Supplementary Material Catalytic patch with redox Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme of noninvasive intervention for brain trauma

- 6 Shaofang Zhang,^{†, 1} Ying Liu,^{†, 1} Si Sun,^{†, 1} Junying Wang,¹ Oifeng Li,⁴ Ruijuan Yan,¹ 7 Yalong Gao,⁴ Haile Liu,¹ Shuangjie Liu,² Wenting Hao,² Haitao Dai,¹ Changlong 8 Liu,¹ Yuanming Sun,³ Wei Long,³ * Xiaoyu Mu,² * and Xiao-Dong Zhang,^{1,2} * 9 10 11 ¹ Tianjin Key Laboratory of Low Dimensional Materials Physics and Preparing 12 Technology, Institute of Advanced Materials Physics, School of Sciences, Tianjin 13 University, Tianjin, 300350, China 14 15 ² Academy of Medical Engineering and Translational Medicine, Medical College, 16 Tianjin University, Tianjin, 300072, China 17 18 ³ Tianiin Key Laboratory of Molecular Nuclear Medicine, Institute of Radiation 19 Medicine, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, 20 21 Tianjin, 300192, China 22 ⁴ Department of Neurosurgery and Key Laboratory of Post-trauma Neuro-repair and 23 Regeneration in Central Nervous System, Tianjin Medical University General 24 25 Hospital, Tianjin 300052, China. 26 27 [†] These authors have contributed equally. 28 * Corresponding Author: Xiao-Dong Zhang (E-mail: xiaodongzhang@tju.edu.cn), 29 Xiaoyu Mu (E-mail: muxiaoyu@tju.edu.cn) and Wei Long (E-mail: longway@irm-30 31 cams.ac.cn)
- 32



Figure S1. TEM image of Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme.



Figure S2. XPS spectra of **A**) CeO₂ and **B-E**) Cr/CeO₂ nanozymes with different doping

- 3 concentration for Ce 3d. **F**) Ratio of Ce^{3+}/Ce^{4+} in CeO₂ and Cr/CeO₂ nanozymes with
- 4 different doping concentration.



Figure S3. Steady-state Kinetic Assay of HRP. The velocity (v) of the reaction was measured using 0.02 ng/mL HRP. A) The concentration of TMB was 0.8 mM and varied concentration of H₂O₂. B) The concentration of H₂O₂ was 50 mM and varied concentration of TMB. Inset: Double-reciprocal plots of activity of HRP at a fixed concentration of one substrate versus varying concentration of the second substrate.



2 Figure S4. The stability of Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme in performance and structure. A)

3 The POD-like activity of initial Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme or Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme in DMEM

- 4 after one month. **B**) XPS spectra of initial Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme or Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme in
- 5 DMEM after one month on Cr 2p.

6





3 assay.



Figure S6. The H₂O₂ clearance rate of CeO₂ and Cr/CeO₂ nanozymes corresponds to

- 3 the environment with pH values of 5, 6.15, 7 and 9.18, respectively.







2

3 Figure S8. A) CAT-like, B) GPx-like and C) SOD-like activities of CeO₂ nanozyme

4 doping with different metal elements. D) CAT-like, E) GPx-like and F) SOD-like

- 5 activities of Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme with different doping concentration.
- 6



Figure S9. The ONOO⁻ scavenging activity of CeO₂ and Cr/CeO₂ nanozymes
corresponds to the environment with pH values of 7 and 9, respectively.



- 1
- 2 Figure S10. Photograph of mice wounds in TBI, TBI+ Cr/CeO₂ and TBI+Cr/CeO₂
- 3 groups over time.
- 4



2 Figure S11. The concentration of Cr/CeO₂ nanozyme spread into the injured brain at

- 3 different depths within 6 hours after patch-treated.



2 Figure S12. Hematologic data of mice in TBI, TBI+CeO₂ and TBI+ Cr/CeO₂ groups

3 at 12 and 26 days after brain injure.



2 Figure S13. Blood biochemical data of mice in TBI, TBI+CeO₂ and TBI+Cr/CeO₂

3 groups at 12 and 26 days after brain injure.