Supporting Information

Doxorubicin and PD-L1 siRNA co-delivery with stem cell membrane-coated Polydopamine nanoparticles for targeted chemoimmunotherapy of PCa bone metastases

Xupeng Mu,‡[a] Meng Zhang,‡[a] Anhui Wei,[b] Fei Yin,[c] Yan Wang,[d] Kebang Hu*[e] and Jinlan Jiang*[a]

[a] Scientific Research Center, China-Japan Union Hospital, Jilin University, Changchun, China. *E-mail: jiangjinlan@jlu.edu.cn*

[b] College of Pharmacy, Jilin University, Changchun, China

[C] Department of Orthopedics, China-Japan Union Hospital, Jilin University, Changchun, China

[d] Department of Hepatobiliary surgery, China-Japan Union Hospital, Jilin University, Changchun, China

[e] Department of Urology, The First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, China. *E-mail: hukb@jlu.edu.cn*

* Corresponding authors

‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.

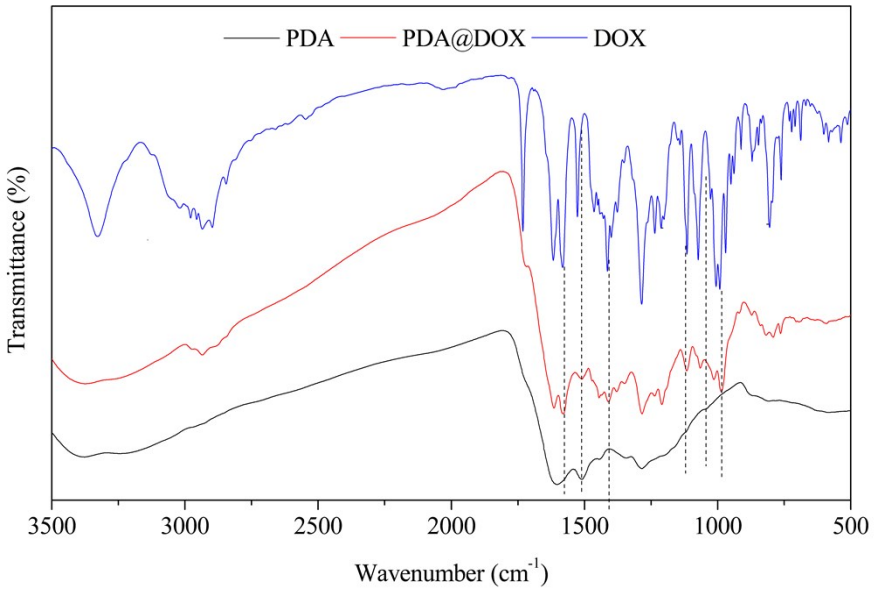

Fig.S1 FTIR spectra of DOX, PDA and PDA-DOX NPs.

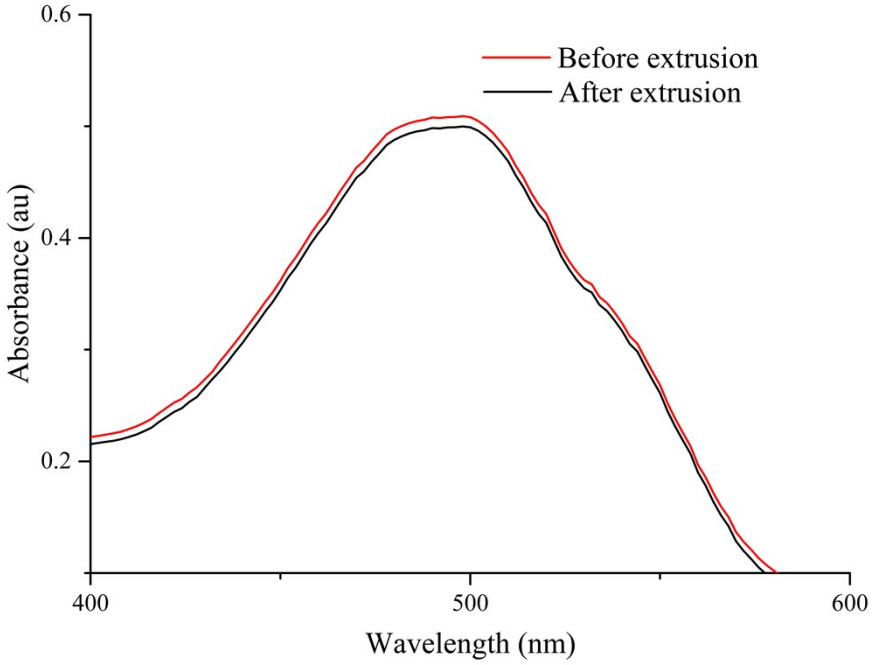

Fig.S2 UV-vis spectroscopy showed the adsorption of DOX solution released from PDA-DOX NPs before (red line) and after physical extrusion (black line).

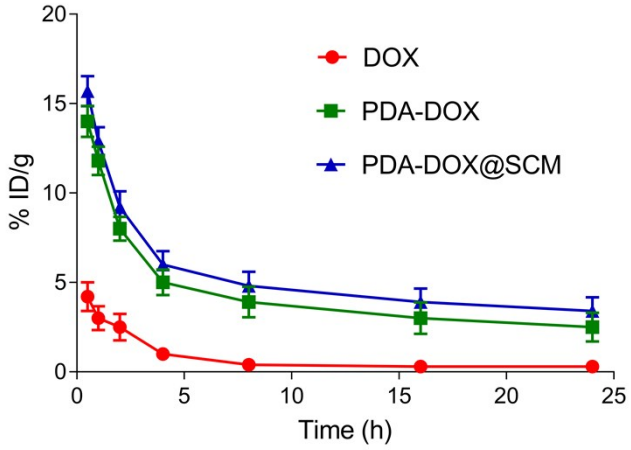

Fig. S3 In vivo pharmacokinetic studies of DOX in blood after DOX, PDA-DOX, and PDA-DOX@SCM were intravenously injected into tumor-bearing nude mice (DOX dose: 5 mg/kg) over a span of 24 h.

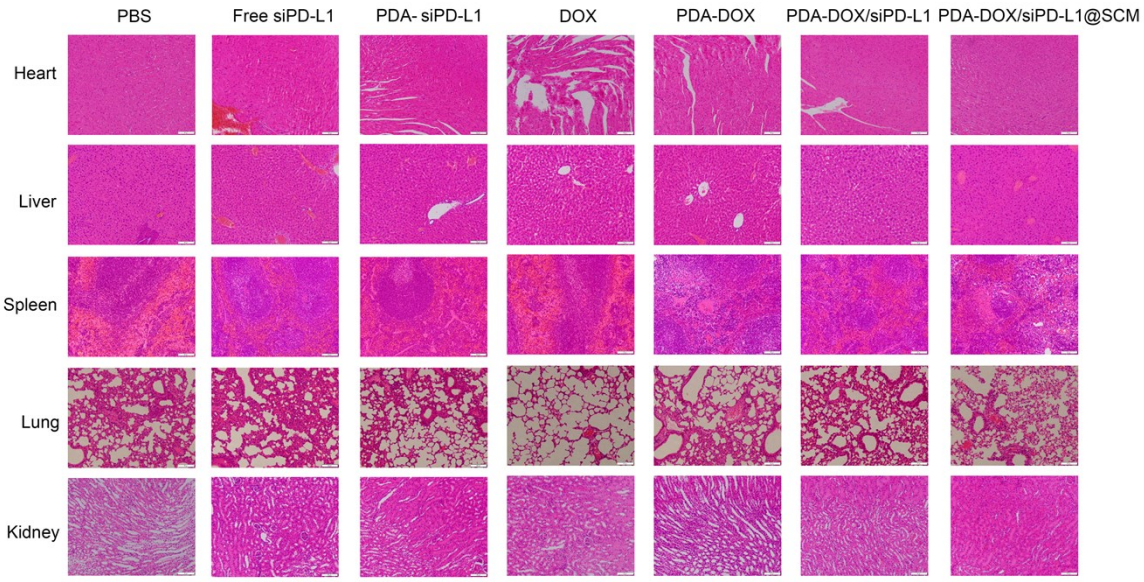

Fig. S4 H&E staining images of major organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) dissected from each group after different treatment. Scale bar = 50 μm.