Supporting information for

Phenolic based tumor-permeated nano-framework for immunogenic cell death induction combining with PD-L1 immune checkpoint blockade

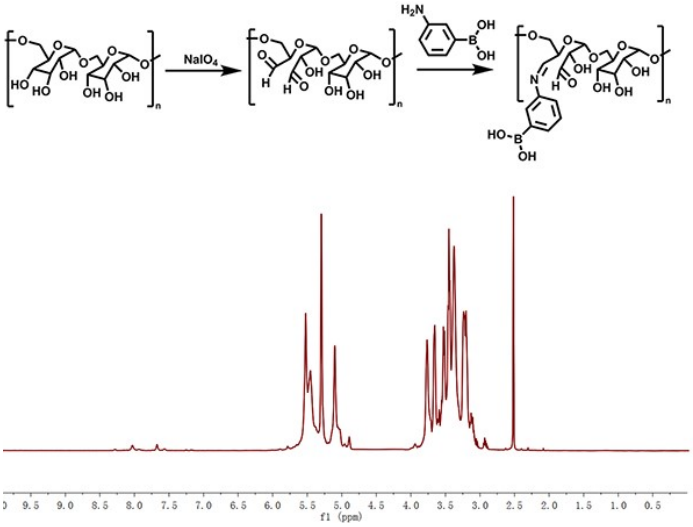

Fig.S1: synthesis route and ^{1}H NMR spectrum of Dex-g-PBA.

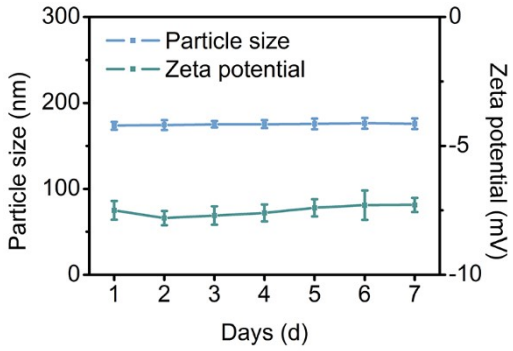

Fig.S2: *in vitro* serum stability of EGPt-NF. (n=3)

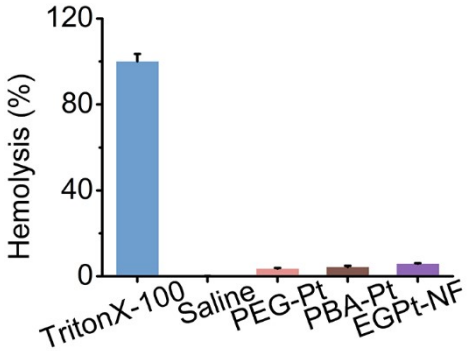

Fig.S3: *in vitro* hemolysis stability of EGPt-NF. (n=3)

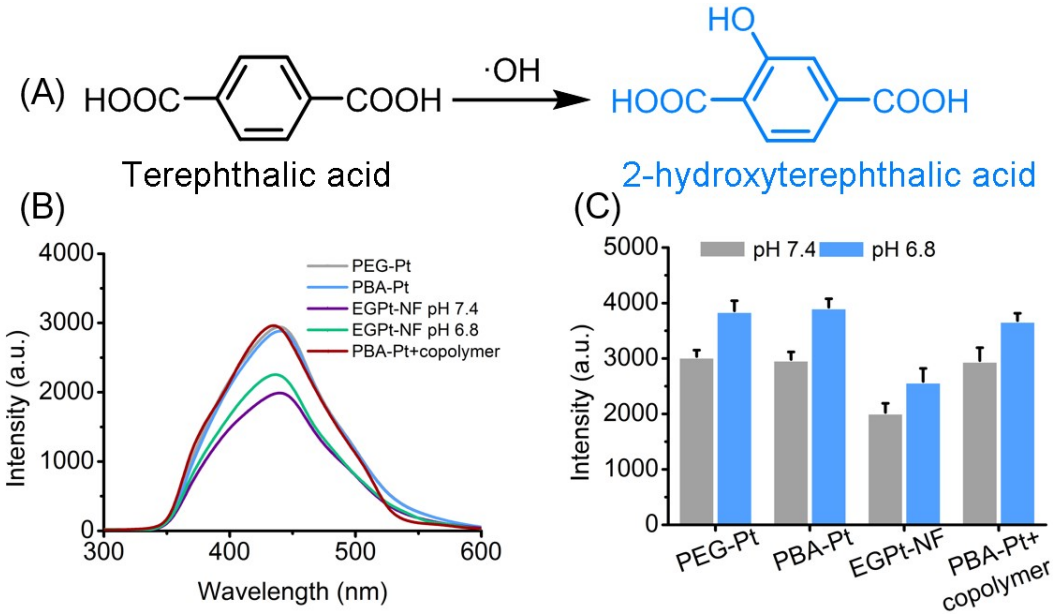

Fig.S4:·OH generation detection using TA as a probe, (A) schematic illustration of ·OH detection with TA; (B) fluorescence spectrometry of 2-hydroxyterephthalic acid in the presence of different nanoparticles and fluorescence intensity of 2-hydroxyterephthalic acid of different groups.

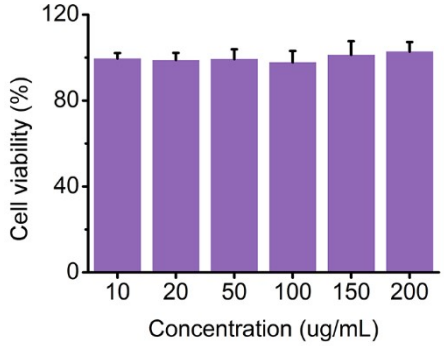

Fig.S5: *in vitro* cell cytotoxicity of blank Dex-*g*-PBA against 4T1 cells during 24 h. (n=4)

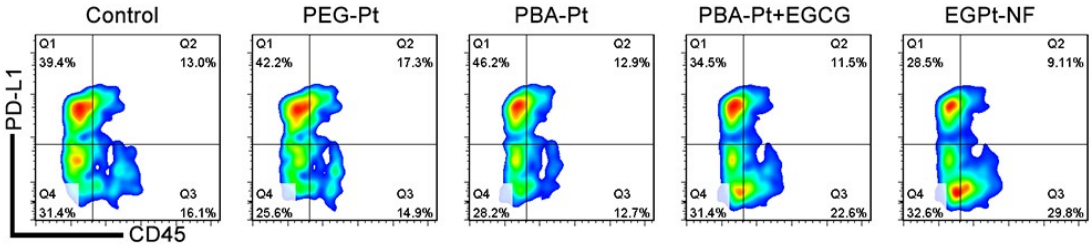

Fig.S6: *in vivo* PD-L1 expression of tumor cells after treatment with various nanoparticles.

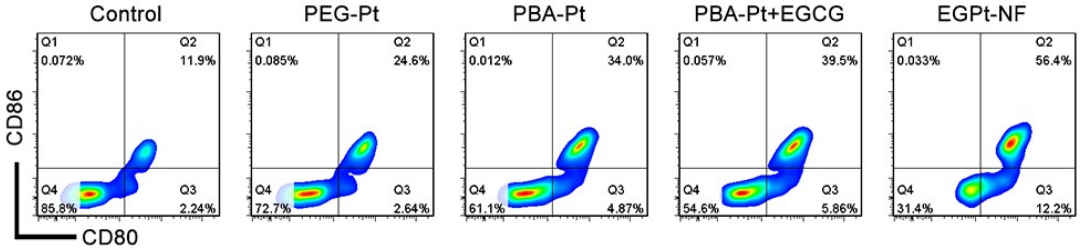

Fig.S7: matured DCs percentage in TDLNs after treatment with various nanoparticles.

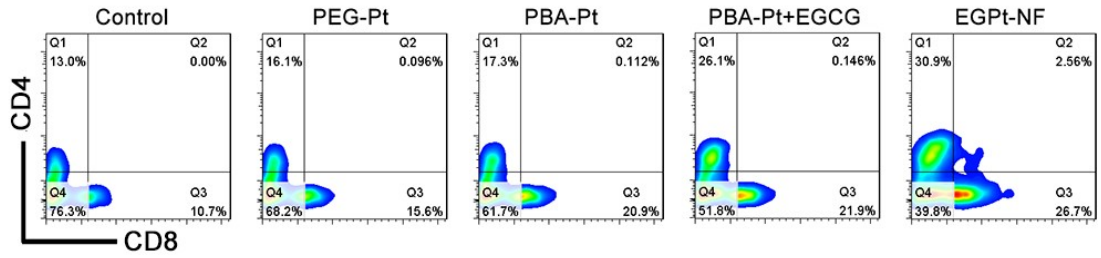

Fig.S8: $CD8^+$ T cells percentage in tumor tissues after treatment with various nanoparticles.

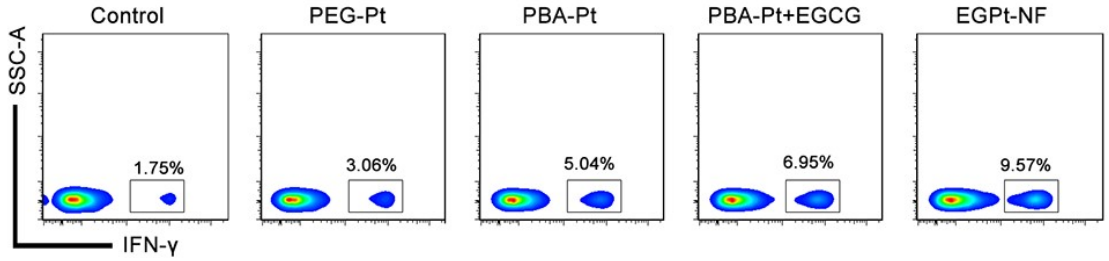

Fig.S9: IFN-γ secretion by $CD8^+$ T cells in tumor tissues after treatment with various nanoparticles.

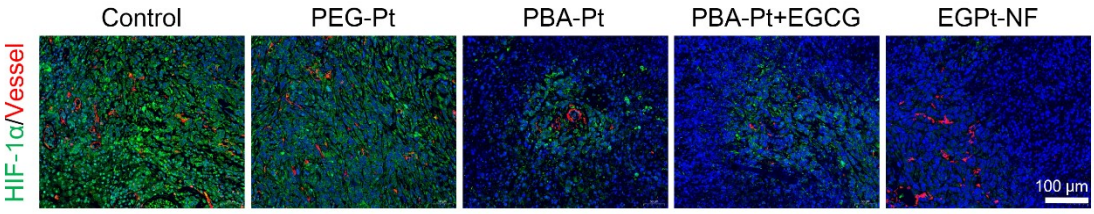

Fig.S10: HIF-1α expression in tumor tissues after treatment with various nanoparticles. Green and red fluorescence indicated HIF-1α and vessel, respectively. Scale bars represented 100 μm.

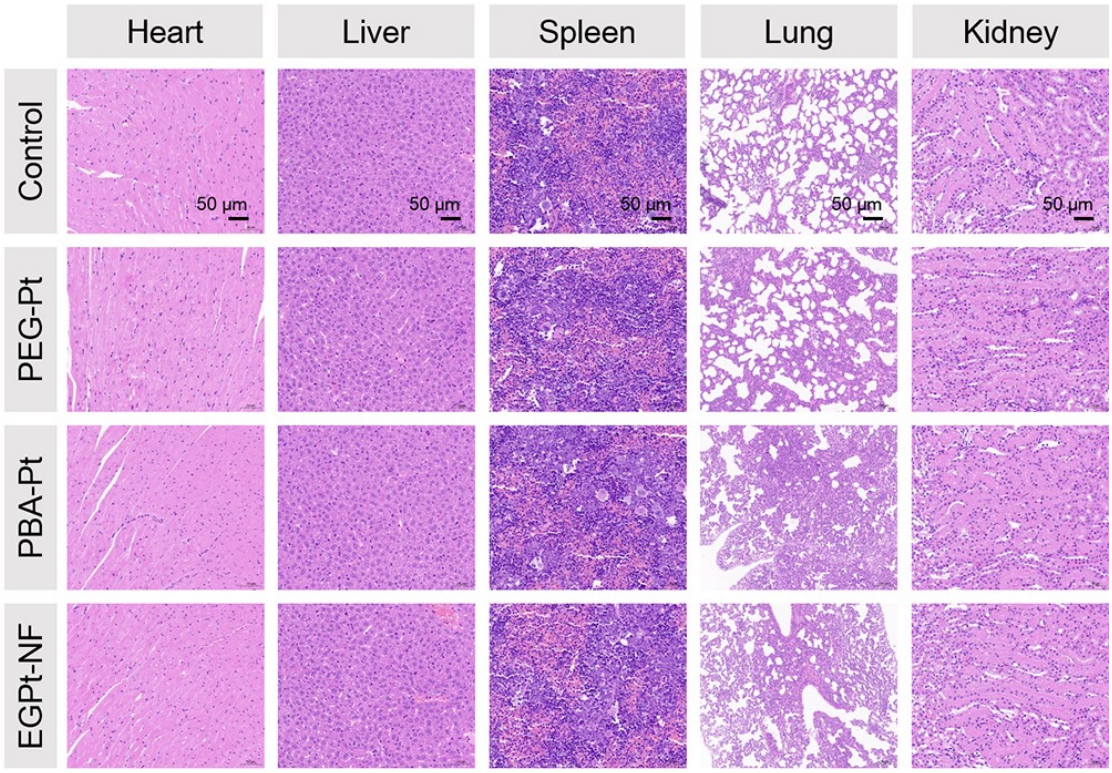

Fig.S11: H&E staining or major organs after treatment with various nanoparticles from healthy Balb/c mice. Scale bars represented 50 μm.