

## Supporting Information

### Facile synthesis of hydrazone-based zinc(II) complex for ferroptosis-augmented sonodynamic therapy

Dan Li,<sup>‡a</sup> Minghui Fan,<sup>‡a</sup> Haobing Wang,<sup>‡a</sup>, Yongjie Zhu,<sup>a</sup> Bole Yu,<sup>c</sup> Pingyu Zhang,<sup>\*a</sup>  
Huaiyi Huang,<sup>\*b</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> College of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, 518060, China. E-mail: p.zhang6@szu.edu.cn (P.Z.)

<sup>b</sup> School of Pharmaceutical Science (Shenzhen), Shenzhen campus of Sun Yat-sen University, No.66, Gongchang Road, Shenzhen 518107, China.

<sup>c</sup> Laboratory of life science, Shenzhen Research Institute of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Shenzhen, 518057, China

<sup>‡</sup> These authors contributed equally.

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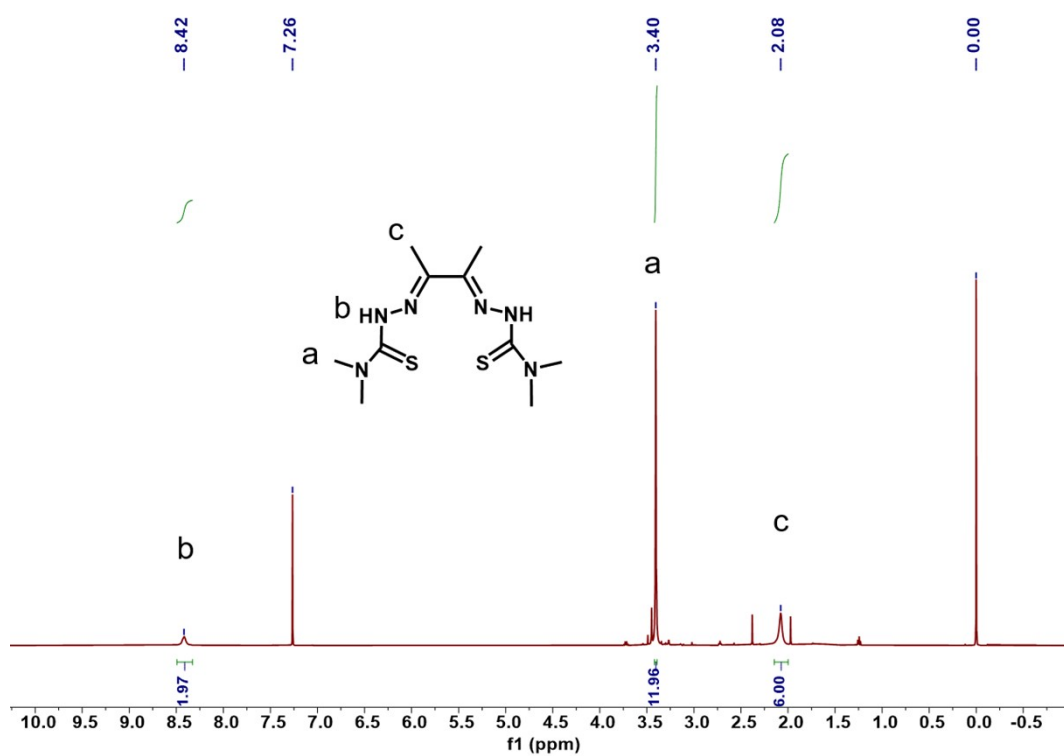
**Fig. S19** The sono-cytotoxicities of Ce6 toward 4T1 cells.

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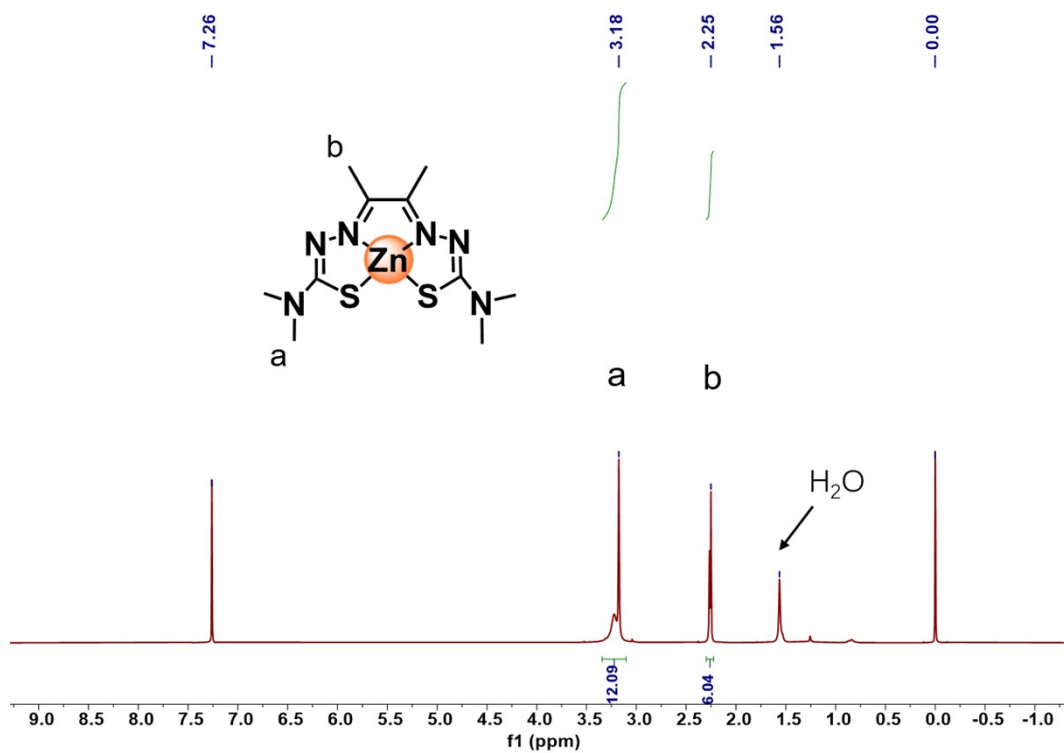
**Fig. S21** Uncropped pictures for western blot analysis.

**Fig. S22** Body weight of the mice during the various treatments.

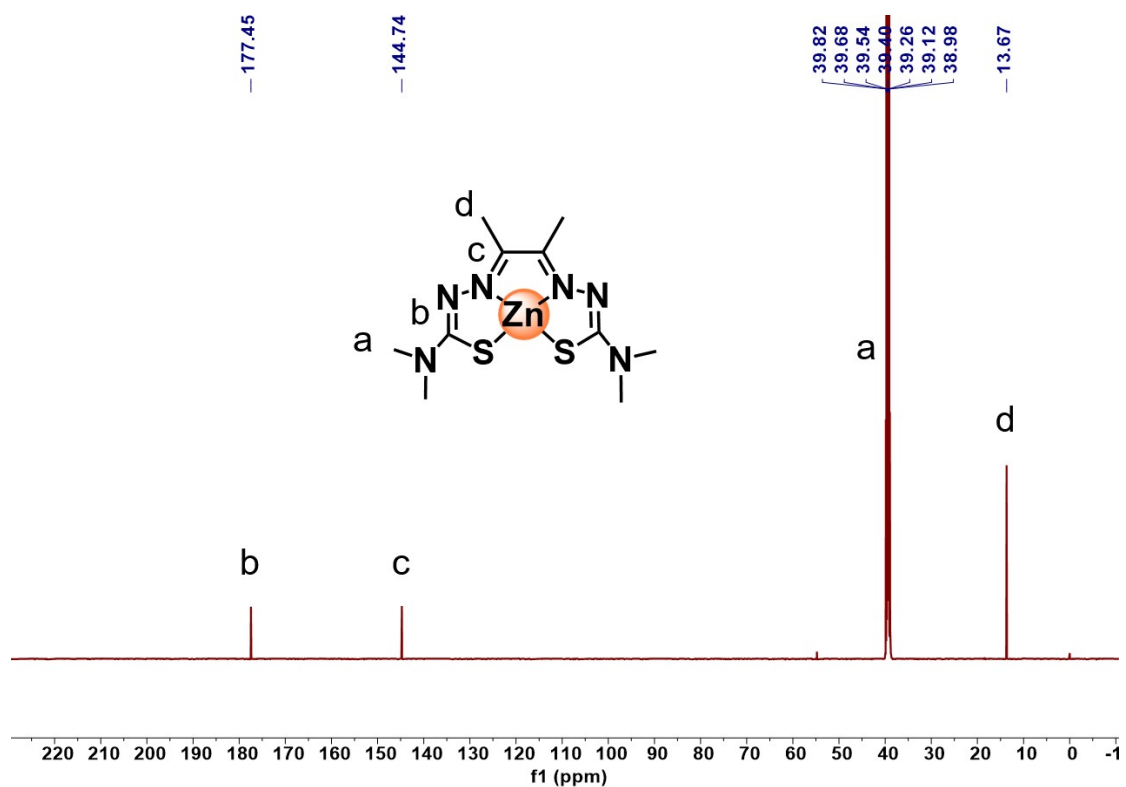
**Fig. S23** H&E staining images of the major organs of the treated mice.



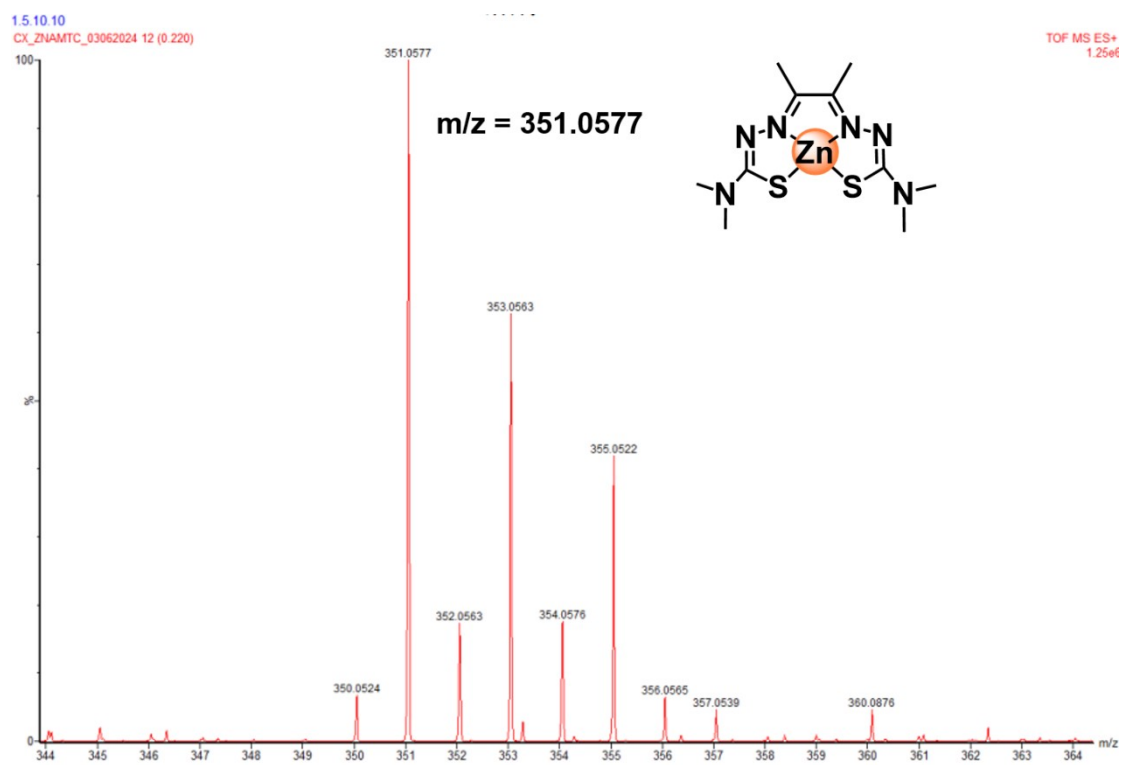
**Fig. S1** The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of AMTC (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).



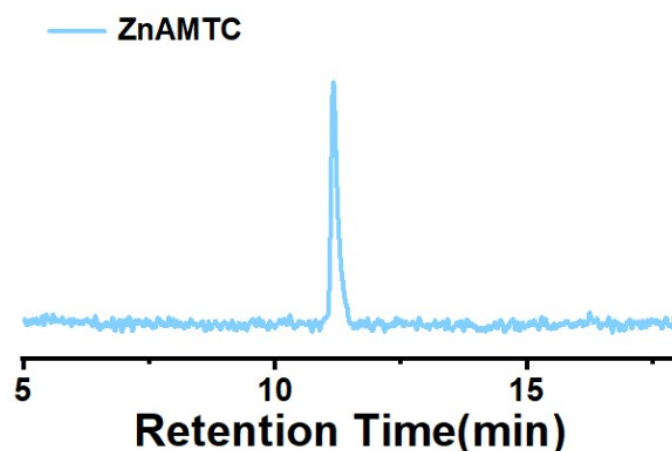
**Fig. S2** The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of ZnAMTC (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).



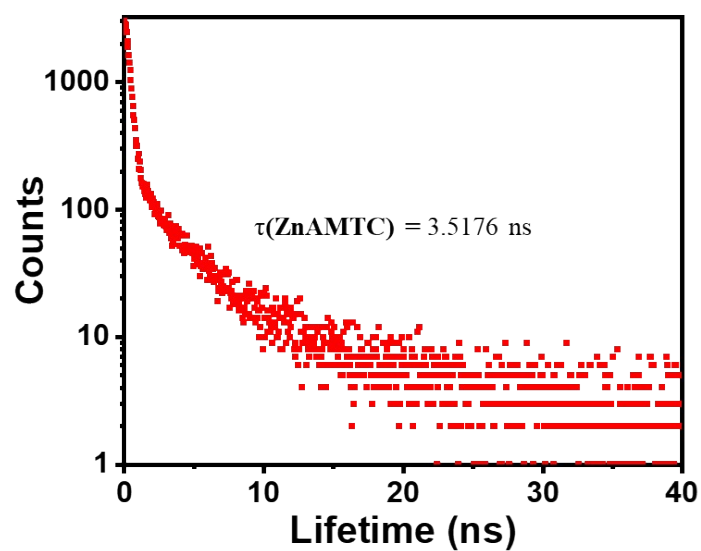
**Fig. S3** The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of ZnAMTC (151 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ).



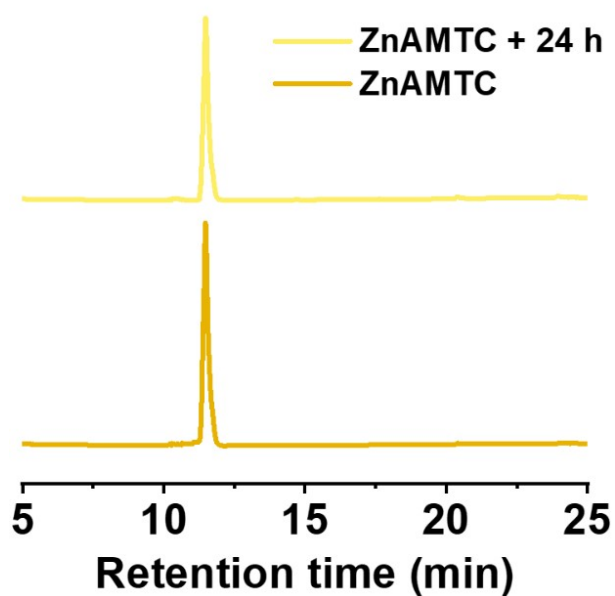
**Fig. S4** Positive-ion ESI-HRMS spectrum for ZnAMTC measured in methanol.



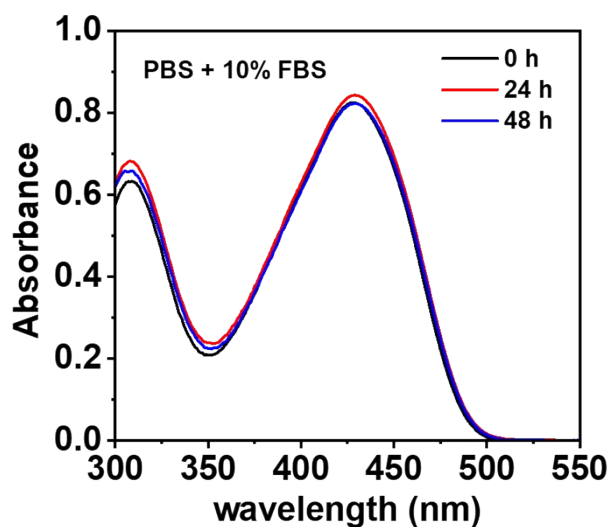
**Fig. S5** The purity of ZnAMTC examined by HPLC analysis in CH<sub>3</sub>OH.



**Fig. S6** The emission lifetime spectrum of ZnAMTC (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in a water medium (containing 5% DMSO).  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 405 \text{ nm}$ .



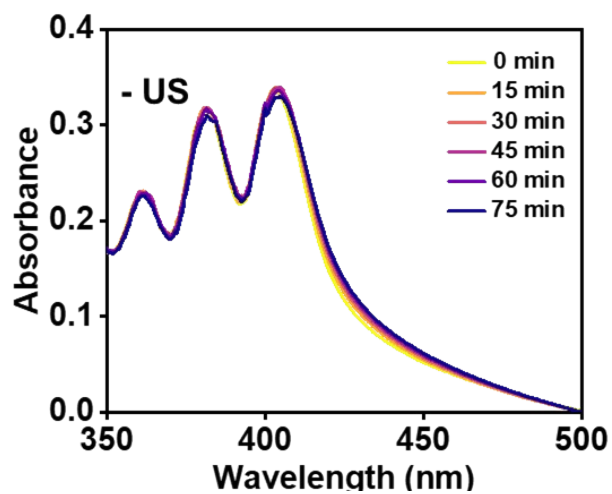
**Fig. S7** The dark-stability of ZnAMTC in MeOH after storage for 24 h at 298 K examined by HPLC analysis.



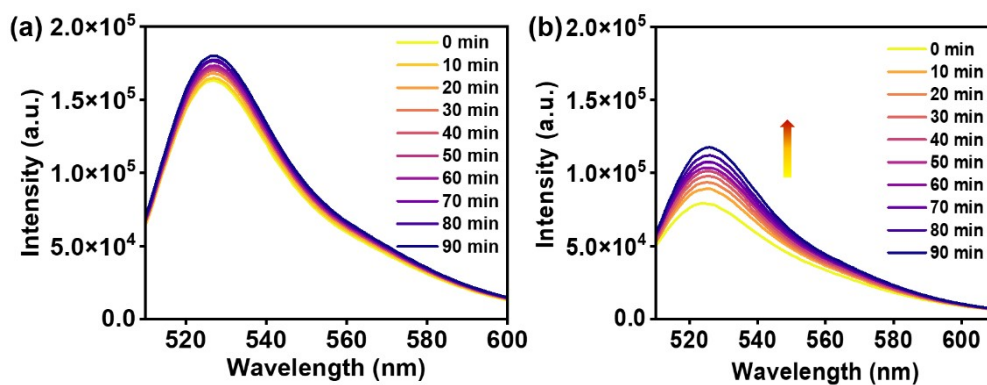
**Fig. S8** The dark-stability of ZnAMTC (50  $\mu$ M) in the mixture of PBS plus 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (containing 5% DMSO) after storage for 48 h examined by UV-Vis absorption spectra.



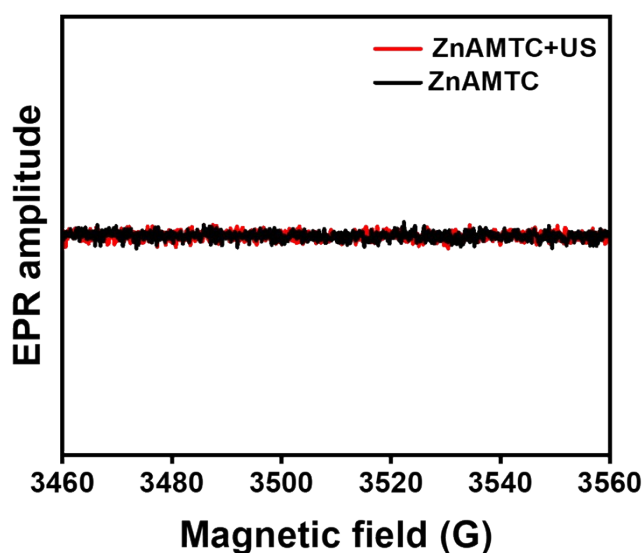
**Fig. S9** The sono-stability of **ZnAMTC** in the  $\text{CDCl}_3$  solution under US (1.0 MHz, 3  $\text{W cm}^{-2}$ , 10% duty cycle) irradiation for 20 min examined by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR.



**Fig. S10** Time-dependent oxidation of DPA by **ZnAMTC** without US irradiation.

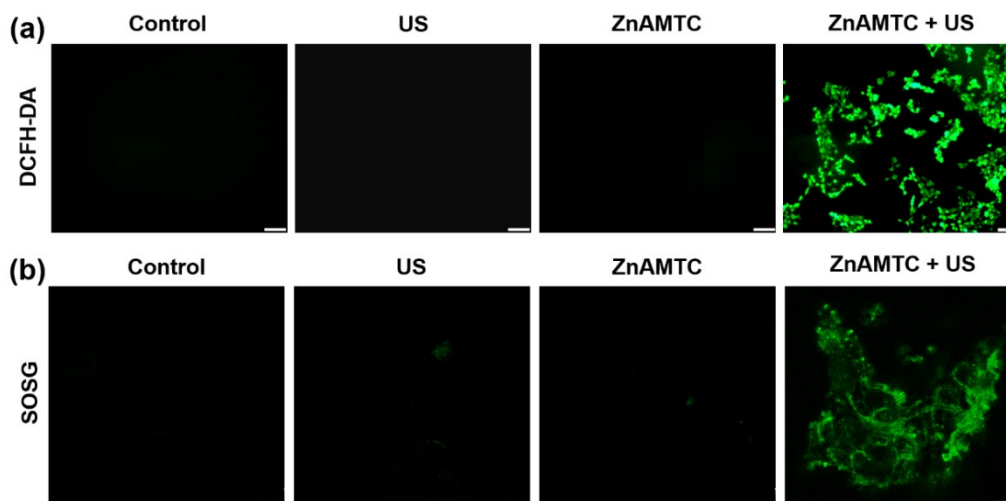


**Fig. S11** Time-dependent fluorescence intensity of SOSG (a) in the absence and (b) presence of **ZnAMTC** (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ) under US irradiation (1.0 MHz, 3  $\text{W cm}^{-2}$ , 10% duty cycle).

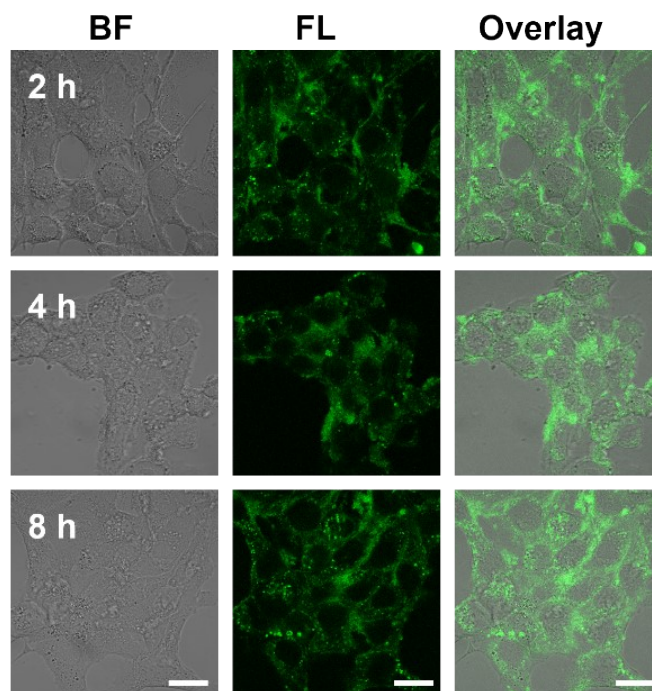


**Fig. S12** The ESR signal of DMPO for  $\bullet\text{OH}$  characterization in the presence of **ZnAMTC** under US irradiation (1.0 MHz, 3  $\text{W cm}^{-2}$ , 10% duty cycle).

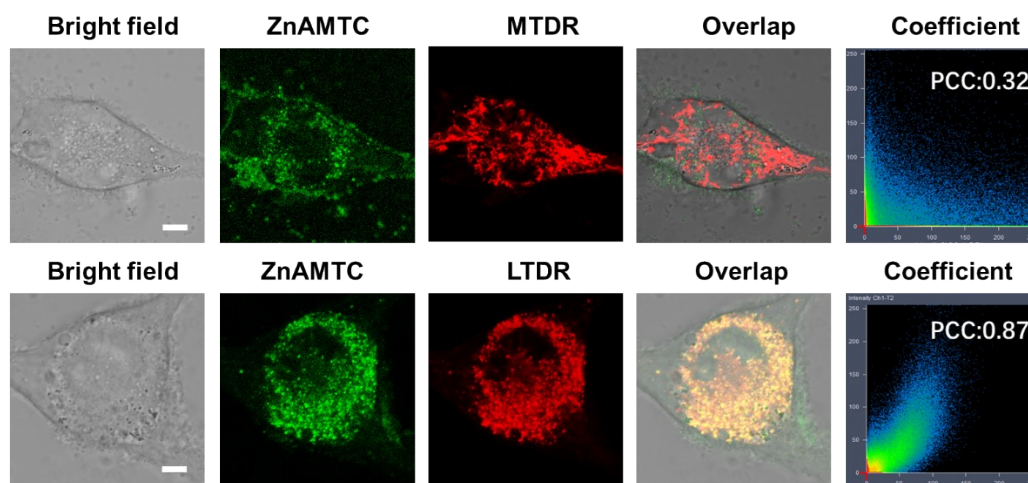




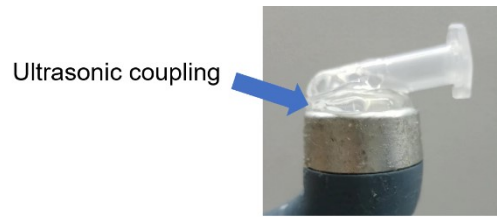
**Fig. S13** (a) Fluorescence microscopy images of 4T1 cells treated with **ZnAMTC** (10  $\mu\text{M}$ , 4 h) and co-stained with DCFH-DA (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) under different conditions. DCFH-DA probe:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 458 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 540 \pm 30 \text{ nm}$ . Scale bar: 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . US irradiation: 1.0 MHz, 3  $\text{W cm}^{-2}$ , 10 % duty cycle, 20 min. (b) Confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM) images of 4T1 cells treated with **ZnAMTC** (10  $\mu\text{M}$ , 4 h) and co-stained with SOSG under different conditions. SOSG probe:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 525 \pm 30 \text{ nm}$ . Scale bar: 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . US irradiation: 1.0 MHz, 3  $\text{W cm}^{-2}$ , 10% duty cycle.



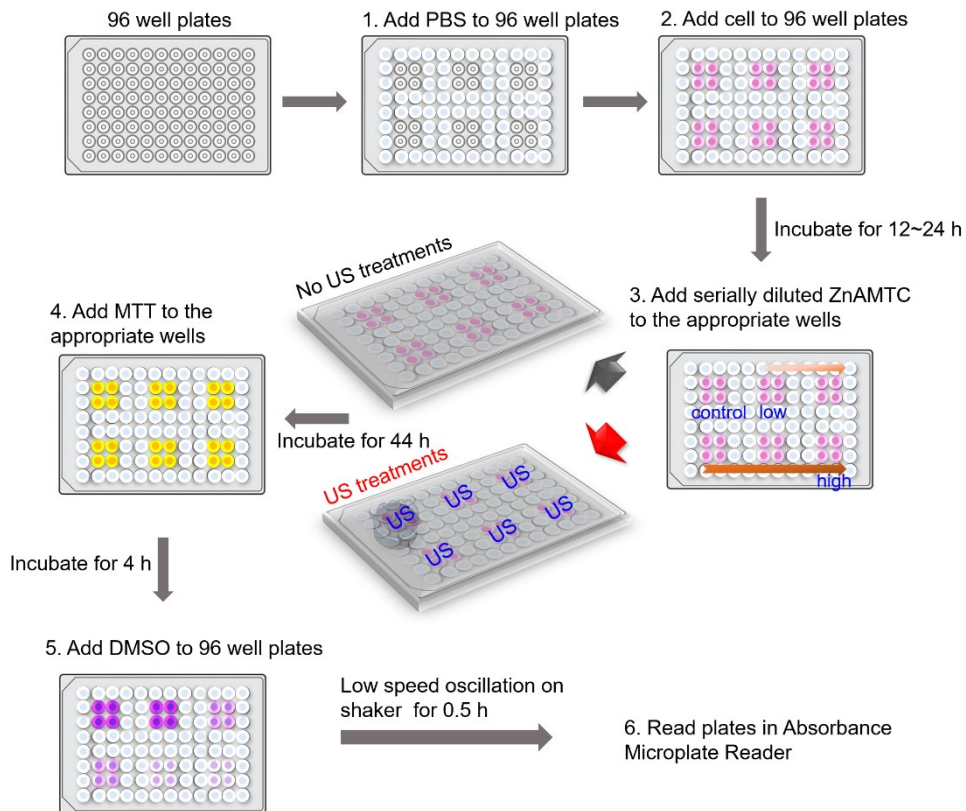
**Fig. S14** Cellular uptake of **ZnAMTC** (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with different incubation time measured by CLSM.  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 535 \pm 20 \text{ nm}$ . Scale bar: 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .



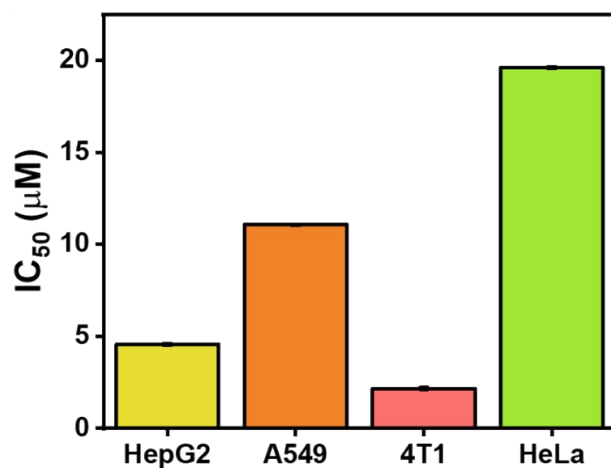
**Fig. 15** CLSM images of the living cells treated with **ZnAMTC** (10  $\mu$ M, 4 h) and co-stained with Lyso-Tracker Deep Red (LTDR, 200 nM, 45 min) or Mito-Tracker Deep Red (MTDR, 200 nM, 45 min). **ZnAMTC**:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488$  nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 535 \pm 30$  nm; MTDR:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 633$  nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 680 \pm 30$  nm; LTDR:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 633$  nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 680 \pm 30$  nm. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



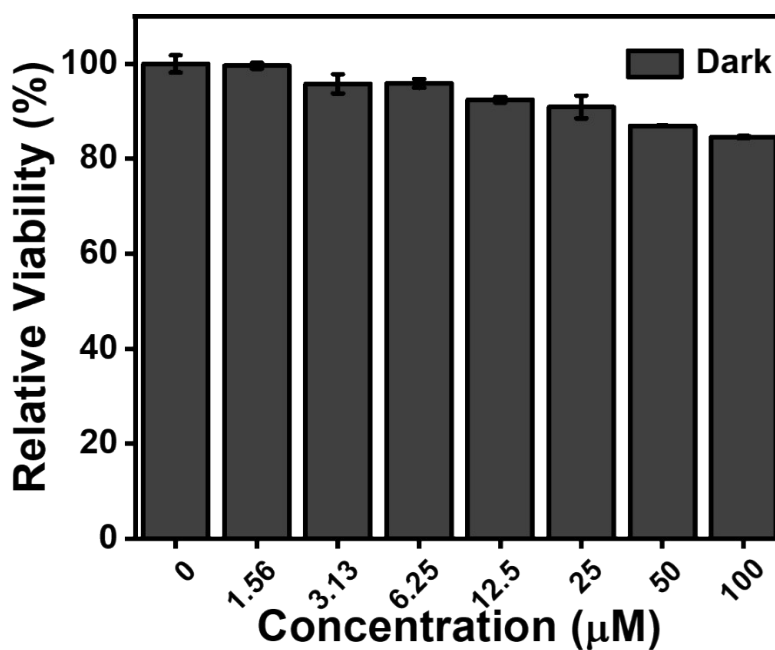
For optical spectroscopy assay, the samples were in a plastic tube for US irradiation and then transferred to a cuvette for test.



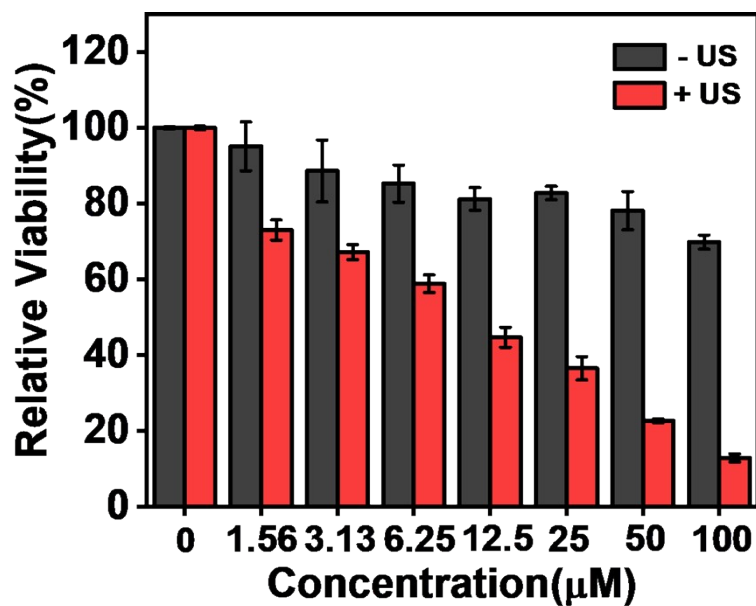
**Fig. S16** The diagrammatic sketch of the sonodynamic therapy assay in the solution and in the cells.



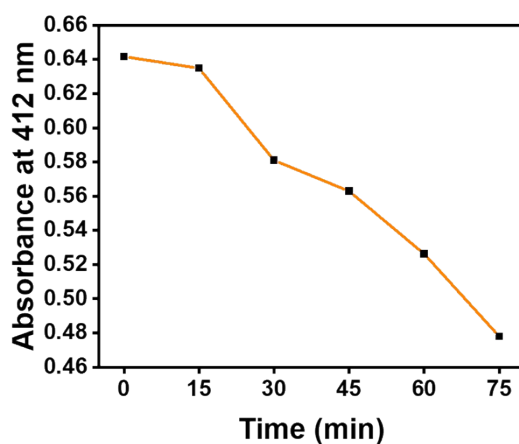
**Fig. S17** The sono-cytotoxicities (IC<sub>50</sub>, µM) of ZnAMTC toward different types of cancer cells. The data are shown as mean ± SD (n = 6).



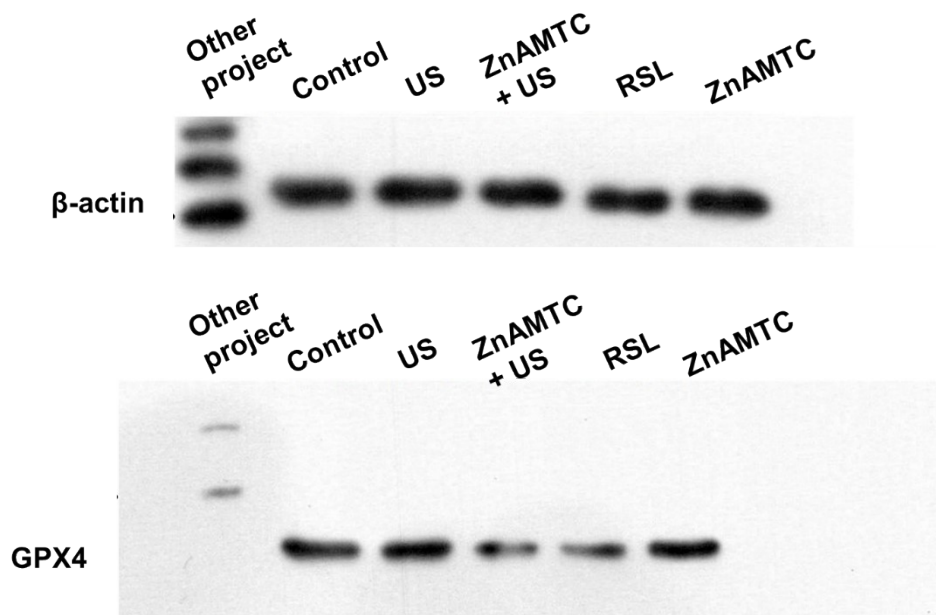
**Fig. S18** The dark cytotoxicity of ZnAMTC with various concentrations in L02 normal cells after 4 h incubation. The data are shown as mean ± SD (n = 6).



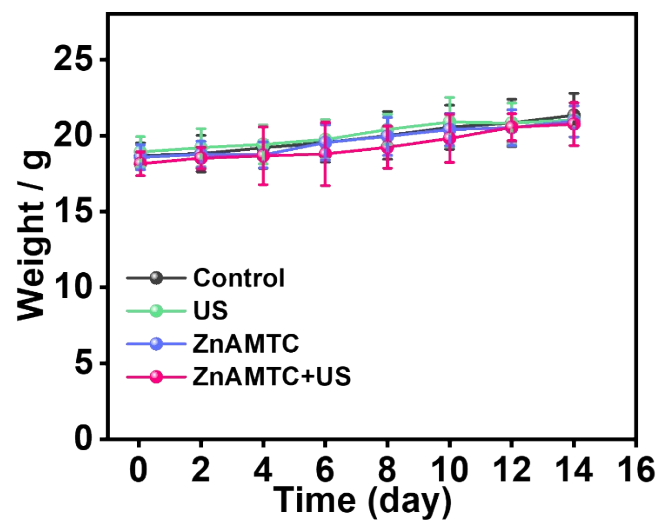
**Fig. S19** Cell viability of 4T1 cells in the absence or presence of US irradiation for 20 min. Ce6 in different concentration was co-incubated with 4T1 cells for 4 h before the US irradiation (1.0 MHz, 0.3 W cm<sup>-2</sup>, 20 min). The data are shown as mean ± SD (n = 6).



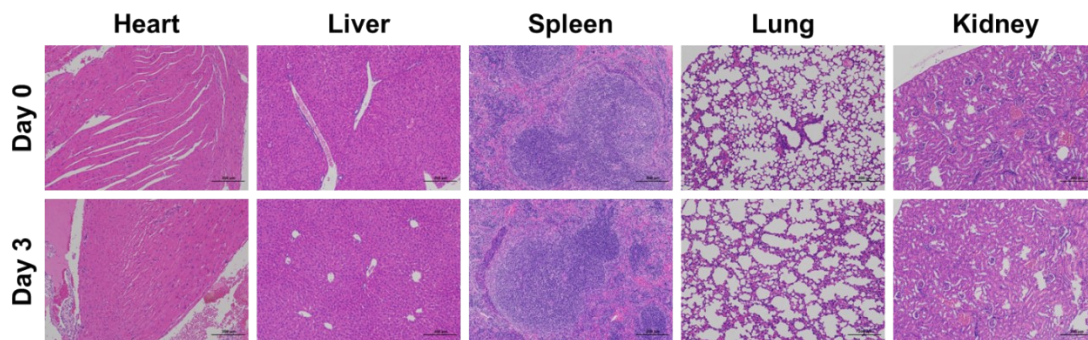
**Fig. S20** Irradiation time-dependent depletion of GSH (200 μM) by ZnAMTC (50 μM) upon US irradiation. The absorption at 412 nm was decreased by increasing the irradiation time.



**Fig. S21** Uncropped western blot analysis of  $\beta$ -actin and GPX4 expression for Fig 3c.



**Fig. S22** Body weight of the mice during the various treatments. The data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD (n = 5).



**Fig. S23** H&E staining images of the major organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) of healthy 4T1 tumor-bearing Balb/c mice after intratumoral injection of **ZnAMTC** ( $0.66 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ) at different time points (day 0 and 3). The experiment was repeated three times independently with similar results. Scale bar:  $200 \mu\text{m}$ .