Supplementary Information

Diethyldithiocarbamate-copper nanocomplex reinforces disulfiram chemotherapeutic efficacy through light-triggered nuclear targeting

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Figure S1. UV-vis absorption spectra of CuET in dichloromethane solution.



Figure S2. Particle size distribution measured by DLS (the upper panel) and Zeta potential (the lower panel) of CuET/DIR NPs.



Figure S3. Temperature elevation of CuET/DIR NPs solutions at different concentrations under 808 nm laser irradiation at 2 W/cm² power density for 10 min.



Figure S4. Cumulative CuET release from CuET/DIR NPs (containing 0.4 μ g/mL CuET) upon repeated cycles of laser irradiation (808 nm, 2 W/cm²).



Figure S5. Characterization of CuET/DIR NPs after NIR laser irradiation. (A) Particle size distribution measured by DLS and (B) representative SEM image of CuET/DIR NPs after irradiation with NIR laser (808 nm, 2 W/cm²) for 5 min.



Figure S6. A schematic illustrates CuET/DIR nanomedicines that behave like "Trojan horse" to enhance the cellular uptake and nuclear delivery of CuET.



Figure S7. Flow cytometry analysis using propidium iodide (PI) single staining in 4T1-LG12 cells upon CuET at different concentrations for 24 h.



Figure S8. Cell viability assessment. (A) Cell viability of various cancer cells including human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, 4T1 (parental line) and its subline 4T1-LG12, upon CuET at different concentrations for 24 h (n=4). (B) Cell viability of 4T1-LG12 upon DSF, DTC and CuET at different concentrations for 24 h (n=4).



Figure S9. Changes in body weight of the mice during treatment.



Figure S10. Histological examination with H&E staining of heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney sections from mice post various treatments for 48 h.

Figure S11. (A) Transwell migration/invasion assay for 4T1-LG12 cells without or with CuET treatment at 0.1 μ M for 24 h. (B) The effects of CuET at 0.5 μ M on cell morphology of parental 4T1 cells after incubation for 24 h. Scale bars: 10 μ m.