## **Supporting Information**

## Improving extracellular matrix penetration with biocatalytic metal-organic framework nanoswimmers

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**Figure S1.** Schematic representation of the model geometry. The experimental setup is depicted with a container filled with  $H_2O_2$  solution, modeled as a rectangular domain. The collagen film is represented as a thin rectangular region positioned at the bottom of an internal support structure within the container.



*Figure S2. SEM images of different ZIF-90 nanoparticles.(a) ZIF-90. (b) Catalase@ZIF-90. (c) Collagenase@ZIF-90. (d) Catalase-Collagenase@ZIF-90-DOX.* 



*Figure S3. CLSM Images of CAT-COL@ZIF-90 containing* (a) bright-field image, and (b) fluorescence overlay image. (green = FITC-catalase, blue = atto633-collagenase)



Figure S4. FTIR spectra of ZIF-90 before and after the addition of catalase.



*Figure S5. Standard curves used for calculating (a) catalase, (b) collagenase and (c) DOX loading.* 



*Figure S6.* Changes in oxygen concentration in different solutions after the addition of various ZIF-90 samples.



Figure S7. Glass slide used for motion tracking.



*Figure S8.* Representative nanomotor motion trajectories at a hydrogen peroxide concentration of 0 mM.



*Figure S9. Representative nanomotor motion trajectories at a hydrogen peroxide concentration of 50 mM.* 



*Figure S10. Representative nanomotor motion trajectories at a hydrogen peroxide concentration of 100 mM.* 



*Figure S11. Representative nanomotor motion trajectories at a hydrogen peroxide concentration of 200 mM.* 



*Figure S12.* Average speeds of different nanomotors under  $200 \text{ mM } H_2O_2$ .



**Figure S13.** CLSM images of nanomotors co-cultured with 4T1 cells: (a) catalase fluorescence (green), (b) collagenase fluorescence (blue), (c) merged fluorescence image, and (d) corresponding bright-field image.



*Figure S14. Fluroescence intensity change with time of FITC-labelled gelatin decomposition catalyzed by the nanomotors.* 



Figure S15. XRD patterns of the nanomotors before and after gelatin treatment.



*Figure S16.* Crosssectional SEM images of collagen films prepared at different thicknesses. (a)  $2 \mu$ m-thickness and (b)  $5 \mu$ m-thickness.



*Figure S17. Photograph of the model used to test the nanomotor's ECM penatration ability (a) 24-well plate with Transwell; (b) Transwell with collagen film.* 



*Figure S18.* SEM images of collagen film re-hydrated with  $(a)H_2O_2$  solution, (b) ZIF-90-DOX, (C) CAT@ZIF-90-DOX after drying.



*Figure S19.* Example of the model mesh.



**Figure S20.** Simulated nanomotor penetration through the collagen film in COMSOL Multiphysics environment. (a) ZIF-90-DOX with 1  $\mu$ m-thickness collagen film; (b) CAT-COL@ZIF-90-DOX with 2  $\mu$ m-thickness collagen film; (c) CAT-COL@ZIF-90-DOX with 4  $\mu$ m-thickness collagen film.



Figure S21. Penetration efficiency of nanomotors in water and 100 µM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution.



*Figure S22.* Confocal microscopy images after co-culturing the spheroids with (a) ZIF-90-DOX; (b) CAT@ZIF-90-DOX and (c) CAT-COL@ZIF-90-DOX.



*Figure S23.* Confocal microscopy images of the spheroids with added ZIF-90: (a) dead cells; (b) live cells.



*Figure S24.* Confocal microscopy images of spheroids with added CAT@ZIF-90-DOX: (a) dead cells, (b) live cells and (c) DOX.