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Supporting Information for

Macro-microporous ZIF-8 MOF complexed with lysosomal pH-adjusting hexadecylsulfonylfluoride as tumor vaccine delivery systems for improving anti-tumor cellular immunity

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Figure S1. TEM images of the Alum adjuvant used in this study. The scale bar is 10 μm



Figure S2. SEM images of SOM-ZIF-8 immersed in different PBS buffers at 37°C for (a) 0 day (as-prepared), (b) 7 days in pH 7.4 buffer, (c) 30 minutes in pH 5.0 buffer, and (d) 12 h in pH 5.0 buffer.



Figure S3. Zeta potential values of SOM-ZIF-8, OVA and SOM-ZIF-8/OVA.



Figure S4. OVA adsorption ratio by SOM-ZIF-8 over time



Concentration of SOM-ZIF-8 (µg/mL)

Figure S5. Relative viability of DC2.4 cells incubated with different concentrations of SOM-ZIF-8 particles.



Figure S6. (a) Spleen and inguinal lymph nodes were isolated and visualized at 2 or 7 days after immunization. (b) Representative graphs of OVA transported to the inguinal lymph nodes of the mice at 2 or 7 days after immunization as detected using immunohistochemistry assay. The yellow areas represent OVA. The scale bar is 100 μm.



Figure S7. Potential toxicity of SOM-ZIF-8 in vitro and vivo. (a) The cytotoxicity of SOM-ZIF-8 against DC2.4 for 24h. (b) Level of serum biochemical indicators of vaccinated mice on day 7 after the third immunization. (c) Histological sections of heart, liver, spleen lung and kidneys of the vaccinated mice on day 7 after the third immunization. The scale bar is 200 μ m. Data are represented as means $\pm SEM$ (n = 4).