

## Supporting Information

### **Cancer cell membrane camouflaged and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-activatable nanocomposites for synergistic chemotherapy and two-photon photodynamic therapy against melanoma**

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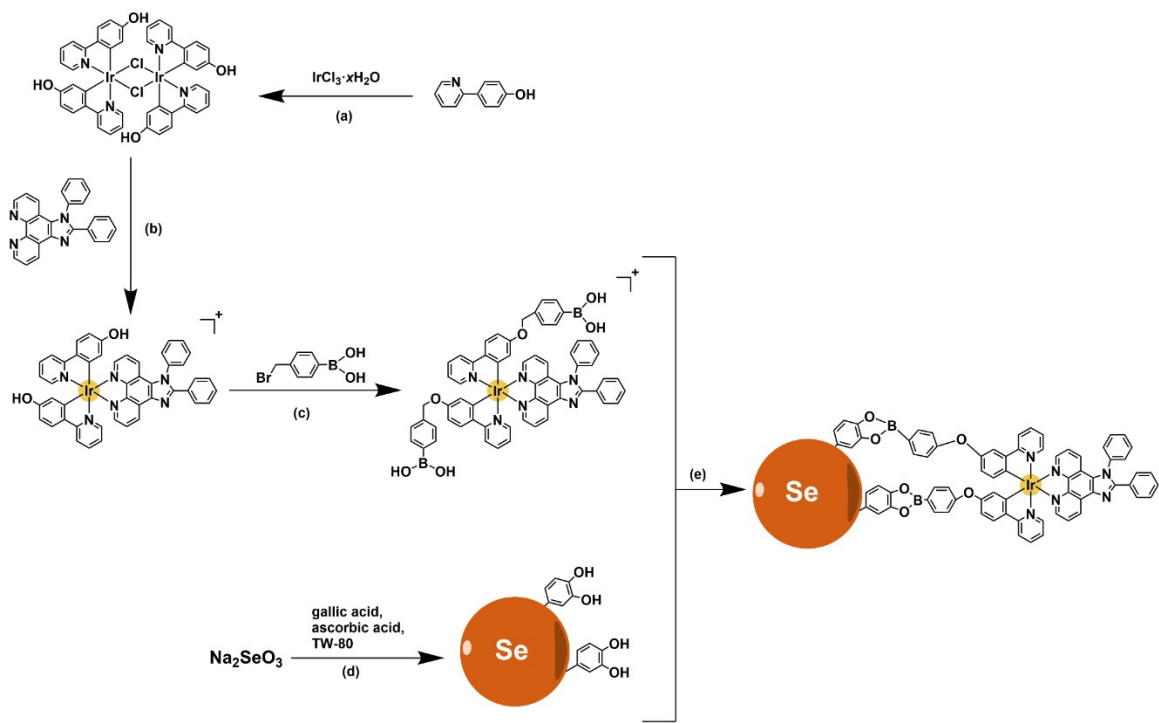
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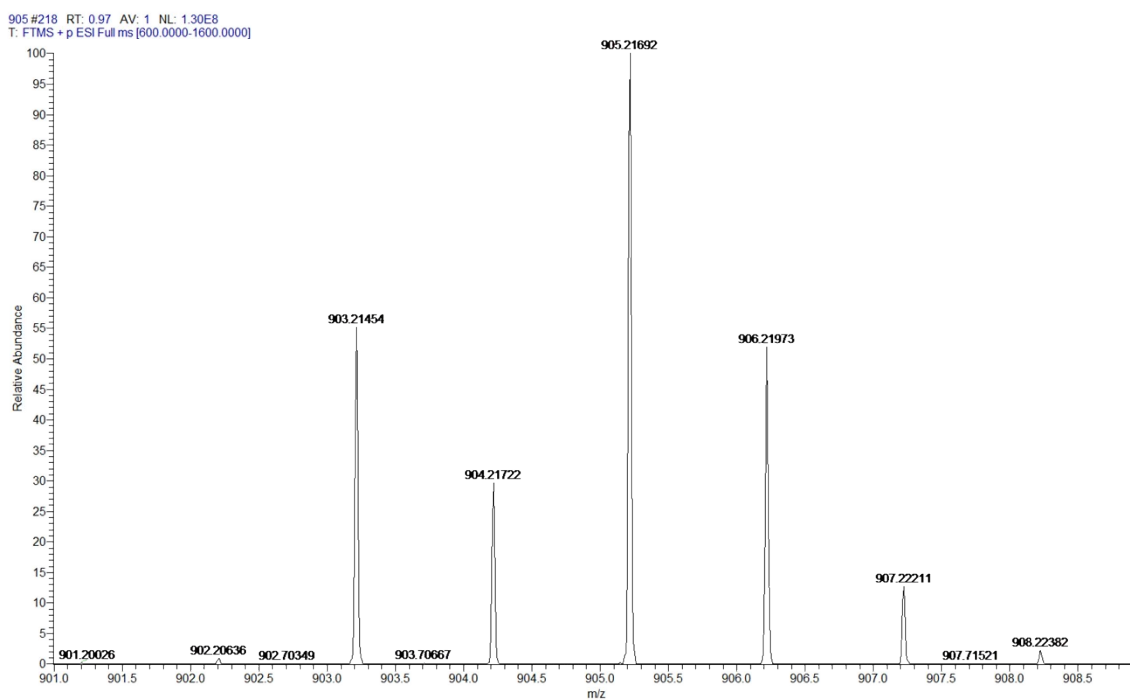
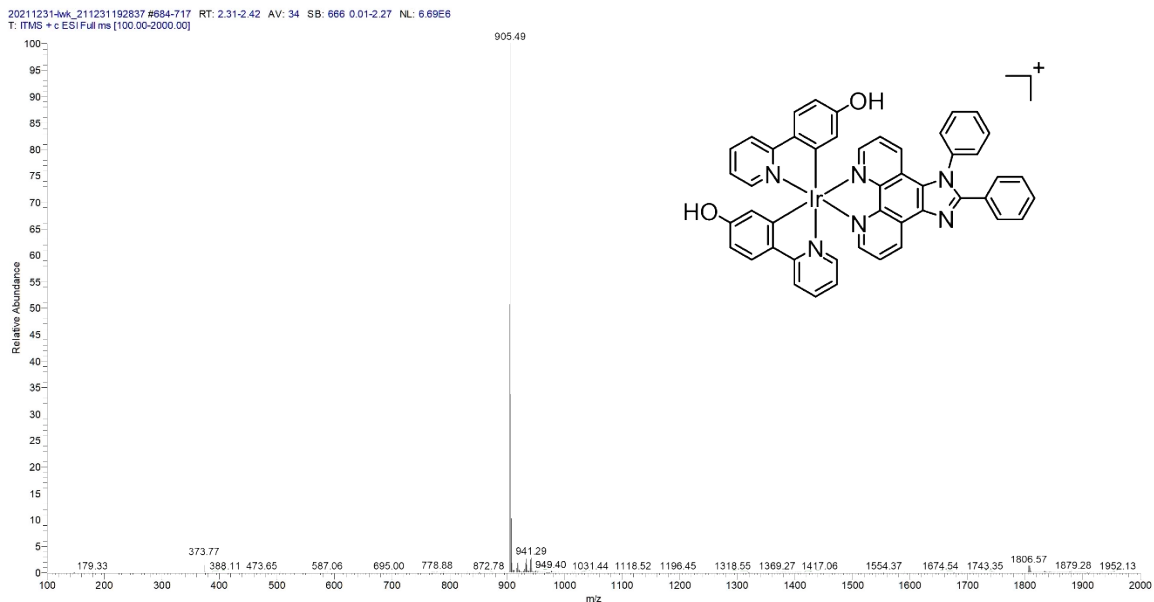
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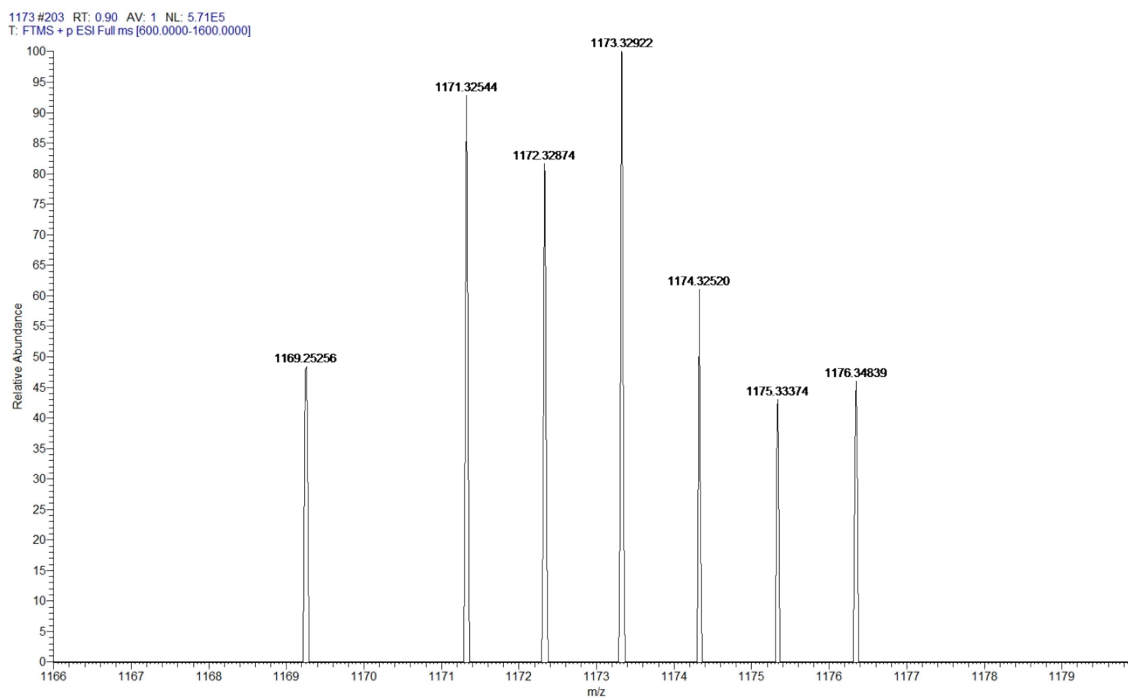
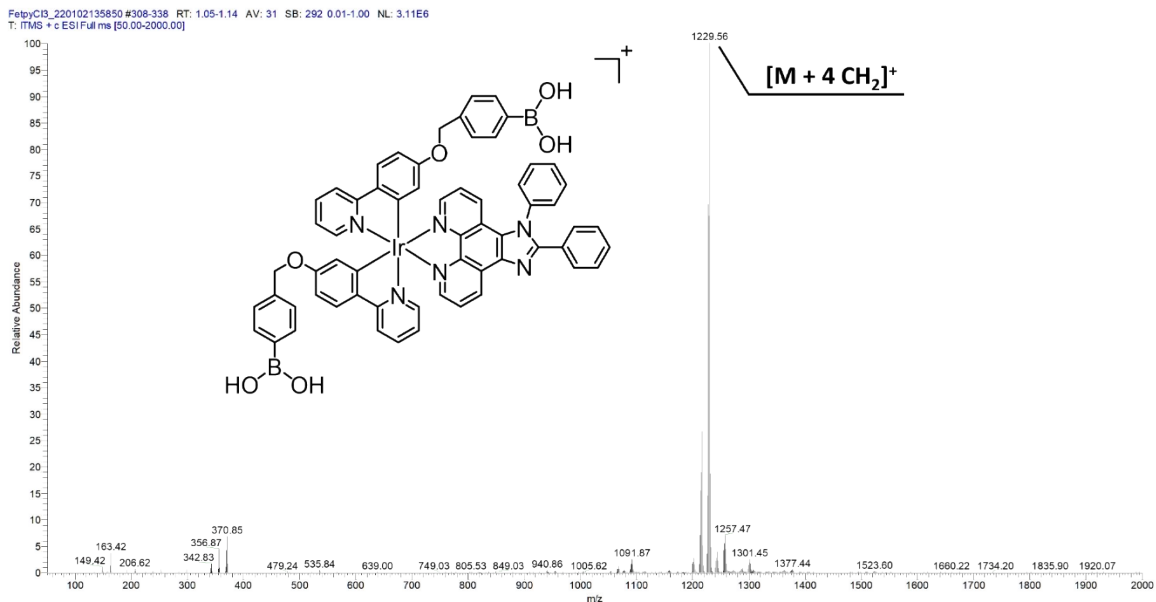
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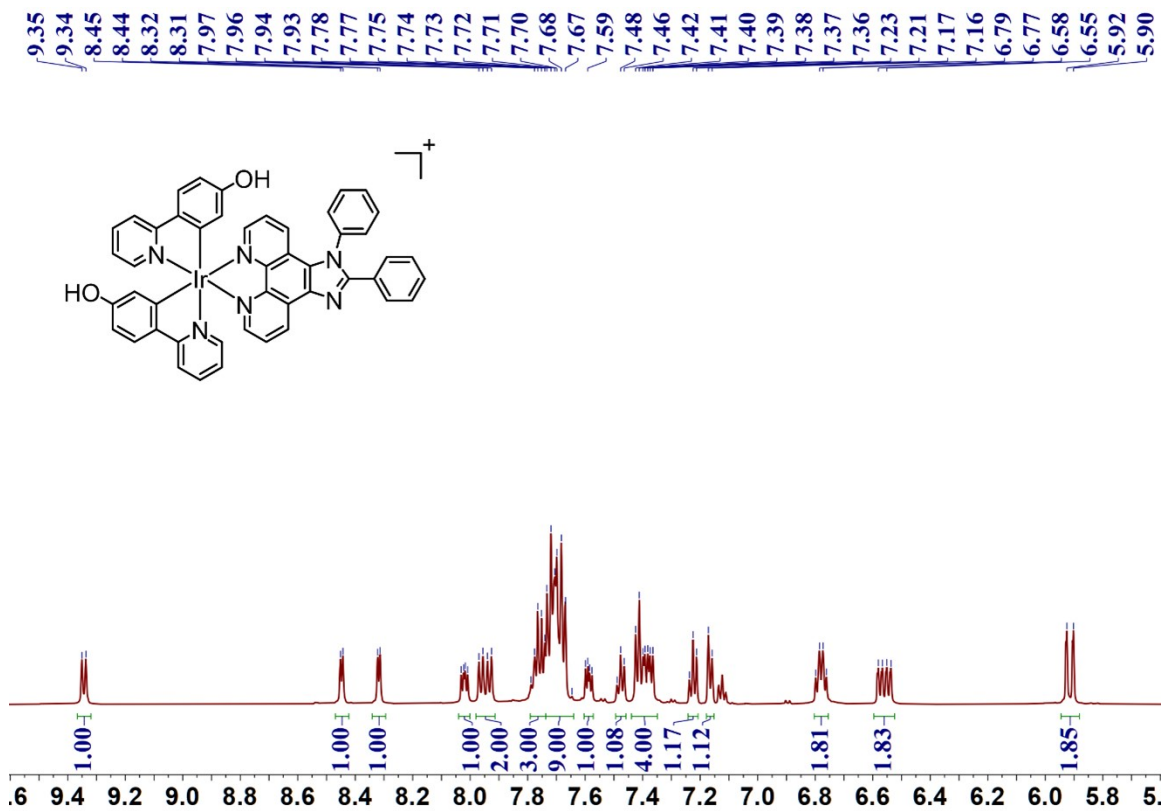
**Scheme S1.** Synthesis of  $\text{Ir-OH}$ ,  $\text{Ir-B(OH)}_2$ , and  $\text{Ir@SeNPs}$ . (a) 2-Ethoxyethano,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dark, Ar atmosphere,  $125^\circ\text{C}$ , 24 h; (b)  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ , dark, Ar atmosphere,  $65^\circ\text{C}$ , 12 h; (c)  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ , dry DMF,  $63^\circ\text{C}$ , 2h; (d)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , room-temperature, overnight; (e) DMSO,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $37^\circ\text{C}$ , 48 h.



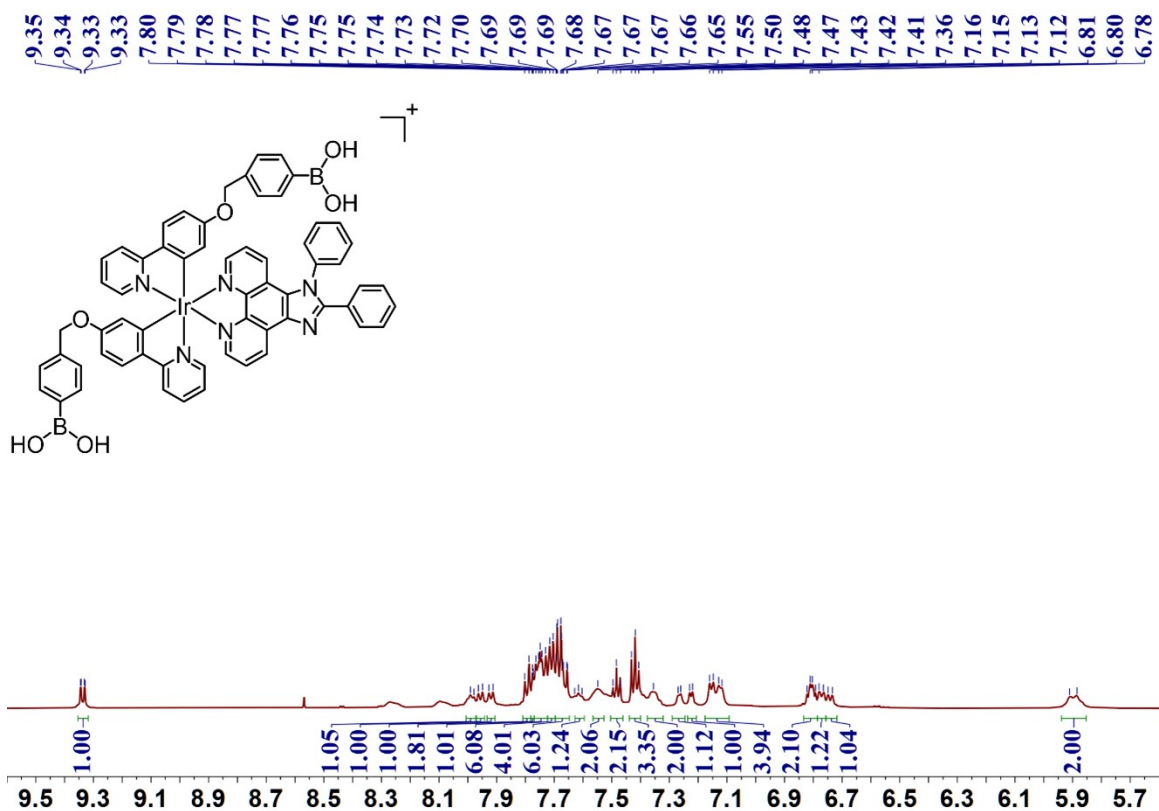
**Figure S1.** ESI-MS spectrum (top) and HRMS (bottom) spectrum of **Ir-OH**. HRMS,  $m/z = C_{47}H_{32}IrN_6O_2$ , 905.2216 [M]<sup>+</sup>, found, 905.2169 [M]<sup>+</sup>.



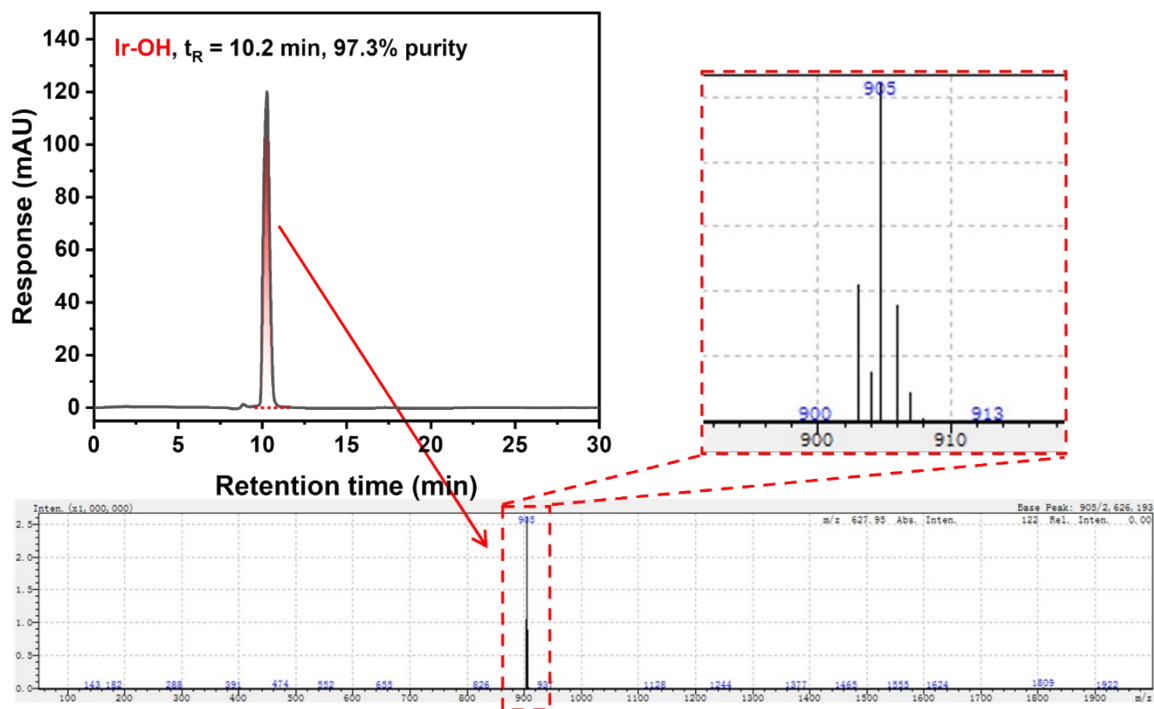
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**Figure S3.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of Ir-OH. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, Methanol-d<sub>4</sub>) δ 9.34 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (m, 2H), 7.76 (p, *J* = 7.1, 6.7 Hz, 3H), 7.70 (m, 9H), 7.59 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.35 (m, 4H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (m, 2H), 6.56 (m, 2H), 5.91 (d, 2H).

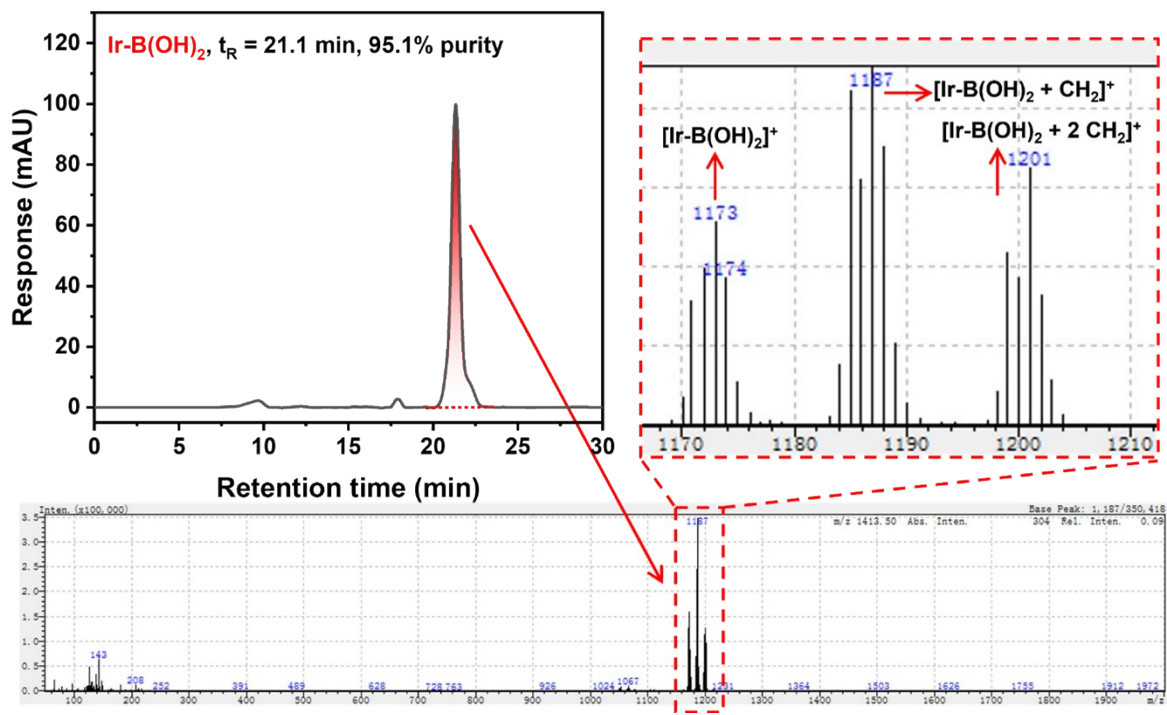


**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of  $\text{Ir-B(OH)}_2$ .  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz, Methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$  9.34 (dd,  $J = 8.3, 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.77 (t,  $J = 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.77 – 7.72 (m, 6H), 7.71 (d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 4H), 7.67 (m, 6H), 7.61 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.55 (s, 2H), 7.50 – 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.42 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 3H), 7.36 (s, 2H), 7.27 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.14 (m, 4H), 6.81 (t,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 2H), 6.77 (d,  $J = 9.3$  Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 5.90 (d, 2H).

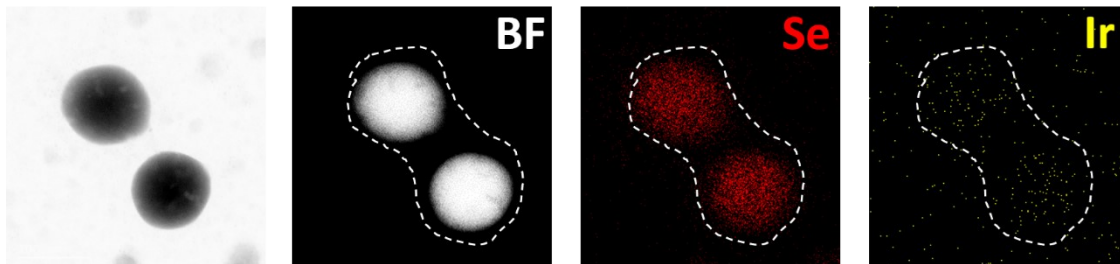


**Figure S5.** The purity of **Ir-OH** detected by LC-MS (top) and its relative mass spectrogram (bottom). The enlarged part showed the amplified mass spectrogram of **Ir-OH**.

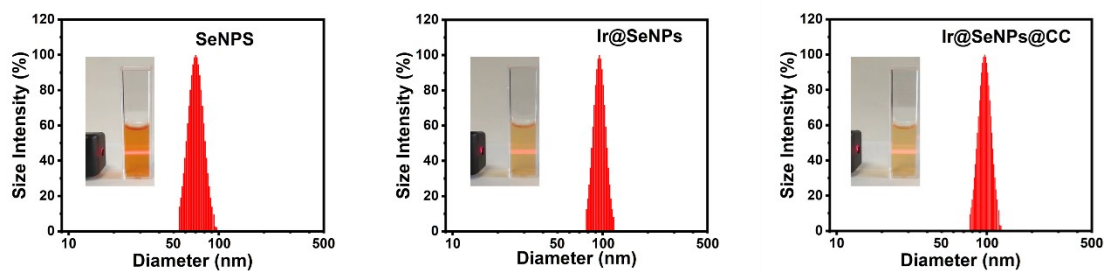




**Figure S6.** The purity of Ir-B(OH)<sub>2</sub> detected by LC-MS (top) and its relative mass spectrogram (bottom). The enlarged part of the mass spectrogram indicated that the mono-, di, and tri-methyl boronic ester had been formed under the testing condition with CH<sub>3</sub>OH.



**Figure S7.** Elemental mapping of Ir@SeNPs with the elements Ir or Se marked in different colors.



**Figure S8.** Size distribution of **SeNPs** ( $76.3 \pm 16.8$  nm), **Ir@SeNPs** ( $92.4 \pm 17.3$  nm), and **Ir@SeNPs@CC** ( $99.2 \pm 20.0$  nm) determined by dynamic light scattering.

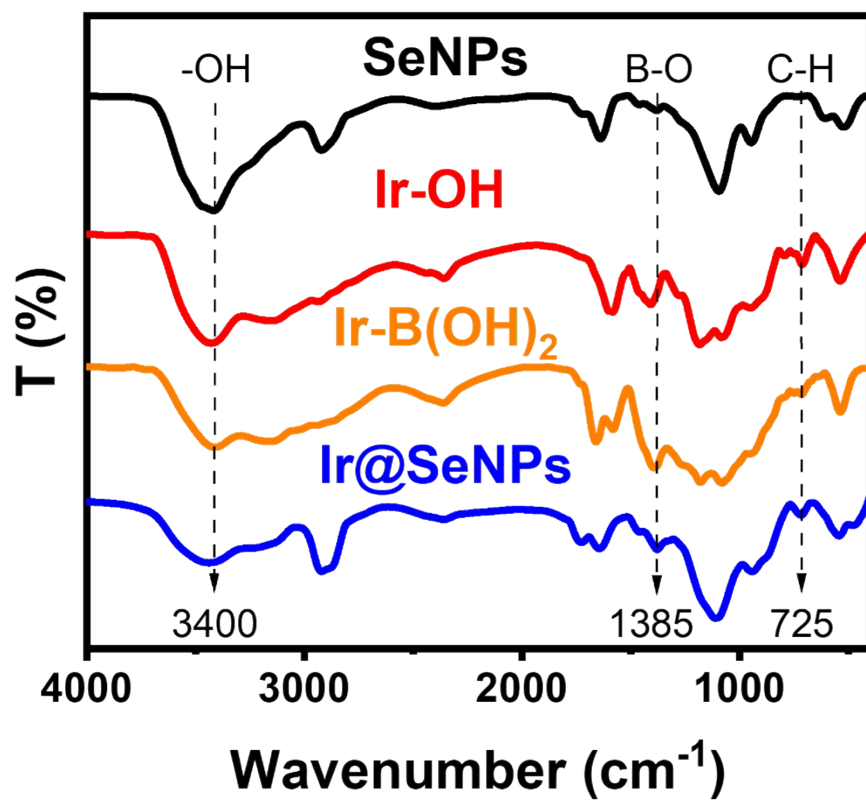
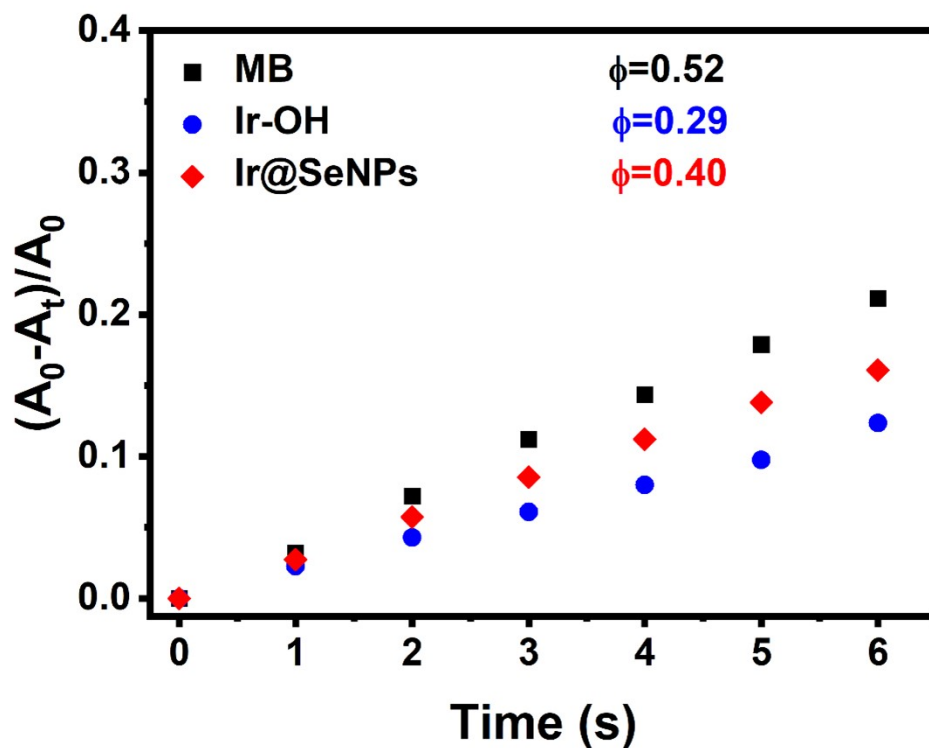
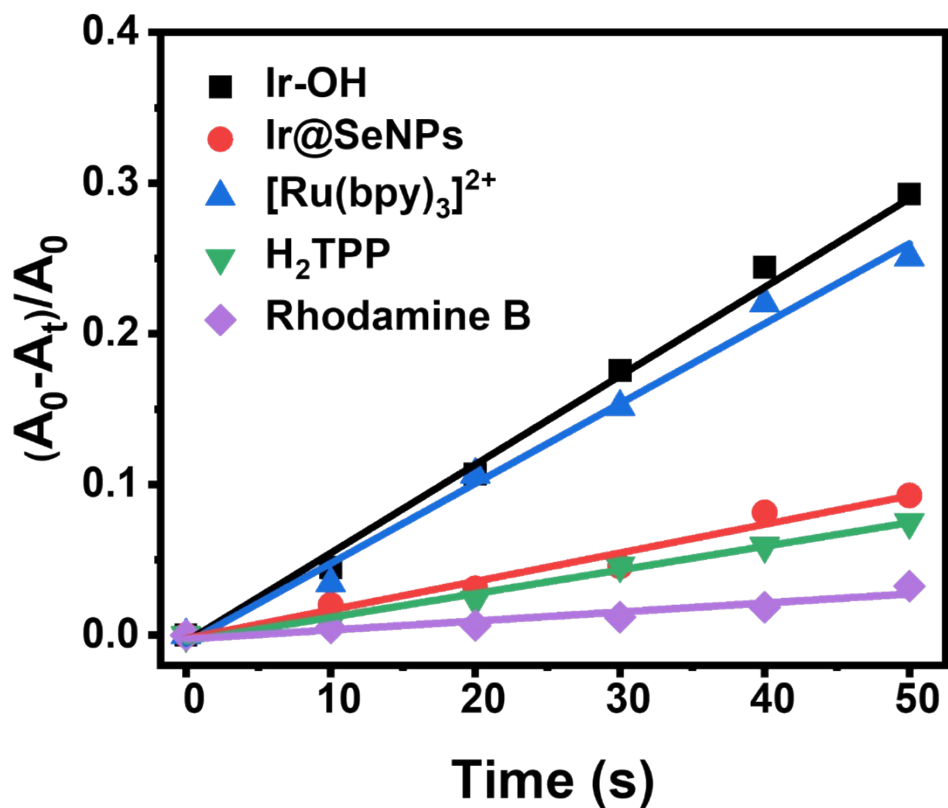


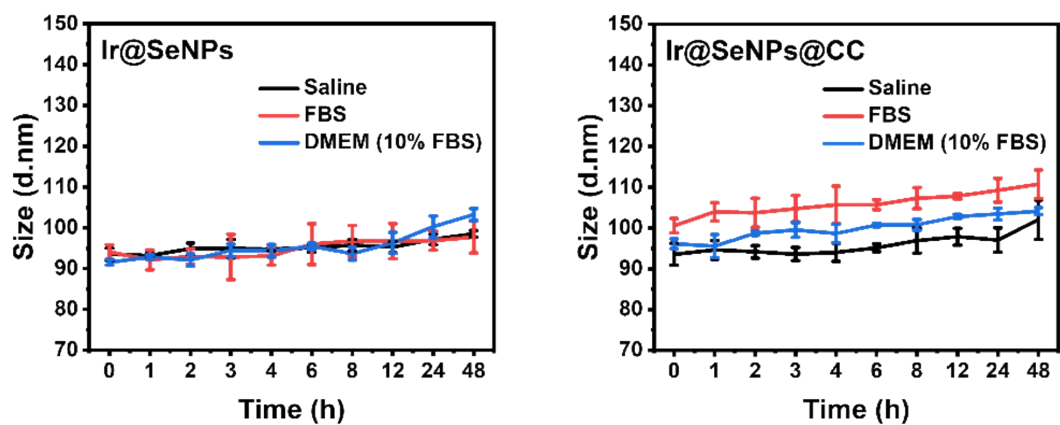
Figure S9. FTIR spectra of SeNPs, Ir-OH, Ir-B(OH)<sub>2</sub>, and Ir@SeNPs.



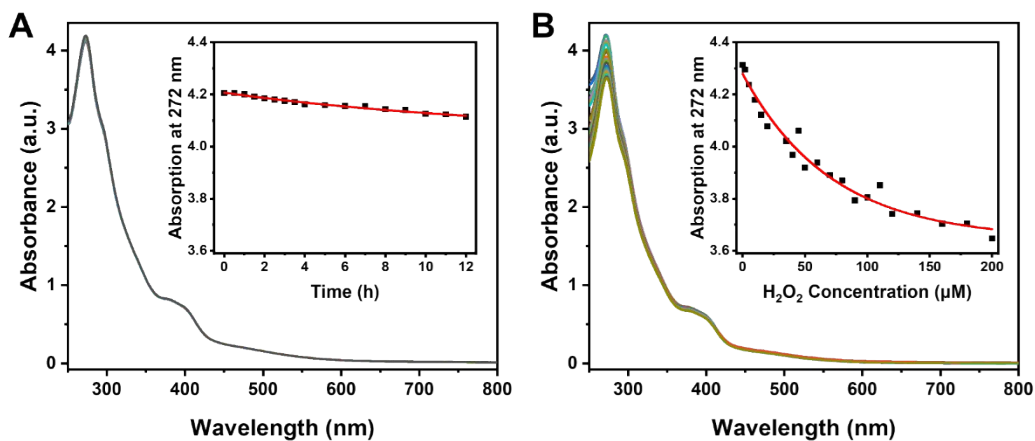
**Figure S10.** Change in absorption of DPBF at 410 nm upon incubation with Ir-OH, Ir@SeNPs and Methylene blue (MB) ( $OD_{405\text{ nm}} = 0.12$ ) and exposure to light irradiation (405 nm,  $20\text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ).  $\phi$  represented corresponds to the singlet oxygen quantum yield.



**Figure S11.** Change in absorption of DPBF at 410 nm upon incubation with Ir-OH, Ir@SeNPs, [Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>2+</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>TPP and Rhodamine B (OD<sub>405 nm</sub> = 0.12) under two-photon light irradiation (405 nm, 50 mW) for different time intervals. The line corresponded to the compounds' linear fitting curves.

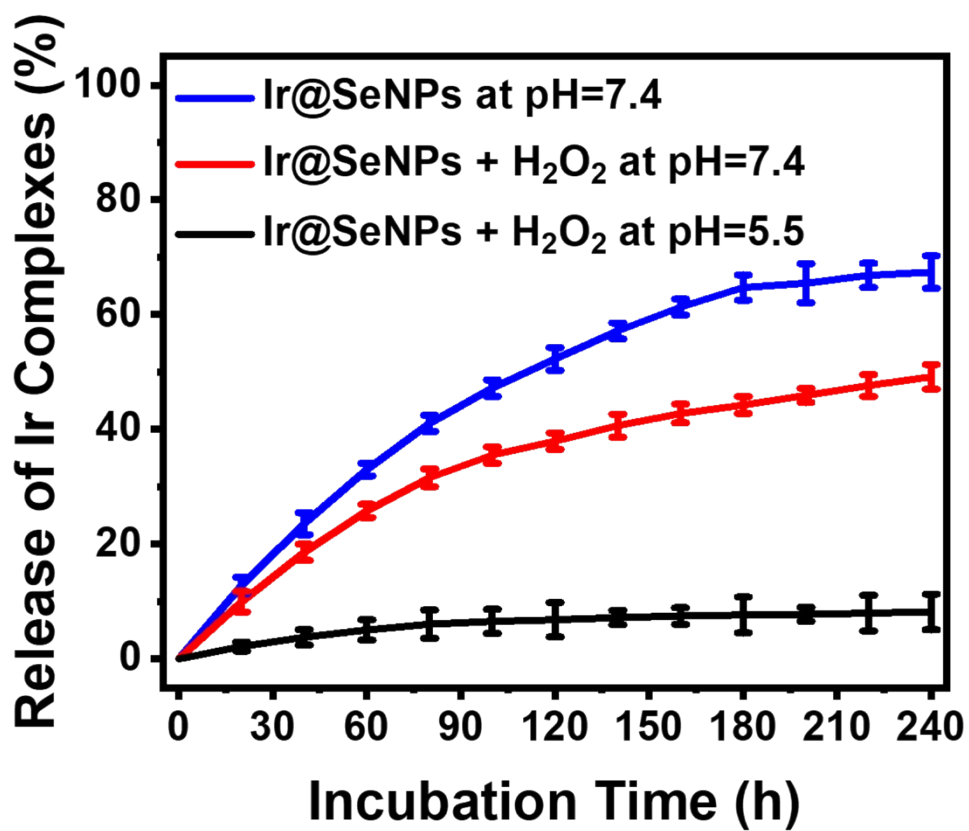


**Figure S12.** Monitoring of the hydrodynamic diameter of Ir@SeNPs and Ir@SeNPs@CC in saline, FBS or DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS from 0-48 h.

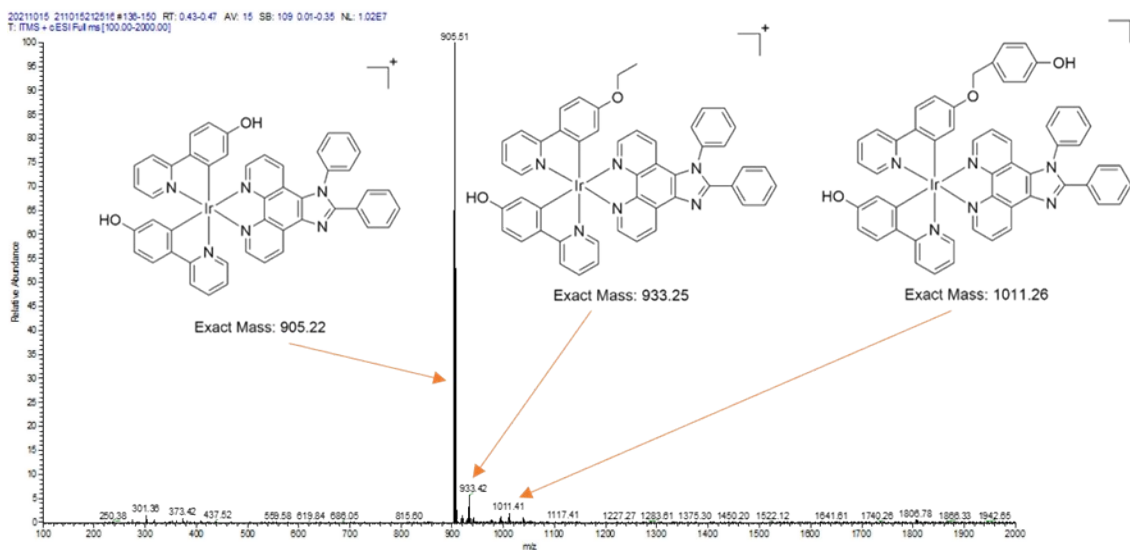


**Figure S13.** (A) Changes of the absorption of Ir@SeNPs ( $[Ir] = 20 \mu\text{M}$ ) in the absence of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in PBS/ $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (9/1, v/v) from 0-12 h, inset: changes of absorption at 272 nm. (B) Changes in the absorption of Ir@SeNPs ( $[Ir] = 20 \mu\text{M}$ ) upon treatment with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in PBS/ $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (9/1, v/v) from 0-200  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , inset: changes of absorption at 272 nm.

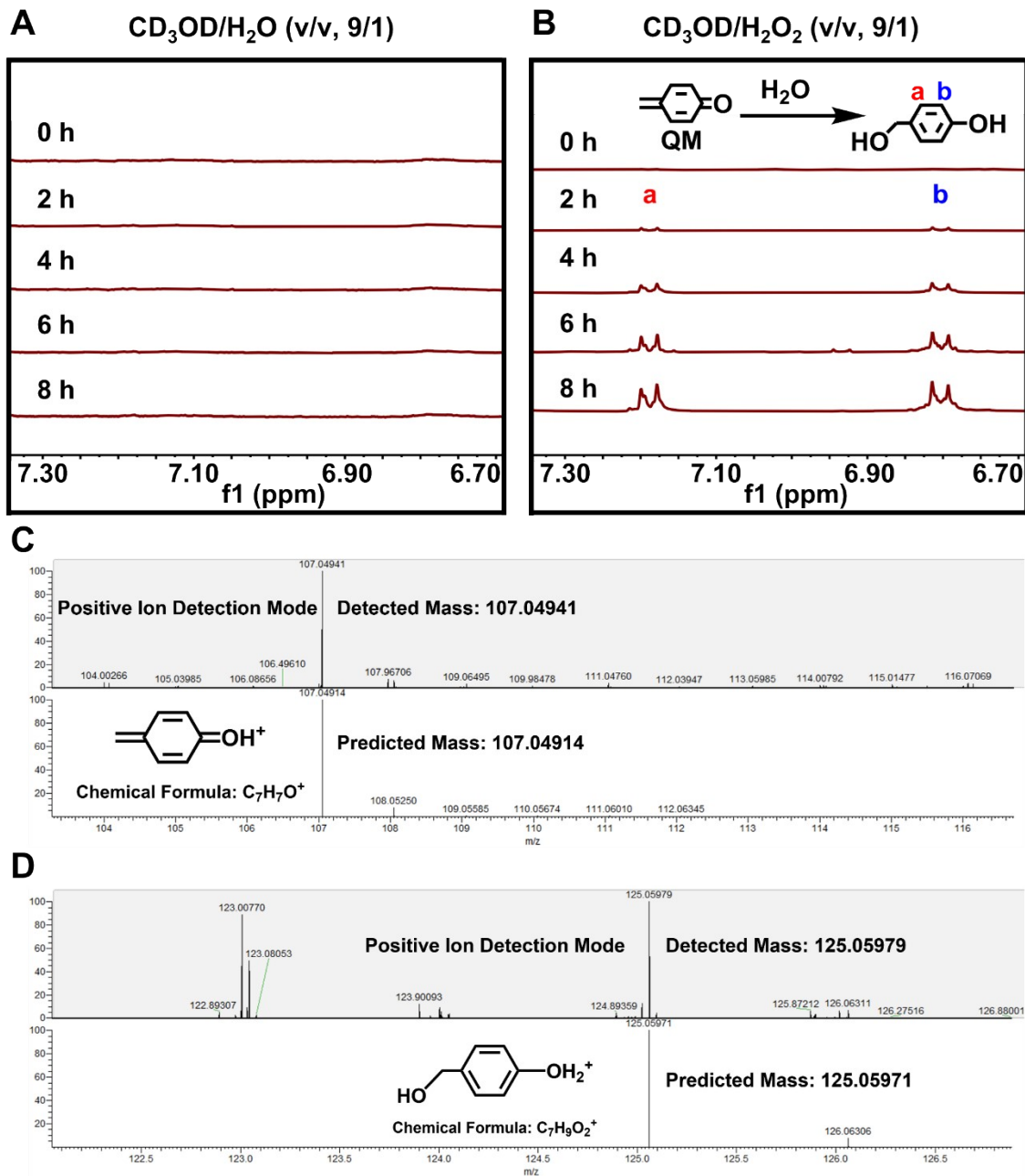




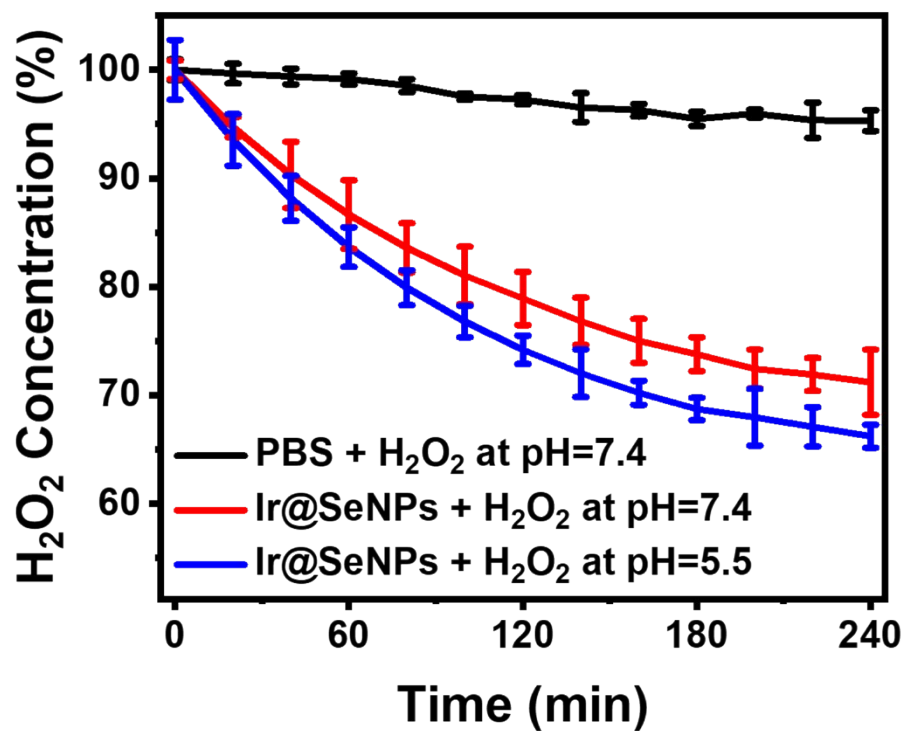
**Figure S14.** Release kinetics of Ir@SeNPs ([Ir] = 20  $\mu$ M) at pH=7.4, pH=7.4 + 100  $\mu$ M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, or pH=5.5 + 100  $\mu$ M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> measured by ICP-MS (n = 3).



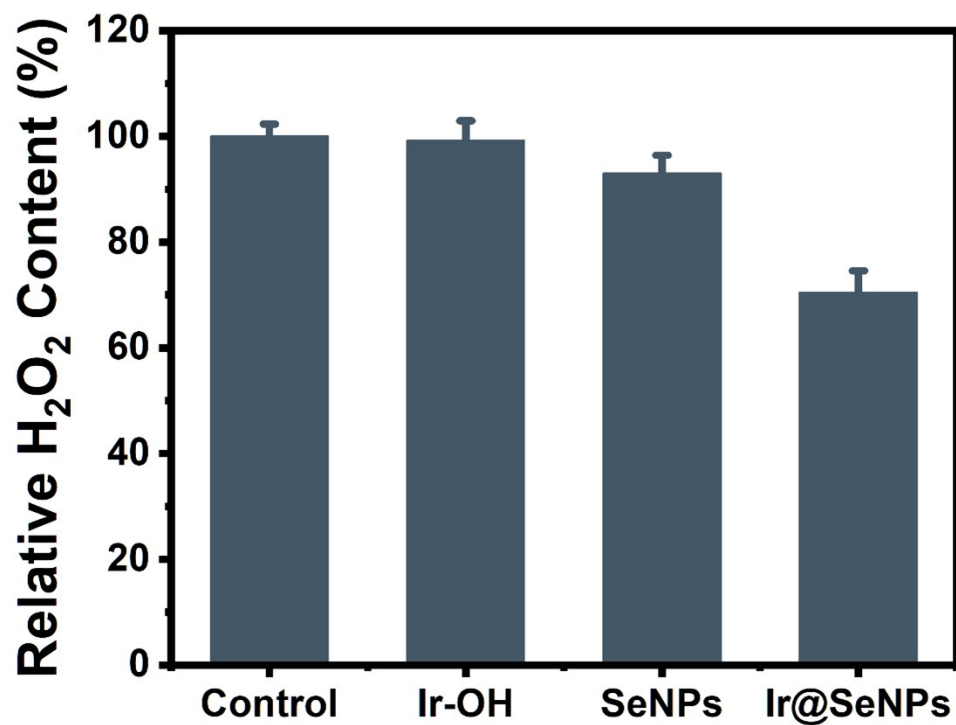
**Figure S15.** ESI-MS spectrum of the treatment of Ir@SeNPs with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> under acidic condition (pH=5.5) for 24 h.



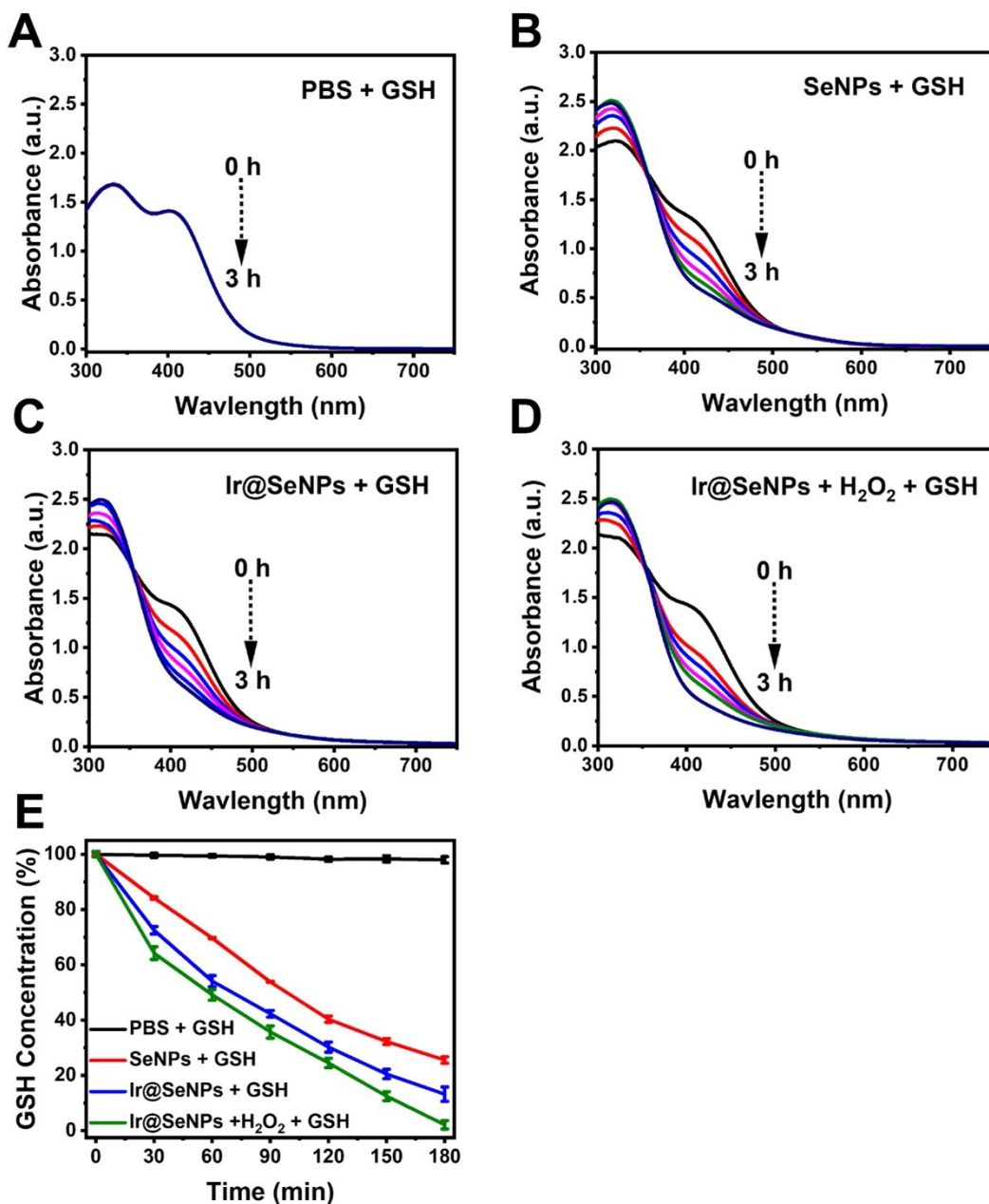
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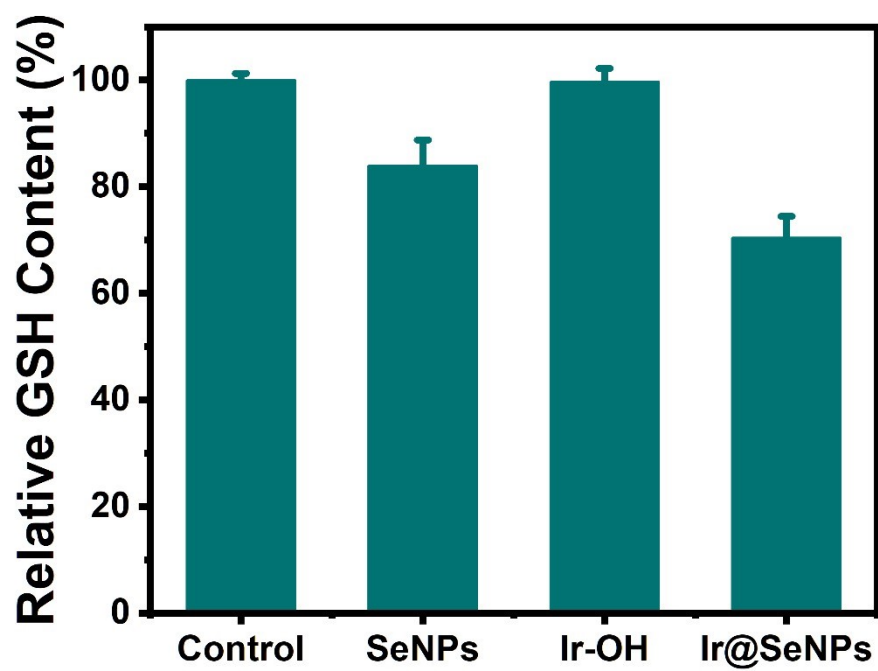
**Figure S17.** Degradation of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (100 μM) in the presence of Ir@SeNPs ([Ir] = 20 μM) under different treatments from 0-240 min (n = 3).



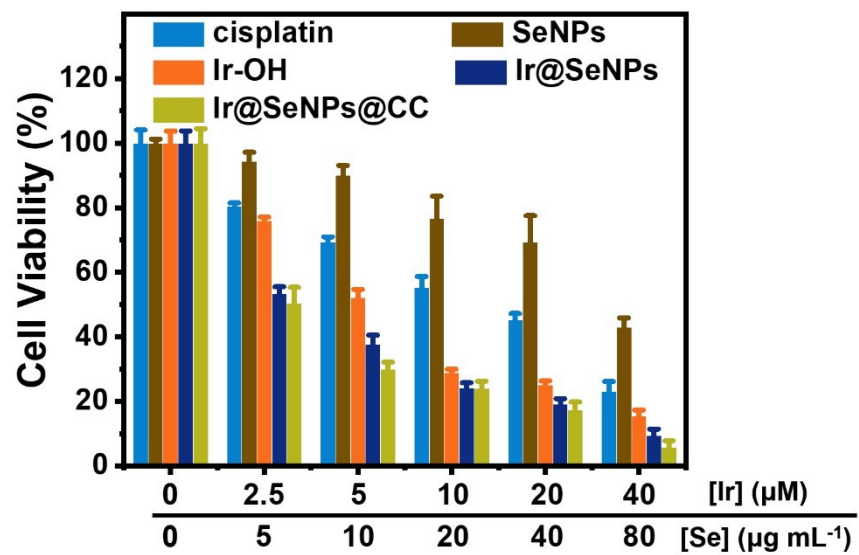
**Figure S18.** Relative intracellular H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> levels of A375 cells upon treatment with Ir-OH, SeNPs, and Ir@SeNPs ([Ir] = 10  $\mu$ M, [Se] = 20  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>).



**Figure S19.** Time-dependent UV absorption spectra of the consumption of GSH (1.0 mM) using the GSH specific probe DTNB at 412 nm upon treatment with (A) PBS, (B) **SeNPs**, (C) **Ir@SeNPs**, and (D) **Ir@SeNPs** that were preincubated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (500  $\mu$ M) for 30 min ( $[Se] = 400 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) from 0-3 h. Their GSH depletion (E) was quantified by using the UV absorption decrease at 412 nm ( $n=3$ ).



**Figure S20.** Relative intracellular GSH level of A375 cells upon treatment with Ir-OH, SeNPs, and Ir@SeNPs ( $[\text{Ir}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $[\text{Se}] = 20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ).



**Figure S21.** Cytotoxicity of A375 cells incubated with cisplatin, SeNPs, Ir-OH, Ir@SeNPs, and Ir@SeNPs@CC ([Ir] = 0-40 μM, [Se] = 0-80 μg mL<sup>-1</sup>) upon light irradiation (405 nm, 20 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>, 10 min) (n = 3).



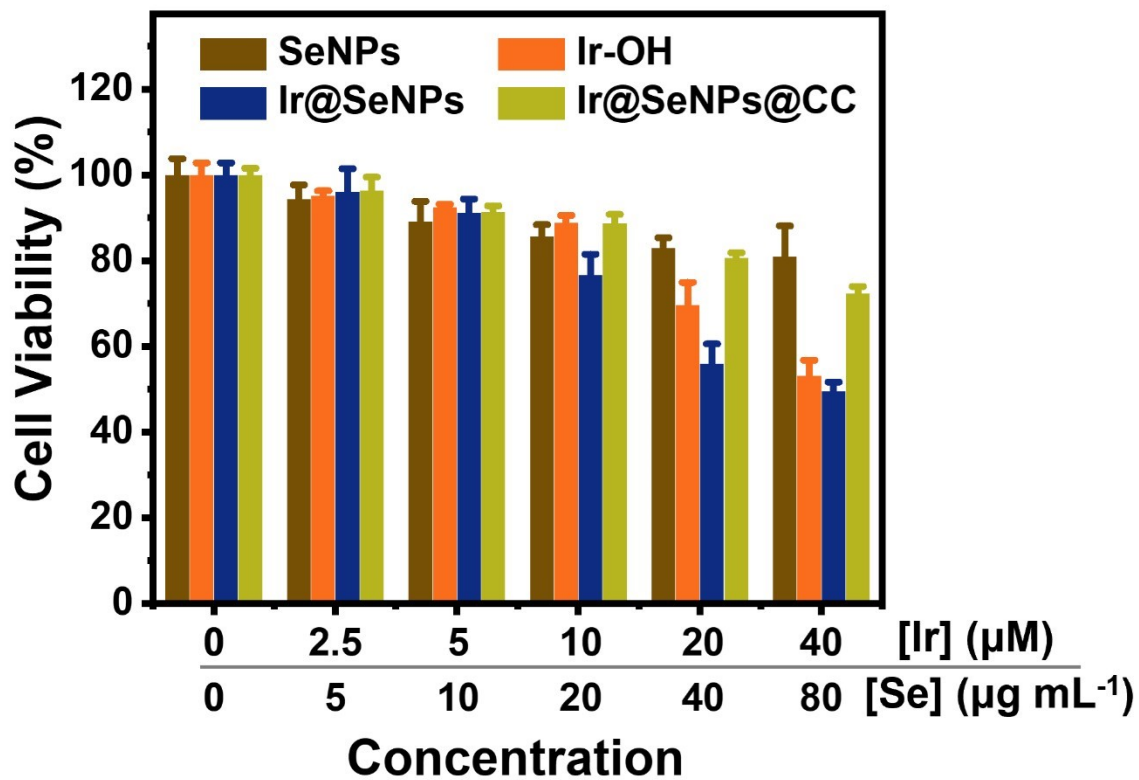
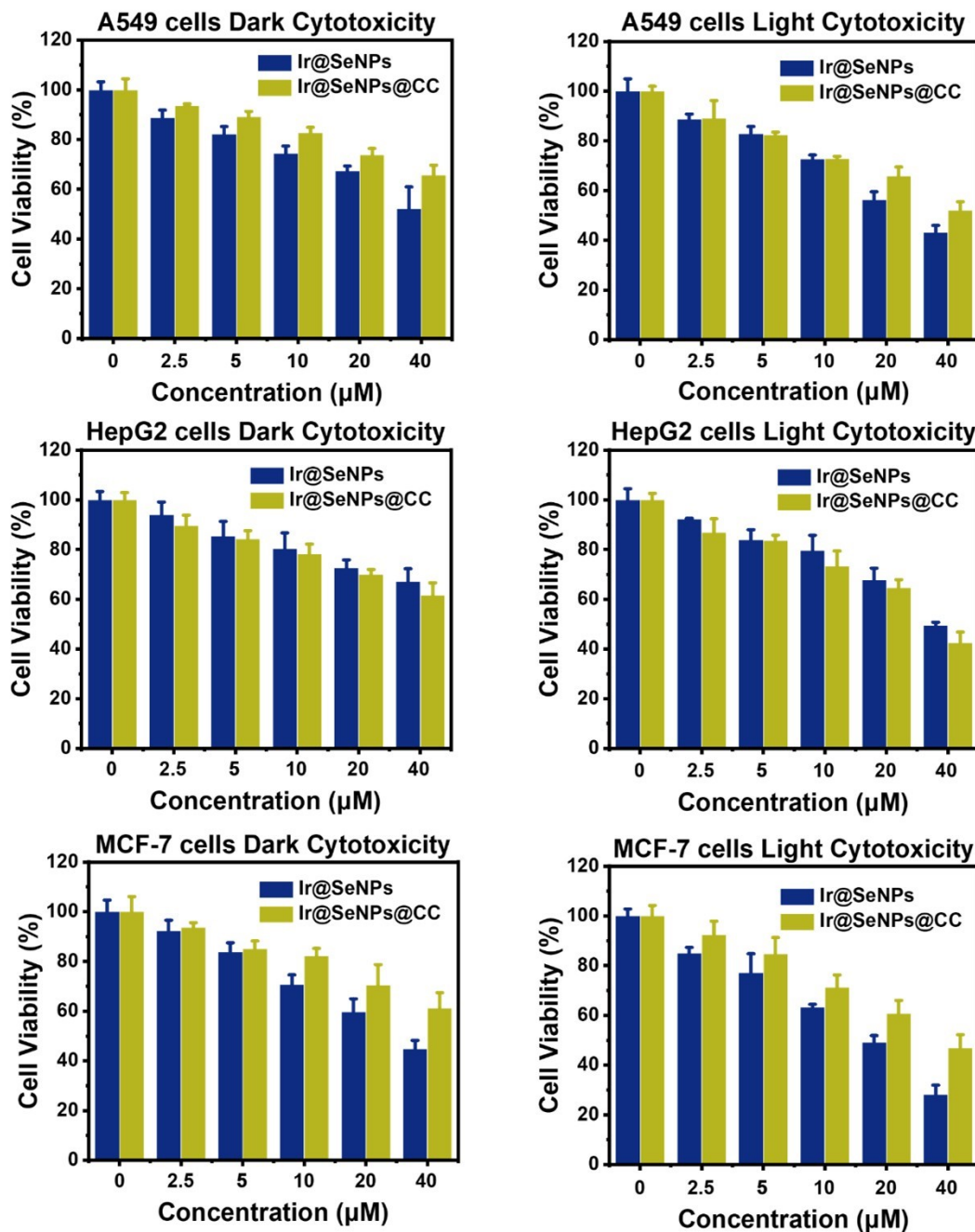
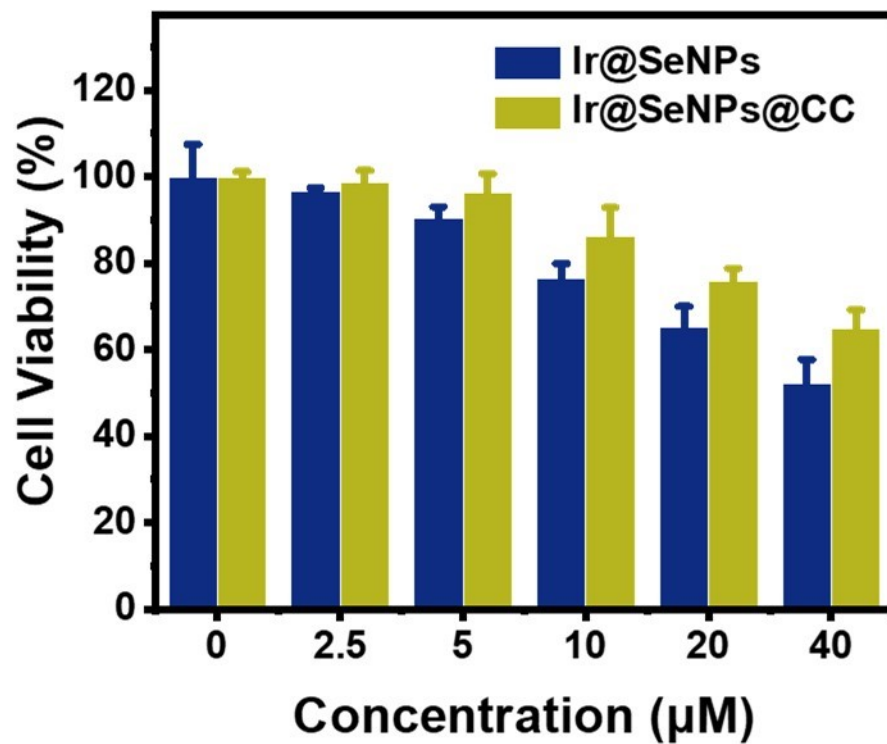


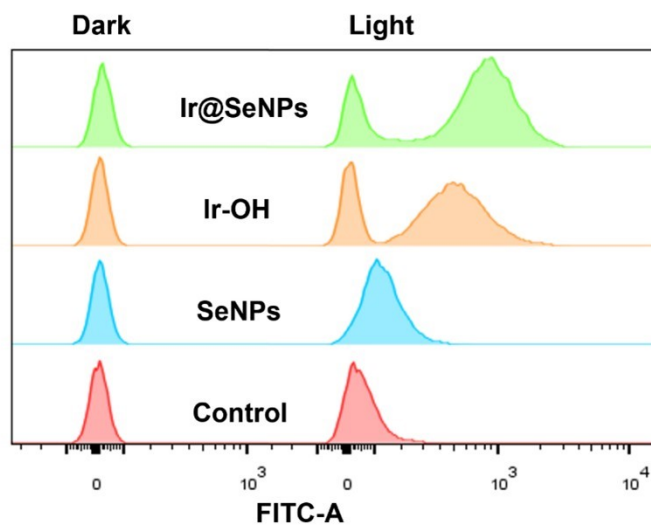
Figure S22. Dark cytotoxicity of L02 cells incubated with SeNPs, Ir-OH, Ir@SeNPs, and Ir@SeNPs@CC ([Ir] = 0-40 μM, [Se] = 0-80 μg mL<sup>-1</sup>).



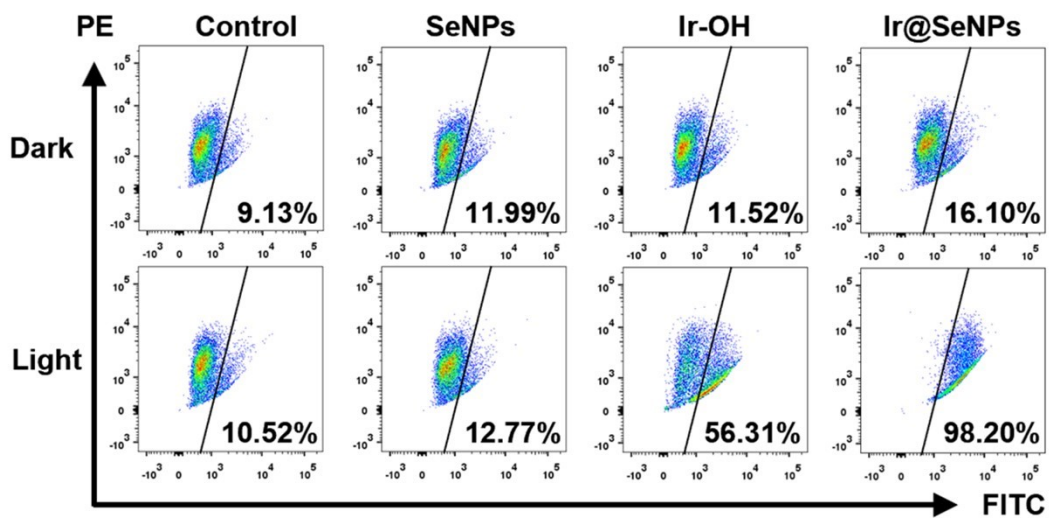
**Figure S23.** The cytotoxicity of Ir@SeNPs and Ir@SeNPs@CC ([Ir] = 0-40 μM, [Se] = 0-80 μg mL<sup>-1</sup>) towards A549 cells, HepG2 cells and MCF-7 cells under dark or light irradiation (405 nm, 10 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>, 10 min) (n = 3).



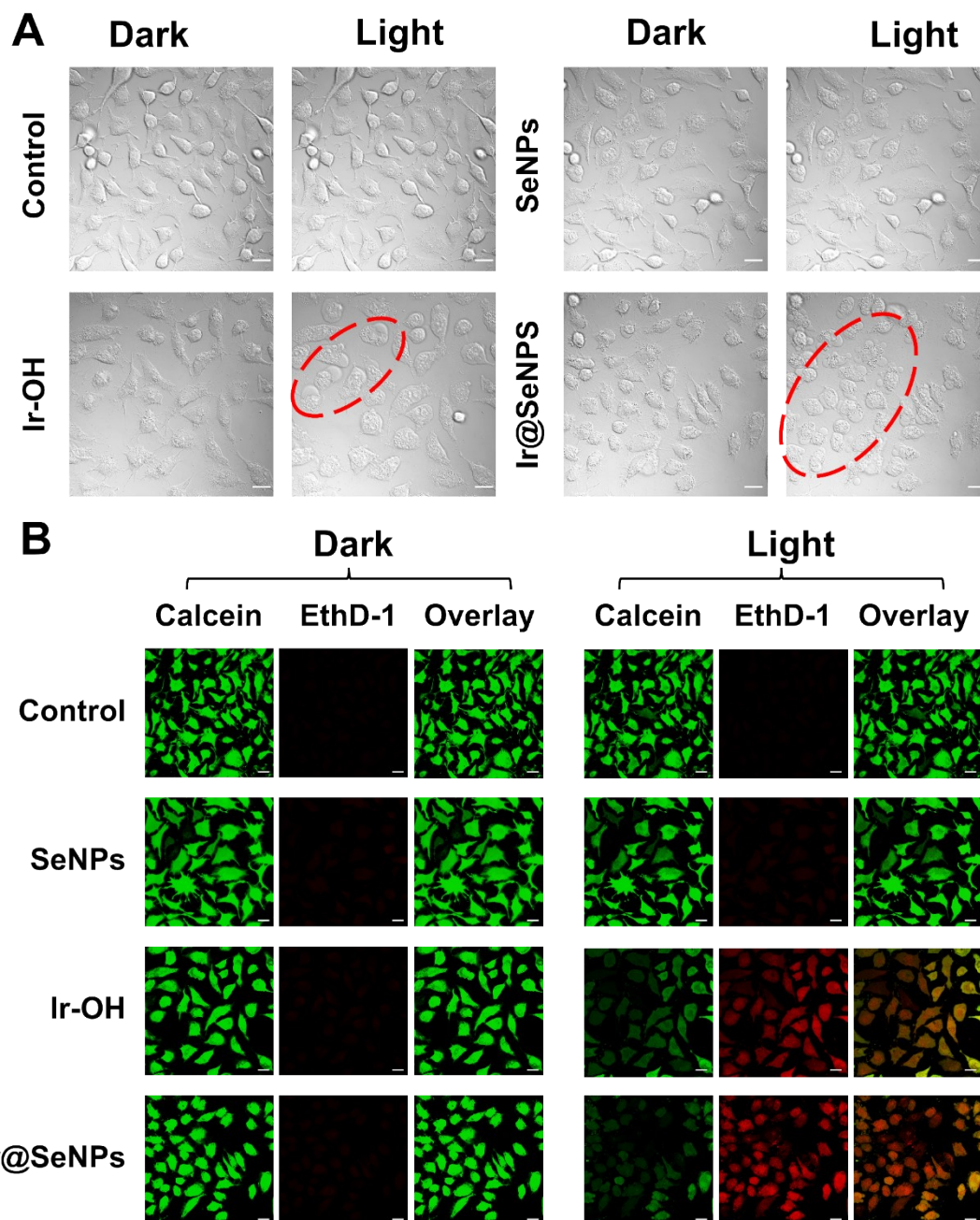
**Figure S24.** Dark cytotoxicity of RAW 264.7 cells incubated with Ir@SeNPs and Ir@SeNPs@CC ([Ir] = 0-40 µM).



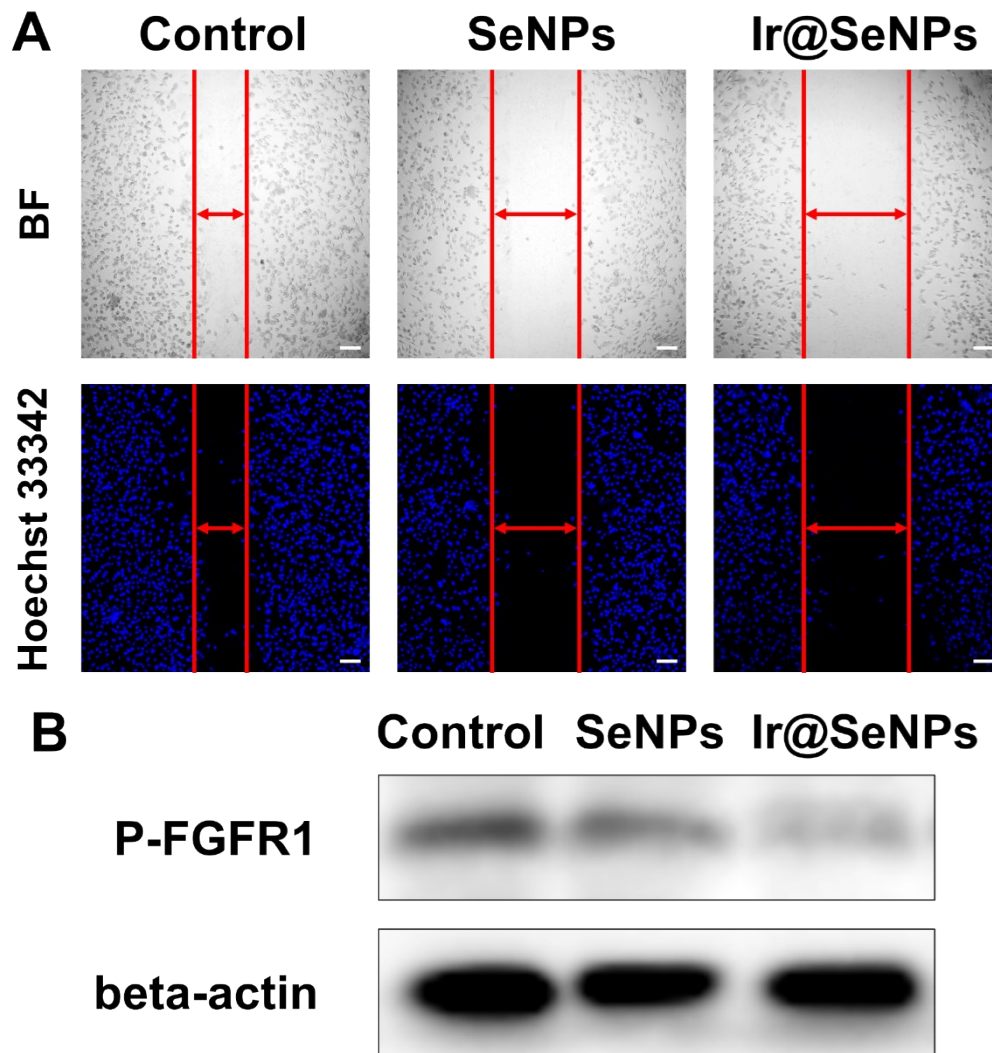
**Figure S25.** Flow cytometry analysis of A375 cells incubated with **Ir-OH**, **SeNPs**, and **Ir@SeNPs** ( $[\text{Ir}] = 20 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $[\text{Se}] = 40 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) in dark or light irradiation (405 nm, 10 mW  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ , 10 min) and stained with DCFH-DA.



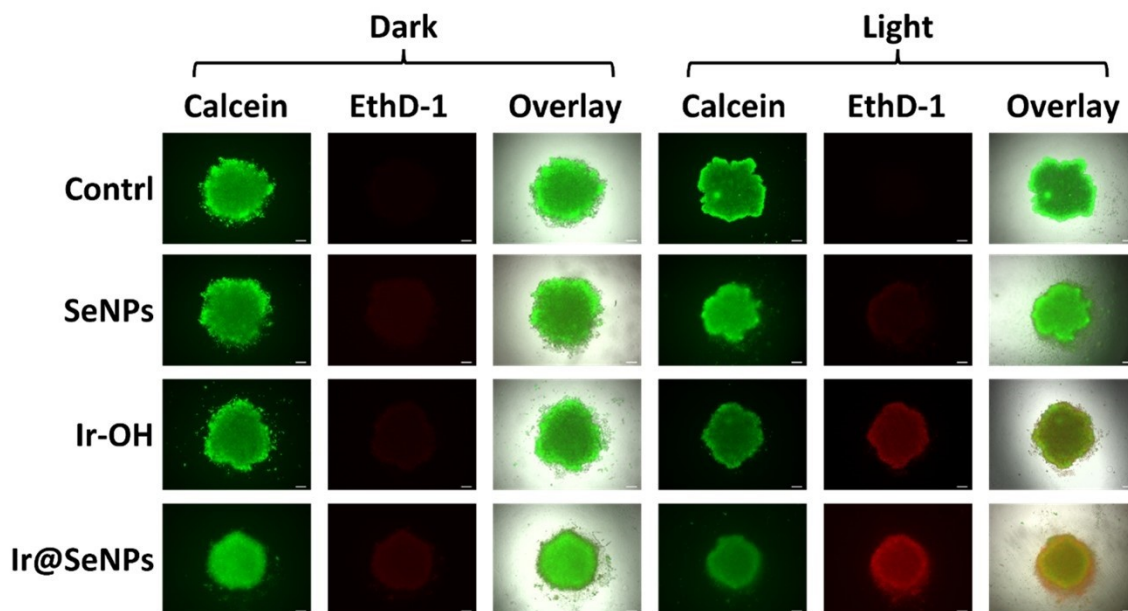
**Figure S26.** Flow cytometry analysis of A375 cells incubated with **Ir-OH**, **SeNPs**, and **Ir@SeNPs** ( $[Ir] = 20 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $[\text{Se}] = 40 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) in dark or light irradiation (405 nm, 10 mW  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ , 10 min) and stained with the mitochondria membrane potential probe JC-1.



**Figure S27.** The morphology changes (A) of A375 cells incubated with Ir-OH, SeNPs, and Ir@SeNPs ([Ir] = 20  $\mu$ M, [Se] = 40  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>) before and after two-photon irradiation (730 nm, 20 mW, 5 min), and the relative live (Calcein-AM, green)/death (EthD-1, red) staining (B). Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.

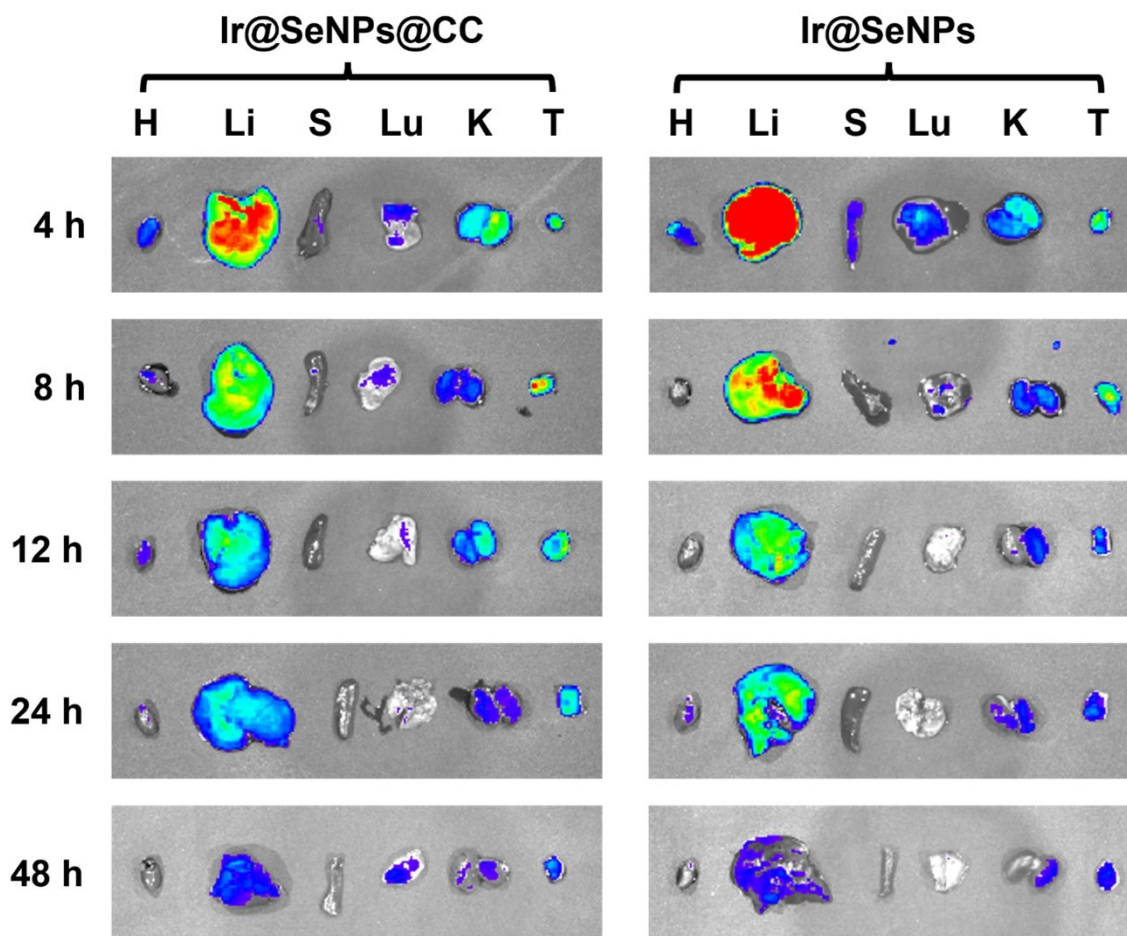


**Figure S28.** (A) Effects of **SeNPs** or **Ir@SeNPs** on A375 cells migration in wound migration assays (top: bright field, bottom: Hoechst 33342 stained). Scale bar: 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . Cells were wounded with pipette in the absence or presence of **SeNPs** or **Ir@SeNPs** ( $[\text{Se}] = 20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ). Scale bar: 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . (B) Effect of **SeNPs** or **Ir@SeNPs** ( $[\text{Se}] = 20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) on the expression of phosphorylation of FGFR1 was determined by immunoblotting after 24 h treatment of A375 cells. Beta-actin was detected as a loading control.

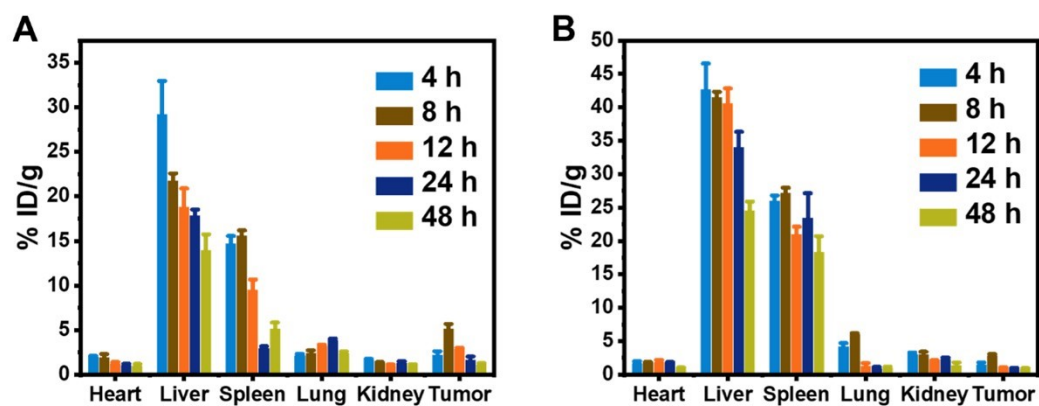


**Figure S29.** Fluorescence microscopy images of A375 MCTS incubated with **SeNPs**, **Ir-OH**, and **Ir@SeNPs** ( $[\text{Ir}] = 20 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $[\text{Se}] = 40 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) upon treatment in the dark or exposure to two-photon irradiation (730 nm, 20 mW, 5 min). The MCTS were stained with Calcein-AM/EthD-1 (Calcein-AM is a stain for living cells,  $2 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 510 \pm 10 \text{ nm}$ ; EthD-1 is a stain for dead cells,  $4 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 543 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 610 \pm 10 \text{ nm}$ ). Scale bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .





**Figure S30.** Fluorescence images of the major organs of A375 tumor-bearing mice models after injection with  $\text{Ir@SeNPs@CC}$  or  $\text{Ir@SeNPs}$  ( $5 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ) for different periods. H: heart, Li: liver, S: spleen, Lu: lung, K: kidneys, T: tumor.  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 430 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 610 \text{ nm}$ .



**Figure S31.** Biodistribution of (A) Ir@NPs@CC or (B) Ir@SeNPs in major organs and tumors 4, 8, 12, 24 or 48 h after the administration upon determination of the iridium concentration by ICP-MS (n = 3).



**Figure S32.** Representative H&E stained histopathologic slices of the major organs and tumors of A375 tumor xenograft mice after various treatments. Light irradiation ( $\lambda_{ex} = 730$  nm, 50 mW, 5 min). Scale bars: 50  $\mu$ m.

**Table S1.** Cytotoxicity towards different cell lines upon 405 nm light irradiation or left in dark (10 mw: 10 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>, 10 min; 20 mw: 20 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>, 10 min; PI: photocytotoxicity index) (n = 3).

Compound s		IC <sub>50</sub>					
		A375 cells	A549 cells	HepG2 cells	MCF-7 cells	RAW 264.7 cells	L02 cells
cisplatin ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Dark	13.2 $\pm$ 0.3	-	-	-	-	-
	Light (10 mW)	13.6 $\pm$ 0.6	-	-	-	-	-
	PI	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Light (20 mW)	13.0 $\pm$ 0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	PI	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SeNPs</b> ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ )	Dark	81.0 $\pm$ 1.2	-	-	-	-	300 $\pm$ 5.5
	Light (10 mW)	77.0 $\pm$ 0.2	-	-	-	-	-
	PI	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Light (20 mW)	79.6 $\pm$ 0.8	-	-	-	-	-
	PI	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ir-OH</b> ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Dark	38.3 $\pm$ 0.9	-	-	-	-	100 $\pm$ 5.4
	Light (10 mW)	13.2 $\pm$ 0.3	-	-	-	-	-
	PI	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
	Light (20 mW)	6.0 $\pm$ 0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	PI	6.3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ir@SeNPs</b> ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Dark	31.0 $\pm$ 1.0	49.4 $\pm$ 0.5	87.7 $\pm$ 0.7	30.0 $\pm$ 0.8	27.8 $\pm$ 3.2	32.6 $\pm$ 2.6
	Light (10 mW)	7.5 $\pm$ 0.5	29.0 $\pm$ 0.6	43.0 $\pm$ 1.0	17.0 $\pm$ 1.0	-	-
	PI	4.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	-	-
	Light (20 mW)	3.0 $\pm$ 0.6	-	-	-	-	-
	PI	10.3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ir@SeNPs</b> <b>@CC</b> ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Dark	30 $\pm$ 1.8	87.0 $\pm$ 1.0	84.2 $\pm$ 1.0	66.0 $\pm$ 0.2	40.2 $\pm$ 2.8	120 $\pm$ 8.4
	Light (10 mW)	4.4 $\pm$ 0.9	47.0 $\pm$ 1.0	34.8 $\pm$ 0.5	31.8 $\pm$ 0.8	-	-
	PI	6.8	1.8	2.4	2.0	-	-
	Light (20 mW)	2.3 $\pm$ 0.2	-	-	-	-	-
	PI	13.3	-	-	-	-	-

**Table S2.** Cytotoxicity towards A375 MCTS upon 730 nm two-photon light irradiation (730 nm, 20 mW, 5 min) or left in dark (PI: photocytotoxicity index) (n=3).

Compounds		IC <sub>50</sub>
		A375 MCTS
<b>SeNPs</b> ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ )	Dark	105 $\pm$ 6.0
	Light	97.0 $\pm$ 9.2
	PI	1.0
<b>Ir-OH</b> ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Dark	70.0 $\pm$ 5.0
	Light	35.3 $\pm$ 2.0
	PI	2.0
<b>Ir@SeNPs</b> ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Dark	52.0 $\pm$ 2.2
	Light	19.2 $\pm$ 1.4
	PI	2.7
<b>Ir@SeNPs@CC</b> ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Dark	45.3 $\pm$ 3.8
	Light	10 $\pm$ 1.9
	PI	4.5