Supporting information

Improving nanochemoimmunotherapy efficacy by boosting "eat-me" signaling and downregulating "don't-eat-me" signaling with *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharide-based drug delivery

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Fig. S1 The correlation between CD47 with a list of genes in various cancer types analyzed by TIMER2.0 web server (http://timer.cistrome.org/).

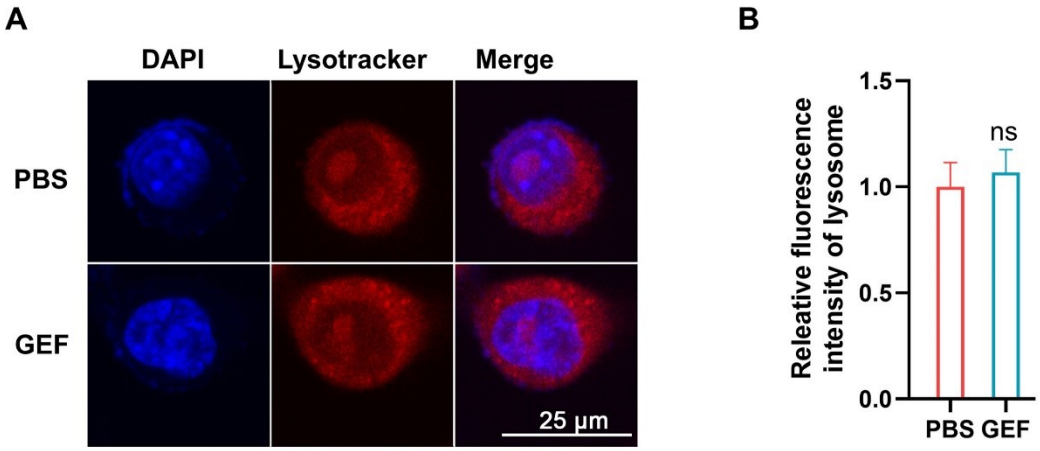

Fig. S2 (A) Representative images of lysosomal staining with lysotracker and (B) the corresponding quantitative analysis of fluorescence intensity. Scale bar is 25 μm.

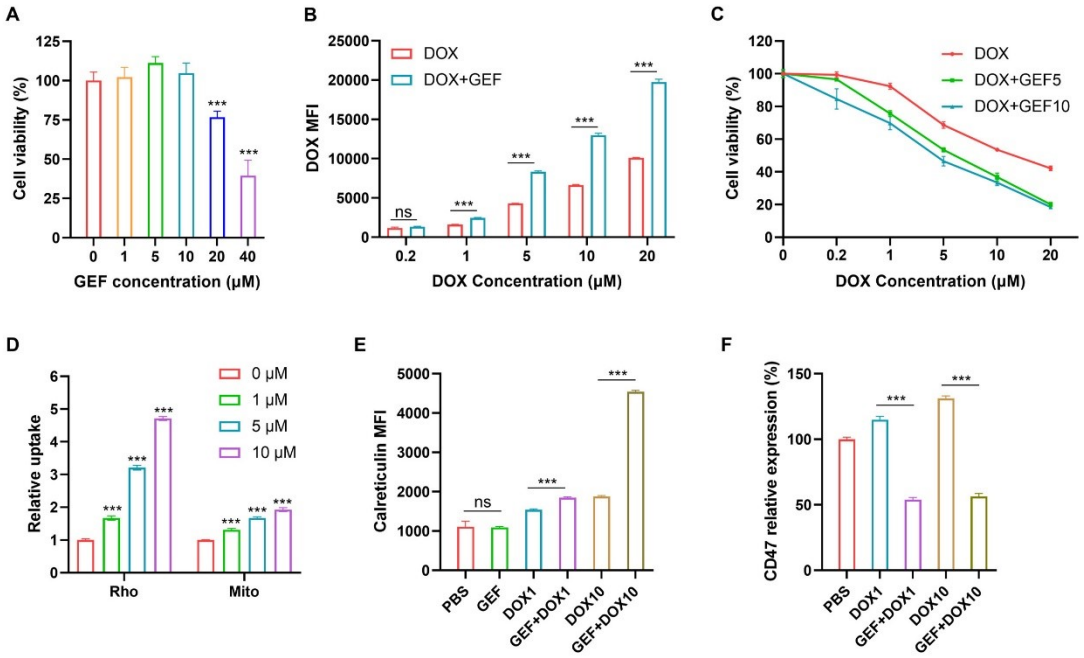

Fig. S3 Improved cytotoxicity and immunomodulatory effects by combining doxorubicin with gefitinib. (A) Cell viability of CT26 tumor cells after gefitinib treatment for 24 h. (B) The internalization of doxorubicin into tumor cells in the absence/presence of gefitinib (10 μM). (C) Cytotoxicity of doxorubicin on CT26 cells in the absence/presence of gefitinib (5 or 10 μM) for 24 h. (D) The effect of gefitinib on intracellular accumulation of P-gp substrate rhodamine (2 μM) and the BCRP substrate mitoxantrone (10 μM). (E) The effect of doxorubicin (1 or 10 μM) and gefitinib (10 μM) on calreticulin exposure. (F) The effect of doxorubicin and gefitinib on CD47 expression. Data represent mean ± SD. ns, not significant. ***P<0.001.

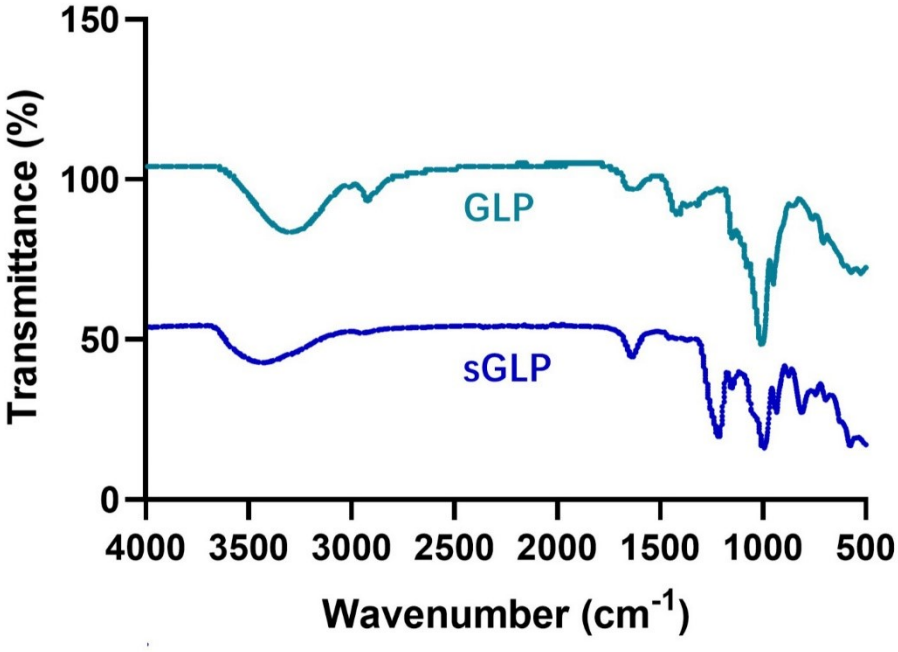

Fig. S4 FTIR analysis of the sulfated modification of GLP.

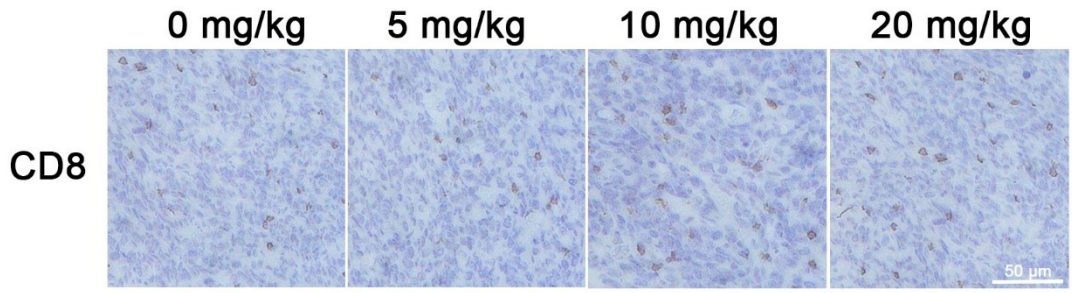

Fig. S5 Immunohistochemical analysis of CD8 in tumor tissues after gefitinib treatment (5, 10 and 20 mg/kg). Scale bar is 50 μm.