Supporting Information

Facile Synthesis of Hollow Mesoporous Nickle Sulfide Nanoparticles for

Highly efficient Combinatorial Photothermal-Chemotherapy of Cancer

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Fig. S1 EDS pattern of hm-NiS NPs.



Fig. S2 High resolution (HR) TEM image of hm-NiS NPs.



Fig. S3 Hydrodynamic size distribution of (a) hm-NiS NPs and (b) NiPPD NPs characterized by dynamic light scattering (DLS).



Fig. S4 Long-term stability of NiPPD NPs under physiological condition, assessed by monitoring the hydrodynamic size in in PBS, DMEM and FBS (10%) for seven days.



Fig. S5 Zeta potential of hm-NiS, hm-NiS@PDA, NiPP and NiPPD NPs.



Fig. S6 Fluorescence spectra of DOX and NiPPD NPs (equivalent DOX concentration at $0.7 \ \mu g \cdot m L^{-1}$, $\lambda_{ex} = 480 \ nm$).



Fig. S7 Temperature change in tumor region during NIR laser irradiation for 10 min, corresponding to Fig. 6a.



Fig. S8 H&E stained sections sliced from major organs after the mice receiving various treatments (scale bar: $200 \ \mu m$).



Fig. S9 Hemolysis assay. (a) Image of centrifuge tube containing RBCs after incubating with DI water, PBS or NiPPD NPs at different concentrations for 2 h and 6 h; (b) corresponding hemolysis rate.



Fig. S10 Key indicators of blood routine test on KM mice after being injected with NiPPD NPs. The grey hatched areas represent the reference ranges of hematology index of healthy mice.