

Supporting Information

Prussian blue nano-enzyme-assisted photodynamic therapy effectively eradicates MRSA infection in diabetic mouse skin wounds

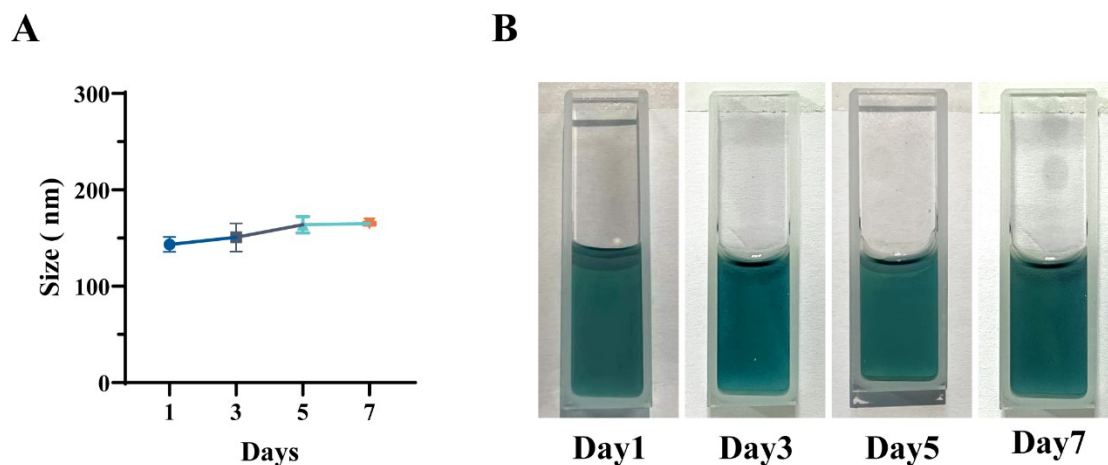


Fig. S1 Stability of CPB-Ce6 NPs in solution. (A) Hydrodynamic particle size of CPB-Ce6 NPs after 1, 3, 5 and 7 days of storage in aqueous solution. (B) Photographs of CPB-Ce6 NPs after 1, 3, 5, and 7 days of storage in solution. Bars represent means \pm SD (n = 3).

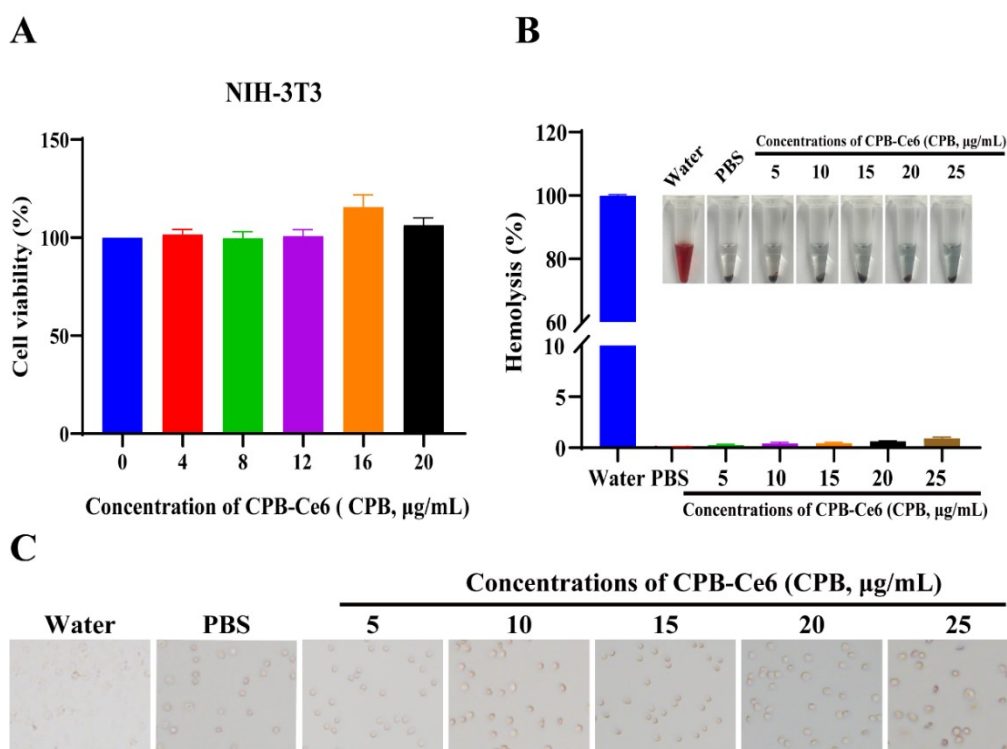


Fig. S2 In vitro biosafety of CPB-Ce6 NPs. (A) Viability of NIH-3T3 cells treated with different concentrations of CPB-Ce6 for 24 h. (B) Hemolysis rates and photographs of different concentrations of CPB-Ce6. (C) Morphology of erythrocytes treated with different concentrations of CPB-Ce6 under an inverted microscope. Bars represent

means \pm SD (n = 3).

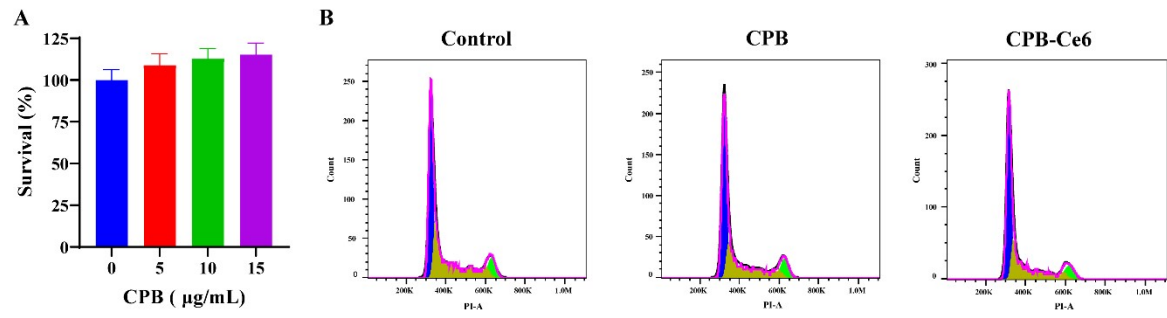


Fig. S3 (A) The HUVECs viability of CPB NPs. (B) Cell cycle assay of HUVECs with different treatments by flow cytometry. Bars represent means \pm SD (n = 3).

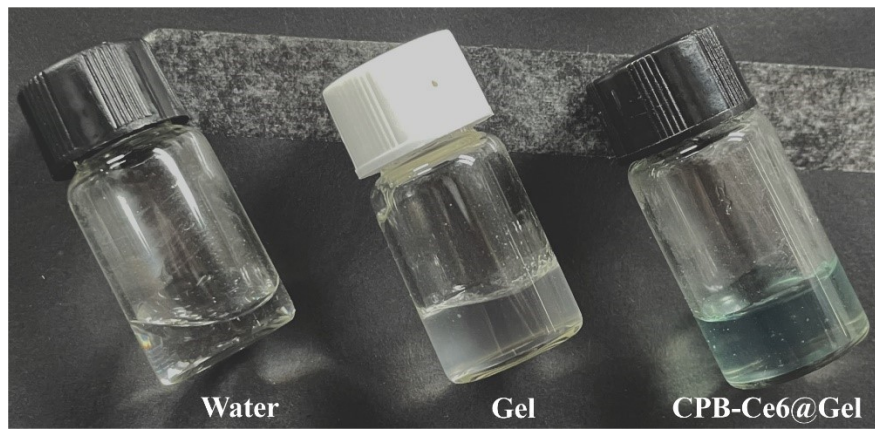


Fig. S4 Photograph of CPB-Ce6 made into carbomer gel.

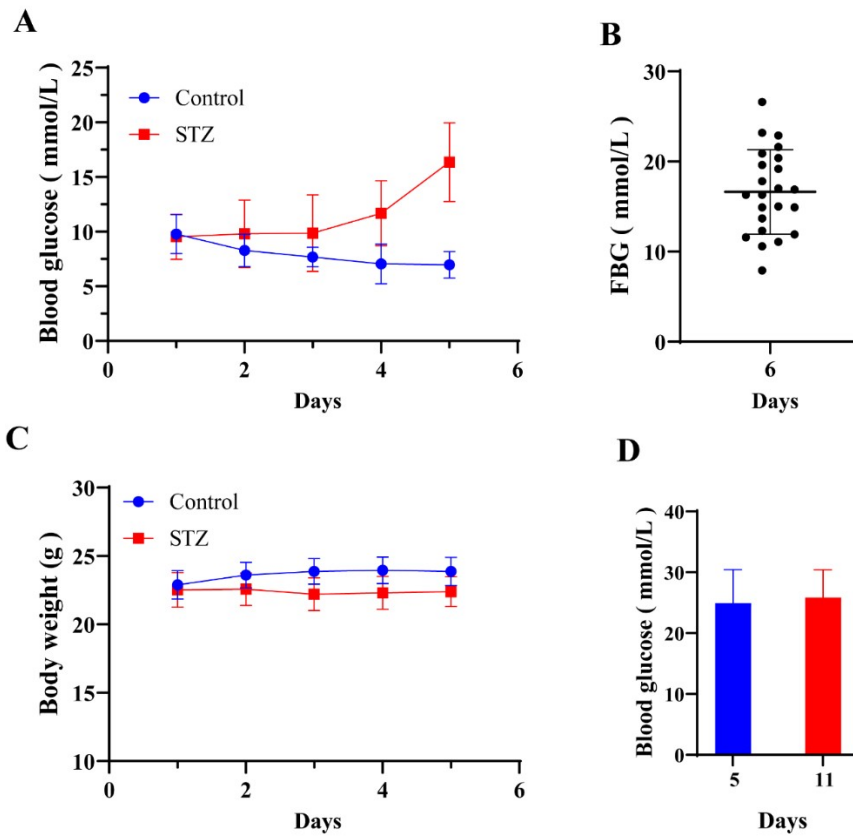


Fig. S5 (A) Blood glucose values of mice injected with STZ for five consecutive days. (B) Fasting blood glucose (FBG) values of mice in STZ after five consecutive days of injection. (C) Body weight changes in mice injected with STZ for five consecutive days. (D) Blood glucose values of mice on day 5 and 11 during wound treatment in diabetic mice.

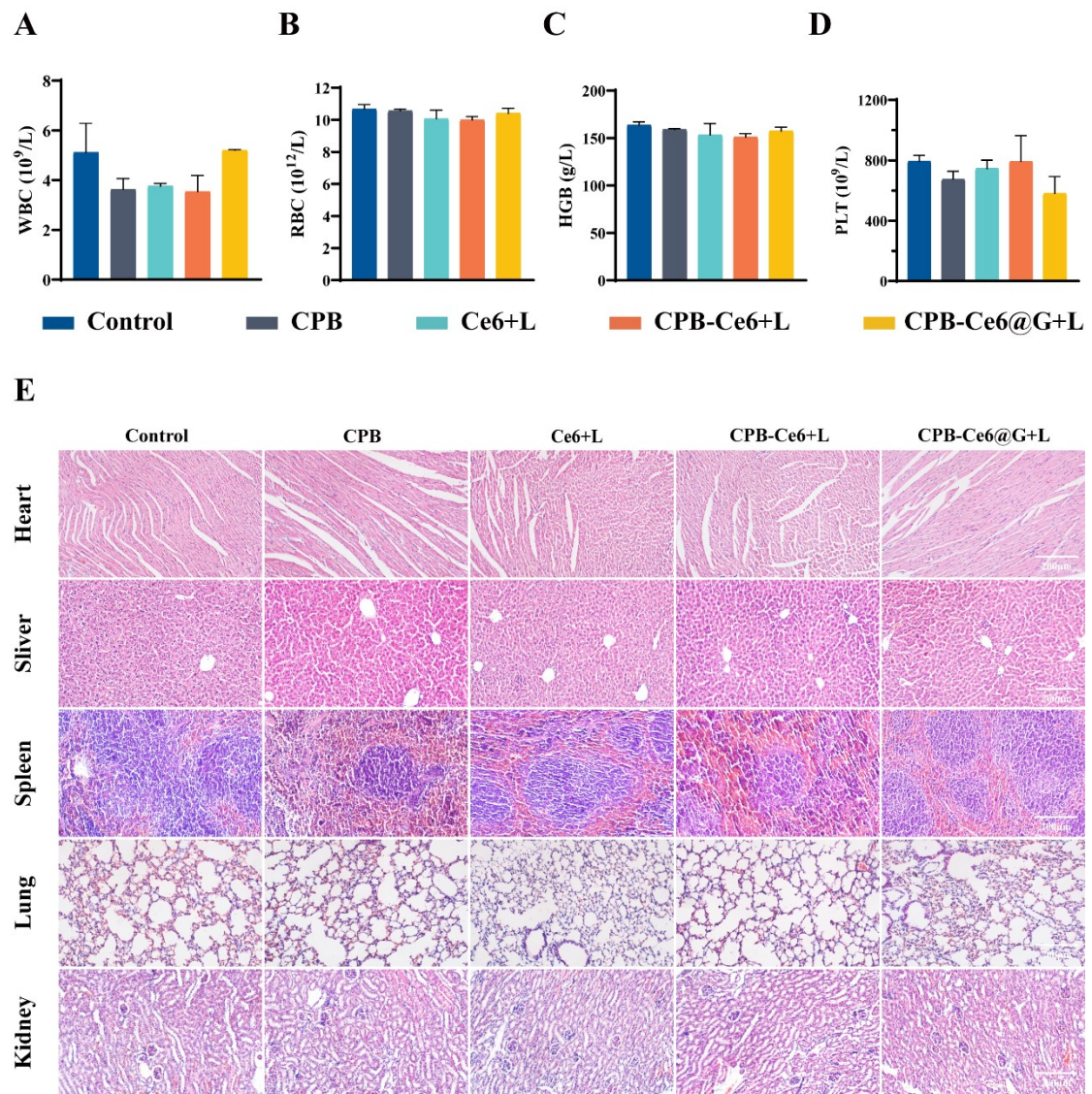


Fig. S6 Biosafety assay of CPB-Ce6 NPs in BALB/C mice. (A-D) Blood test for white blood cell count (WBC), red blood cell count (RBC), hemoglobin (HGB), and Platelets count (PLT). (E) The pathological slices of main internal organs with H&E staining. Bars represent means \pm SD (n = 5).