Supplementary Material

Redox dual-responsive and O₂-evolving theranostic nanosystem for highly selective chemotherapy against hypoxic tumor

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Supplementary figures

- 1. Scheme S1. Synthesis of RA-S-S-Cy.
- **2.** Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of RA-S-S-Cy in C_5D_5N .
- **3.** Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of RA-S-S-Cy in C_5D_5N .
- 4. Figure S3. HRMS spectrum of RA-S-S-Cy.
- 5. Figure S4. HPLC analysis of RA-S-S-Cy.
- 6. Figure S5. LCMS analysis of RA-S-S-Cy.
- 7. Figure S6. Long-term-stability study of the size of RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs in RPMI 1640 or DMEM with 10% FBS.
- **8.** Figure S7. Long-term-stability study of the fluorescence of RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs in RPMI 1640 or DMEM with 10% FBS.
- 9. Figure S8. Specific selectivity of RA-S-S-Cy for GSH. 1, control; 2, Gln; 3, Lys; 4, Glu; 5, His; 6, Leu; 7, Arg; 8, Gly; 9, Met; 10, DTT; 11, Hcy; 12, Cys; 13, Asp; 14, Trp; 15, Ser; 16, GSSG; and 17, GSH (1 mM). Concentration of interference: 100 mM.

- 10. Figure S9. Drug released from RA-S-S-Cy (5 μ M) as a function of time in the presence and absence of GSH (1 mM).
- **11. Figure S10.** Drug released from RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs as a function of time in the presence and absence of GSH (1 mM) and H_2O_2 (50 μ M).
- **12. Figure S11.** MTT assay of NCM460 and HCT-116 cells in the presence of different concentrations of empty NPs.
- 13. Figure S12. In vivo fluorescence images of subcutaneous HCT-116 tumor-bearing mice after i.v. injection of 10 mg kg⁻¹ RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs, or RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs (without catalase); Mice pretreated with excessive free cRGD, followed by injection of 10 mg kg⁻¹ RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs. The fluorescence images were acquired using IVIS Spectrum instrument equipped with 675/30 nm excitation and 720/20 nm emission filters.
- 14. Figure S13. Change of relative tumor volume (V/V_0) upon treatments with different concentrations of RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs on tumor-bearing mice.
- **15. Figure S14.** H&E stained images of tissue sections from different organs of mice after RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs treatment and the age-matched healthy mice without treatment (control). Scale bars: 100 μm.
- **16.** Figure S15. Immuno fluorescence staining with HIF-1 α antibodies and corresponding HIF-1 α staining of tumor slides from HCT-116 tumor-bearing mice treated with RA-S-S-Cy NPs or RA-S-S-Cy NPs (without catalase) at a dose of 10 mg kg⁻¹.







Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of RA-S-S-Cy in C_5D_5N .



Figure S2. 13 C NMR spectrum of RA-S-S-Cy in C₅D₅N.

Qualitative Compound Report



Compound Table							
Compound Label	RT	Mass	Abund	Formula	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Hits (DB)
Cpd 1: C92 H111 N10 O12 S2; 0.278	0.278	1611.7806	76233	C92 H111 N10 O12 S2	1611.7824	-1.13	1

Compound Label	m/z	RT	Algorithm	Mass
Cpd 1: C92 H111 N10 O12 S2; 0.278	806.8964	0.278	Find By Formula	1611.7806

Figure S3. HRMS spectrum of RA-S-S-Cy.







Figure S5. LCMS analysis of RA-S-S-Cy.



Figure S6. Long-term-stability study of the size of RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs in RPMI 1640 or DMEM with 10% FBS.



Figure S7. Long-term-stability study of the fluorescence of RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs in RPMI 1640 or DMEM with 10% FBS.



Figure S8. Specific selectivity of RA-S-S-Cy for GSH. 1, control; 2, Gln; 3, Lys; 4, Glu; 5, His; 6,

Leu; 7, Arg; 8, Gly; 9, Met; 10, DTT; 11, Hcy; 12, Cys; 13, Asp; 14, Trp; 15, Ser; 16, GSSG; and 17, GSH (1 mM). Concentration of interference: 100 mM.



Figure S9. Drug released from RA-S-S-Cy (5 μ M) as a function of time in the presence and absence of GSH (1 mM).



Figure S10. Drug released from RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs as a function of time in the presence and absence of GSH (1 mM) and H_2O_2 (50 μ M).



Figure S11. MTT assay of NCM460 and HCT-116 cells in the presence of different concentrations of empty NPs.



Figure S12. In vivo fluorescence images of subcutaneous HCT-116 tumor-bearing mice after i.v. injection of 10 mg kg⁻¹ RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs, or RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs (without catalase); Mice pretreated with excessive free cRGD, followed by injection of 10 mg kg⁻¹ RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs. The fluorescence images were acquired using IVIS Spectrum instrument equipped with 675/30 nm excitation and 720/20 nm emission filters.



Figure S13. Change of relative tumor volume (V/V_0) upon treatments with different concentrations of RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs on tumor-bearing mice.



Figure S14. H&E stained images of tissue sections from different organs of mice after RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs treatment and the age-matched healthy mice without treatment (control). Scale bars: 100 µm.



Figure S15. Immuno fluorescence staining with HIF-1 α antibodies and corresponding HIF-1 α staining of tumor slides from HCT-116 tumor-bearing mice treated with RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs or RA-S-S-Cy@PLGA NPs (without catalase) at a dose of 10 mg kg⁻¹.