

Supporting Information

ROS-responsive self-assembly nanoplatform overcomes hypoxia for enhanced photodynamic therapy

Zhaojie Zhou^{1, a}, *Jiayi Han*^{1, a}, *Puxin Lang*^a, *Mengxing Zhang*^a, *Haozhou Shu*^a,
Ling Zhang^{a, b *}, *Shiqi Huang*^{a*}

a College of Polymer Science and Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610000, China;

b Med-X Center for Materials, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610000, China;

* Correspondence Authors. E-mail: zhangling83@scu.edu.cn, huangshiqi@scu.edu.cn

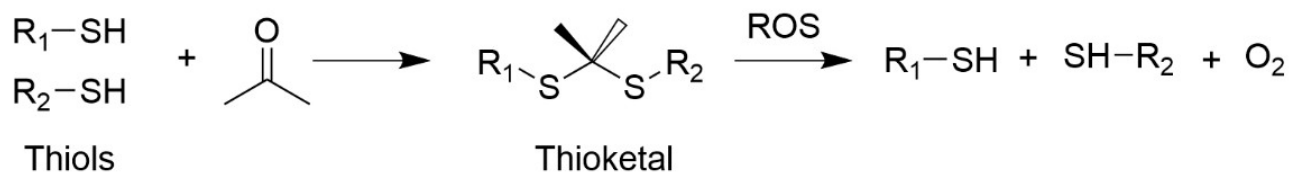


Figure S1. The schematic diagram of synthesis of TK and degradation of TK groups by ROS.

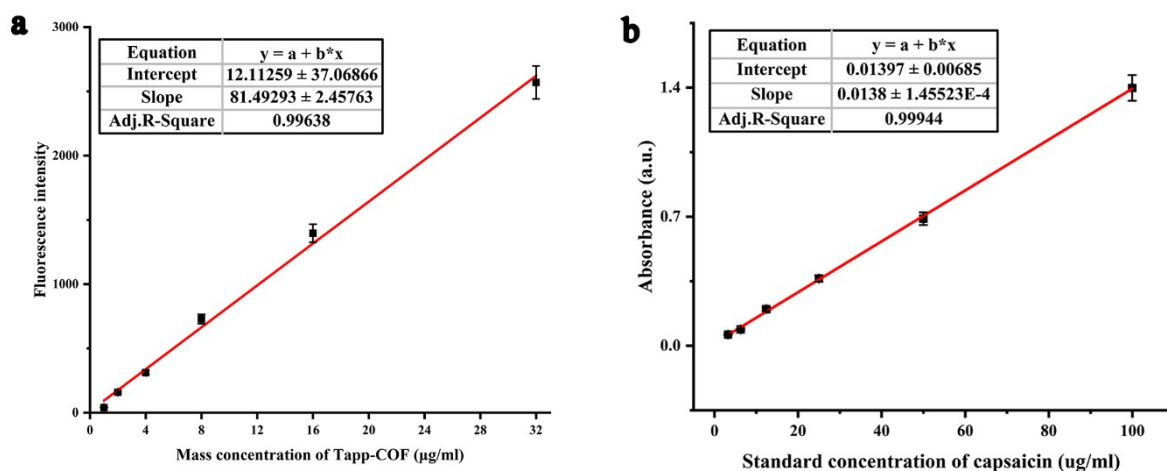


Figure S2. a) Standard curve of Tapp-COF (Fluorescence intensity - Mass concentration. $R^2 = 0.99$). b) Standard curve (Absorbance - Mass concentration) of capsaicin. $R^2 = 0.99$.

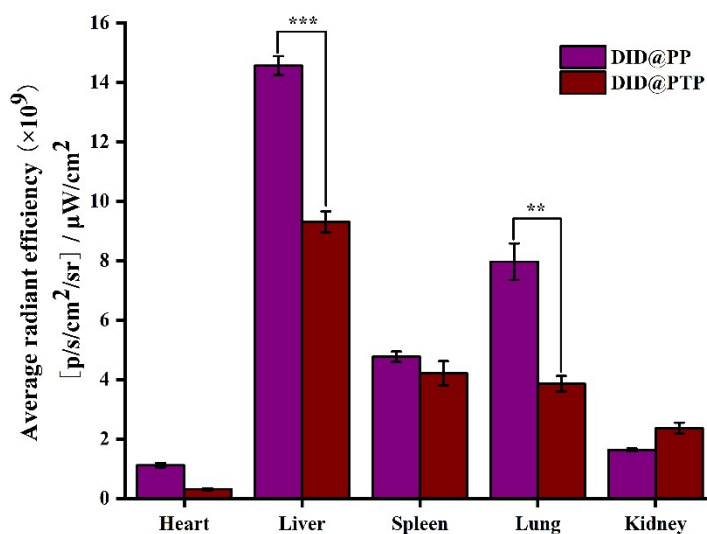


Figure S3. Semi-quantitative analysis of fluorescence of the ex vivo organs from tumor-bearing mice after administration of various preparations (mean \pm SD, $n=3$).

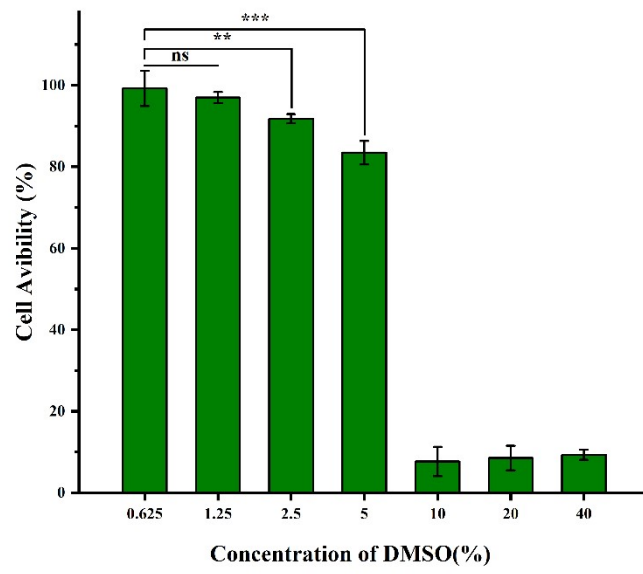


Figure S4. The cytotoxicity of co-solvent DMSO.

Tabel S1. Study on the irritation of capsaicin injected into mice (n = 3).

Indicator	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Anesthesia	Short-term behavioral characteristics	Survival 24h after injection
Capsaicin	70	-	Very manic	1
	7	-	More manic	2
	70	+	Quiet	3
	7	+	Quiet	3
Ca-TC@PTP	70	-	Quiet	3
	7	-	Quiet	3

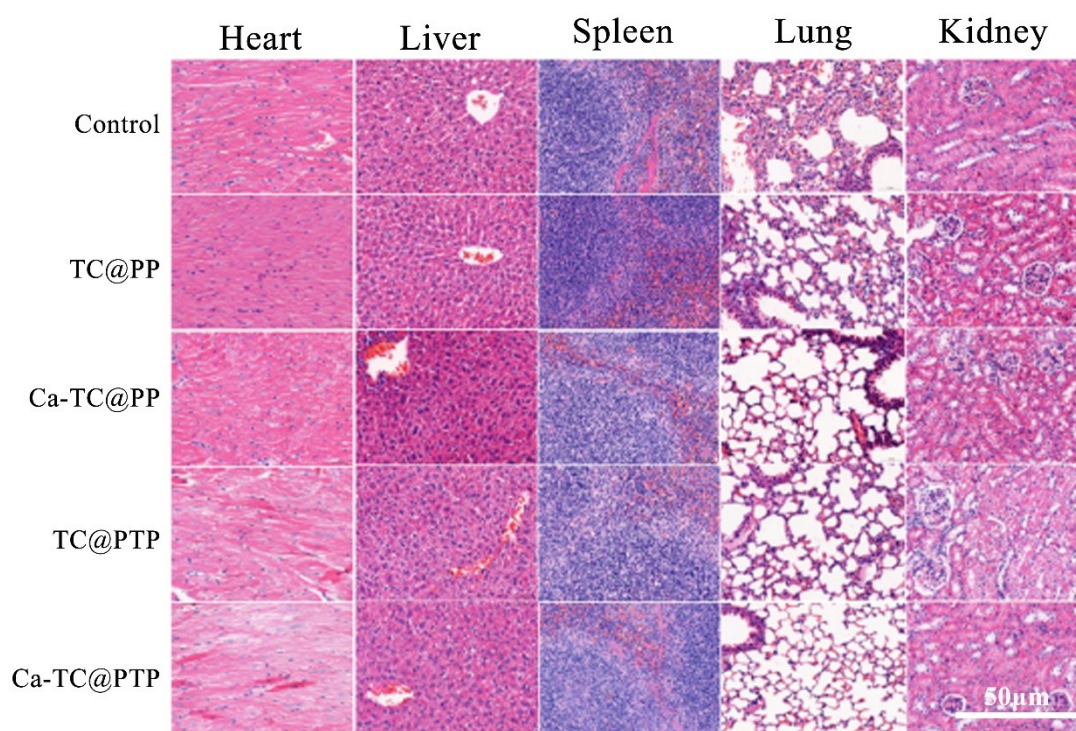


Figure S5. Internal organs tissue sections of mice in the treatment group. All images were captured by 400× magnification.