Supplementary information

Polymer/copper nanocomplex-induced lysosomal cell death promotes tumor lymphocyte infiltration and synergizes anti-PD-L1 immunotherapy for triple-negative breast cancer

Xiangxiang Hu, Mingming Wang, Shanshan Shi, Manikanda Keerthi Raja, Gourab Gupta, Hexin Chen, and Peisheng Xu*

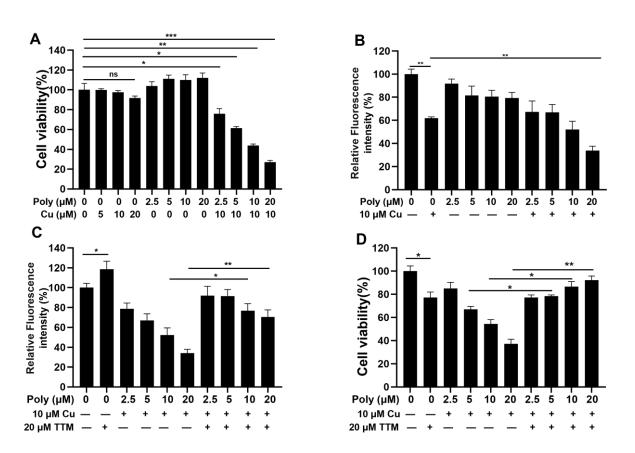


Figure S1. (A) The viability of 4T1 cells after receiving different treatments for 48 h. Cell viability was evaluated by MTT assay. (B, C) 4T1 cells were treated with different concentrations of polymer, TTM, and CuCl₂ for 6 h before being stained with Phen GreenTM FL Diacetate dye for 30 min. The relative fluorescence intensity of the cells was determined by a microplate reader. (D) Cell viability of 4T1 cells after receiving different concentrations of polymer, TTM, and CuCl₂. Data were represented as mean + SD, n=3 (*P < 0.05).

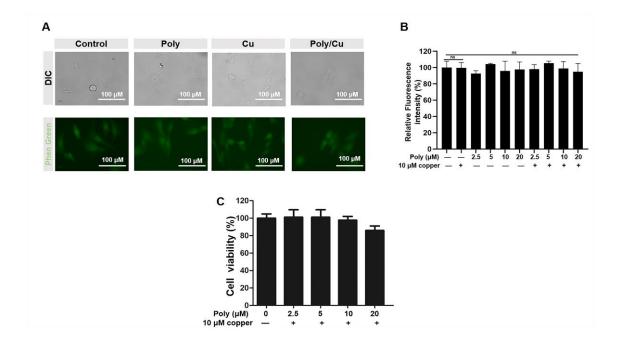


Figure S2. NIH 3T3 cells were treated with PDA-PEG, CuCl2, and Poly/Cu at the concentration of 20 μ M for polymer and 10 μ M for CuCl2 for 6 h. Cells were stained with Phen GreenTM FL Diacetate dye, the copper concentration in the NIH3T3 cells were detected with confocal microscopy (A) and a microplate reader (B). (C) NIH3T3 cells were treated with different concentrations of PDA-PEG combined with 10 μ M CuCl₂ for 48 h. Cell viability was evaluated by MTT assay. Data were represented as mean <u>+</u> SD, n=3 (**P* < 0.05).

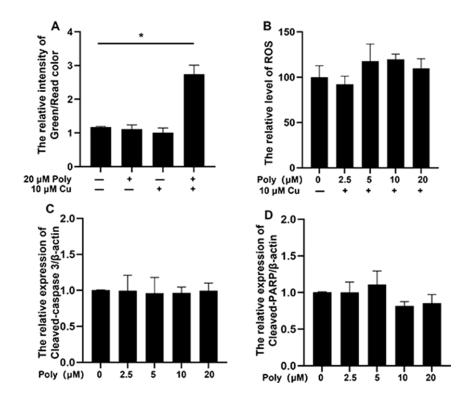


Figure S3. (A) 4T1 cells were treated with 20 μ M Polymer, 10 μ M CuCl₂ and their combination for 24 h, then stained with Acridine orange. The green to red color ratio of different treatments was analyzed by image J. Data were represented as mean <u>+</u> SD, n=3 (**P* < 0.05). (B) 4T1 cells were treated with different concentrations of Polymer combined with 10 μ M CuCl₂ for 12 h. ROS in the cells were quantified by a microplate reader. Quantitative analysis of cleaved-PARP (C) and cleaved-caspase 3 (D) expression after receiving different treatments. Data were represented as mean <u>+</u> SD, n=3 (**P* < 0.05).

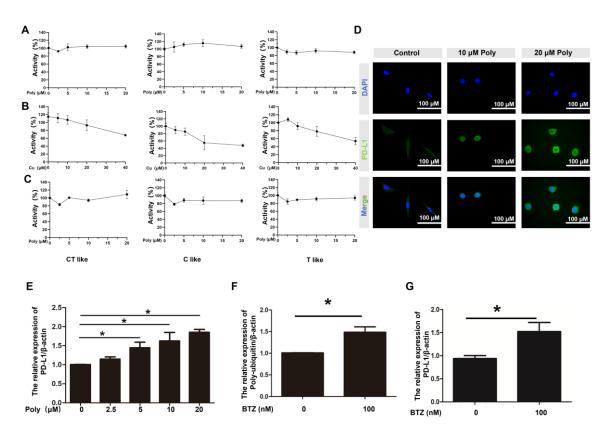


Figure S4. The activity of 20S proteasome with different substrates after receiving different treatments (A-C). 20S proteasomes were isolated from 4T1 cells and then treated with (A) Polymer, (B) CuCl₂, and (c) their combination. (D) PD-L1 expression after being treated with 10 μ M Polymer/10 μ M CuCl₂ and 20 μ M Polymer/10 μ M CuCl₂ for 48 h and determined by immunofluorescent staining. Quantitative analysis of PD-L1 (E-G) and Poly-ubiquitin expression after receiving different treatments. Data were represented as mean <u>+</u> SD, n=3 (**P* < 0.05).

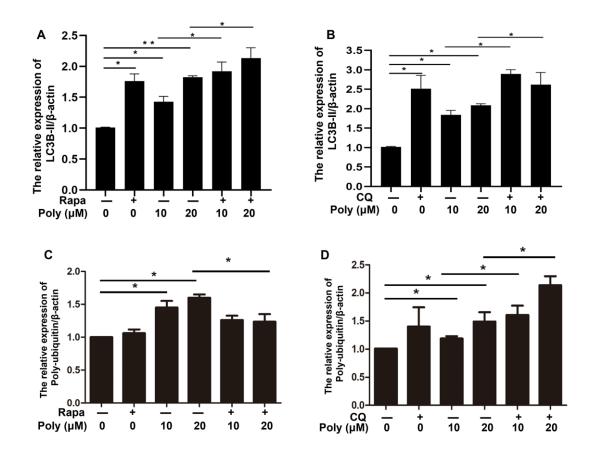


Figure S5. Quantitative analysis of LC3B-II (A, B) and Poly-ubiquitin (C, D) expression after receiving different treatments. Data were represented as mean <u>+</u> SD, n=3 (*P < 0.05). 4T1 cells were treated with 31.25 nM Rapamycin combined with different concentrations of Polymer/10 μ M CuCl₂ for 24 h in (A, C). 4T1 cells were treated with 3.125 μ M CQ combined with different concentrations of Polymer/10 μ M CuCl₂ for 24 h in (A, C). 4T1 cells were treated with 3.125 μ M CQ combined with different concentrations of Polymer/10 μ M CuCl₂ for 24 h in (B, D).

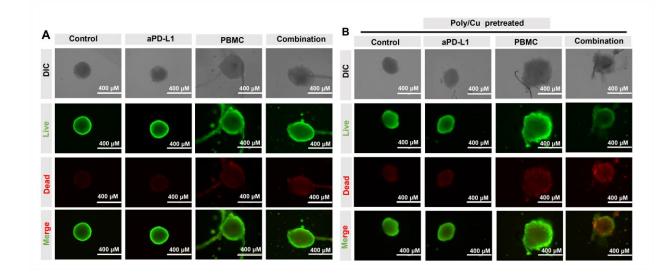


Figure S6. 4T1 tumor spheroid viability detected by live/dead staining. Tumor spheroids were pretreated without (A) or with (B) 20 μ M Polymer/10 μ M CuCl₂ for 2 days before the addition of aPD-L1, PBMC, or their combination for 5 days.

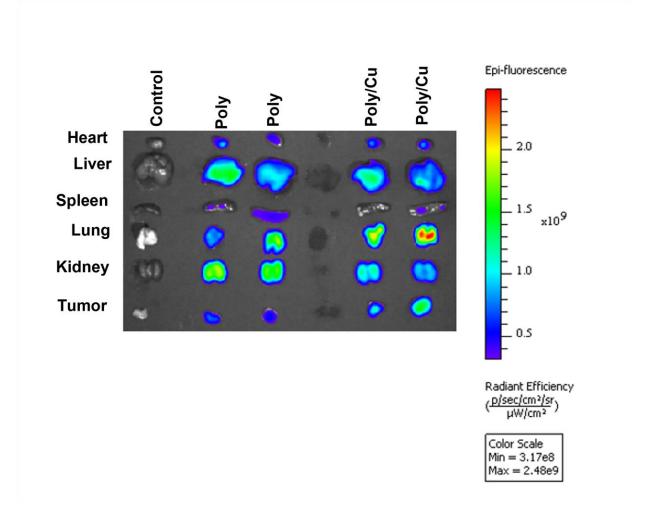


Figure S7. *Ex vivo* image of Poly/Cu distribution in different organs. Poly-Cy5 or Poly-Cy5/copper was i.v. injected to the 4T1 tumor-bearing mice. Animals were sacrificed 3 h after the treatments. Organs collected from different treatment groups were imaged with an IVIS Lumina III whole-body imaging system.

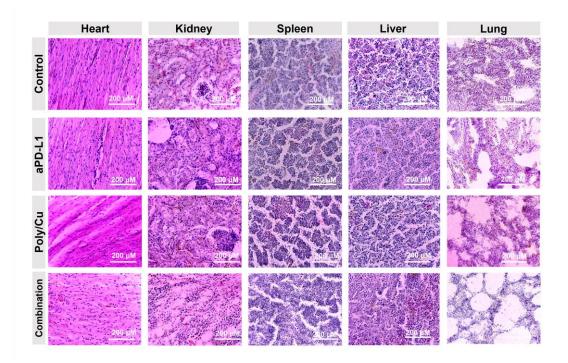


Figure S8. Representative images of HE stained tissue sections from different treatment groups.