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## **Supporting Information**

## Iron-Based Nanoparticles for MR Imaging-Guided Ferroptosis in Combination with Photodynamic Therapy to Enhance Cancer Treatment

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**Figure S1**. Characterization of citric acid (CA) coated  $Fe_3O_4NPs$ . (A) TEM image of CA-coated  $Fe_3O_4$ NPs (scale bars: 50 nm). (B) XRD measurement of CA-coated  $Fe_3O_4NPs$ .



**Figure S2.** The zeta potential of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs.



**Figure S3.** Release profiles of Ce6 from  $Fe_3O_4$ -PLGA-Ce6 NPs in different cultivation environment (PBS, DMEM+10% FBS) with the time, n=3.



Figure S4. CLSM images of 4T1 cells after 1 h incubation with  $Fe_3O_4$ -PLGA-Ce6 NPs. Lysosome was stained with Lysotracker Blue. Scale bar: 10  $\mu$ m. Drug dose:  $Fe_3O_4$ -PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 10  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>Ce6.



**Figure S5.** (A) CLSM of lysosomal escape in different time for 1, 2, and 4 h (Red fluorescent dots indicated Ce6 from Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs, green fluorescent dots indicated lysosome). (B) The line chart analysis of lysosomal escape at 1 h, 4 h and 6 h by single cell scanning. Scale bars: 10  $\mu$ m. Drug dose: Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 10  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>Ce6.



Figure S6. The EPR spectra of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs in PBS (pH 7.4) solution.



**Figure S7.** 4T1 cells were treated with Ce6, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs, Ce6+L, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs +L for 24 h. The FITC/PI (Green/Red) ratio level was determined after staining with JC-1 probe by flow cytometry analysis, which indicated the mitochondrial damage, n=3. L represents laser. Drug dose: Ce6 10  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 12.5  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 10  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> Ce6, Ce6 plus laser 10  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs plus laser with 10  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> Ce6.



**Figure S8.** AAS detected iron ions released from nanoparticles in different formulas such as  $Fe_3O_4$ ,  $Fe_3O_4+L$ ,  $Fe_3O_4-PLGA-Ce6$  and  $Fe_3O_4-PLGA-Ce6+L$ , L represents laser, n=3. Drug dose:  $Fe_3O_4$  12.5  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>,  $Fe_3O_4$  12.5  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> plus laser,  $Fe_3O_4-PLGA-Ce6$  NPs with 12.5  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>  $Fe_3O_4$ , and  $Fe_3O_4-PLGA-Ce6$  NPs with 12.5  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>  $Fe_3O_4$  plus laser.



**Figure S9.** Lillie ferrous ion staining of different formulas in 4T1 cells. Blue foci indicated the ferrous iron. L represents laser. Scale bars: 10  $\mu$ m. Drug dose: Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 12.5  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 12.5  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 +L NPs with 12.5  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.



Figure S10. Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs of tumor penetration study. Drug dose: Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 10  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>Ce6. Scale bars: 200  $\mu$ m.



Figure S11. Accumulation of Ce6 in *ex vivo* tumor tissues treated with free Ce6 or Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-

Ce6 NPs. Blue (DAPI), Red (Ce6). Scale bars:50 µm. Drug dose: Ce6 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 6.25 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>,

Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> Ce6.



**Figure S12.** Iron ions accumulation in *ex vivo* tumor tissues treated with free  $Fe_3O_4$  or  $Fe_3O_4$ -PLGA-Ce6 NPs. Blue (Fe<sup>2+</sup>), Red (Nuclei). Scale bars: 50 µm. Drug dose:  $Fe_3O_46.25 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ,  $Fe_3O_4$ -PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 6.25 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>  $Fe_3O_4$ . The white arrow indicated the ferrous iron.



**Figure S13.** Hemolysis analysis. (A) The photos of hemolysis assay treated with Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs at different concentrations. (B) Hemolysis ratios of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with different Ce6 concentration.



**Figure S14.** Nine blood routine index analysis for 4T1 tumor-bearing mice treated with different formulas after 1 day and 7days. Drug dose: Ce6 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 6.25 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> Ce6. The group intravenously injected with PBS was defined as the negative control. n=4.

![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Figure S15.** *In vivo* body weight curve of the hematological assays of BALB/c mice from 1 to 7 days post-treatment with different formulas (n=4). Drug dose: Ce6 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 6.25 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> Ce6. The group intravenously injected with PBS was defined as the negative control.

![](_page_16_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Figure S16.** Histological observation of 4T1-bearing mice organs with H&E staining after 12 days treatment with different formulas. (Scale bars: 150  $\mu$ m). Drug dose: Ce6 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 6.25 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs with 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> Ce6, Ce6 plus laser 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 NPs plus laser with 5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> Ce6. The group intravenously injected with PBS was defined as the negative control.

NPs	Drug	Encapsulation	Loading content
		efficiency (%)	(%)
	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	70.1±2.5	25.5±0.4
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -PLGA-			
Ce6			
	Ce6	75.5±3.7	22.1±1.1

 Table S1. Loading data of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PLGA-Ce6 nanoparticles.