Real-Time Drug Release Monitoring from pH-Responsive CuS-encapsulated Metal-

Organic Frameworks

Bei Liu, ^a Lirong Sun, ^a Xijian Lu, ^a Yuping Yang, ^a Hongshang Peng, ^a Zhaogang Sun, ^{b*} Juan Xu^{*c} and Hongqian Chu^{*b}

^a College of Science, Minzu University of China, Beijing, 100081, China

^b Translational Medicine Center, Beijing Chest Hospital, Capital Medical University / Beijing Tuberculosis and Thoracic Tumor Research Institute, Beijing 101149, China

^c National Research Institute for Family Planning, Beijing, 100005, China

*Address correspondence to Zhaogang Sun, sunzhaogang@bjxkyy.cn; Juan Xu, xujuan@nrifp.org.cn; Hongqian Chu, chuhongqian@bjxkyy.cn.

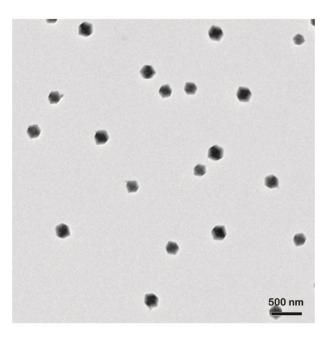


Fig. S1 TEM images of ZIF-8.



Fig. S2 The photographs of 1: DOX, 2: CuS, 3: CuS@ZIF and 4: CuS/D@Z samples.

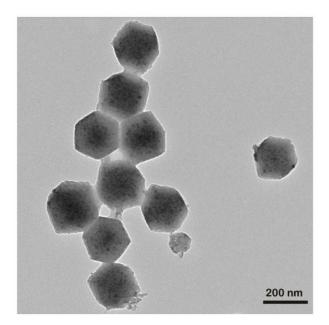


Fig. S3 TEM images of CuS/D@Z-FA.

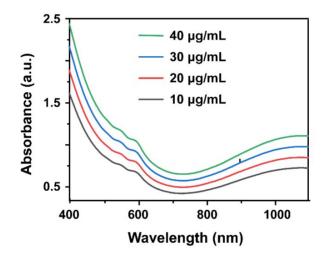


Fig S4 Absorption spectrum of different concentrations of CuS/D@Z-FA.

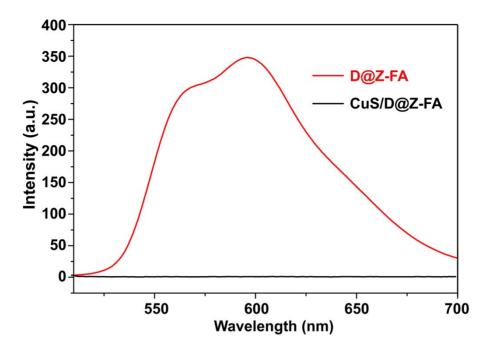


Fig S5 DOX fluoresce of D@Z-FA and CuS/D@Z-FA.

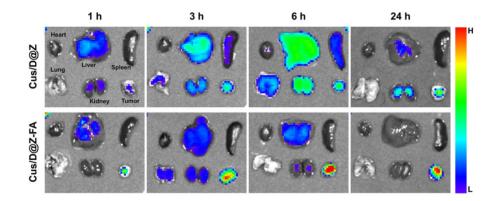


Fig S6 Representative time-dependent in vivo fluorescence imaging of tumor-bearing mice after exposure to CuS/D@Z and CuS/D@Z-FA. λ ex 640 nm, λ em=680 nm. Cy5 was loaded into CuS/D@Z and CuS/D@Z-FA.

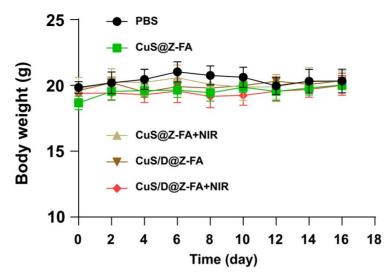


Fig S7 Body weight of treated mice during the experiment period.

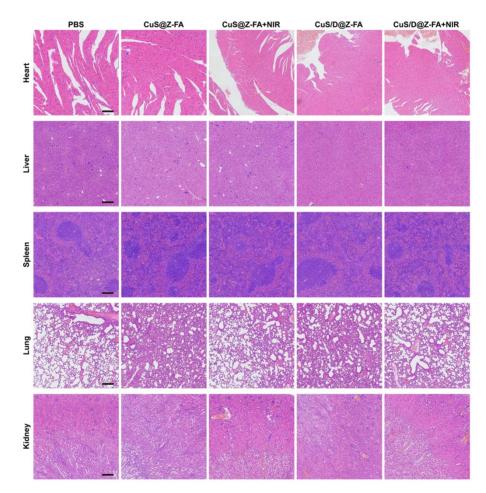


Fig S8 Histological assessments of tissues using H&E staining in the different treatment groups. Scale bars, 100 $\mu m.$

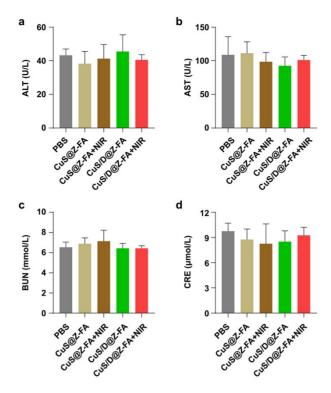


Fig S9 Serum ALT, AST, BUN and CRE levels in the different treatment groups. The data are presented as the mean ±SD (n = 5).