

Supporting Information

Bacterial-targeted delivery of black phosphorus quantum dots facilitates photothermal therapy against hypoxic tumors and complementary low-dose radiotherapy

Pengchao Ji^{a,c,d,†}, Jinghua Chen^{c, †}, Hao Wang^{a,d,e,†}, Linfei Shi^{b,}, and Xudong Tang^{a,*}, and Yanhong Duo^{a,f,g,*}*

^aKey Lab for New Drug Research of TCM, Research Institute of Tsinghua University in Shenzhen, Shenzhen 518057, Guangdong, China. E-mail: pangchiuki@163.com.

^bQing Hai Center for Diseases Prevention and Control. Xining 810007, Qinghai, China. E-mail: 877270194@qq.com.

^cDepartment of Medical Oncology, Shenzhen People's Hospital (The Second Clinical Medical College of Jinan University, The First Affiliated Hospital of the Southern University of Science and Technology), Shenzhen 518020, China. E-mail: szchenjinghua@126.com.

^dGuangdong Engineering Technological Research Center for nervous anatomy and Related Clinical Applications, Shenzhen People's Hospital (The Second Clinical Medical College of Jinan University, The First Affiliated Hospital of the Southern University of Science and Technology). Shenzhen 518020, Guangdong, China. E-mail: szchenjinghua@126.com..

^eDepartment of neurosurgery, Shenzhen People's Hospital (The Second Clinical Medical College of Jinan University, The First Affiliated Hospital of the Southern University of Science and Technology). Shenzhen 518020, Guangdong, China. E-mail: szchenjinghua@126.com..

^fDepartment of Microbiology, Tumor and Cell Biology (MTC), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden. E-mail: yanhong.duo@ki.se.

^gState Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals, Department of Pharmacology, School of Chemical Engineering, Dalian University of Technology. Dalian, China. E-mail: gxiao@dlut.edu.cn.

[†]These authors contributed equally to this work.

*Corresponding author.

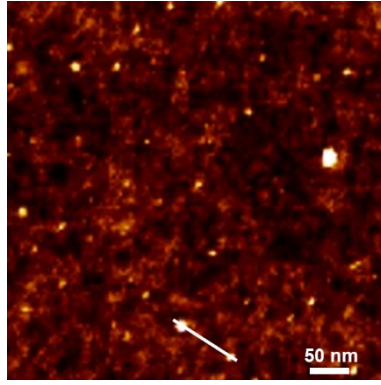


Figure S1. AFM image of BPQDs.

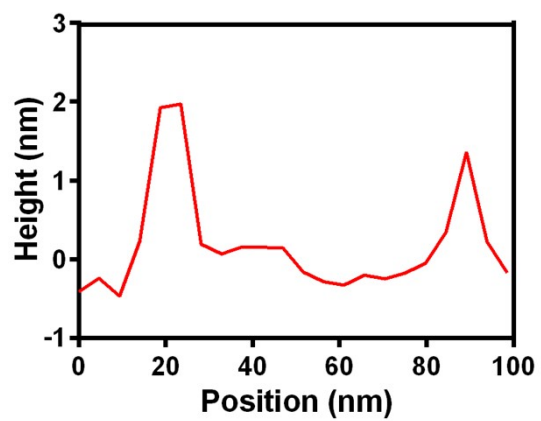


Figure S2. Height profiles of the BPQDs from the white line in Figure S1.

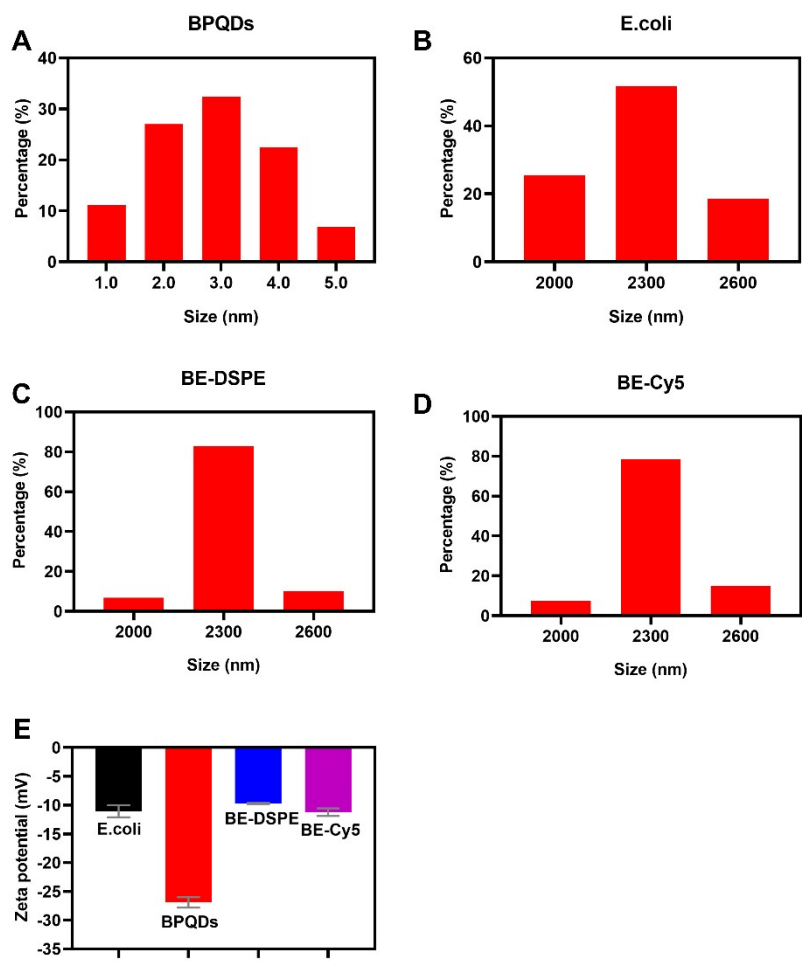


Figure S3. DLS analysis of as-prepared nanomaterials.

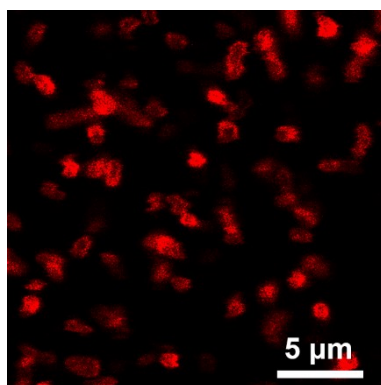


Figure S4. CLSM photo of pure *E. coli* modified with DSPE-PEG-Cy5.

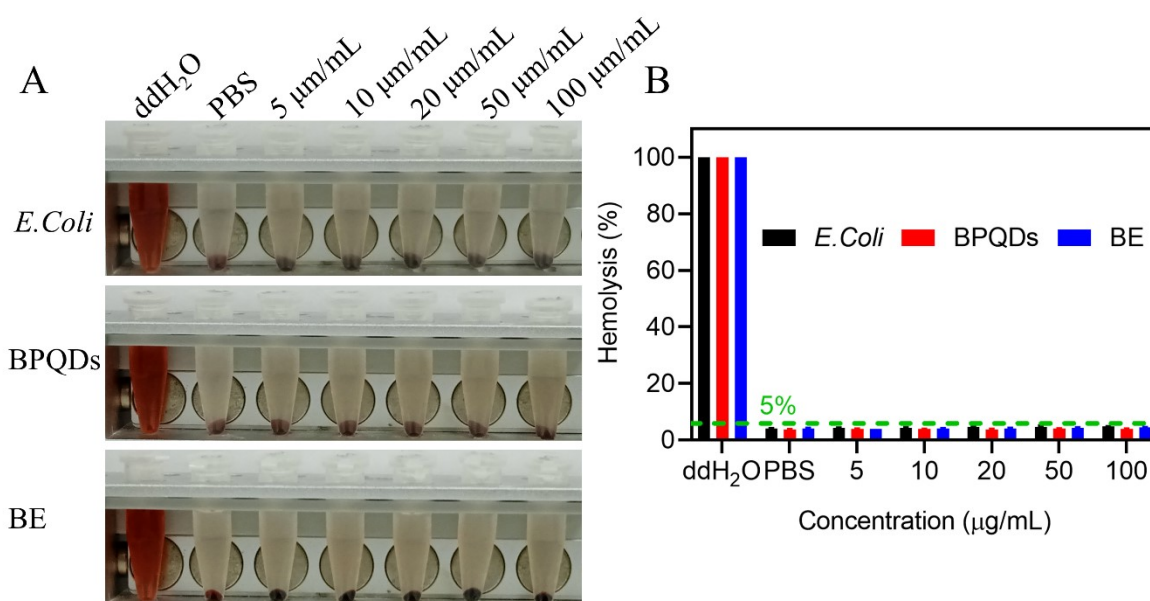


Figure S5. Hemolysis assay. (A) Representative images of with hemolysis assay with *E. coli*, BPQDs and BE, the amount of *E. coli* was corresponding to the concentration of BPQD; (B) Percentage of hemolysis with different concentrations of nanomaterials (n=3).

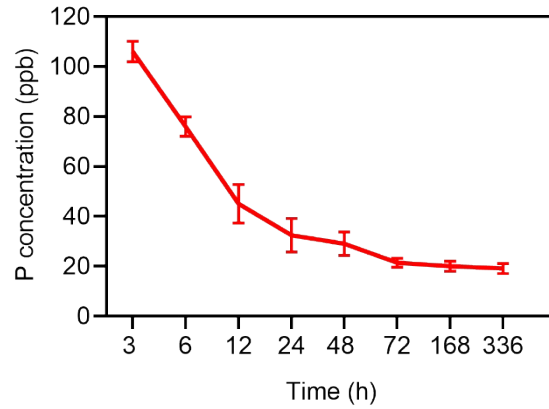


Figure S6. The metabolism of as-prepared BE at different time.

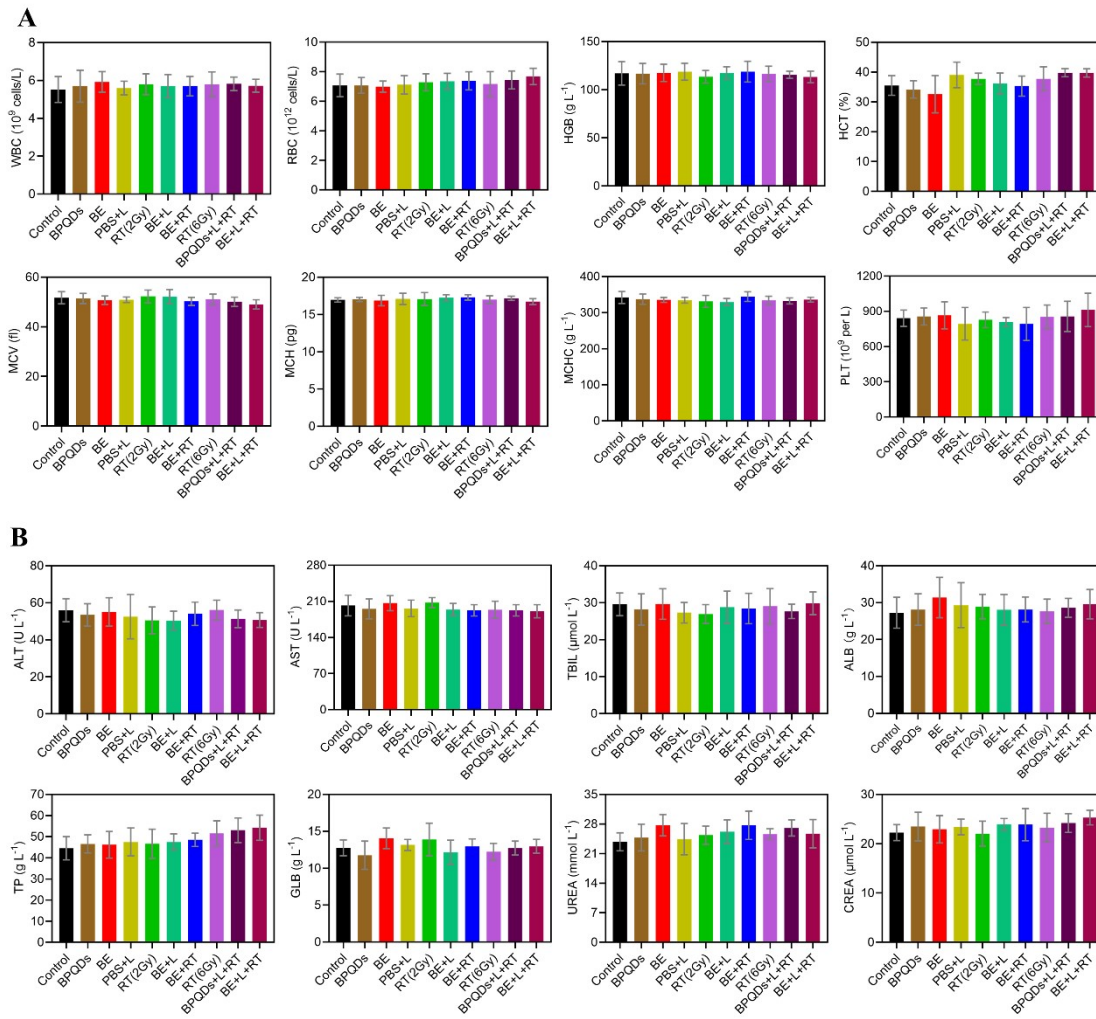


Figure S7. Blood routine and blood biochemistry data of mice after different treatment.

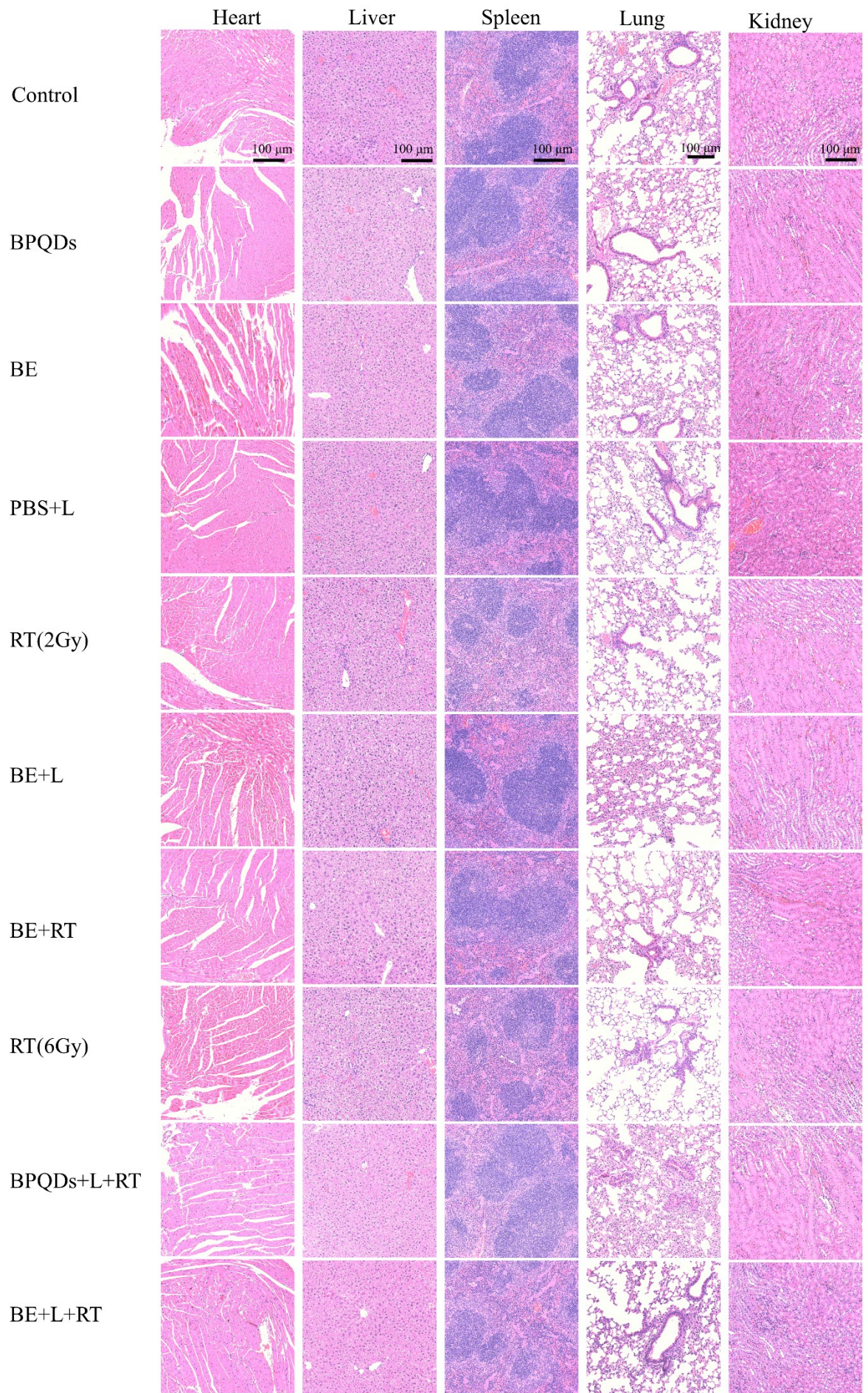


Figure S8. Histopathologic examination of the tissues including heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidney from tumor-bearing mice after different treatment.