Supporting Information

Ultrasmall Iron-Doped Titanium Oxide Nanodots for Enhanced Sonodynamic and Chemodynamic Cancer Therapy

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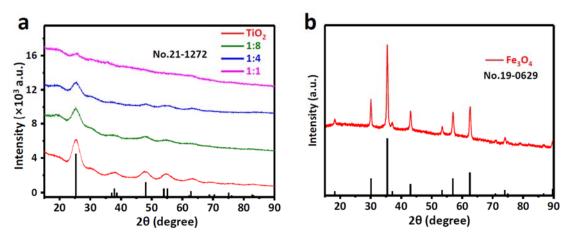


Figure S1. XRD patterns of various Fe-TiO₂ NDs (a) and Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles (b).

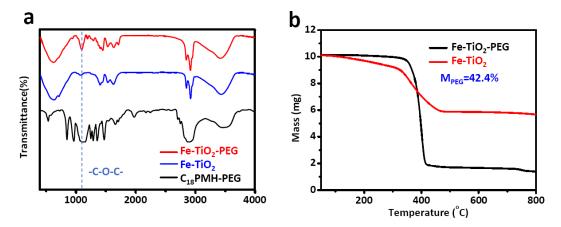


Figure S2. The FT-IR spectra (a) and thermogravimetric analysis (b) of Fe-TiO₂ nanodots with the feeding ratio of 1:4 before and after surface modification.

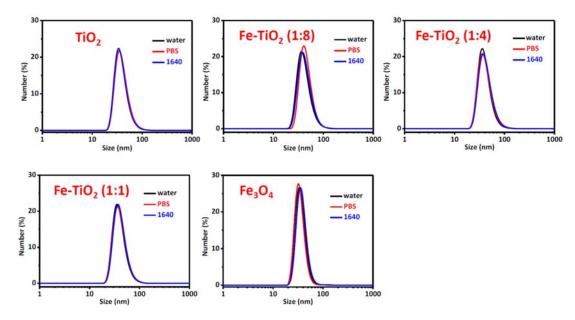


Figure S3. Hydrodynamic diameters obtained from the DLS analysis of the various relative Fe-TiO₂ NDs in some physiological solutions, including water, PBS, and 1640 cell culture medium.

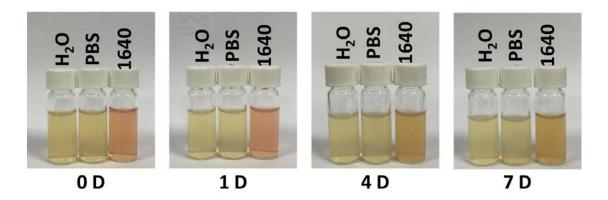


Figure S4. The photos of Fe-TiO₂ dispersed in H₂O, PBS and 1640 cell culture medium during 7 days.

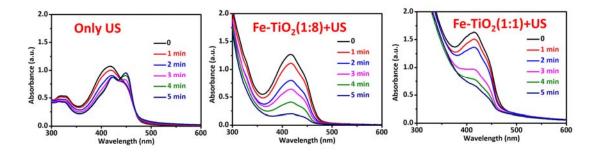


Figure S5. The SDT performance of various Fe-TiO₂ NDs reflected by the conversion of DPBF probe.

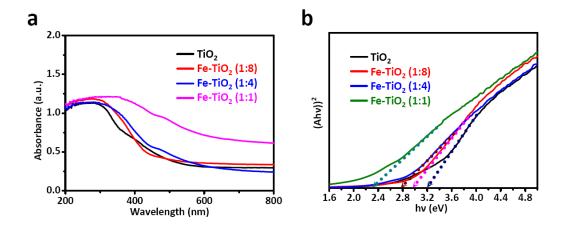


Figure S6. The solid UV-vis spectra of pure TiO₂ and various Fe-TiO₂ NDs (a) and the band gap obtained from solid UV-vis spectra (b).

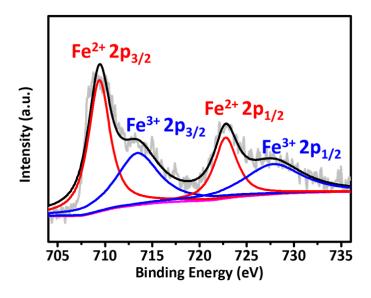


Figure S7. The XPS image of Fe-TiO₂ after US treatment for 30 min.

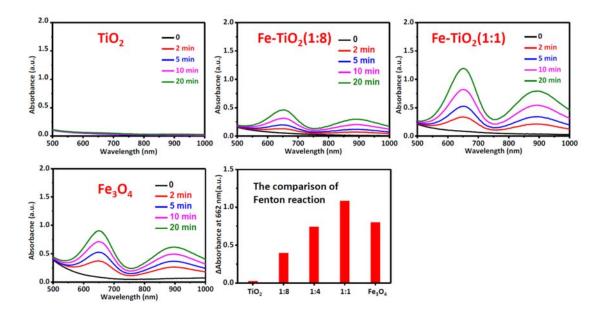


Figure S8. The effect of Fenton reaction with H_2O_2 (100 μ M) of various Fe-TiO₂ NDs, pure TiO₂, and Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles, reflected by the chromogenic reaction of TMB probe.

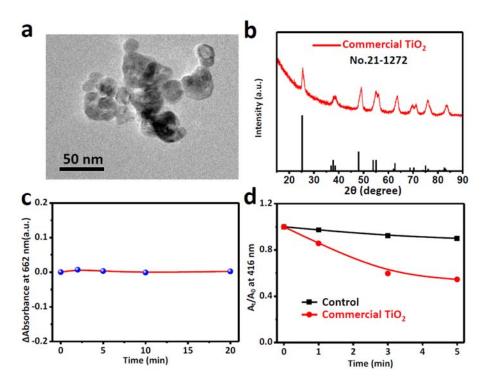


Figure S9. The TEM image (a) and XRD pattern (b) of commercial TiO₂. The chemodynamic (c) and sonodynamic (d) performance reflected by UV-vis-NIR spectra using the relevant probe, similar to Fe-TiO₂ NDs.

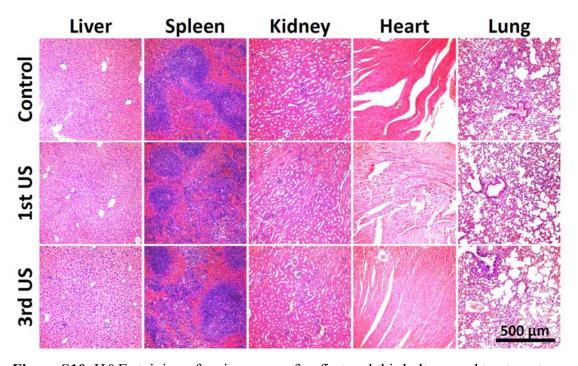


Figure S10. H&E staining of main organs after first and third ultrasound treatment.

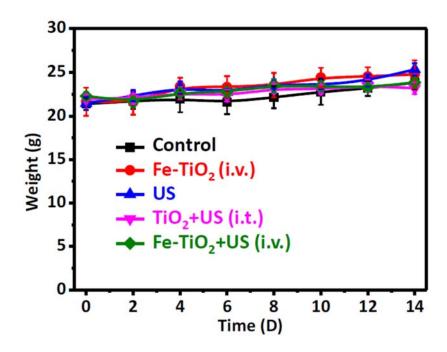


Figure S11. The average weight of the mice with different treatment.