Supporting Information

Porous Au@Pt Nanoparticles: Therapeutic Platform for Tumor Chemo-Photothermal Co-Therapy and Alleviating Doxorubicin-Induced Oxidative Damage

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Samples	Au, % (w/w)	Pt, % (w/w)
Au@Pt-40	57.3±0.68	42.6±0.28
Au@Pt-60	60.2±1.2	39.6±0.26
Au@Pt-100	62.1±1.8	37.4±0.34

Table S1 The Au and Pt Contents Measured by ICP-MS



Figure S1. (A) HRTEM image of Au@Pt. (B) STEM-EDX line profiles of Au@Pt nanoparticles. (C) EDX analysis of (a) the edge and (b) the middle of composite Au@Pt nanoparticles. (D) X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis of Au and Au@Pt nanocparticles: (a) XPS spectra of Au nanocparticles, (b) XPS spectra of Au@Pt Au nanocparticles.



Figure S2. (A) The stability of DOX/Au@Pt-cRGD in medium of water and DMEM, respectively. (B) Photothermal conversion of DOX/Au@Pt-cRGD in aqueous solution (50 µg/mL) over eight ON/OFF cycles of 808 nm laser (laser power: 1.5W/cm²). (C) The TEM imaging of DOX/Au@Pt-cRGD nanoparticles before and after irradiation.



Figure S3. (A and B) Pt and Au contents in MDA-MB-231 cells after incubation with DOX/Au@Pt-PEG and DOX/Au@Pt-cRGD for different time point. Data displayed as mean \pm SD (n = 3)



Figure S4. The linear association of Au@Pt concentration and MSOT intensity of PA signal acquired from phantom at 680 nm.



Figure S5. Representative enlarged imagings of Ki-67 and TUNEL staining for MDA-MB-231 tumor (Treatments: a. free DOX, b. DOX/Au@Pt-cRGD, c. Au@Pt-cRGD+Laser, d. DOX/Au@Pt-cRGD+Laser): (A) immunohistochemical staining of Ki-67. (B) immunoflourescent staining of TUNEL (Scale bar = 100 μm).





Figure S6. (A) Biochemical assays of liver and kidney function following a 10-day treatment course, Data displayed as mean \pm SD (n = 3). (B) Representative H&E stained images of the heart, liver, and kidney tissues in each group (Scale bar = 100 μ m).