

Supporting Information for

Bacterial Metabolism-Initiated Nanocatalytic Tumor ImmunotherapyWencheng Wu^{1, #}, Yinying Pu^{2, #}, Shuang Gao³, Yucui Shen³, Min Zhou^{3, *}, Heliang Yao¹, and Jianlin Shi^{1, *}¹ The State Key Lab of High Performance Ceramics and Superfine Microstructures, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Research Unit of Shanghai Nanocatalytic Medicine in Specific Therapy for Serious Disease, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (2021RU012), Shanghai 200050, P. R. China² Department of Medical Ultrasound, Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital, Ultrasound Research and Education Institute, Tongji University Cancer Center, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200072, P. R. China³ Digestive endoscopy center, Shanghai Fourth People's Hospital to Tongji University, Shanghai 200081, P. R. China

Wencheng Wu and Yinying Pu have contributed equally to this work.

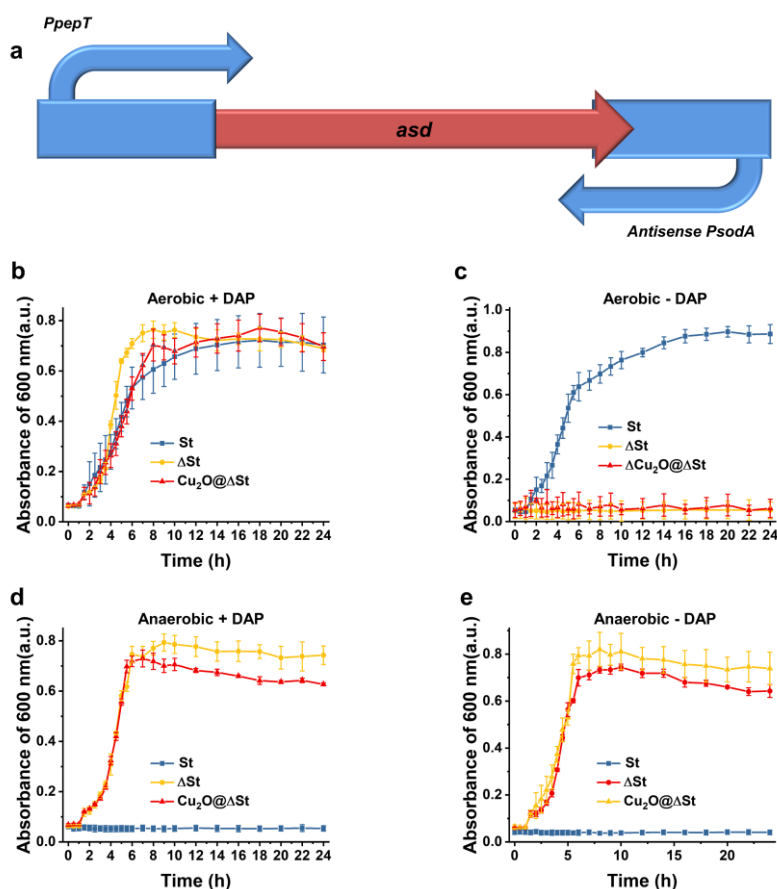
*Corresponding authors. E-mail: jlshi@mail.sic.ac.cn (Jianlin Shi), crown_zhou@hotmail.com (Min Zhou)**Supplementary Figures**

Fig. S1 (a) The fabrication of the *asd* gene expression cassette under hypoxic conditions. The sense promoter *PpepT* consists of the constitutive promoter P2 and the FNR-regulated promoter P1, and *PsodA* is the antisense promoter. (b-e) Growth rate of various strains under different conditions

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Fig. S2 Gene sequence map of engineered asd

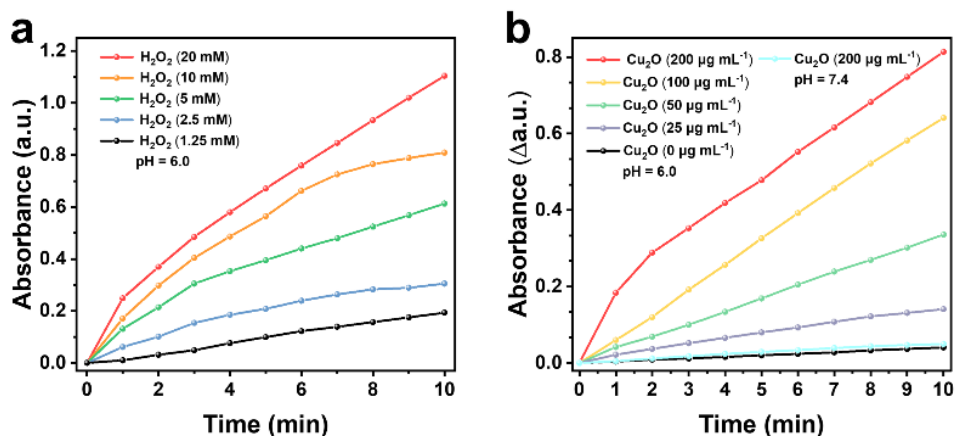


Fig. S3 The Cu_2O -mediated production of $\cdot\text{OH}$ as demonstrated by using 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB), which can be oxidized by $\cdot\text{OH}$ species to chromogenic TMB exhibiting characteristic absorption at 650 nm. As a result, PEG- Cu_2O NPs present catalyst concentration-, pH-, and substrate H_2O_2 concentration-dependent catalytic activity

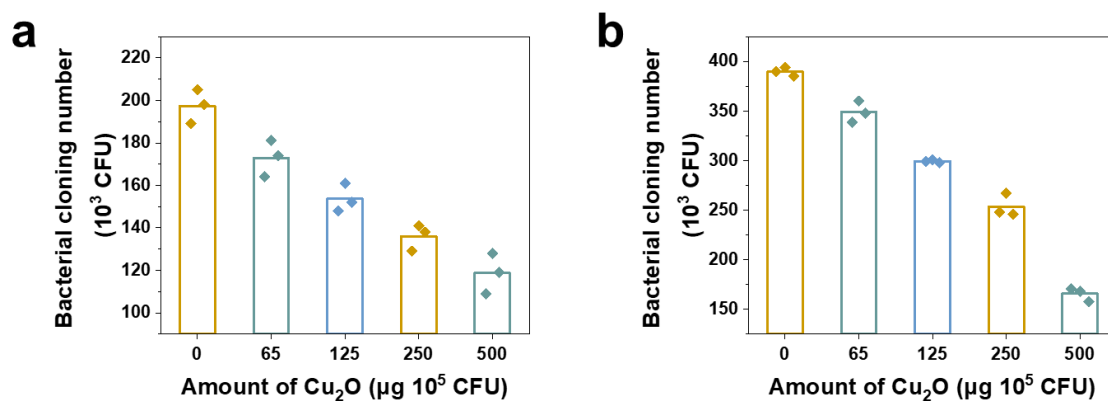


Fig. S4 Bacterial cloning number of ΔSt treated by different amount of PEG- Cu_2O for (a) 12 h and (b) 24 h

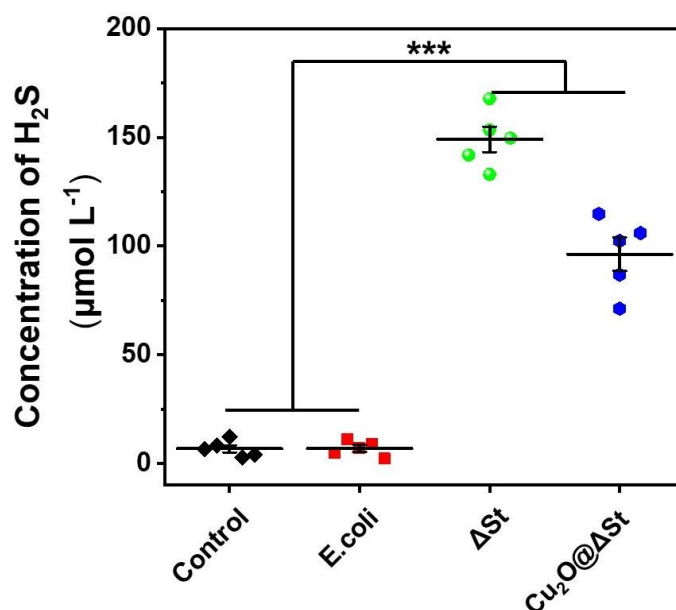


Fig. S5 The concentrations of dissolved H_2S in the medium in the presence of different strains of bacteria

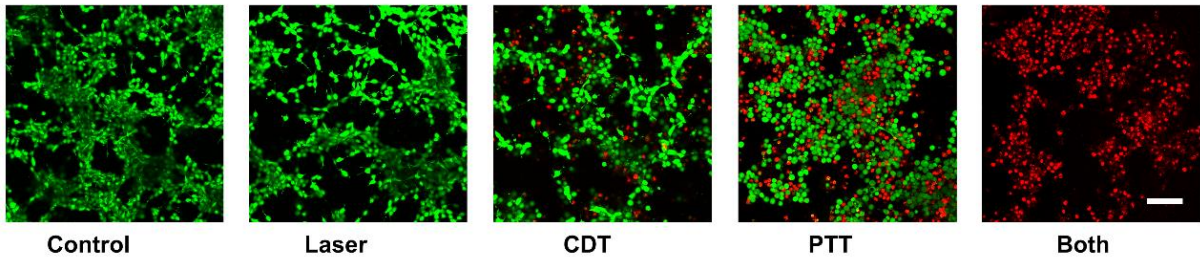


Fig. S6 CLSM images of 4T1 cells stained with Calcein-AM and PI after various treatments

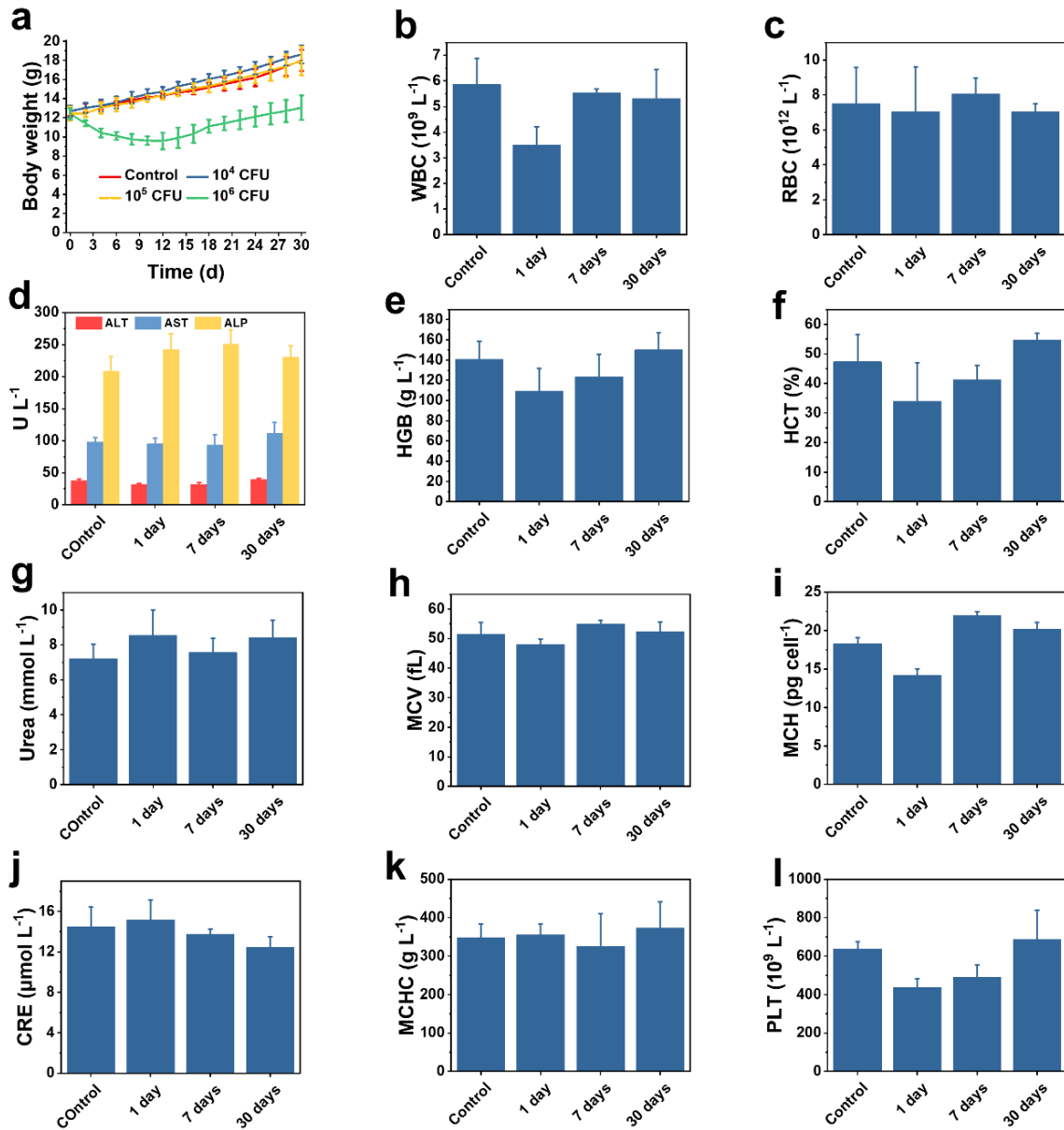


Fig. S7 (a) Body weight monitoring of mice during 30 days feeding post-injection of different doses of bacteria. (b-l) The hematological assays of mice at different time points after the injection of bacteria at the dose of 10⁵ CFU

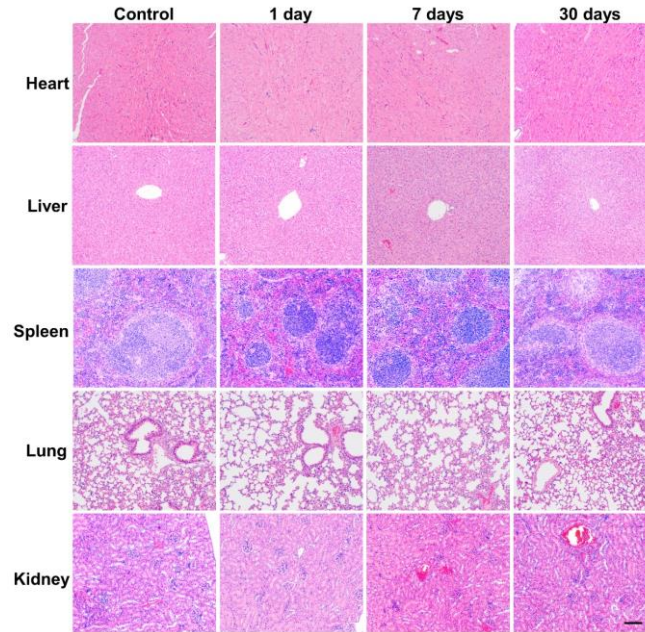


Fig. S8 H&E staining histological sections of main organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) obtained from the mice sacrificed at different time points, scale bar 200 μm

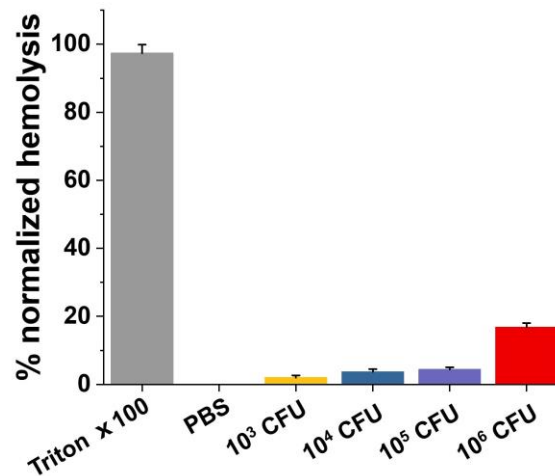


Fig. S9 Impact of $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\Delta\text{St}$ on hemolysis after 1 h at different concentrations, in which Triton x100 (1%) and PBS were respectively used as positive and negative controls

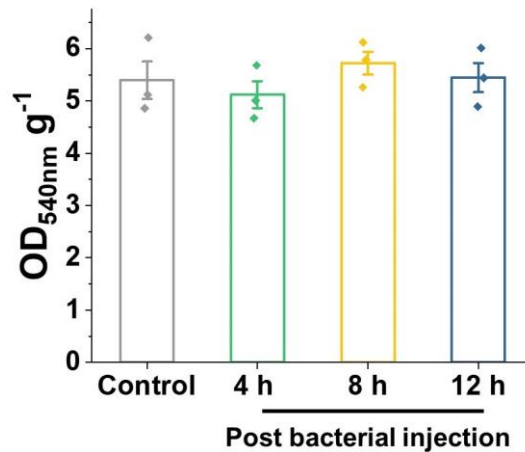


Fig. S10 Hemoglobin content in CT26 tumors at different time points after i.v. injection of $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\Delta\text{St}$ (10^5 CFU)

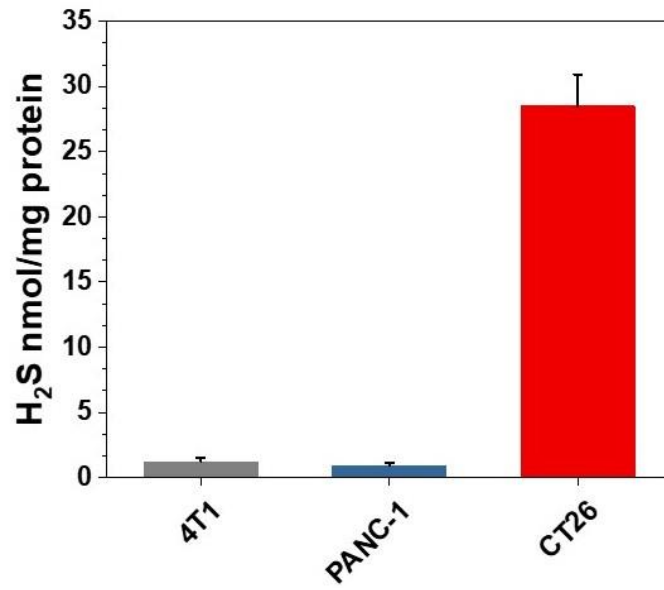


Fig. S11 H₂S concentration in the three types of tumor tissue

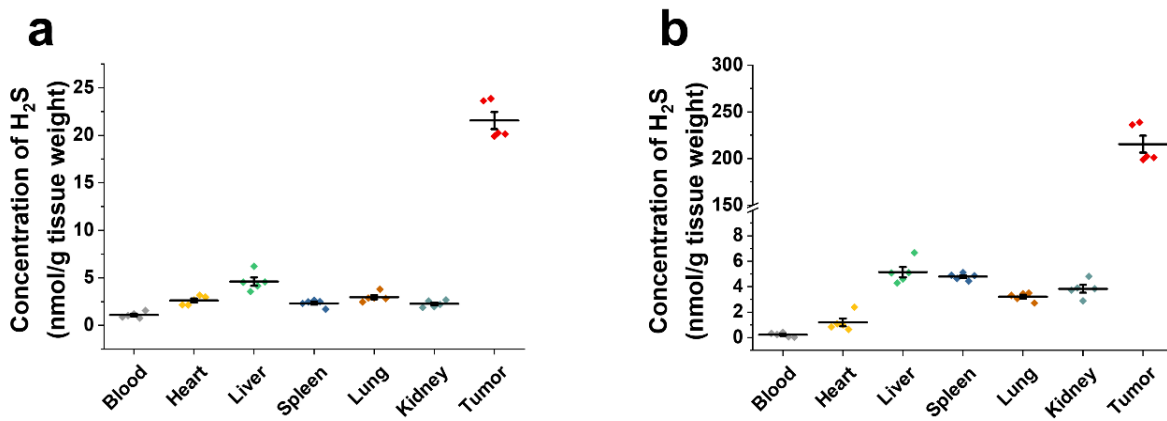


Fig. S12 Quantitative comparison of H₂S levels in different main organs and tumor tissues of mice after the injections of (a) PEG-Cu₂O and (b) Cu₂O@ΔSt

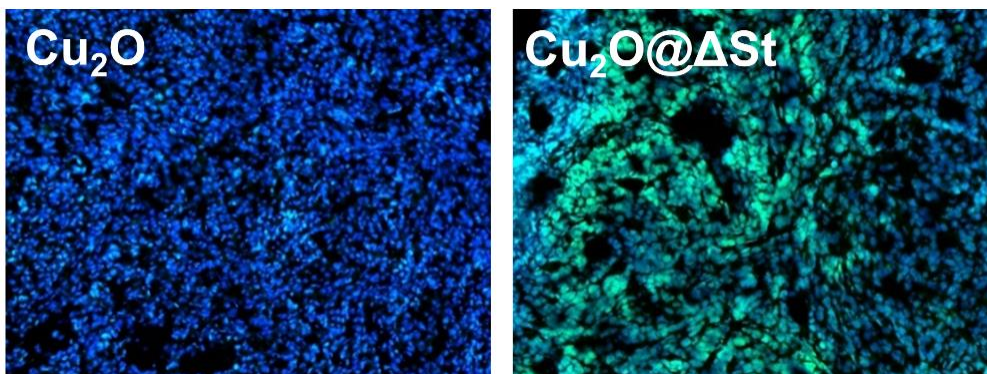


Fig. S13 DCFH-DA immunostaining of tumor sections after the injections of PEG-Cu₂O and Cu₂O@ΔSt

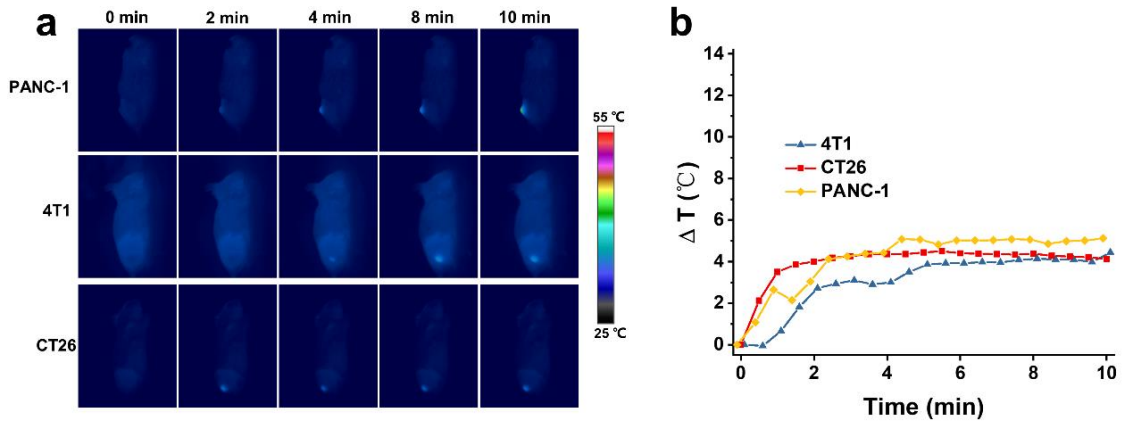


Fig. S14 (a) The IR images at different time intervals of mice after the injections of saline in mice bearing different types of tumor and (b) their corresponding temperature elevations at tumor site over time

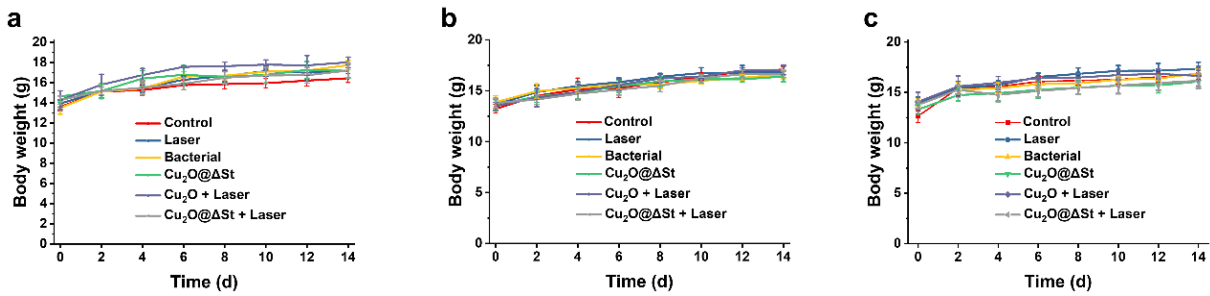


Fig. S15 Average body weights of different types of tumor-bearing mice after various treatments, including (a) PANC-1 tumor-bearing mice, (b) 4T1 tumor-bearing mice, and (c) CT26 tumor-bearing mice

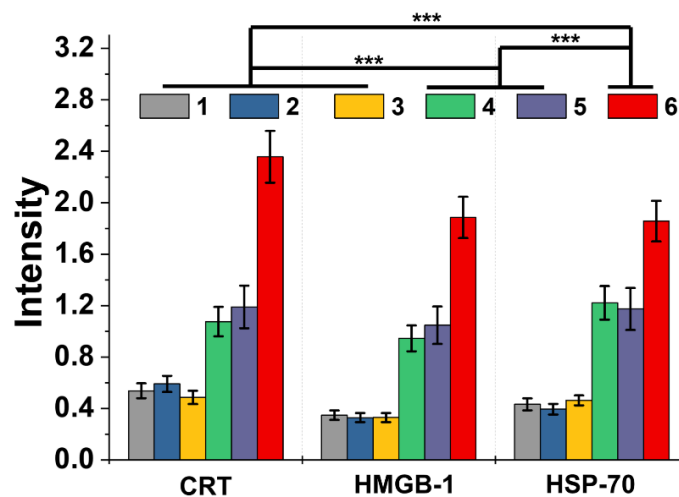


Fig. S16 Quantifications of the relative fluorescence intensity of CRT, HSP70, and HMGB1 in CT26 tumor's sections

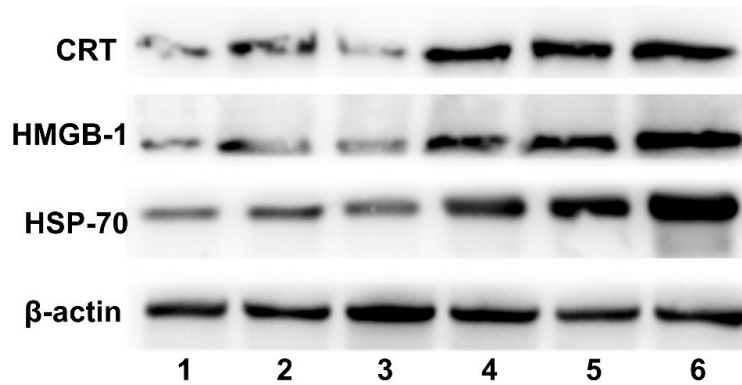


Fig. S17 The activation of DAMPs release in CT26 tumors of mice after different treatments, observed by western blot. (Saline (groups 1), laser (groups 2), Δ St (groups 3), Cu_2O + laser plus surgery (groups 4), $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \Delta$ St (group5), and $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \Delta$ St + laser (groups 6))

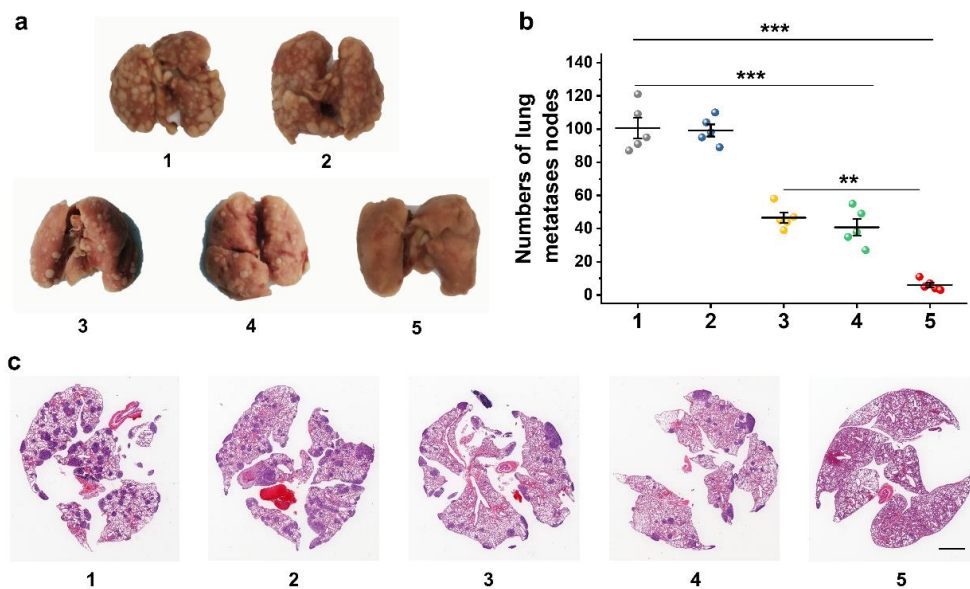


Fig. S18 (a) Representative photographs, (b) corresponding quantifications of the number of tumor nodules, and (c) H&E staining of lung tissue from mice after ICB treatment, in which the primary tumor of mice was removed by different methods (surgery (groups 1), bacteria plus surgery (groups 2), $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \Delta$ St plus surgery (groups 3), Cu_2O + laser plus surgery (groups 4), and $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \Delta$ St + laser (groups 5))

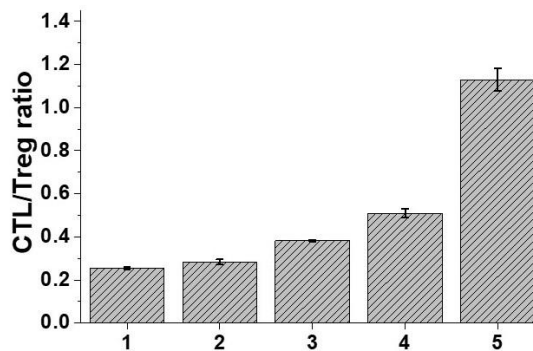


Fig. S19 Quantification of the relative CTL/Treg ratios in distant tumors of mice with primary tumor being removed by different methods (surgery (groups 1), bacteria plus surgery (groups 2), $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \Delta$ St plus surgery (groups 3), Cu_2O + laser plus surgery (groups 4), and $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \Delta$ St + laser (groups 5))

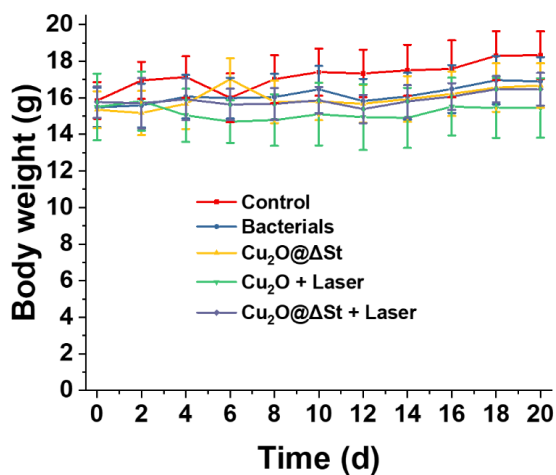


Fig. S20 Body weight variations of mice during 20 days feeding after ICB therapy

Supplementary Reference

- [S1] Q. Li, P. Xu, B. Zhang, H. Tsai, S. Zheng et al., Structure-dependent electrocatalytic properties of Cu₂O nanocrystals for oxygen reduction reaction. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **117**(27), 13872-13878 (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1021/jp403655y>