

Supporting Information

pH/Hyaluronidase dual responsive nano drug delivery systems for photothermal/chemotherapy combined treatment for non-small cell lung cancer

Zihan Zhu,^{†,a} Peigang Zhang,^{†,b} Kexin An,^a Kaihua Zhao,^b Xianghui Chen,^b Yuheng Pei,^c Martin M. F. Choi,^d Ning Wang^{*,a} and Wei Bian^{*,a,b}

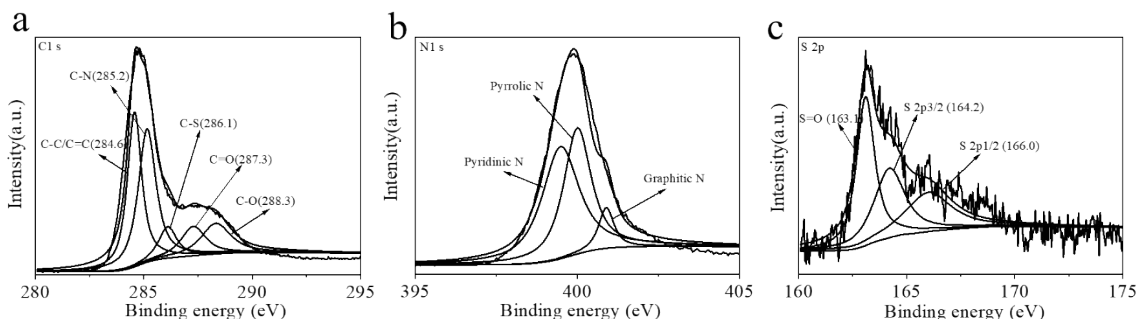


Fig. S1. The XPS spectrum of (a) C 1s, (b) N 1s and (c) S 2p of RCDs-HA.

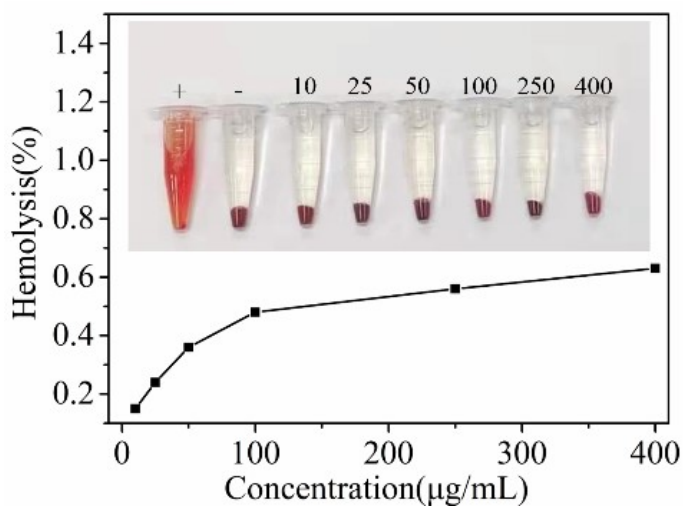


Fig. S2. Blood compatibility of RCDs-HA@AZD. The inset displays the pictures of blood samples with various concentrations of RCDs-HA@AZD.

^a School of Basic Medical Science, Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030000, China. *Corresponding authors e-mail: weibian@sxmu.edu.cn, wangning@sxmu.edu.cn

^b People's Hospital of Lvliang, Lvliang 033099, China

^c Department of Neurology, Second Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Tai Yuan, Shan Xi, China

^d Bristol Chinese Christian Church, C/O Tyndale Baptist Church, 137-139 Whiteladies Road, Bristol BS8 2QG, UK.

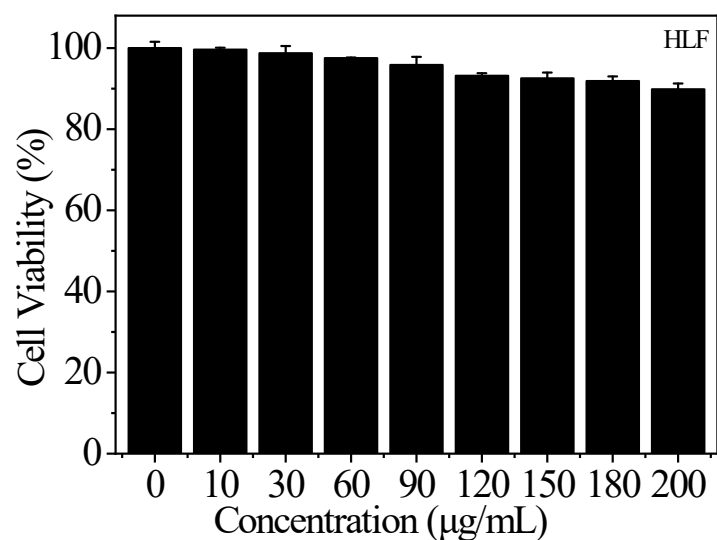


Fig. S3. Assessment of the cytocompatibility of RCDs-HA@AZD on HLF1 cells.

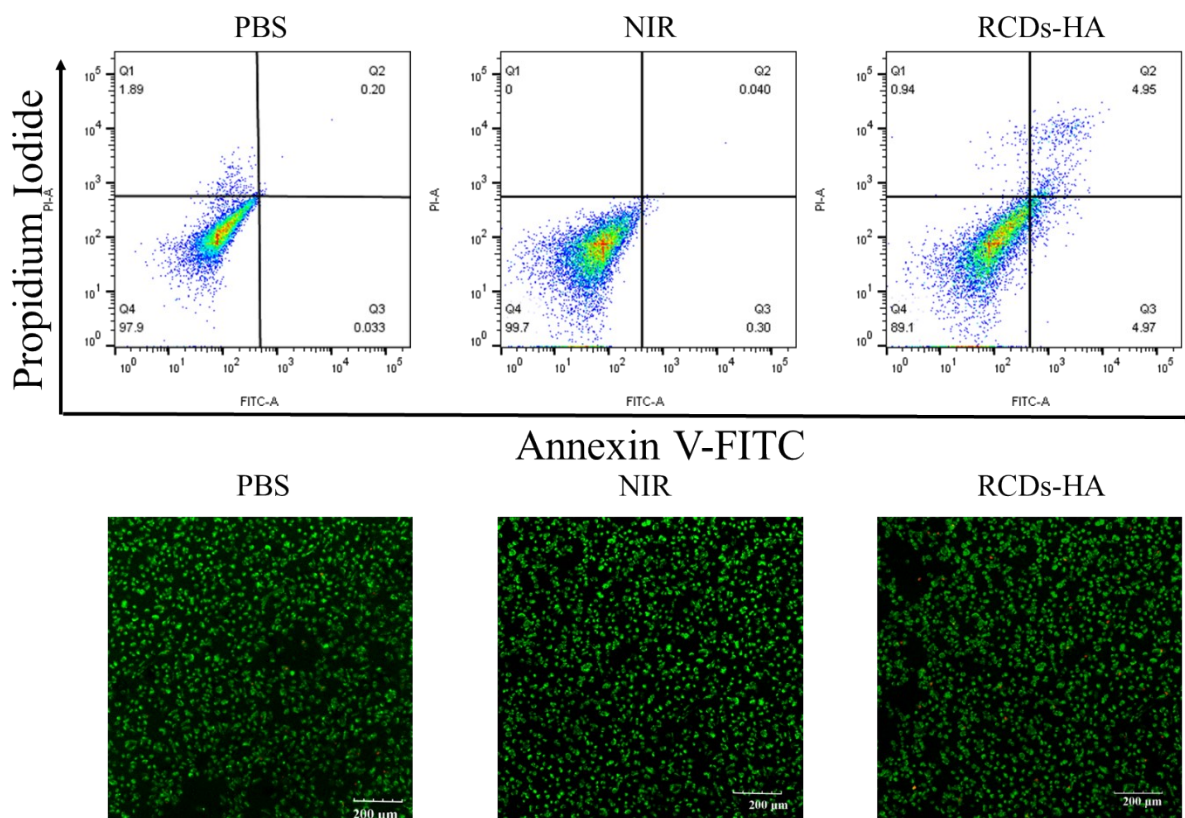


Fig. S4. (a) Effect of PBS, NIR irradiation and RCDs-HA on apoptosis of A549 cells. (b) CLSM images of AM-PI stained A549 cells after treating with PBS, NIR irradiation and RCDs-HA.