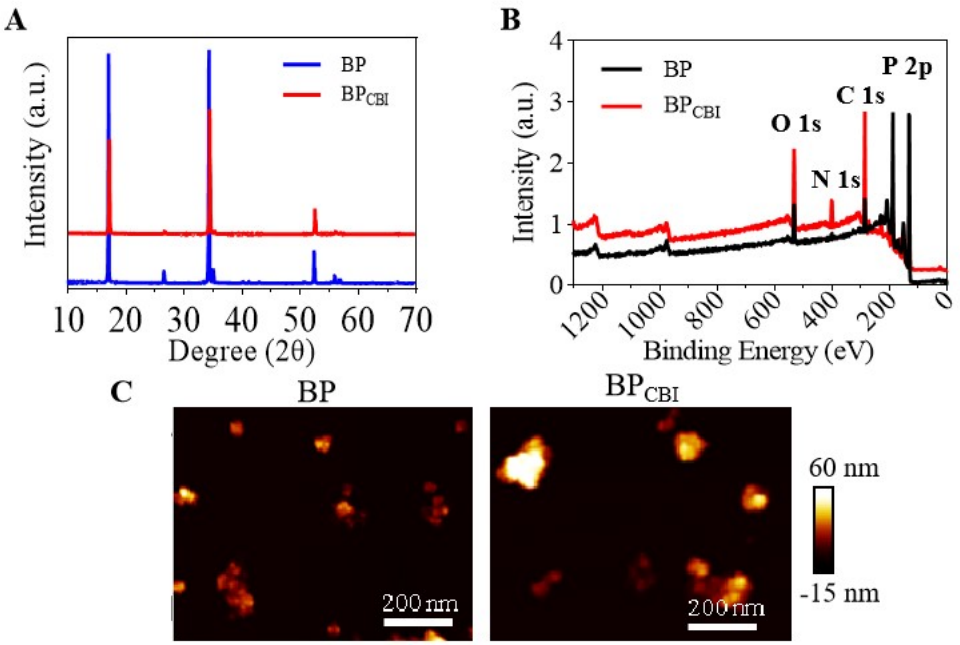
Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry B.

Table S1 Drug loading content (DLC, wt%) and loading efficiency (DLE, %) of CI and BI into M@BP determined by HPLC

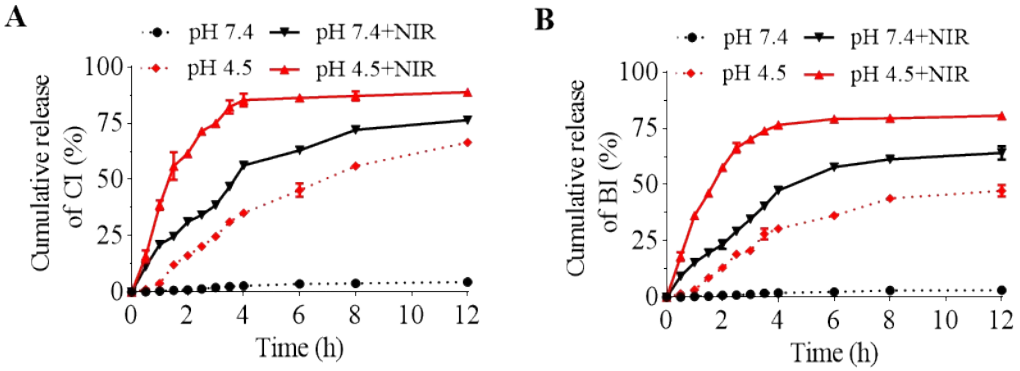
Nanosystem	Drug	DLC (wt %)		DLE (%)
		Theory	Determined	
$M@BP_{CBI}$	CI	10	9.29	96.90
	BI	10	9.44	98.40
	CI/BI	10	9.21/9.35	96.19/98.31

Figure S1



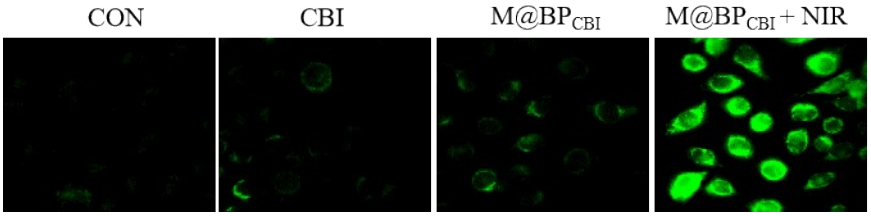
The characterization of BP and CBI-loaded BP with XRD assay (A), XPS spectra (B) and AFM (C), respectively

Figure S2



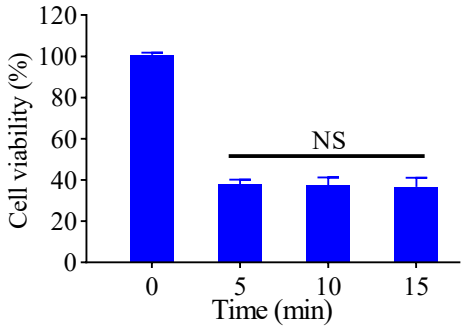
The cumulative release of CI (A) and BI (B) under different pH conditions (pH7.4 and 4.5) treated with or without NIR irradiation was determined by HPLC

Figure S3



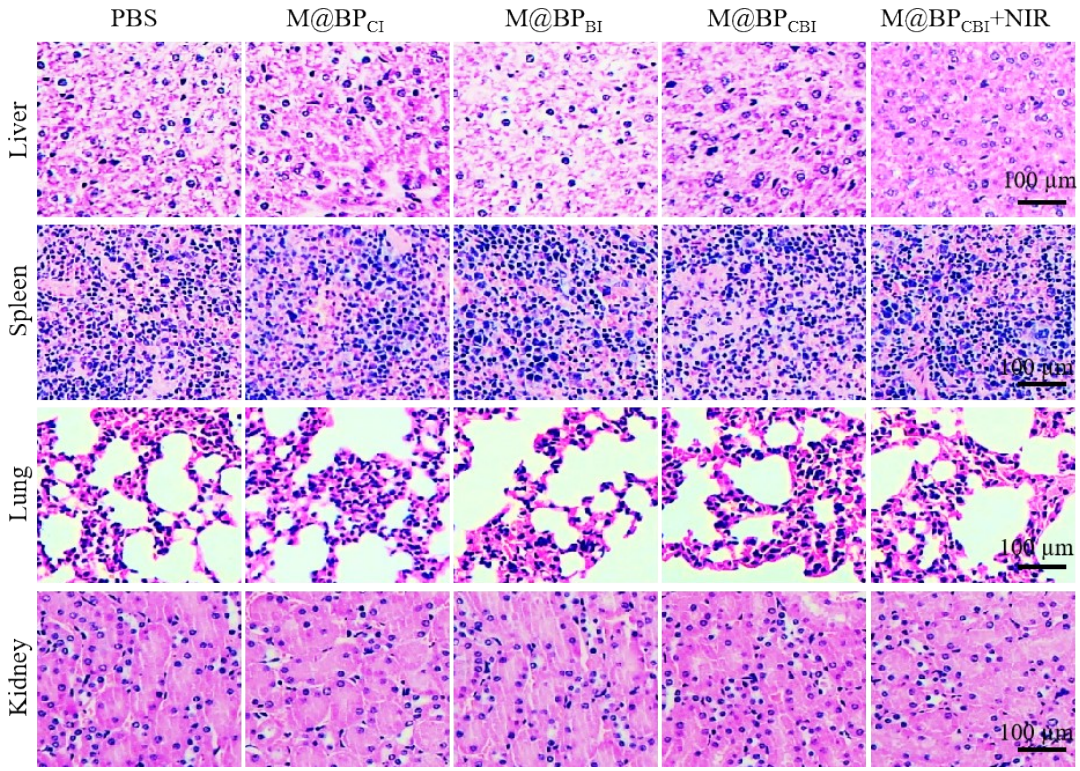
MFC cells were treated with different formulations (CI: 9.8 μM, BI: 10 μM, BP: 45 μg mL^{-1}) for 6h followed with or without NIR irradiation (NIR irradiation: 1.5 W cm^{-2}) for 10 min, incubated with ROS probe of DCFH-DA for 30 min, and then examined under fluorescence microscope

Figure S4



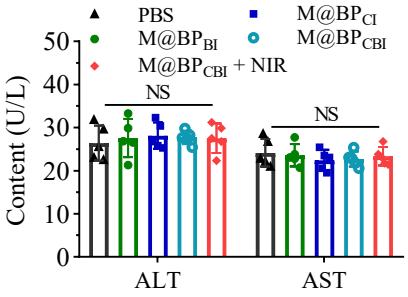
The CI and BI were incubated at 50 ℃ for different time, then added to MFC cells (Concentration: 10 μM) for 48 h and examined by MTT assay. NS indicated NS indicated non-significant difference

Figure S5



H&E staining of the major organs separated from different groups at the end of experiments

Figure S6



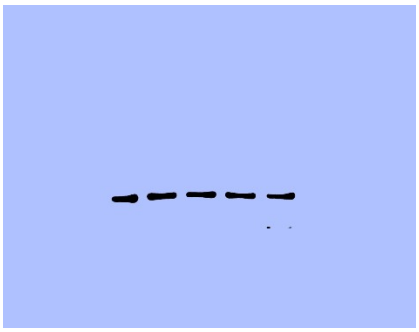
Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) measurement in mice with different treatments for liver function assay at the end of experiments. NS indicated non-significant difference

Raw data

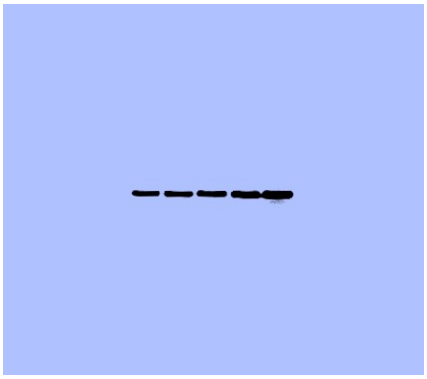
Pol II pSer2

Pol II

CDK9

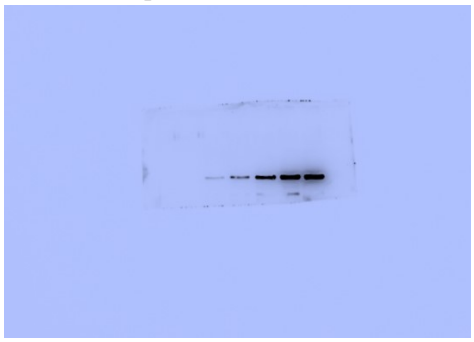


BRD4



MYC

Cleaved Casp.3



GAPDH