Supporting Information

Highly Efficient Hierarchical Micelles Integrating Photothermal Therapy and Singlet Oxygen-Synergized Chemotherapy for Cancer Eradication

Zhihui Wan,^{a,§} Huajian Mao,^{a,§} Miao Guo,^a Yanli Li,^a Aijun Zhu,^a Hong Yang,^a Hui He,^a Junkang Shen,^b Lijuan Zhou,^b Zhen Jiang,^b Cuicui Ge,^c Xiaoyuan Chen,^d Xiangliang Yang,^e Gang Liu,^f and Huabing Chen^{a,c,*}

^{*a}</sup>Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Translational Research and Therapy for Neuro-Psycho-Diseases,* and College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China ^{*b*}Radiology Department, Second Affiliated Hospital, Soochow University, Suzhou 215004, China ^{*c*}School for Radiological & Interdisciplinary sciences (RAD-X), and School of Radiation Medicine and Protection, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China</sup>

^{*d}</sup>Laboratory of Molecular Imaging and Nanomedicine (LOMIN), National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB), National Institutes of Health Bethesda, Maryland 20892, United States*</sup>

^eCollege of Life Science and Technology, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China

¹State Key Laboratory of Molecular Vaccinology and Molecular Diagnostics & Center for Molecular Imaging and Translational Medicine, School of Public Health, Xiamen University, Xiamen, 361102, China

*To whom correspondence should be addressed:

E-mail: chenhb@suda.edu.cn

[§]These authors contributed equally

1. Supporting figures



Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of mPEG-*b*-PAsp. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆): $\delta 2.60-2.89$ (COCH CH₂COOCH₂C₆H₅), $\delta 3.54$ (OCH₂CH₂O), $\delta 4.60$ (COCHNH), $\delta 5.0$ (CH₂C₆H₅), $\delta 7.25$ (CH₂C₆H₅), $\delta 8.16$ (CH-NH). The degree of polymerization was calculated to be 56.



Figure S2. ¹H-NMR spectrum of mPEG-*b*-PAsp(DA). ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆): $\delta 3.54$ (OCH₂CH₂O), $\delta 1.02$ -1.24 (CH₂CH₂), $\delta 0.86$ (CH₃CH₂). The degree of polymerization was calculated to be 52.



Figure S3. Hemolysis of mPEG-*b*-PAsp(DA) at various concentrations in physiological saline (5% is considered as the threshold of hemolysis).



В



Figure S4. Size distribution (A), and scanning electron microscopy imaging (B) of I/D-Micelles (bar=100 nm).



Figure S5. Relative fluorescent intensity of ICG at the wavelength of 820 nm at pH 4.5 and 7.4

during 48 h.



Figure S6. Change of temperature of 0.5 mL aqueous solution containing various concentrations of free ICG as the function of photoirradiation time (1.5 W/cm²).



Figure S7. Fluorescence analysis of DOX in I/D-Micelles internalized by A549 cells using flow cytometry. In this experiment, A549 cells were pre-treated with PBS at 4 °C and 37 °C, and various inhibitors with 10 μ g/mL chlorpromazine (inhibitor of clathrin-mediated uptake), 5 μ g/mL filipin (inhibitor of caveolae-mediated uptake), and 100 μ g/mL amiloride (inhibitor of macropinocytosis) in serum-free DMEM medium for 1 h at 37 °C respectively, followed by co-incubated with I/D-Micelles containing 4.0 μ g/mL ICG/DOX for another 1 h incubation before flow cytometry analysis.



Figure S8. The *in vivo* NIRF imaging of the mice bearing A549 tumor injected with free ICG/DOX at the dose of 7.5 mg/kg ICG/DOX at 1, 2, 4 and 6 day post-injection, respectively.



Figure S9. Tumor growth behavior of the mice bearing A549 tumor treated with various formulations including PBS, free ICG/DOX, ICG-Micelles, DOX-Micelles, and I/D-Micelles at the dose of 7.5 mg/kg ICG on day 0, 2, and 4, followed by 5 min photoirradiation (1.0 W/cm²) or not at 24 h post-injection, respectively (n=3).