluorescent compound terephthalic acid (TPA) reacts with hydroxyl radical ( $\cdot\text{OH}$ ) to form stable fluorescent 2-hydroxy-terephthalic acid (TPA-OH). (b) Fluorescence spectra of TPA-OH induced by hMA with different concentrations of glucose.



**Fig. S12.** CLSM images of LO2 cells incubated with RhB-labeled hMAP for 0.5 h and 2 h (scale bars: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

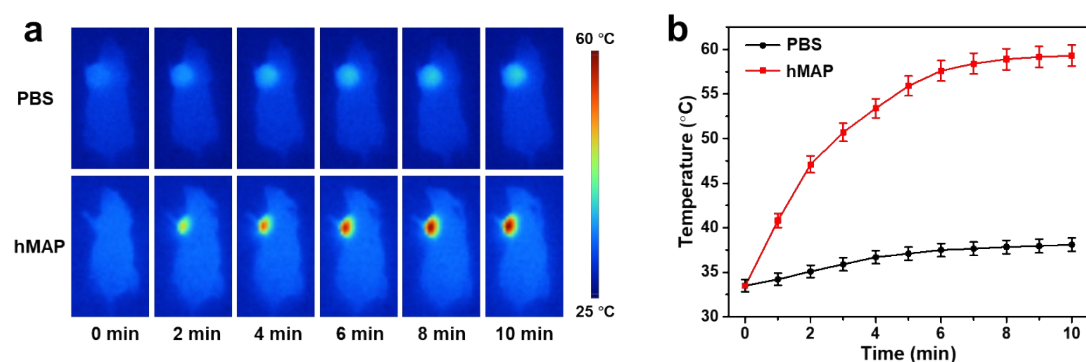


**Fig. S13.** The mean fluorescence intensity of ROS generation in MCF-7 cells after various treatments.

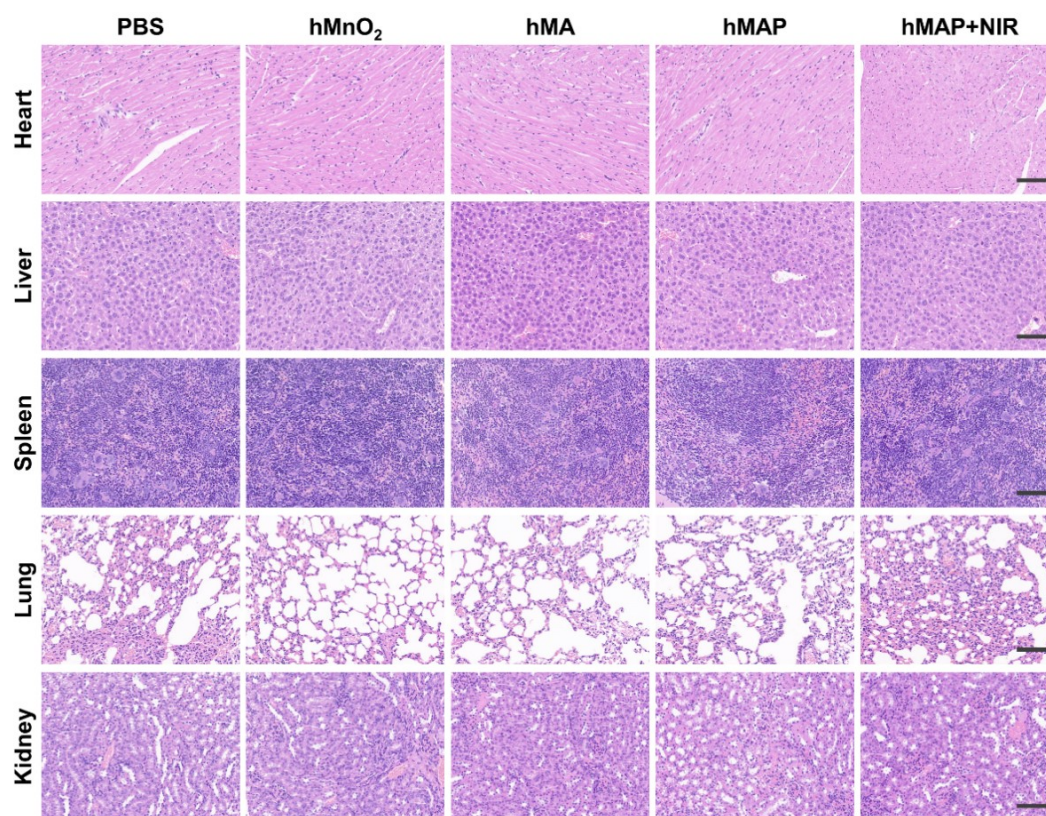


**Fig. S14.** JC-1 staining of MCF-7 cells after different treatments (scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m).





**Fig. S15.** (a) Thermal images and (b) the corresponding heating curves of MCF-7 tumor-bearing mice during 808 nm laser irradiation ( $1 \text{ W cm}^{-2}$ , 10 min) at 12 h post-injection of PBS or hMAP.



**Fig. S16.** H&E staining images of major organs on MCF-7 tumor-bearing mice after different treatments. Scale bar: 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .