

Supporting Information

A multifunctional oxygen-producing MnO₂-based nanoplatform for tumor microenvironment-activated imaging and combined therapy in vitro

Chunlei Yang, Yazhou Liu, Sa Su, Na Gao, Jing Jing, Xiaoling Zhang**

Key Laboratory of Cluster Science of Ministry of Education, Beijing Key Laboratory of Photoelectronic/Electrophotonic Conversion Materials, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100081, P.R. China.

E-mail addresses: hellojane@bit.edu.cn (*Jing Jing*), zhangxl@bit.edu.cn (*Xiaoling Zhang*).

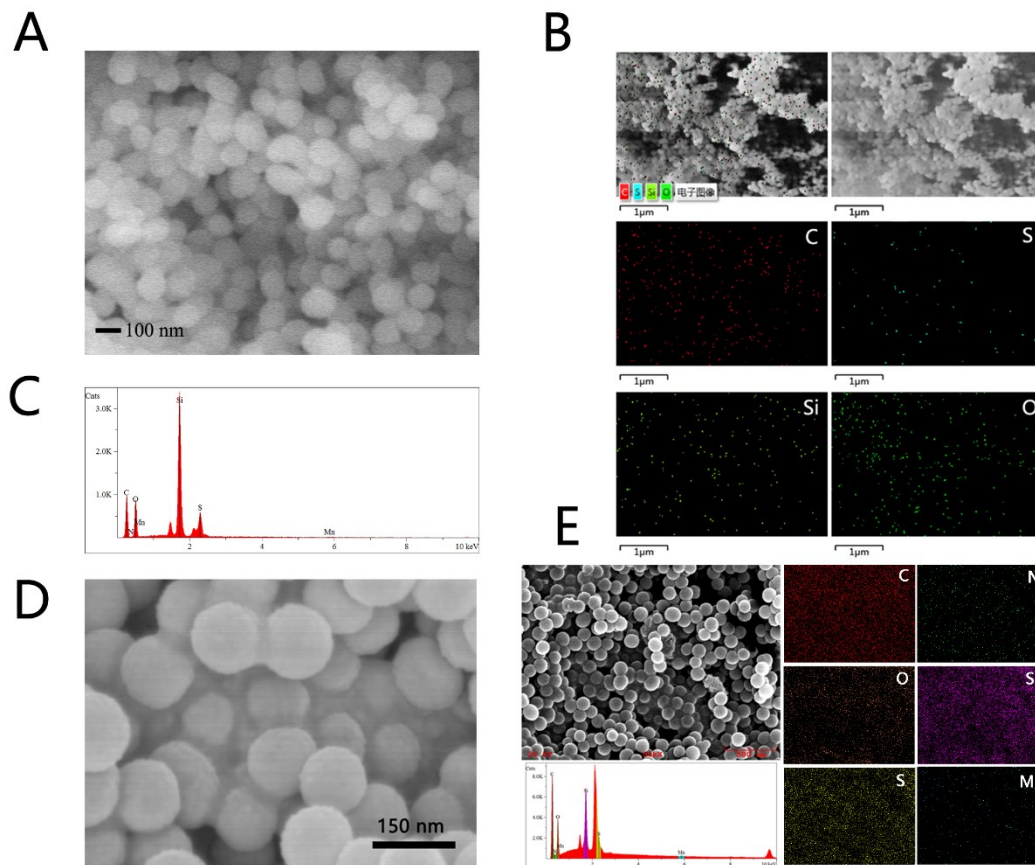


Figure S1. (A) SEM image and (B) corresponding EDS mapping of MONs. (C) EDS and (D) SEM image of MONs-GOx@MnO₂-Ce6. (E) SEM image and corresponding element mappings of MONs-GOx@MnO₂-Ce6.

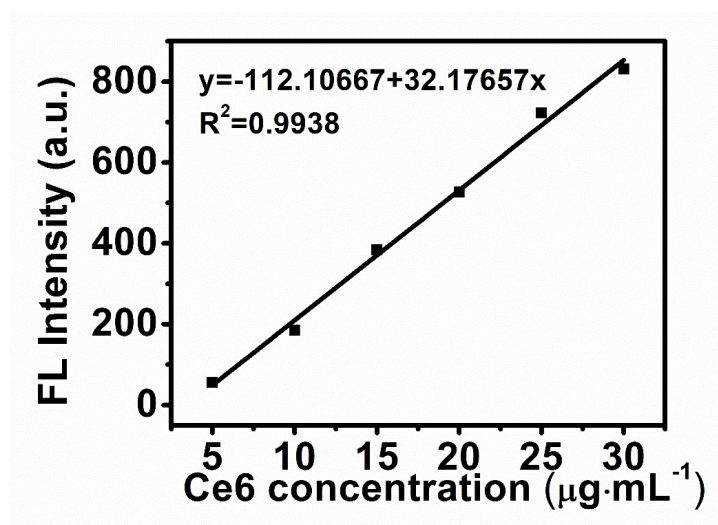


Figure S2. linear relationships between the concentration of Ce6 and fluorescence spectra.

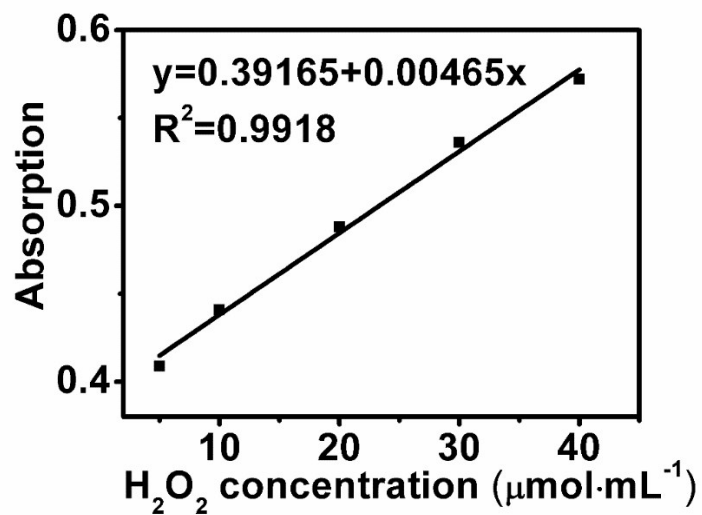


Figure S3. linear relationships between the concentration of H₂O₂ and the UV-vis absorption of yellow titanium peroxide complex



Figure S4. Photos of MONs and MONs-GOx in solutions before (left) and after (right) centrifugation.

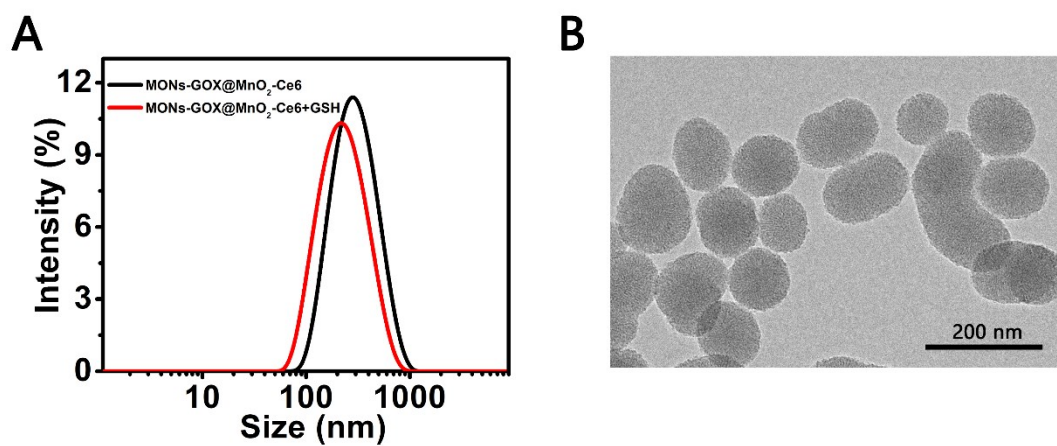


Figure S5. (A) DLS particle size distribution of MONs-GOx@MnO₂-Ce6 before and after GSH degradation. (B) TEM image of MONs-GOx@MnO₂-Ce6 after GSH degradation.

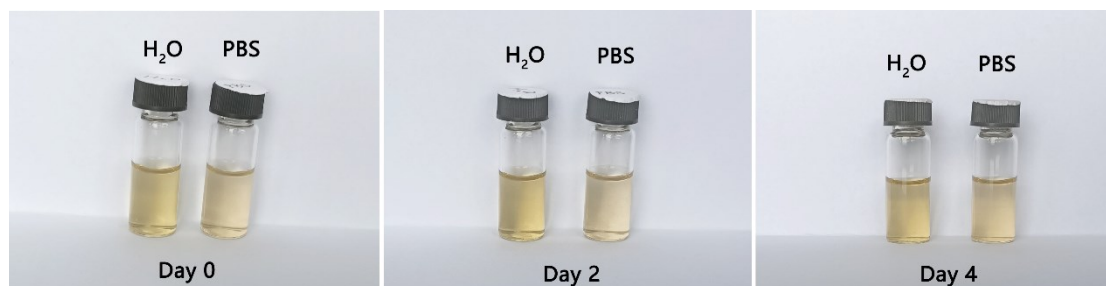


Figure S6. Photographs of MONs-GOx@MnO₂-Ce6 in various aqueous media (DDI water and PBS) at different time.

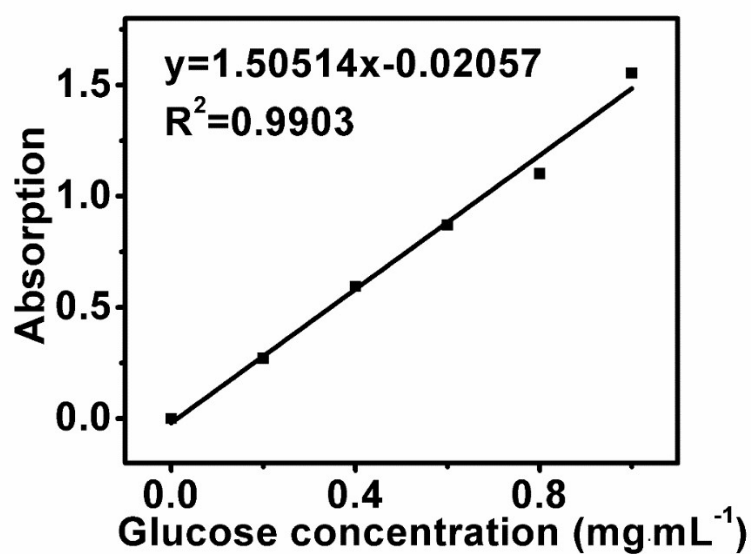


Figure S7. Linear relationships between the concentration of glucose and the UV-vis absorption.

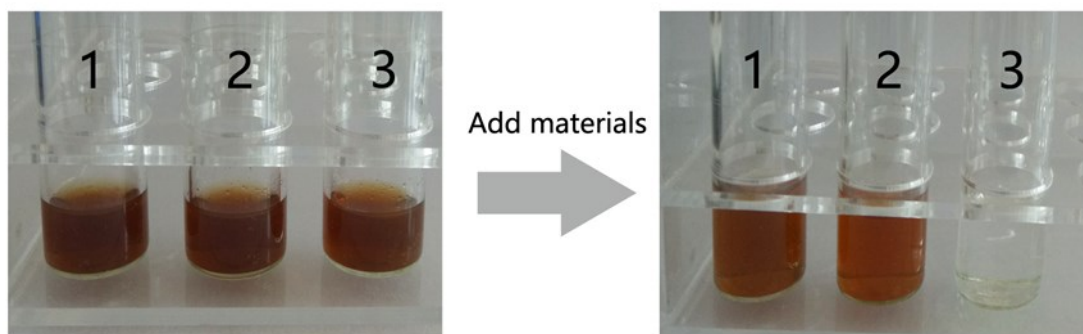


Figure S8. Brown MnO_2 solutions reacting with 1: H_2O , 2: H^+ and 3: $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{H}^+$.