Supporting Information

## Functionalized nanozyme with drug loading for enhanced tumor combination treatment of catalytic therapy and chemotherapy

Qian Song,<sup>‡a</sup> Bin Chi,<sup>‡b</sup> Haiqing Gao,<sup>‡a</sup> Junke Wang,<sup>a</sup> MiaomiaoWu,<sup>c</sup> Yi Xu,<sup>a</sup> Yingxi Wang,<sup>a</sup> Zushun Xu,<sup>a</sup> Ling Li,<sup>\*a</sup> Jing Wang,<sup>\*b</sup> Run Zhang<sup>\*c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Ministry-of-Education Key Laboratory for the Synthesis and Application of Organic Function Molecules, Hubei Collaborative Innovation Center for Advanced Organic Chemical Materials, Hubei University, Wuhan 430062, China. Email: lingli@hubu.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup> Department of Radiology, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430022, China. Email: jjwinflower@126.com
c Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology (AIBN), The University of

Queensland, St Lucia, QLD 4072, Australia. Email: r.zhang@uq.edu.au

<sup>‡</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

## **Chemodynamic performance**

To clarify the catalytic activity of Zr/Ce-MOFs and Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX/MnO<sub>2</sub>, MB was applied as an indicator to monitor  $\cdot$ OH production. MB can be degraded by  $\cdot$ OH produced from the disproportionation reaction between H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and Zr/Ce-MOFs and Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX/MnO<sub>2</sub>, then assayed at 665 nm on a UV spectrometer. According to the time-dependent absorbance curve, all the corresponding average initial velocities of absorbance were calculated. Next, these average initial velocities were transformed to initial velocities (V<sub>0</sub>) of  $\cdot$ OH production via the Beer-Lambert law (eqn (1)), and then plotted as curves against the corresponding concentrations and fitted by the Michaelis-Menten equation (eqn (3)) to obtain the Michaelis-Menten constant (K<sub>M</sub>) and the maximum velocity (Vmax).

$$V_0 = (V_{max} \times [S]) / (K_M + [S])$$
 (2)

$$1/V_0 = (K_M/V_{max}) \times (1/[S]) + (1/V_{max})$$
 (3)

[S]-the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>



Fig. S1. TEM images of (a)Zr/Ce-MOFs, (b) Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX and (c) Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX/MnO<sub>2</sub>.



Fig. S2. (a) DLS and (b) Zeta potential of Zr/Ce-MOFs, Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX and Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX/MnO<sub>2</sub>. The error bar is the standard deviation of experimental data for three times.



Figure S3. DLS size distribution of Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX/MnO<sub>2</sub> in PBS of different pH.



Figure S4. Nitrogen adsorption curve of Zr/Ce-MOFs.



**Fig. S5.** The drug loading of different particle. The error bar is the standard deviation of experimental data for three times.



**Fig. S6.** The drug release of  $Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX/MnO_2$  at different pH values (pH = 7.4 and 5.8) and GSH concentrations (0 and 10 mM).



**Fig. S7.** (a) The degradation rate of MB of different materials; (b) EIS Nyquist plots of different materials. The error bar is the standard deviation of experimental data for three times.



**Fig. S8.** Cell viability of Zr/Ce-MOFs, Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX and Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX/MnO<sub>2</sub>. The error bar is the standard deviation of experimental data for three times.



Fig. S9. (a) $T_1$ -weighted images of tumor after injection with Zr/Ce-MOFs/DOX/MnO<sub>2</sub> at different time points; (b) The MRI signal at the injection site. The error bar is the standard deviation of experimental data for three times.