

An intelligent ZIF-based nanoplatform for photothermal/chemodynamic-induced combination therapy with O₂ evolution property for improved infected wound regeneration

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Table surface pore and					S1: BET area, volume,
	Sample	BET Surface Area (m ² g ⁻¹)	Pore Volume (cm ³ g ⁻¹)	Hydrodynamic size (nm)	
	ZIF-8	1759.3	1.3542	200.3 ± 2.3	
	BSTL-ZIF	1766.1	1.339	208.7 ± 1.5	
	Cu-ZIF	1729.7	1.6857	301.0 ± 1.5	
	O ₂ -Cu-ZIF	1584.6	1.1878	191.0 ± 1.0	
	BSTL-Cu-ZIF	1766.4	1.4551	226.7 ± 8.3	
	BSTL-O ₂ -Cu-ZIF	1551.7	0.8153	260.0 ± 3.0	

hydrodynamic size of the samples

Figure S1: Nitrogen-sorption isotherms of the samples

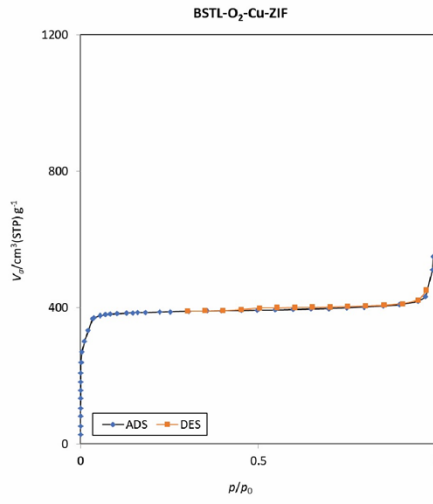
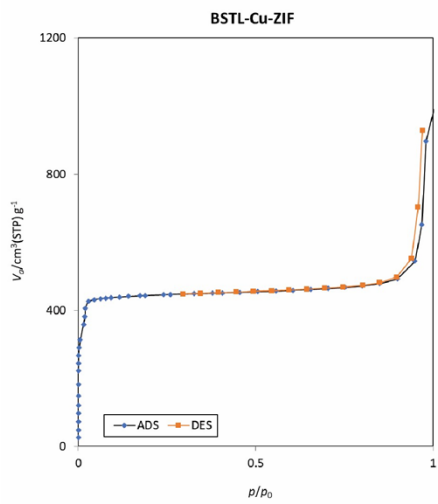
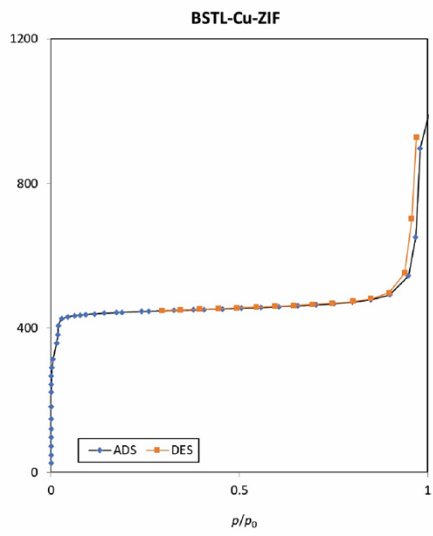
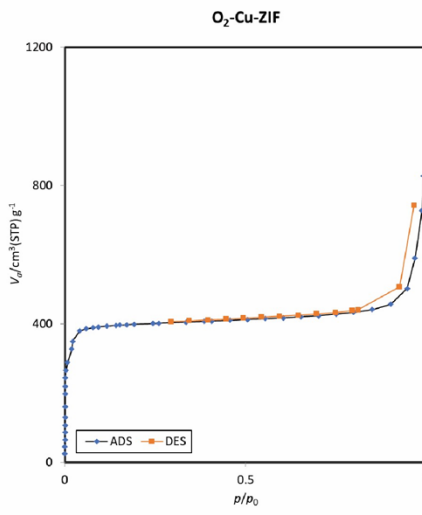
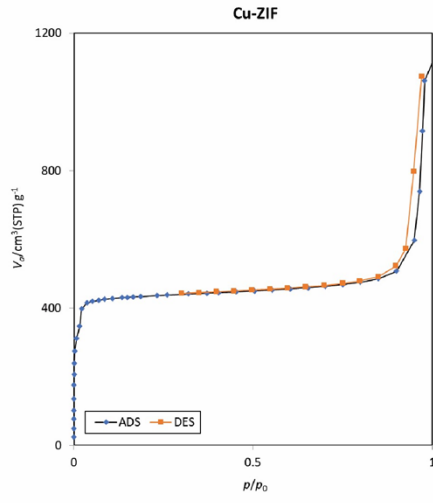
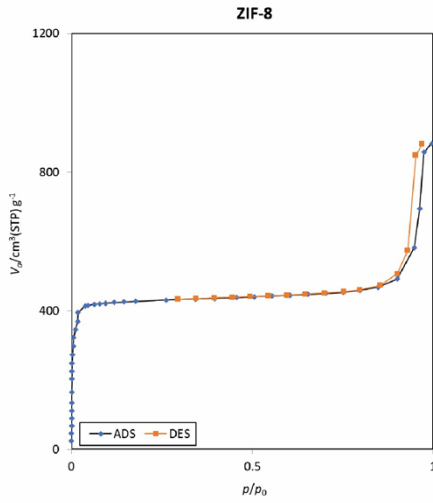


Figure S2: Hydrodynamic sizes of the nanosystems determined by DLS analysis

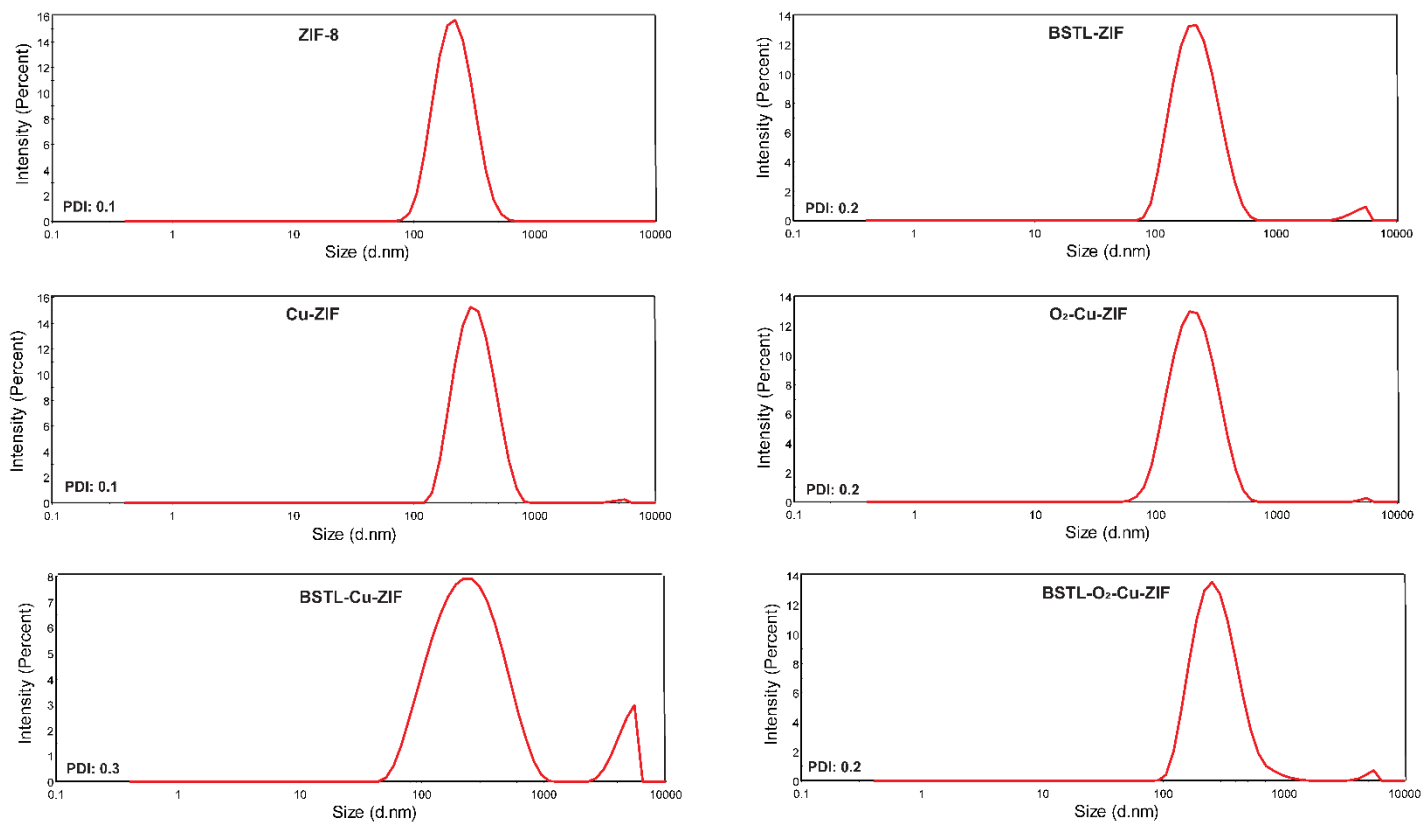


Figure S3: (A) SEM images of ZIF-8 and (B) EDS spectrum of BSTL-O₂-Cu-ZIF nanosystem.

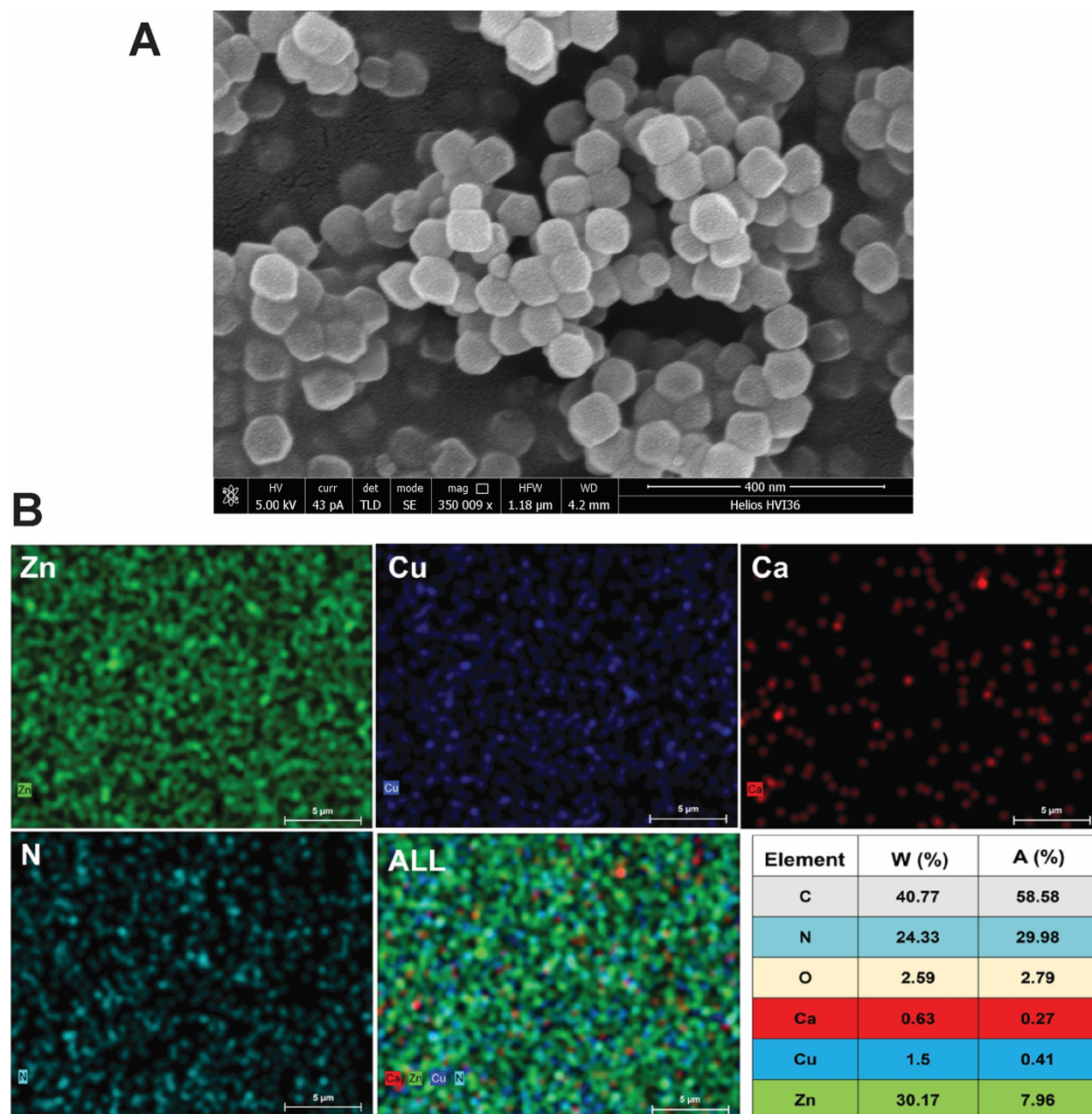
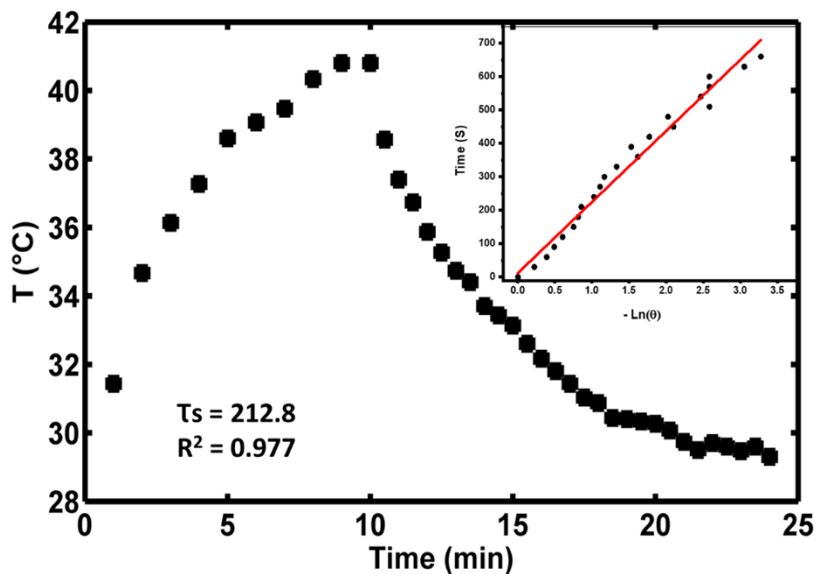


Figure S4: The photothermal conversion efficiency (η) of BSTL-O₂-Cu-ZIF: Photothermal response of the nanosystem for one cycle using an 808 nm laser (1 W cm⁻²). The inset shows linear time data versus $-\ln \theta$, measured during the cooling period.



$$\eta = hS (T_{\max} - T_{\text{sur}}) - Q_0 / I(1 - E(-A_{808}))$$

$$\eta = 19.85\%$$

Figure S5. Viabilities of NIH3T3 fibroblast cells after incubation with different concentrations of BSTL-O₂-CU-ZIF for 24 h. (mean \pm SD, n=3 *: $p < 0.03$ and **: $p < 0.002$).

