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Supplementary information

Cascade Enzymatic Semiconducting Polymer Nanocomposites for NIR-II Light-Mediated Photothermal-Chemodynamic Combinatorial Therapy

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Figure S1. The MRI images of SPM and SPMG at various concentrations (0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1 and 2 µg/mL).



Figure S2. (a) Absorbance elevation of SPM and SPMG with glucose concentration in vitro (n = 3). (b) Concentrationdependent response of SPMG in vitro (n = 3). (c) Time-dependent activity decay of SPMG over 8 hours in vitro (n = 3).



Figure S3. Comparative absorbance of SPMG combined with or without 1064 nm laser irradiation (1 W/cm2) across glucose concentrations (n = 3).



Figure S4. (a) Temperature evolution of the SPMG (100 μ g/mL) under 1064 nm laser irradiation for five laser on/off cycles (1 W/cm²). (b) Photothermal heating and cooling of SPMG under 1064 nm laser irradiation (1 W/cm²).



Figure S5. (a) Visual hemolysis comparison of SPMG (6.25-200 µg/mL) (b) Quantitative hemolysis rates of SPMG (n = 3).



Figure S6. Photographs of 4T1 tumors extracted from mice in six treatment groups (n = 4).



Figure S7. Temperature changes at the tumor site during the 1064 nm laser irradiation for the SPM and SPMG (1.0 W/cm^2).



Figure S8. H&E-stained major organs (heart, liver, spleen and kidney) of 4T1 tumor-bearing mice during the PBS group and SPMG combined with 1064 nm laser irradiation group (1.0 W/cm²).