Supporting Information

Ferroptosis Promotes Photodynamic Therapy: Supramolecular Photosentizer-Inducer Nanodrug for Enhanced Cancer Treatment

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Figure S2. The stability study of Ce6-erastin nanoparticles in different solution.
Figure S3. Variable-temperature $^1$H NMR spectra of the Ce6-erastin nanoparticles. (A) Whole spectra in the region 0-10.0 ppm, (B) magnified spectra in the region 0.6-4.8 ppm. The sample was allowed to equilibrate for 5 min at each temperature. (400 MHz, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-$d_2$ : dimethyl sulfoxide-$d_6 = 5 : 1$).
Figure S4. Variable temperature FTIR spectra of Ce6-erastin nanoparticles. Samples were allowed to equilibrate for 10 min at each temperature.
Figure S5. The relationship of UV absorbance of DPH and Ce6-erastin nanoparticles in different concentrations. The CAC value of Ce6-erastin nanoparticles is about 7.94 µg mL$^{-1}$. 
**Figure S6.** *In vitro* Ce6 release profiles of Ce6-erastin under different conditions (pH = 5.0 and pH = 7.4 containing FBS or not).
Figure S7. Intracellular distribution of Ce6-erastin in CAL-27 cells at 4 hour incubation, getting from CLSM. Red color shows the intracellular location of Ce6. Green color shows the intracellular location of lysosomes, Scale bar represents 200 µm.
**Figure S8.** Relative cell viability data of CAL-27 cells treated with erastin, Ce6 and Ce6-erastin nanoparticles in different concentrations 48 hours without laser exposure.
Figure S9. Oxygen concentration of culture medium of CAL-27 cells treated with erastin, Ce6, Ce6/erastin mixture and Ce6-erastin nanoparticles. The statistical significance level is *$p<0.05$, **$p<0.01$. 

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Figure S10. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining images of livers, spleens, lungs, kidneys and hearts of CAL-27-tumor-xenografted BABL/c nude mice after treating with different formulations. Scales represent 100 μm.
References


