1 Supporting Information

- 2 A multifunctional theranostics nanosystem featuring self-assembly of alcohol-abuse
- 3 drug and photosensitizers for synergistic cancer therapy
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Feeding ratio/G0: DSF	Size/nm	Zeta Potential/mV		
20:1	365.9 ± 10.42	-6.73 ± 1.11		
20:2	217.4 ± 17.87	2.25 ± 0.55		
20:3	302.9 ± 25.01	8.18 ± 3.47		
20:4	224.1 ± 6.63	-7.5 ± 1.24		

Table S1. The preliminary optimal experiment in G0 and DSF.

Feeding ratio/G0: DSF: ICG	Size/nm	Zeta Potential/mV	
20: 4: 0.5	1126 ± 78.07	10.2 ± 3.23	
20: 4: 1	149.5 ± 9.85	9.75 ± 2.02	
20: 4: 1.5	324.6 ± 10.35	19.6 ± 7.37	
20: 4: 2	1105 ± 92.43	9.0 ± 2.89	

Table S2. The optimal experiment among G0, DSF and ICG.

	HeLa		HepG2		SMMC7721		H22	
	IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	CI						
DSF	11.21		16.08		15.8		21.15	
ICG+NIR	15.06		17.73		16.68		14.38	
DIAGL NPs	8.48	0.58	4.96	0.29	8.81	0.45	5.01	0.35

Table S3. The cytotoxicity assay result in HeLa, HepG2 and SMMC7721 cell lines.







26 Fig. S3. (A) UV-Vis absorbance spectrum of DSF. (B) The standard curve of DSF. (C) UV-

27 Vis absorbance spectrum of ICG. (D) The standard curve of ICG. (E) UV-Vis absorbance

28 spectrum of aptamer. (F) The standard curve of aptamer.

29





31 Fig. S4. UV-Vis absorbance spectrum of DSF, G0, ICG, DSF + ICG and DIG NPs.



34 Fig. S5. The molecular simulation DIAGL NPs was operated by using Discovery Studio

- 4.5.



Fig. S6. (A) The fluorescence curve of ICG, DSF/ICG and DIAGL. (B) Quantitative
analysis of fluorescence intensity attenuation rate-time changes of ICG, DSF/ICG and
DIAGL NPs.



Fig. S7. *In vitro* photothermal effect of DIAGL NPs. (A) Infrared thermographic images
and (B) Corresponding photothermic effect curves of PBS, free ICG, ICG/DSF, and
DI@AGL NPs. (C) Temperature changes of DIAGL NPs under 808 nm irradiation for 3
cycles. (D) Photothermal effect of DIAGL NPs during one irradiation cycle. The laser was
switched off after irradiation for 300 seconds. (E) Fitting the linear relationship between
the cooling period and the negative natural logarithm of the temperature.













Fig. S9. In vitro stability study.





58 Fig. S10. Confocal images of free FITC, G0, G0-LA, Ap-G0 and AGL for HeLa cells. Blue



60 SD. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.







66 were means
$$\pm$$
 SD. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001



Fig. S12. Confocal images of G0, G0-LA, Ap-G0 and free ICG for HepG2 cells. Blue
represented Hoechst 33342 and green represented FITC. Values represented were means ±
SD. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.



Fig. S13. Confocal images of G0, G0-LA, Ap-G0 and free ICG for H22 cells. Blue
represented Hoechst 33342 and green represented FITC. Values represented were means ±
SD. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.



Fig. S14. Evaluation of the cytotoxicity experiment in nanocarrier.



81 Fig. S15. Evaluation of the cytotoxicity experiment in HeLa, SMMC 7721and HepG2.



83

84 Fig. S16. In vivo antitumor effect. (A) Tumor weight change after treatment. (B) and (C)

85 Survival rates of tumor-bearing mice after different treatment. (D) were means \pm SD. *p <

- $86 \qquad 0.05,\, {}^{**}p < 0.01,\, {}^{***}p < 0.001.$
- 87
- 88
- 89



93 DIAGL NPs treatment.





99 Fig. S19. Representative photos of xenografted mice on 21 days after treatments. The

- 100 tumors were marked with red circles and their size.
- 101
- 102



104 Fig. S20. Anti-EpCAM aptamer sequence and structure. The deoxyribonucleotide

- sequence Anti-EpCAM aptamer (5'COOH- CAC TAC AGA GGT TGC GTC TGT CCC
- **106** ACG TTG TCA TGG GGG GTT GGC CTG-3').