

Supporting Information

Mn²⁺-Coordinated Glycyrrhizic Acid Self-Adjuvating Hydrogel for Sustained Codelivery of Antigen and Mn²⁺ for a Potent Immune Response

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Table S1. The cGAS-STING pathway related gene and their primers used in this study.

Primer	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
GAPDH	AGGTCGGTGTGAACGGATTG	TGTAGACCATGTAGTTGAGGTCA
TNF- α	CCCTCACACTCAGATCATCTTCT	GCTACGACGTGGGCTACAG
IL-6	CTTCTTGGGACTGATGCTGGT	AGACAGGTCTGTTGGAGTGG
IRF3	GAGAGCCGAACGAGGTTCA	CTTCAGGTTGACACGTCCG
NF-kB	CCAAAGCTCCGAAACCAATC	GAGTAGCCGCCGTAATAGGC
TBK1	ACTGGTGATCTCTATGCTGTCA	TTCTGGAAGTCCATACGCATTG
CCL-2	ATGCAGTTAACGCCCACTC	CTGCTGCTGGTGATCCTCTT
CCL-3	CGGAAGATTCCACGCCAATTC	TCTTGGAGTCAGCGCAGAT
CXCL-2	CCAGTGAACTGCGCTGTCAA	GGGCGTCACACTCAAGCTCT
CXCL-5	GAGCTCGTTGTGTTGCTT	GCTATGACTTCCACCGTAGGG

Table S2. The GC B related gene and their primers used in this study.

Primer	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
GAPDH	AGGTCGGTGTGAACGGATTG	TGTAGACCATGTAGTTGAGGTCA
Bcl-6	CGGAAGGGTCTGGTTAGT	CATTCTGATTGAGGCTGTTG
Bach2	CATTCTGATTGAGGCTGTTG	ACTGGAGTGTTCGGTTGGT



Fig. S1. Optical image of GAgel.

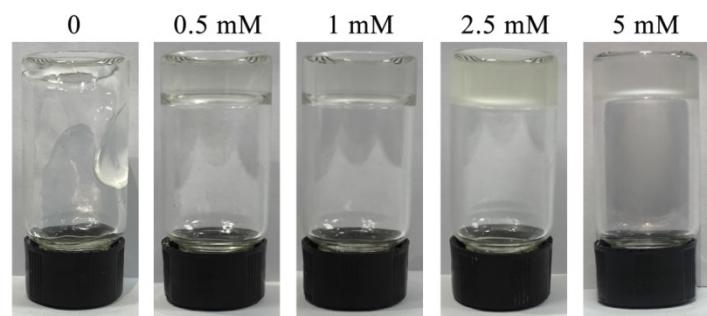


Fig. S2. Effect of different MnCl₂ concentrations on the formation of the GA@Mn hydrogel. The concentration of GA was 3% (w/v).

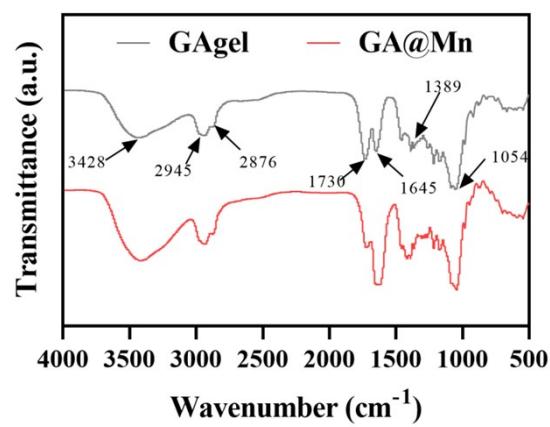


Fig. S3. The FTIR spectra of GAgel and GA@Mn.

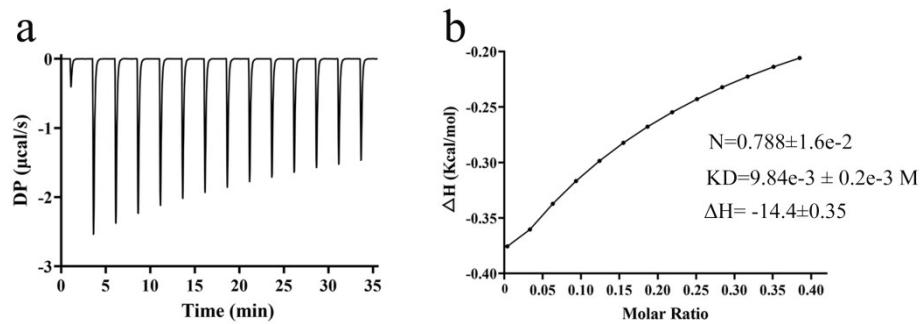


Fig. S4. Al^{3+} titration curve with GA and the derived thermodynamic parameters.



Fig. S5. (a) SEM image of the GA@Al microstructure and EDS elemental mapping of (b) carbon (C) and (c) aluminum (Al) in GA@Al.

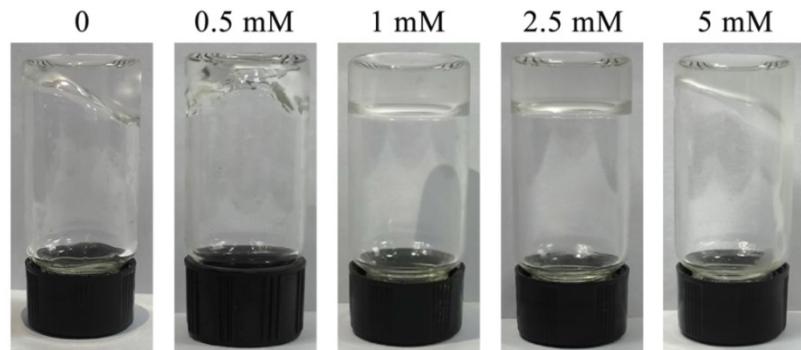


Fig. S6. Effect of different AlCl_3 concentrations on the formation of the GA@Al hydrogel. The concentration of GA was 3% (w/v).

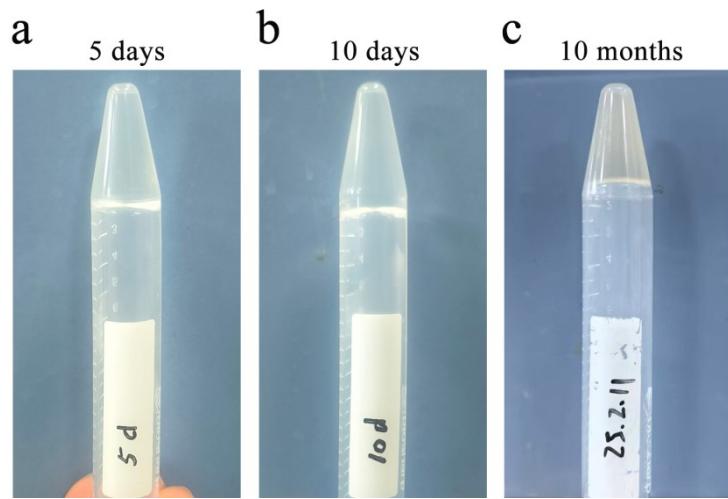


Fig. S7. State of the GA@Mn hydrogel after storage at room temperature for 5 days (a), 10 days (b), and 10 months (c).

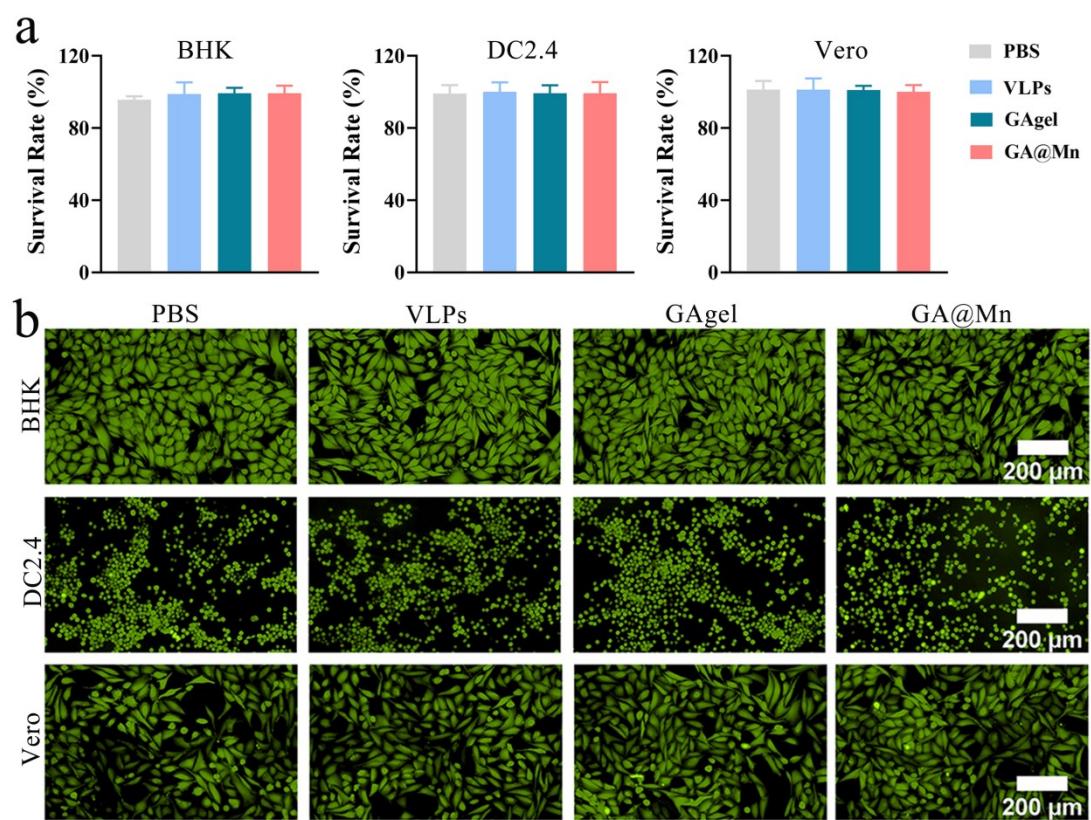


Fig. S8. Cytocompatibility of GA@Mn. (a) Viability of BHK, DC2.4 and Vero cells treated with PBS, VLPs, GAgel, and GA@Mn, assessed via MTS assay. (b) Live/dead staining images (Calcein-AM/PI) of BHK, DC2.4 and Vero cells after different treatment. Scale bar: 200 μ m.

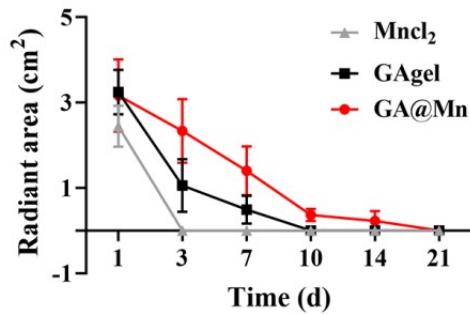


Fig. S9. *In vivo* radiant area of mice injected with MnCl₂, GAgel, and GA@Mn containing FITC-OVA.

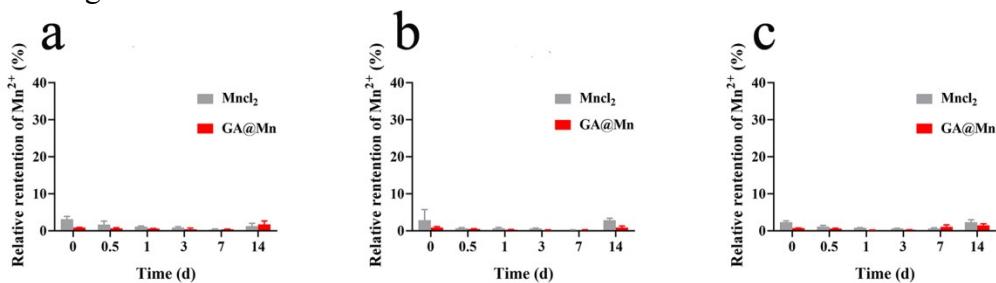


Fig. S10. Mn²⁺ content in heart (a), spleen (b), and lung (c) of mice injected with MnCl₂ or GA@Mn.

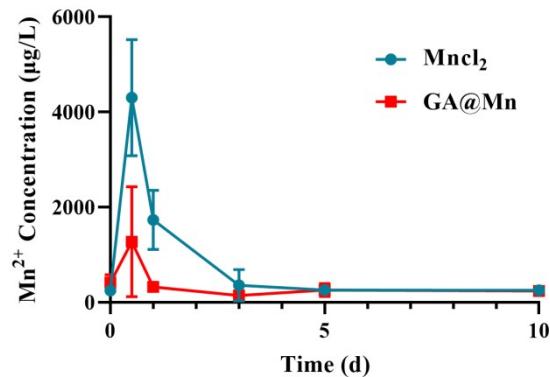


Fig. S11. Serum Mn²⁺ concentration. The concentration of Mn²⁺ in mouse serum was measured by ICP-MS at 0, 0.5, 1, 3, 5, and 10 days after injection of MnCl₂ or GA@Mn, respectively.

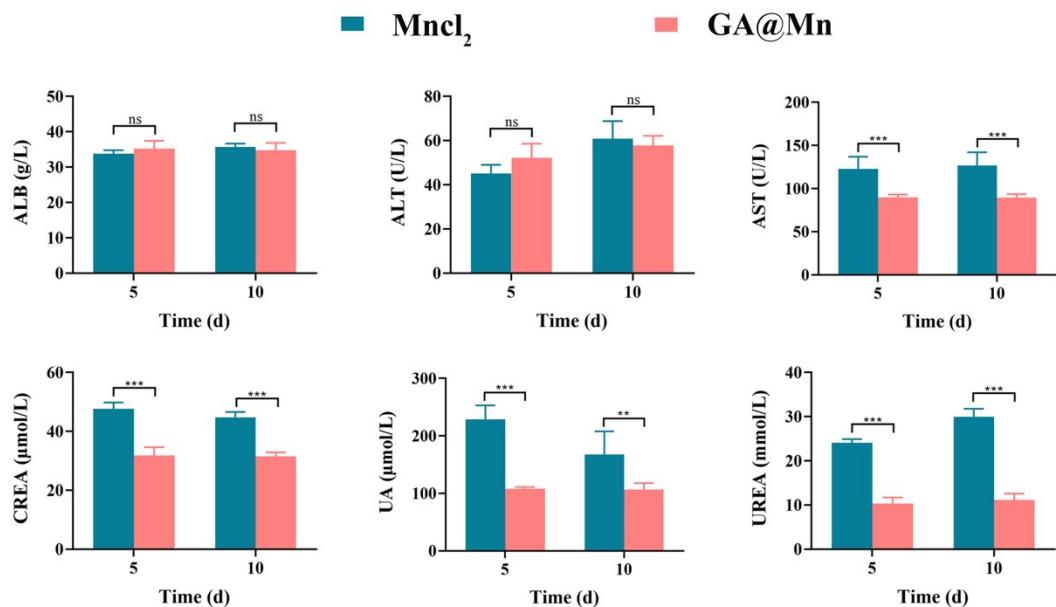


Fig. S12. Blood biochemical analysis. Blood biochemical analysis (ALB, ALT, AST, CREA, UA, UREA) on days 5 and 10 after injection of MnCl₂ or GA@Mn, respectively.

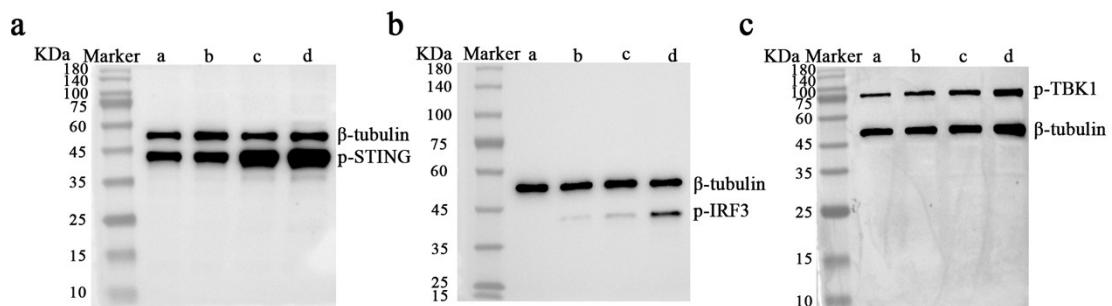


Fig. S13. The results of WB analysis of phosphorylation levels of cGAS-STING-related signaling proteins in DC 2.4.

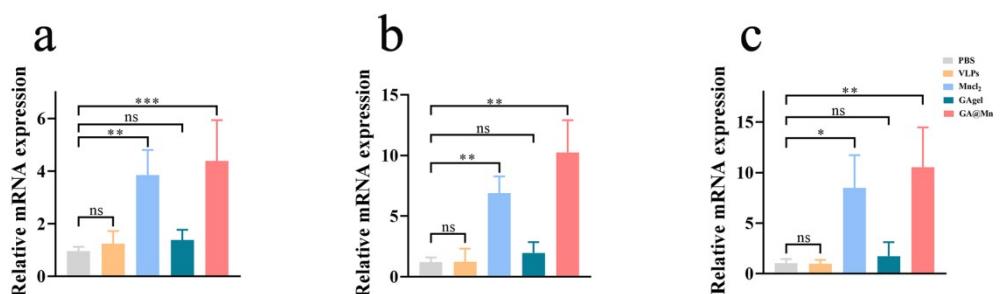


Fig. S14. RT-PCR analysis of IRF-3 (a), NF-κB (b), and TBK1 (c) mRNA levels at the injection site across treatment groups.

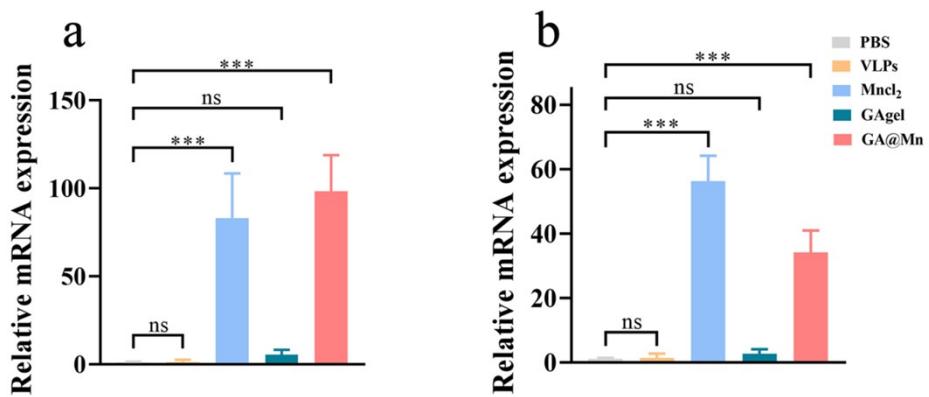


Fig. S15. RT-PCR analysis of TNF- α (a) and IL-6 (b) mRNA levels at the injection site across treatment groups.



Fig. S16. Image of nodule formed up to 5 days after injection of GA@Mn *in vivo*.

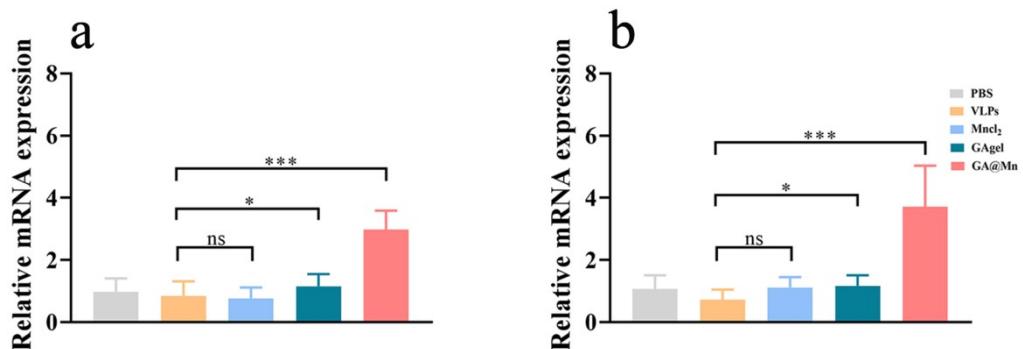


Fig. S17. RT-PCR analysis of Bcl6 (a) and Bach2 (b) mRNA levels in lymph node across treatment groups.

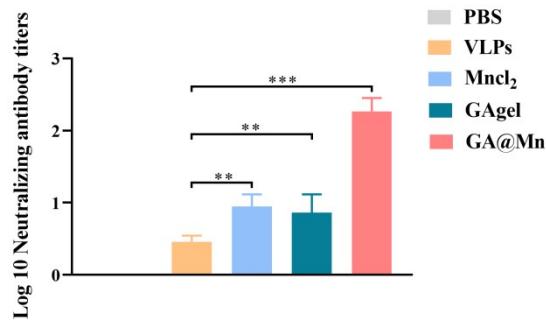


Fig. S18. Antigen-specific neutralizing antibody titers in serum on day 28 post-immunization.

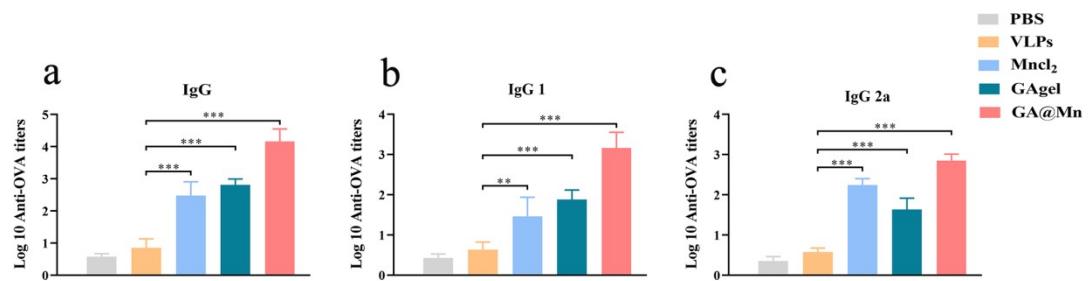


Fig. S19 ELISA analysis of OVA-specific IgG (a), IgG1 (b), and IgG2a (c) levels in serum on day 28 post-immunization.

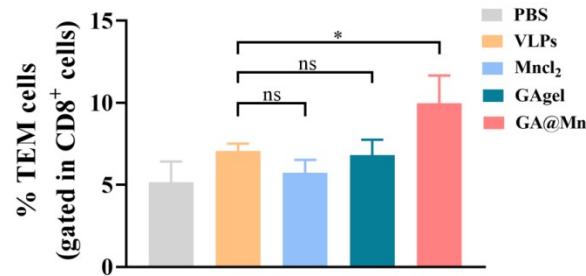


Fig. S20. Flow cytometry of TEM percentages among splenic CD8⁺ T cells.

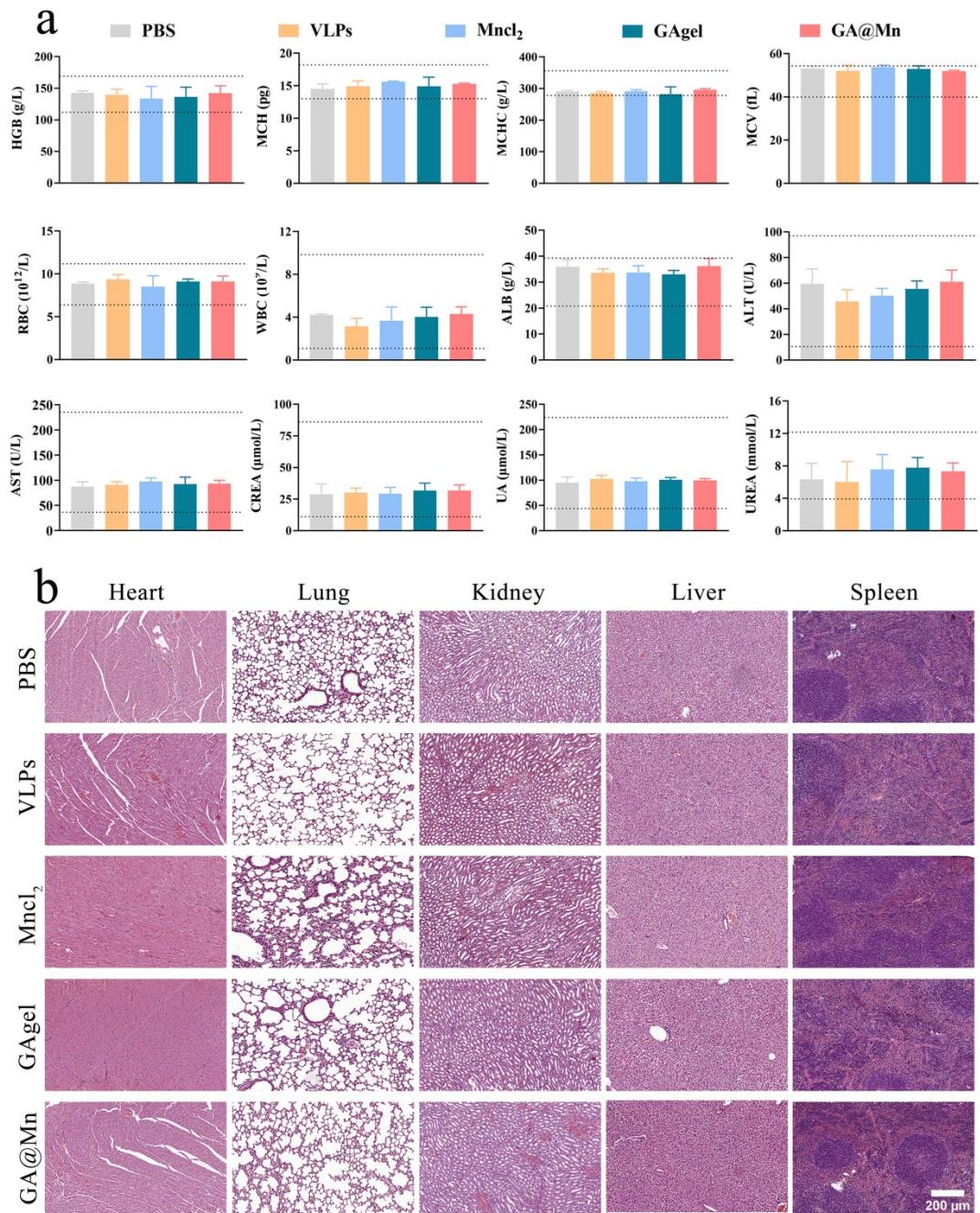


Fig. S21. *In vivo* biocompatibility. **(a)** Routine blood analysis (HGB, MCH, MCHC, MCV, RBC, WBC) and blood biochemistry analysis (ALB, ALT, AST, CREA, UA, UREA) from mice 56 days post-immunization. **(b)** Representative H&E staining of major organs from mice 56 days post-immunization. Scale bar: 200 μ m.