

Supplementary data of

Neutrophil membrane camouflaged hybrid nanozyme for enhanced starvation/photothermal tumor therapy

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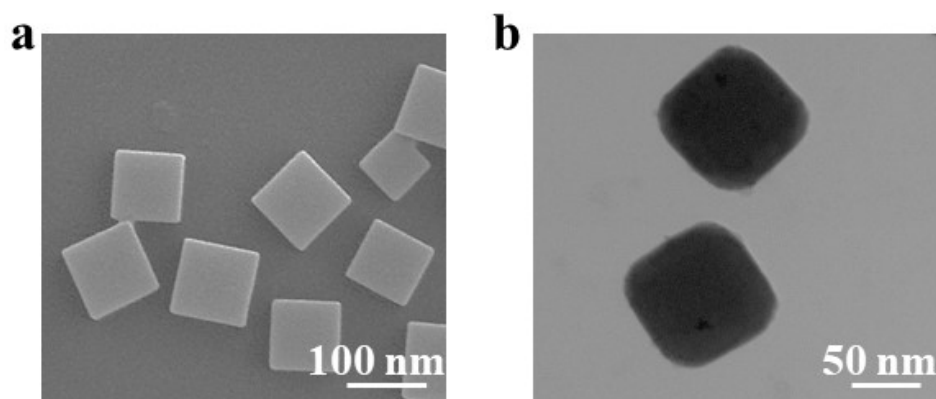


Fig. S1 SEM (a) and TEM (b) images of PB nanoparticles.

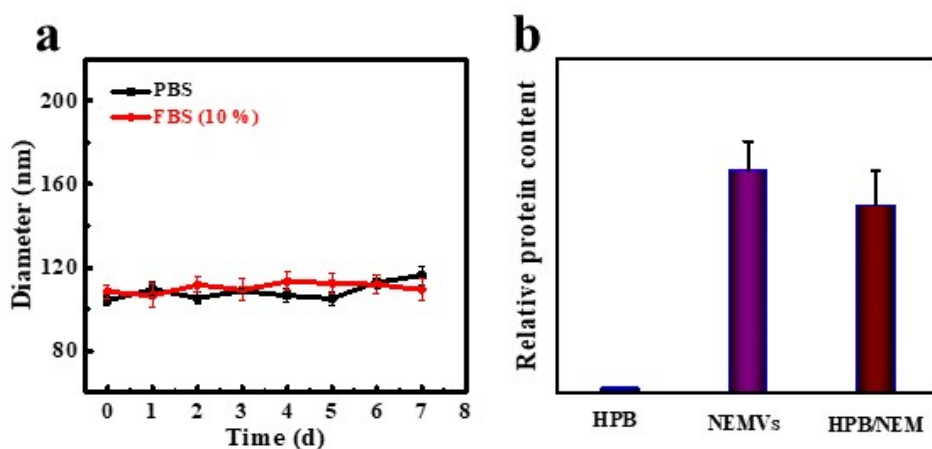


Fig. S2 (a) The hydrodynamic particle size of nanoparticles in PBS and FBS (10 %) as a function of time. (b) BCA kit for membrane protein content.

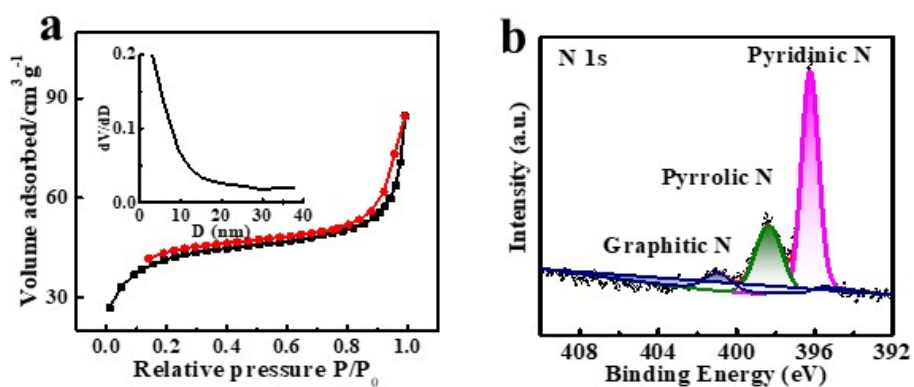


Fig. S3 N_2 -adsorption-desorption isotherms (inset: pore diameter distribution) (a) and high-resolution XPS spectrum of N 1s (b) of PB nanoparticles.

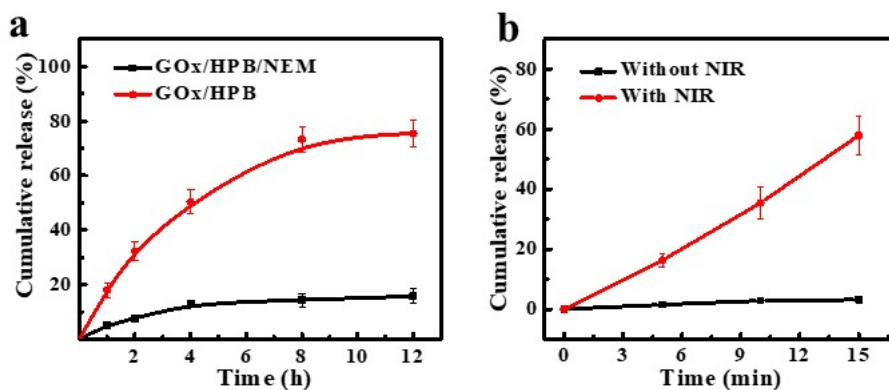


Fig. S4 (a) The GOx release curve from HPB/NEM and HPB for 12h *in vitro*. (b) The release profile of GOx from HPB/NEM with or without 808 nm laser irradiation.

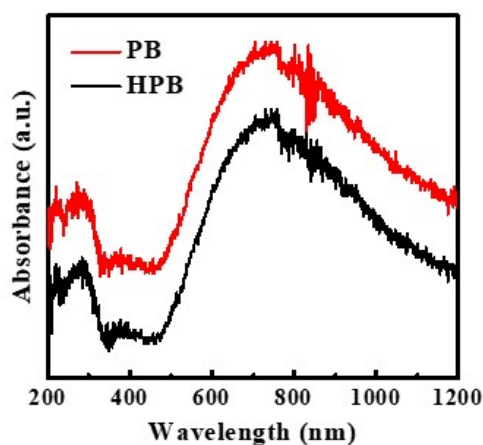


Fig. S5 UV-Vis-NIR spectra of PB and HPB powder.

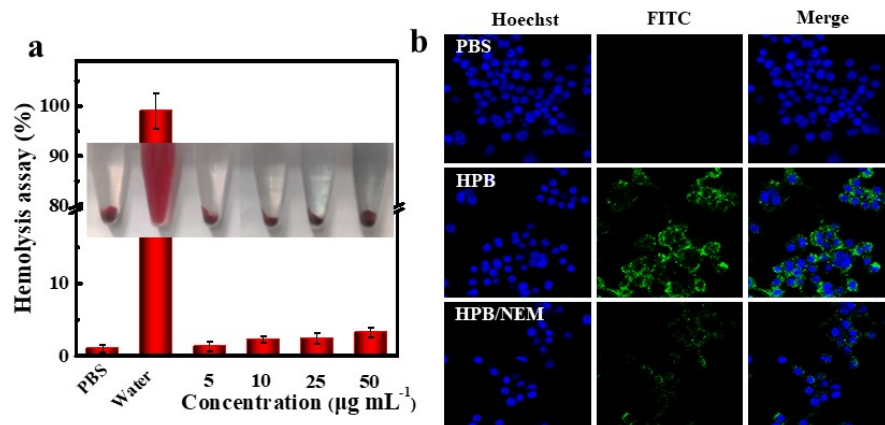


Fig. S6 (a) Hemolysis quantification of various concentrations of HPB/NEM. (b) CLSM images of RAW264.7 cells cultured with PBS, HPB, and HPB/NEM.

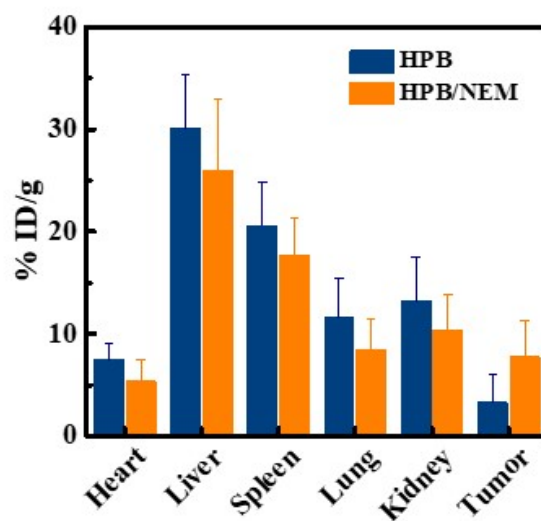


Fig. S7 Content of Fe in major organs after 24 h post-administration.

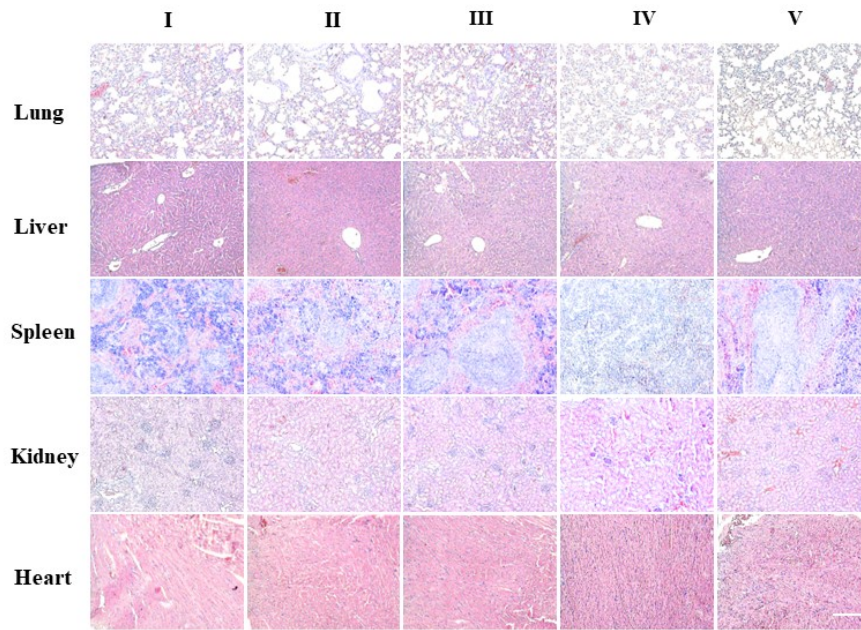


Fig.S8 H&E staining of main organ (lung, liver, spleen, kidney, heart) after C6 tumor-bearing mice treatment for 14 days (group I: PBS, group II: NIR, group III: GOx/NEM, group IV: HPB/NEM+ NIR, group V: GOx/HPB/NEM+ NIR). Scale bar is 100 μ m