Supporting Information

PD-1 Engineered Cytomembrane Cloaked Molybdenum Nitride for Synergistic Photothermal and Enhanced Immunotherapy of Breast

Cancer

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Appendix:

Figure S1 Biocompatibility of synthesized MoN nanomaterials.

Figure S2 Chracterazation of PD-1 expression level

Figure S3 Quantitative statastics of PD-1 expression level

Figure S4 Temperature induced PD-L1 expression in vivo

Figure S5 Quantitative statastics of HSP 70 expression level

Figure S6 Quantitative statastics of cell viability

Figure S7 Flow cytometry analysis of cell apopotosis

Figure S8 HE data of different organs

Figure S9 DCs maturation analysis via flow cytometry

Figure S10 CD8+ T cells activation level analysis via flow cytometry

Figure S11 Fluorescence images confirmation of the CD8+ T

Table 1 Biochemistry indexes of mouse in different groups



Fig. S1. CCK-8 assay determination of the biocompatibility of synthesized MoN nanomaterials. (a, b) respectively referred to NIH 3T3 and HUVEC cells.



Fig. S2. Characterization of PD-1 protein expression level. (a-c) Fluorescence images of the transfected NIH 3T3 cells. (d-f) Fluorescence images of the mild NIH 3T3 cells. (g) PD-1 protein characterization via western blot. Scale bars in Fig S2a-f refer to 50 µm.



Fig. S3. Quantitative statistics of western blot results, average gray value of PD-1 expression level of NIH 3T3 cells before and after transfection.



Fig. S4. Fluorescence images of PD-L1 protein expression in vivo research. (a-c) Fluoresence images of PD-L1 in the blank group. (d-f) Fluoresence images of PD-L1 in the MoN@Me&PD-1 group.



Fig. S5. Quantitative statistics of HSP 70 expression level under different temperature



Fig. S6. Quantitative statistics of 4T1 cell viability after phototherapy..



Fig. S7. Flow cytometry characterization of the apoptosis of 4T1 cell after phototherapy.



Fig. S8. Characterization the biocompatibility of different therapeutic agents. (a-e) HE staining of heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney of the blank group. (f-j) HE staining of heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney of the laser group. (k-o) HE staining of heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney of the MoN@Me group. (p-t) HE staining of heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney of the MoN@Me&PD-1 group.

Table S1. Determination of biochemistry indexes of mouse among different group	Table	S1.	Dete	ermina	tion of	bioc	hemistry	indexes	of	mouse	among	different	grou	ps.
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Guine	CR				OV(UII)	UREA	Tbil
Group	(mmol/L)	ALI(U/L)	A\$1(U/L)	UA(µmol/L)	CK(U/L)	(mmol/L)	(µmol/L)
Blank	8.04±0.45	110.29±0.83	313.60±0.12	91.04±1.70	1221.59±8.72	15.64±0.028	4.84±0.27
Laser	13.45±0.21	159.92±2.48	446.60±2.70	123.95±1.36	1025.12±0.97	22.70±0.67	11.78±0.23
MoN@Me	10.24±0.02	42.52±1.28	206.87±1.24	62.77±7.24	801.68±2.10	14.02 ± 0.46	4.15±0.057
MoN@Me&PD-1	17.426±0.03	96.58±2.36	169.50±1.18	53.33±1.36	1134.59±8.42	11.55±0.77	5.78±0.076





Fig. S9. Detection of DCs maturation via flow cytometry.

Fig. S10. a, b) T cells activation ratio among different groups.



Fig. S11. Fluorescence images confirmation of the CD8+ T cells infiltrating into the tumor tissues among the laser and MoN@Me group.