

Supplementary Information

A Biomineralized Prussian Blue Nanotherapeutic for Enhanced Cancer

Photothermal Therapy

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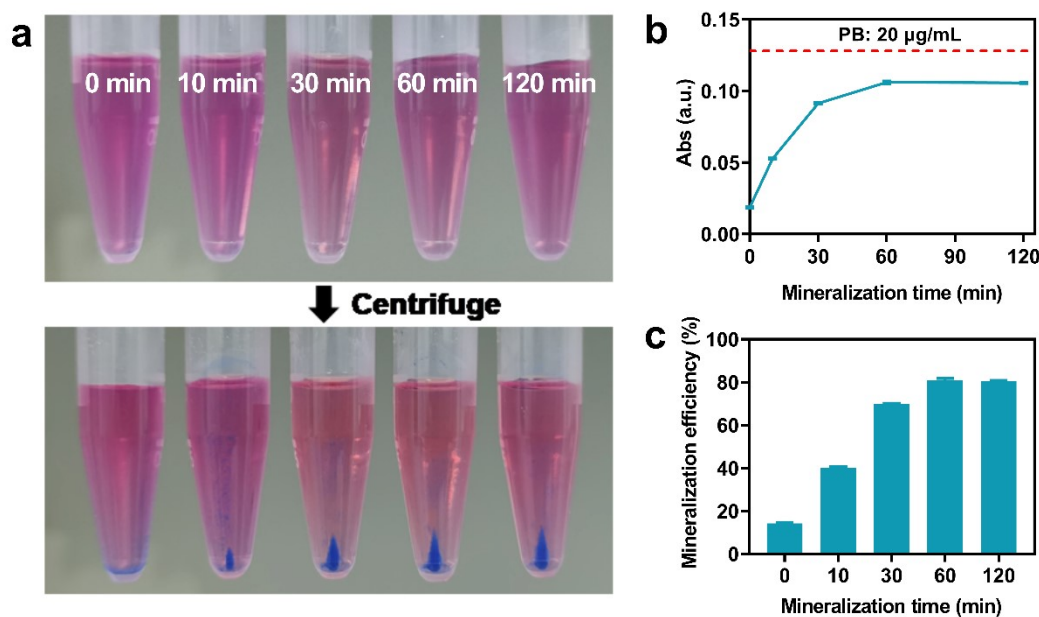


Fig. S1 (a) Photograph of the representative PB mineralization time (Time:min; 20 µg/mL PB and 40 mM Ca²⁺ in DMEM). (b) The absorbance of PB within mineral precipitation. (c) Mineralization efficiency of PB.

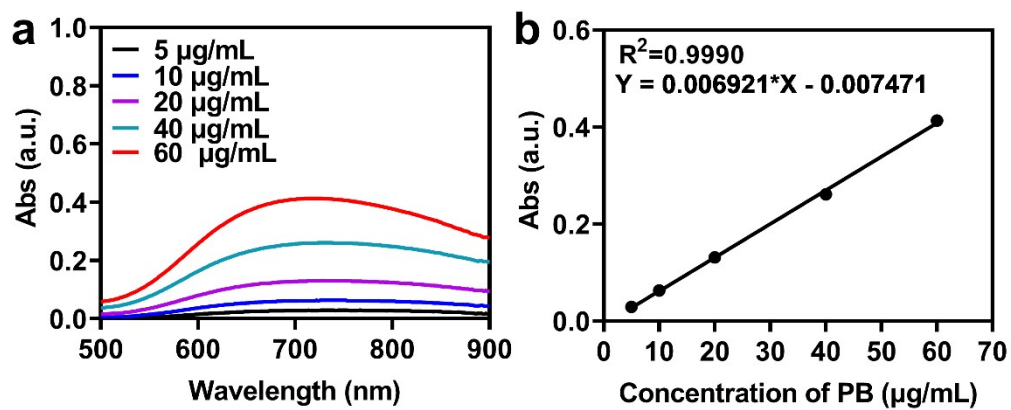


Fig. S2 Standard curve of Prussian blue in acid solution.

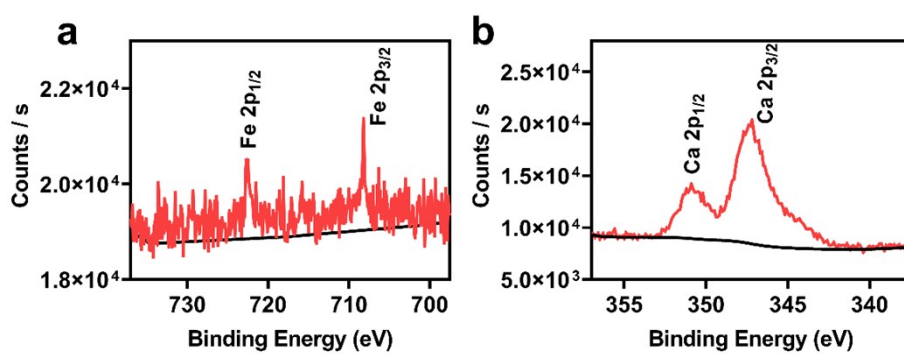


Fig. S3 XPS analysis of CaP&PB. (a) Fe. (b) Ca.

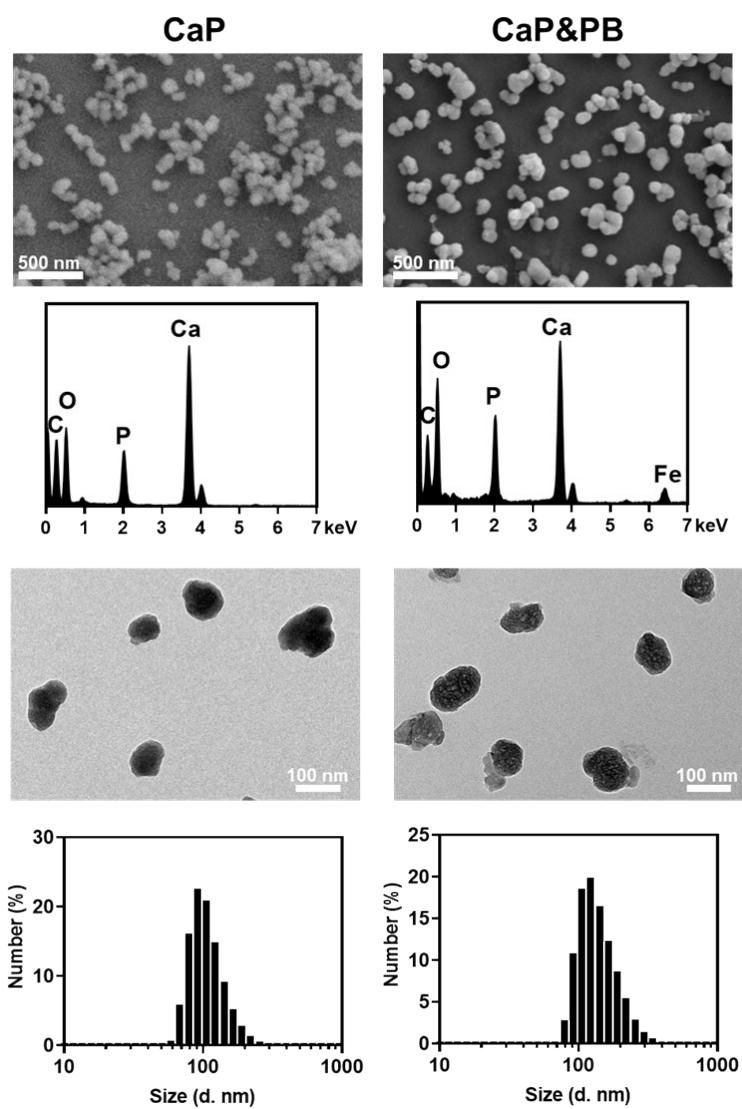


Fig. S4 Characterization of CaP&PB and CaP nanoparticles (SEM, EDS, TEM, DLS).

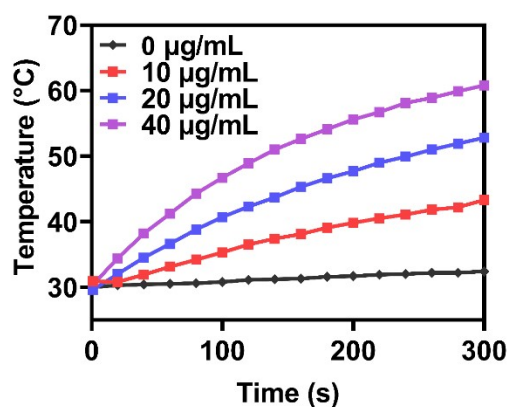


Fig. S5 The temperature change with time in different concentrations (the parentheses indicate the PB content: µg/mL) of CaP&PB.

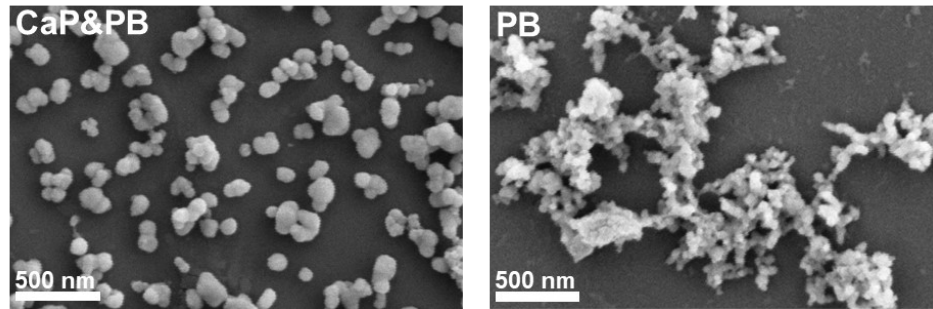


Fig. S6 SEM image of CaP&PB and PB.

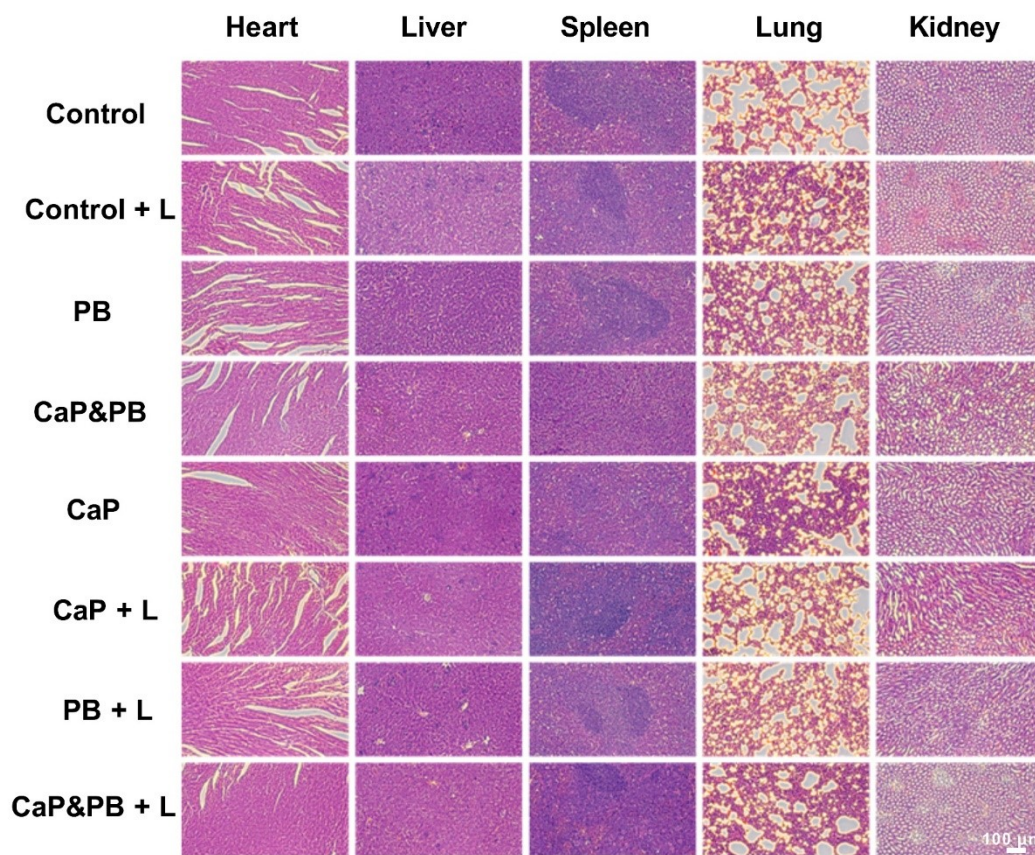


Fig. S7 H&E staining images in major organs (liver, heart, kidney, lung, and spleen).

Table. S1 PB loading rate

	1	2	3	4	5
CaP&PB/ μg	200	200	200	200	200
Absorbance of PB	0.137	0.138	0.138	0.137	0.138
PB/ μg	21.01	21.03	21.03	21.01	21.03
loading rate (wt)%	10.50	10.51	10.51	10.50	10.51