

## Supplementary Information

### Tuning oxidant and antioxidant activities of ceria by anchoring copper single-site for antibacterial application

Peng Jiang,<sup>1†</sup> Ludan Zhang,<sup>2†</sup> Xiaolong Liu,<sup>3†</sup> Chenliang Ye,<sup>1</sup> Peng Zhu,<sup>1</sup> Ting Tan,<sup>3\*</sup> Dingsheng Wang,<sup>1\*</sup>  
and Yuguang Wang<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

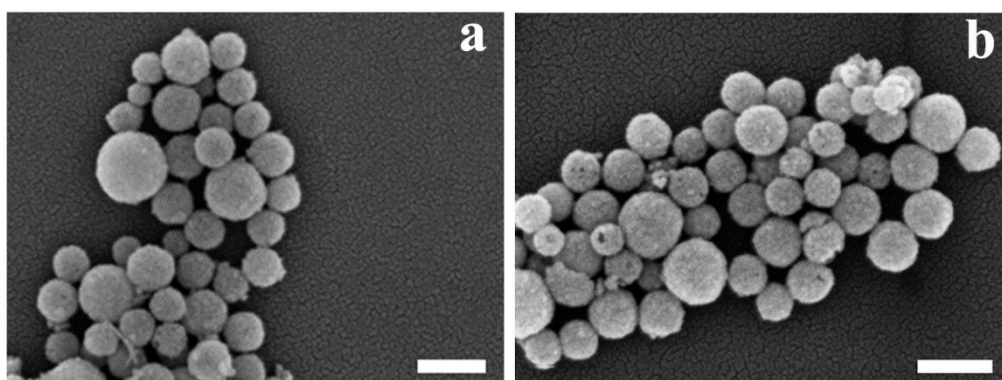
<sup>2</sup> Center of Digital Dentistry/Department of Prosthodontics, National Center of Stomatology, National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases, National Engineering Laboratory for Digital and Material Technology of Stomatology, Beijing Key Laboratory of Digital Stomatology, NHC Research Center of Engineering and Technology for Computerized Dentistry, Peking University School and Hospital of Stomatology, Beijing 100081, China

<sup>3</sup> Laboratory of Theoretical and Computational Nanoscience, CAS Center for Excellence in Nanoscience, National Center for Nanoscience and Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

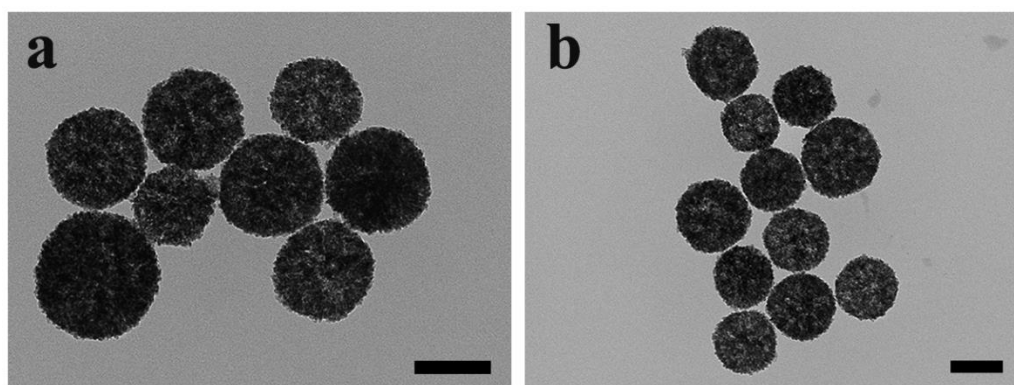
† P. Jiang, †L. Zhang, and †X. Liu contributed equally to this work.

\*Correspondence to: tant@nanoctr.cn; wangdingsheng@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn;

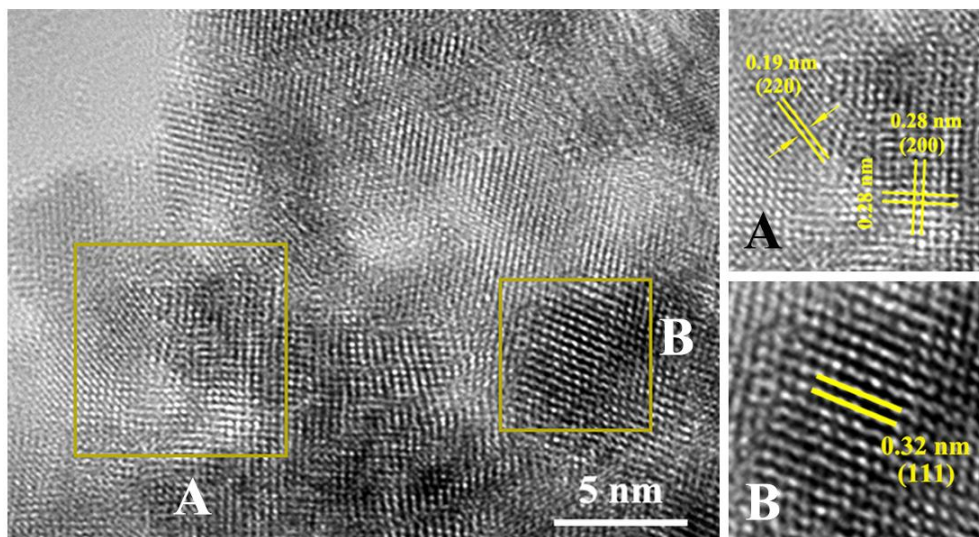
wangyuguang@bjmu.edu.cn.



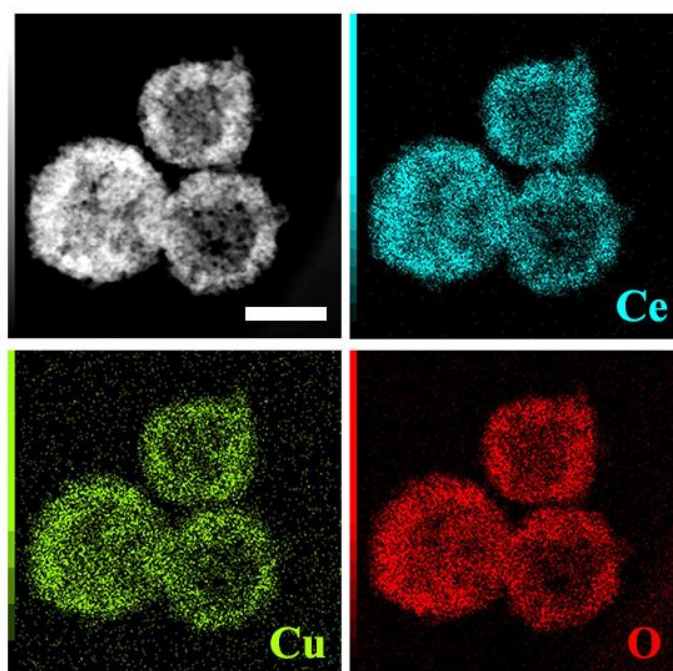
**Supplementary Fig. 1. Morphology characterization of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>-air catalyst.** Representative SEM images of (a) CeO<sub>2</sub> and (b) Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>-air catalyst (scale bar: 200 nm). A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



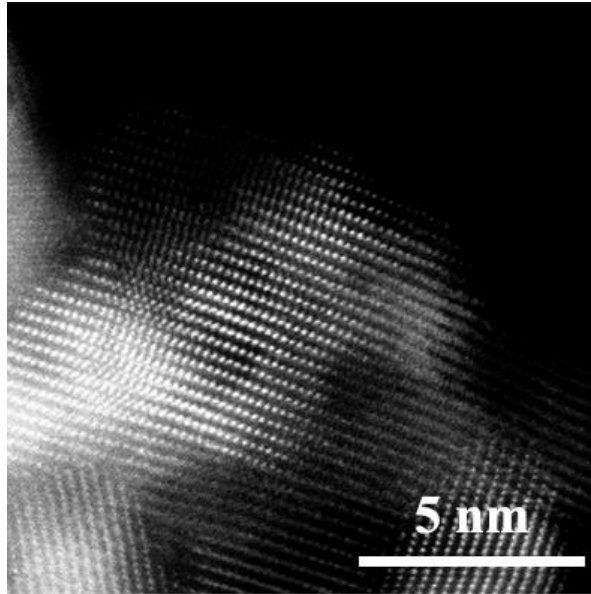
**Supplementary Fig. 2. Morphology characterization of Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> precursor and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>-air catalyst.** Representative TEM images of (a) Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> precursor and (b) Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>-air catalyst (scale bar: 100 nm). The experiments were repeated three times with similar results.



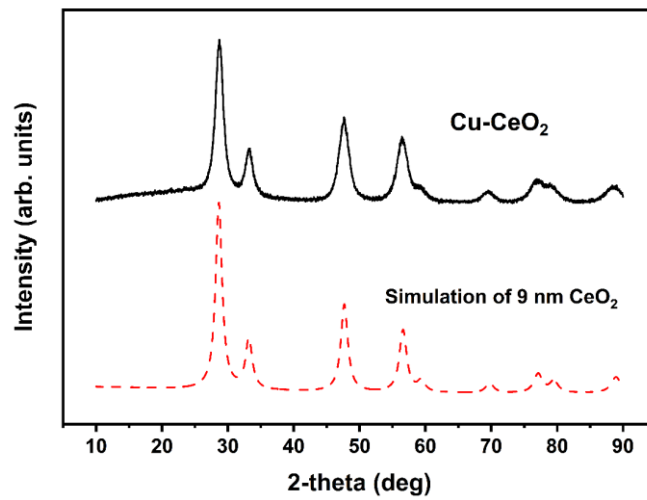
**Supplementary Fig. 3.** HRTEM images of Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> precursor. A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



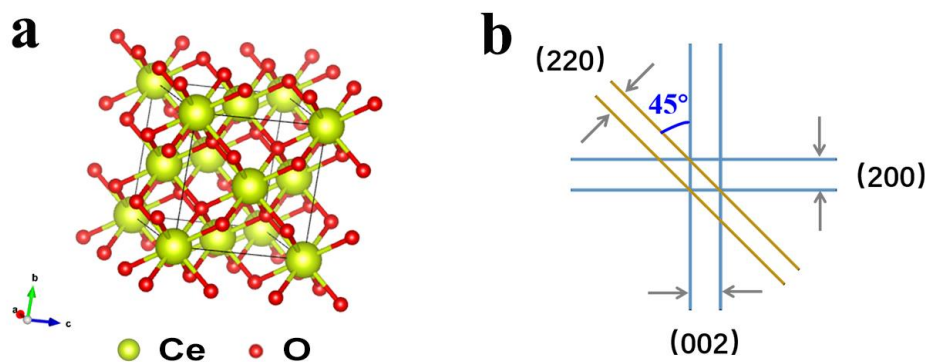
**Supplementary Fig. 4.** The elemental composition imaging analysis of Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> precursor (scale bar: 50 nm). A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



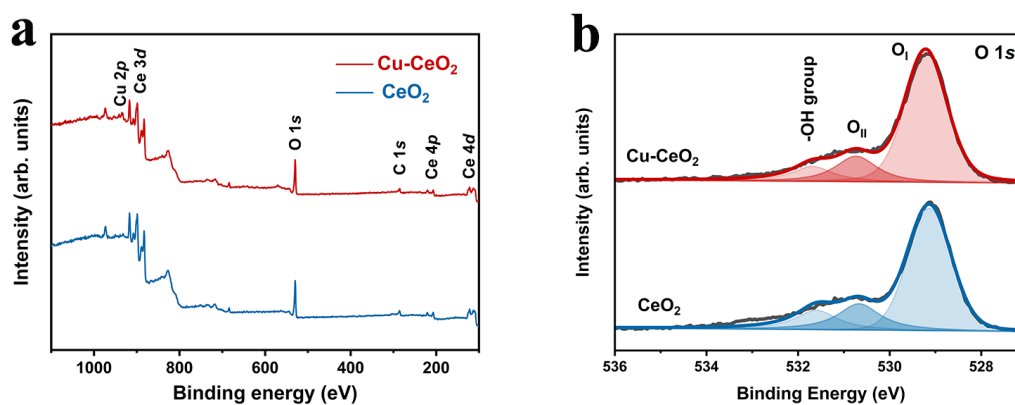
**Supplementary Fig. 5.** AC-HAADF-STEM image of Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> precursor. A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



**Supplementary Fig. 6.** XRD fitting pattern of 9 nm Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> sample. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



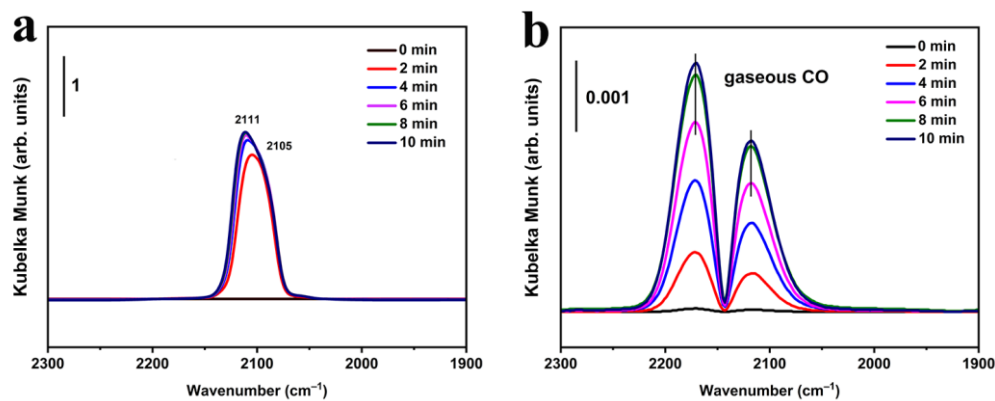
**Supplementary Fig. 7. Structural illustration of cubic CeO<sub>2</sub>.** The model diagram of the crystal structure of cubic CeO<sub>2</sub> (a), the relationship between the spacing and the angle between the different crystal planes of the cubic lattice (b).



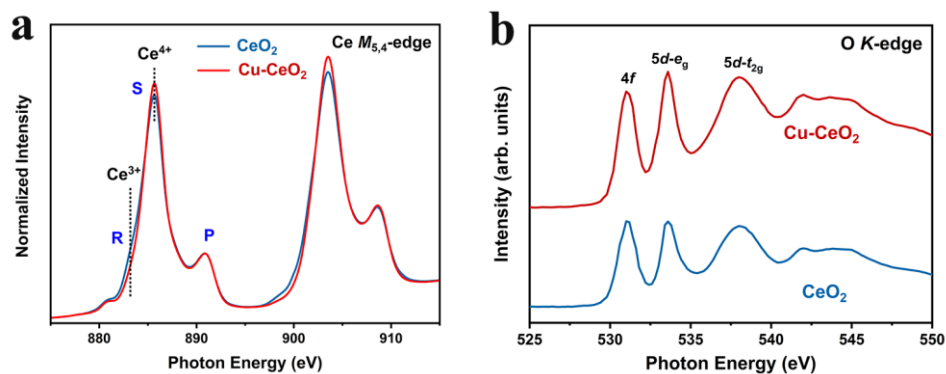
**Supplementary Fig. 8. XPS spectra of Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> and reference material.** (a) XPS spectra of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> samples, (b) O 1s photoelectron profiles of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> catalysts. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

**Supplementary Table 1.** The area ratios between Ce<sup>3+</sup> and Ce<sup>4+</sup> species of different samples in Figure 2c.

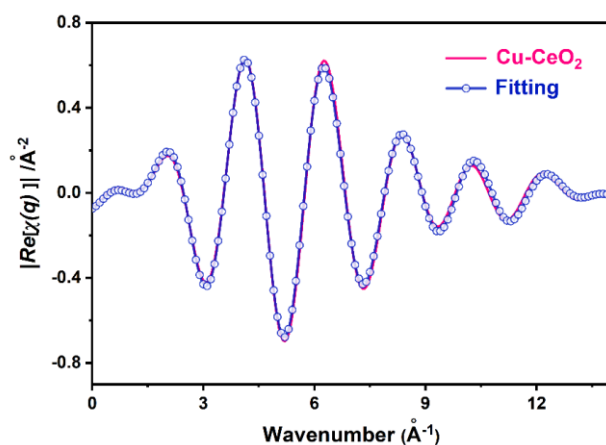
Sample	Ce <sup>3+</sup> /(Ce <sup>3+</sup> +Ce <sup>4+</sup> )
CeO <sub>2</sub>	0.23
Cu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	0.18



**Supplementary Fig. 9. Study on Adsorption of CO on Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub> samples.** In situ DRIFTS study of CO adsorption on Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> (a) and CeO<sub>2</sub> (b) samples. (2% CO/Ar flow rate, 30 mL min<sup>-1</sup>; catalyst mass, 100 mg; temperature, 30 °C) Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



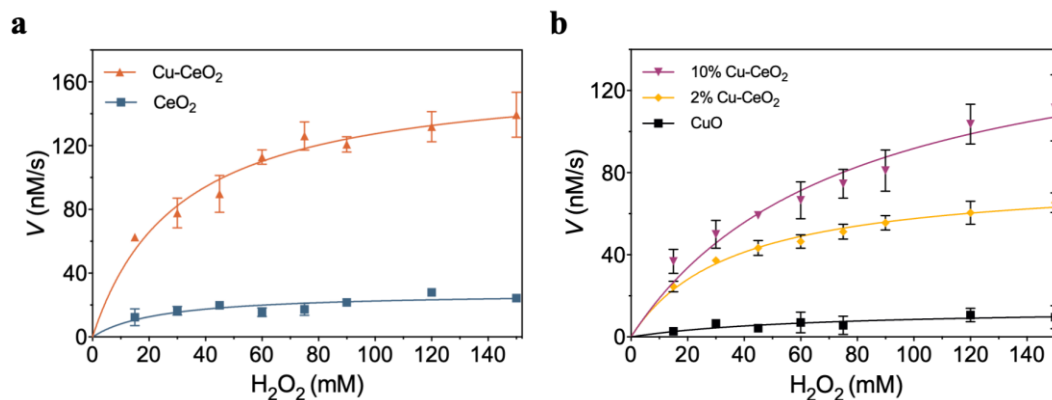
**Supplementary Fig. 10. XANES spectra of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> catalysts.** (a) Soft XAS spectra of Ce M<sub>4,5</sub> absorption edges for CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> samples, (b) O K-edge XANES spectra for CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> catalysts. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



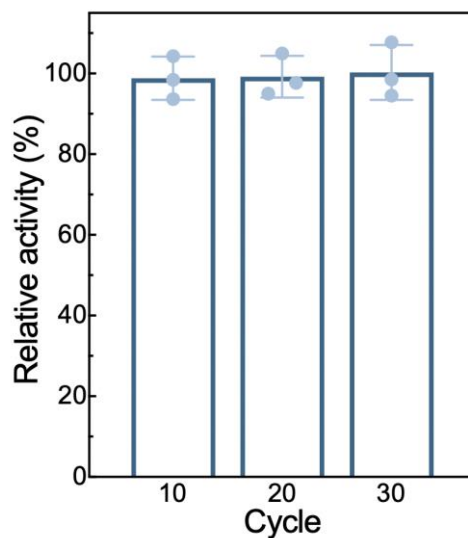
**Supplementary Fig. 11.** The q space fitting curve and experimental data of Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

**Supplementary Table 2.** Fitting results of FT-EXAFS spectra of Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> sample at the Cu K-edge.

sample	Scattering path	Distance (Å)	C. N.	$\sigma^2$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )	$\Delta E_0$ (eV)	R-factor
Cu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	Cu-O	1.94	3.2	0.004	-3.8	0.004



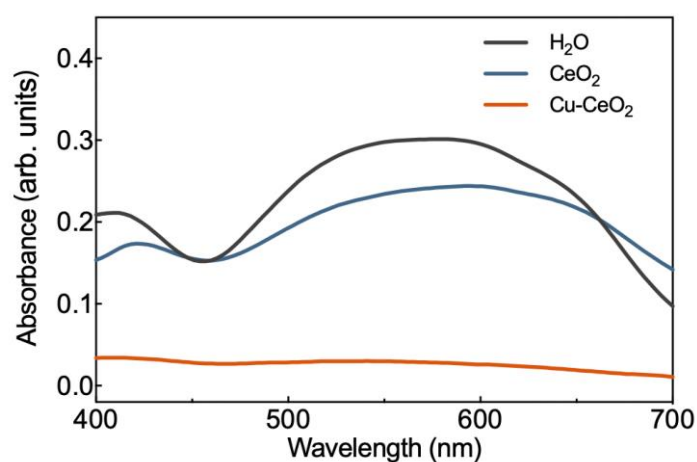
**Supplementary Fig. 12.** Steady-state kinetic assay of POD-like catalytic activity of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozymes with different Cu contents. Michaelis-Menten plot with different concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> of (a) CeO<sub>2</sub>, Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> and (b) CuO, 2%, and 10% Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Data are presented as mean values +/- standard error of the mean, n = 3 independent replicates. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



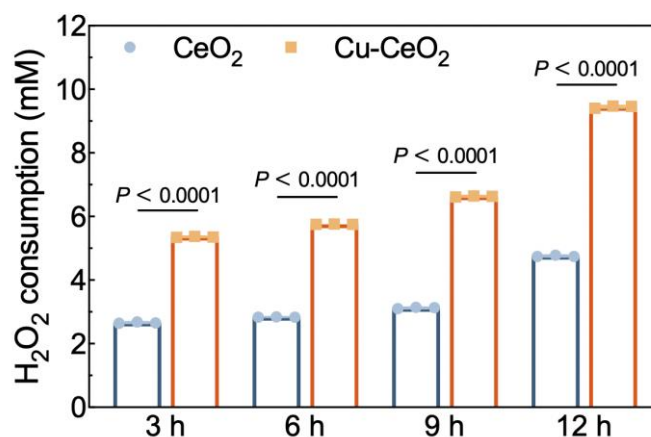
**Supplementary Fig. 13.** Relative cyclic stability of Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Data are presented as mean values +/- standard deviation, n = 3 independent replicates. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

**Supplementary Table 3.** POD-like kinetic parameters of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. ( $K_m$ : Michaelis-Menten constant,  $V_{max}$ : maximal reaction velocity)

Catalyst	$V_{max}$ (nM/s)	$K_m$ (mM)	$E$ (M)	Turnover rate(/s)
CeO <sub>2</sub>	28.05	24.34	-	-
CuO	14.15	65.86	$6.24 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.27 \times 10^{-5}$
2% Cu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	78.34	35.94	$1.47 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.33 \times 10^{-3}$
5% Cu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	166.7	30.76	$3.46 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.82 \times 10^{-3}$
10% Cu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	161.4	75.83	$7.03 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.30 \times 10^{-3}$

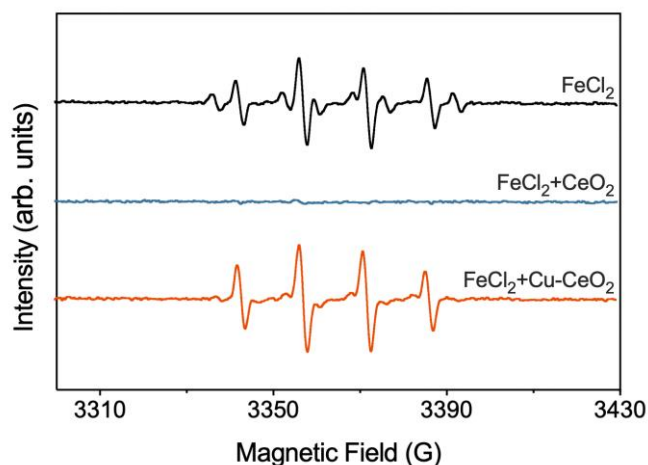


**Supplementary Fig. 14.** SOD-like catalytic activity of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 15.** H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> consumption of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Data are presented as mean values +/- standard deviation, n = 3 independent replicates. Significance was calculated by two-sided Student's t-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.





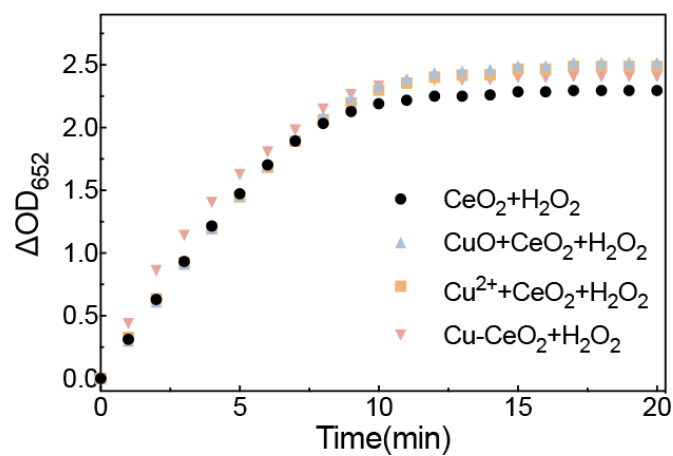
**Supplementary Fig. 16.** EPR spectrum of HORAC reactions of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

**Supplementary Table 4.** Quantitative countings of ERP spins of HORAC reactions of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>.

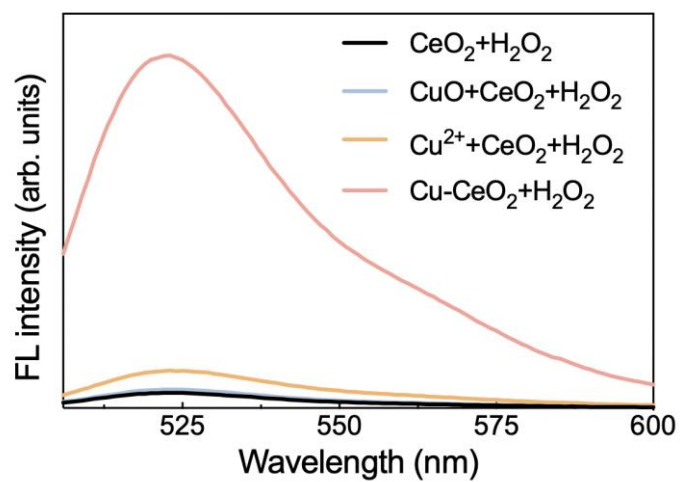
Group	Spins	Spin concentration (M)
FeCl <sub>2</sub>	$3.91 \times 10^{13}$	$3.64 \times 10^{-6}$
FeCl <sub>2</sub> +CeO <sub>2</sub>	$1.07 \times 10^{12}$	$9.98 \times 10^{-8}$
FeCl <sub>2</sub> +Cu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	$6.20 \times 10^{13}$	$5.77 \times 10^{-8}$

**Supplementary Table 5.** DFT calculated reaction energy (in eV) of POD-like (P1-P4) and HORAC (H1-H6) processes on different reaction sites.

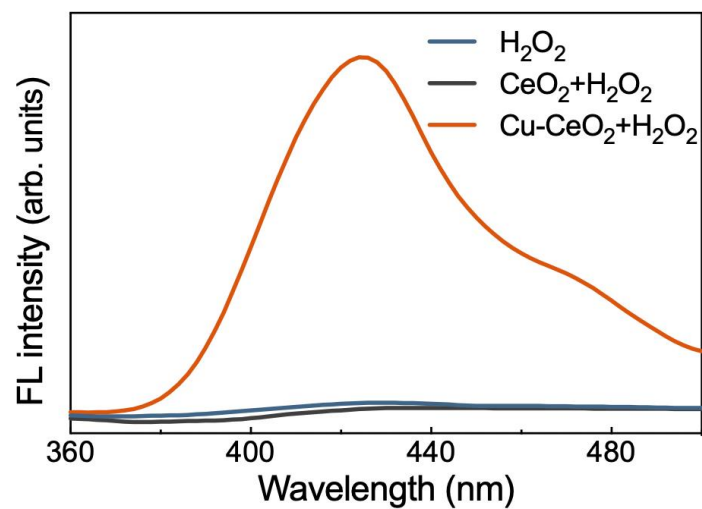
Reaction	Reaction Sites					
	Ce7c	Ce7c@ Cu-ad	Cu@ Cu-ad	Cu@ Cu-sub	diCe6c@ Cu-sub	Ce7c@ Cu-sub
P1	-0.952	-1.046	-0.986	-1.442	-1.123	-0.760
P2	2.591	1.792	1.358	2.479	0.835	1.556
P3	-1.064	-0.373	-0.010	-0.617	0.597	-0.082
P4	0.704	0.906	0.917	0.860	0.970	0.566
H1	-1.416	-2.309	-2.683	-2.019	-3.343	-2.234
H2	-3.292	-1.748	-2.574	-1.674	-2.265	-1.542
H3	0.909	1.258	1.110	0.652	0.746	0.924
H4	-4.711	-6.359	-4.946	-6.112	-4.888	-6.296
H5	0.299	0.914	0.737	0.606	0.700	0.663
H6	0.114	0.148	0.261	0.450	0.954	0.390



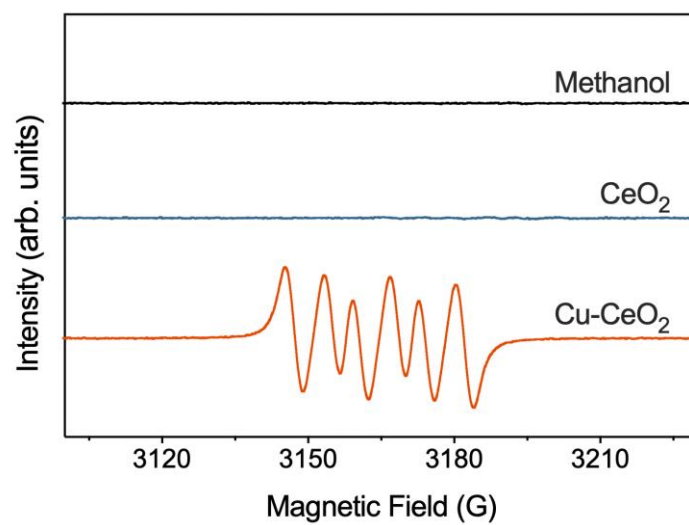
**Supplementary Fig. 17.** Time-dependent optical density change at 652 nm of TMB in POD reactions. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



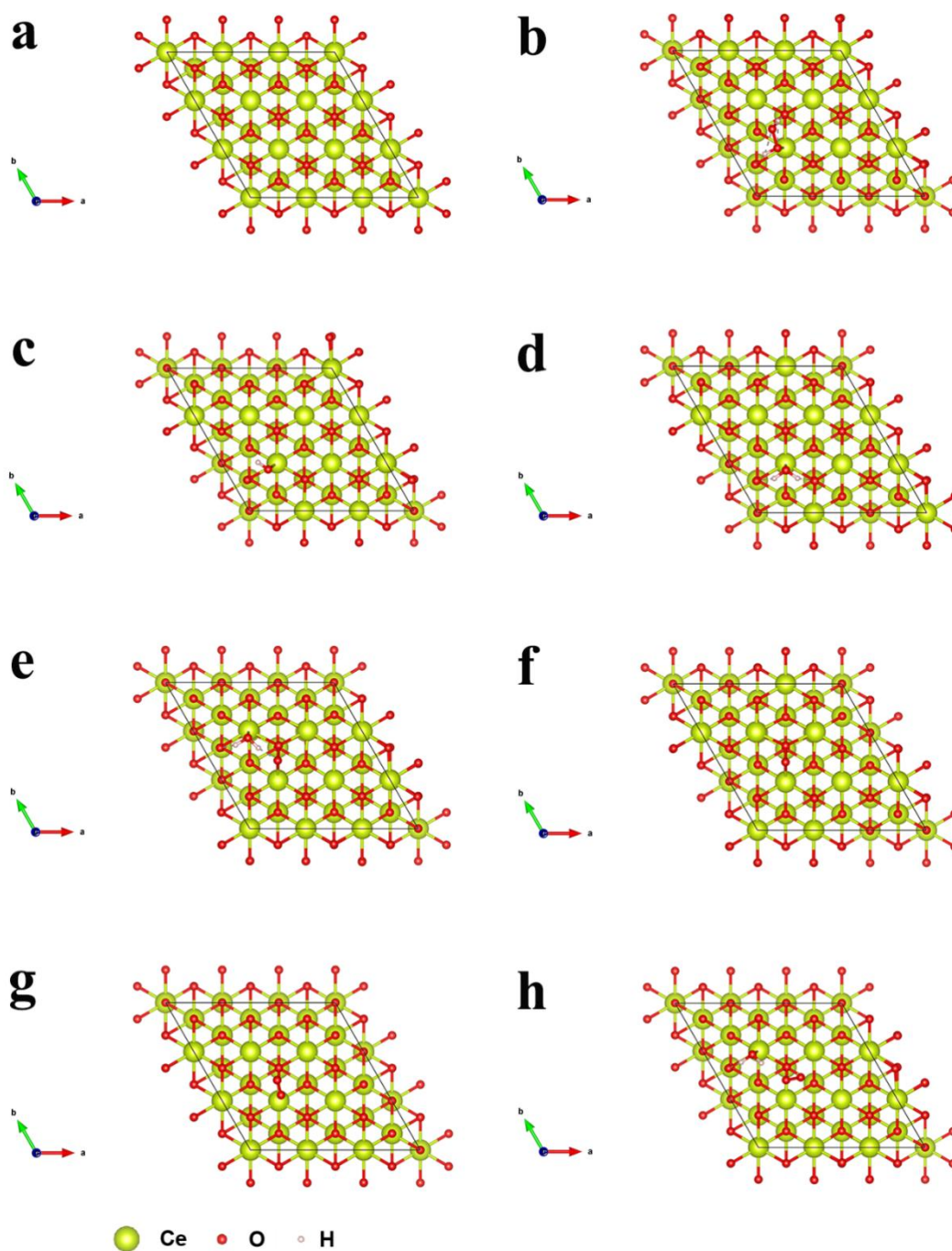
**Supplementary Fig. 18.** Fluorescent spectra of DCFH after 10 min reaction with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and different nanozymes. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



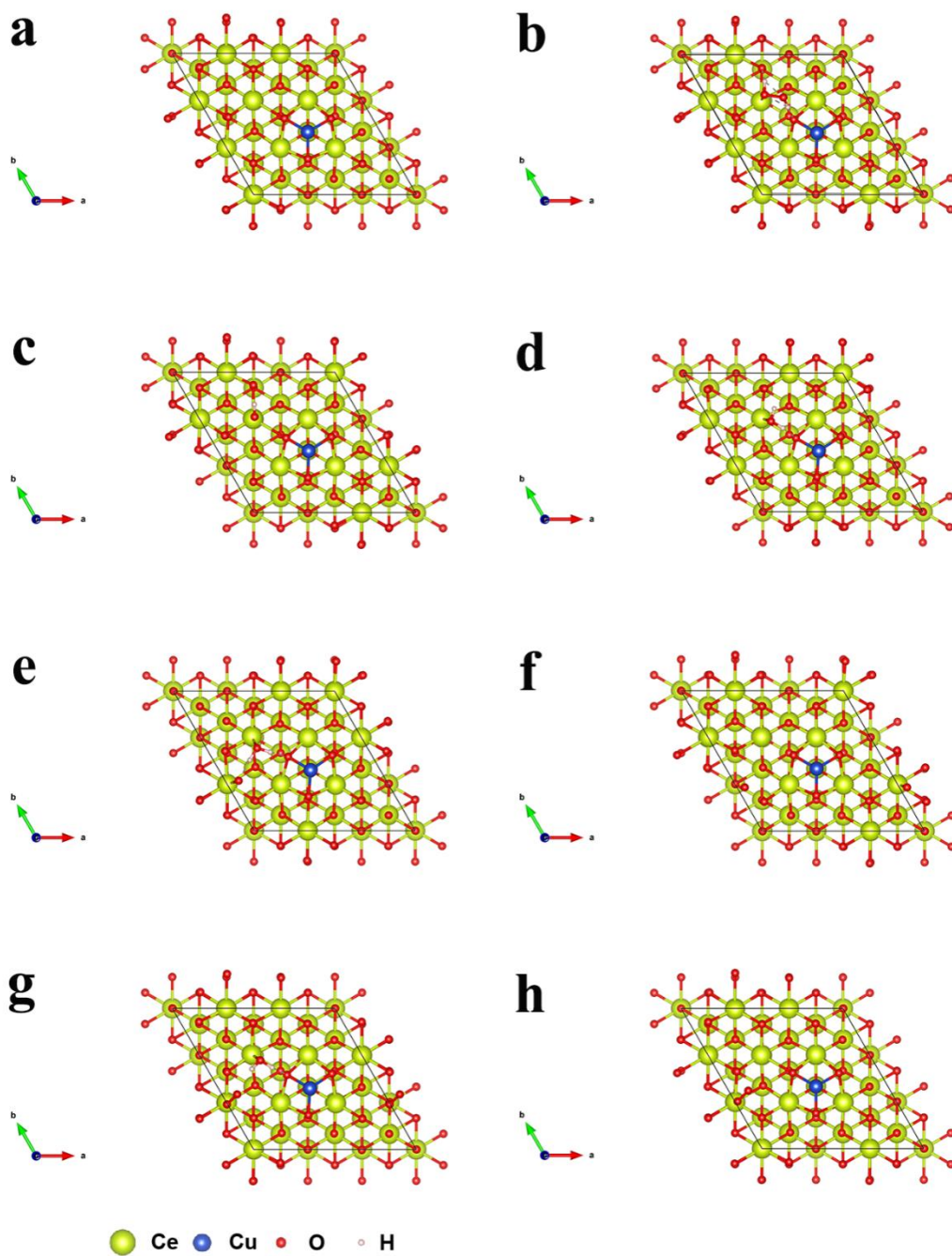
**Supplementary Fig. 19.** Fluorescent spectra of TA after 30 min reaction with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and different nanozymes. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



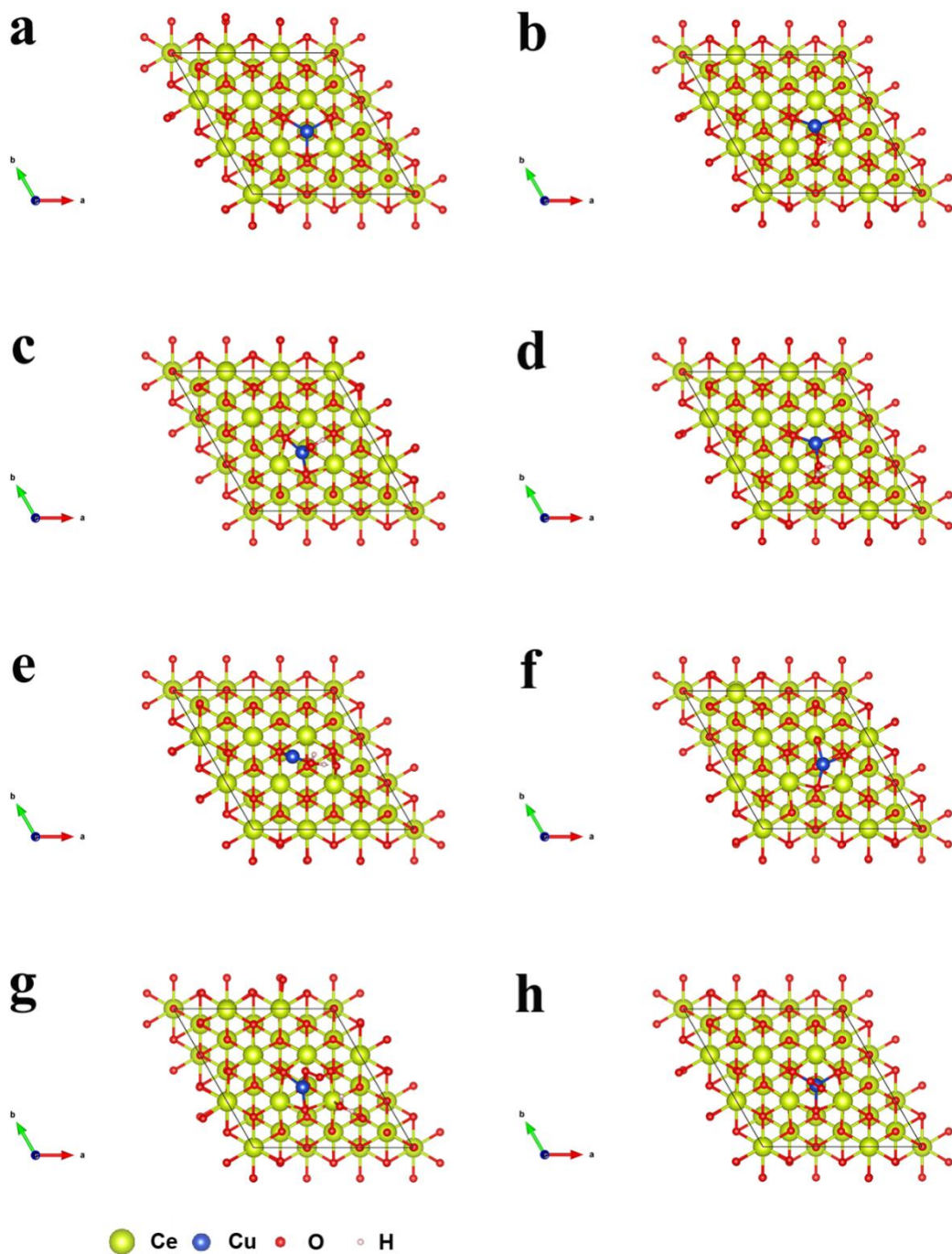
**Supplementary Fig. 20.** EPR spectrum of OXD reactions of CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 21.** The DFT optimized geometry of reaction intermediates on Ce7c site. (a) clean slab, (b)  $^*H_2O_2$ , (c)  $^*OH$ , (d)  $^*H_2O$ , (e)  $^*H_2O + ^*O$ , (f)  $^*O$ , (g)  $^*O_2$ , (h)  $^*H_2O + ^*O_2$ . Source data are provided as a Supplementary Data 1 file.

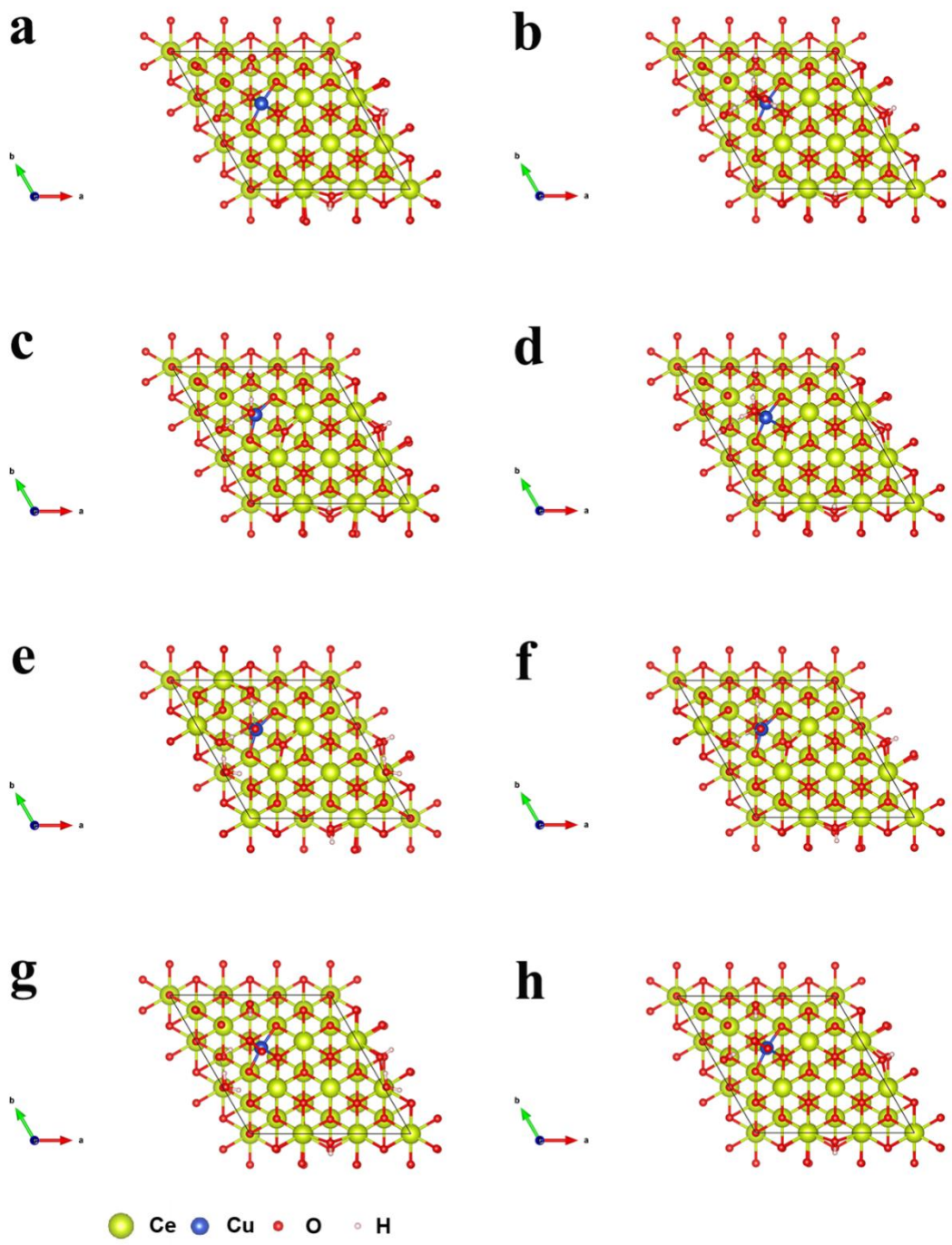


**Supplementary Fig. 22. The DFT optimized geometry of reaction intermediates on Ce7c@Cu-ad site.** (a) clean slab, (b)  $^*H_2O_2$ , (c)  $^*OH$ , (d)  $^*H_2O$ , (e)  $^*H_2O + ^*O$ , (f)  $^*O$ , (g)  $^*H_2O + ^*O_2$ , (h)  $^*O_2$ . Source data are provided as a Supplementary Data 1 file.

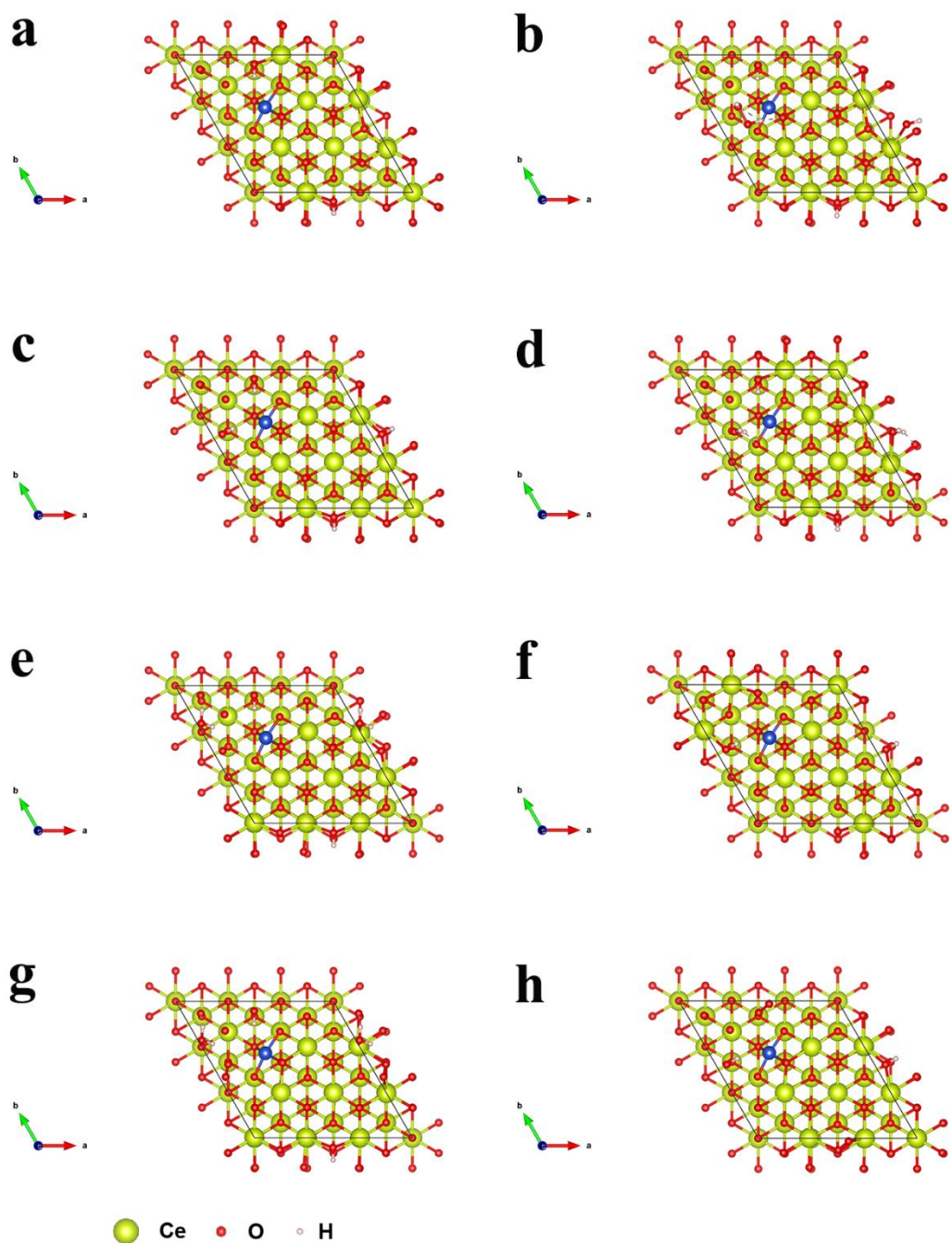


**Supplementary Fig. 23.** The DFT optimized geometry of reaction intermediates on Cu@Cu-ad. (a) clean slab, (b)  $^*H_2O_2$ , (c)  $^*OH$ , (d)  $^*H_2O$ , (e)  $^*H_2O + ^*O$ , (f)  $^*O$ , (g)  $^*H_2O + ^*O_2$ , (h)  $^*O_2$ . Source data are provided as a Supplementary Data 1 file.



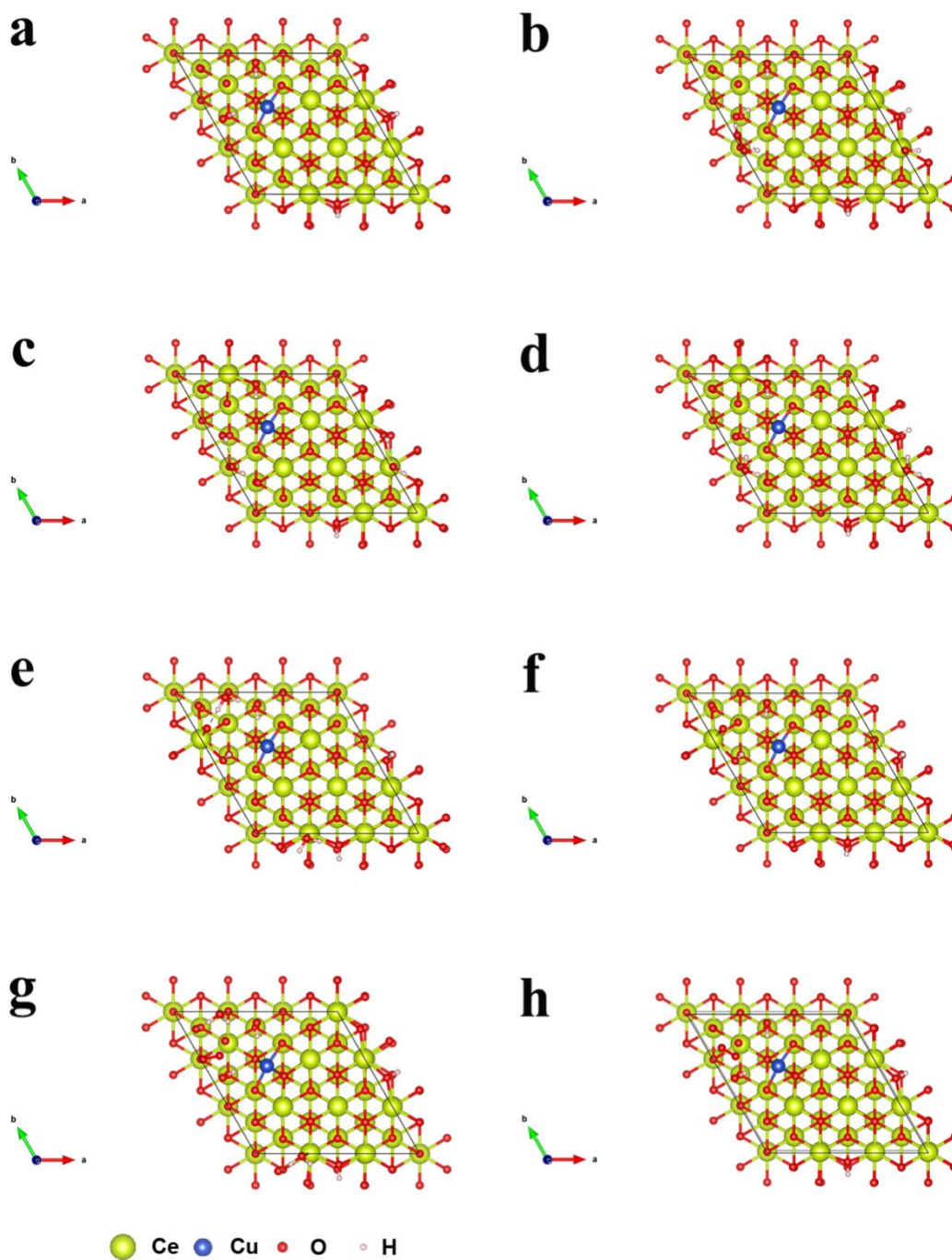


**Supplementary Fig. 24.** The DFT optimized geometry of reaction intermediates on Cu@Cu-sub. (a) clean slab, (b)  $^*H_2O_2$ , (c)  $^*OH$ , (d)  $^*H_2O$ , (e)  $^*H_2O + ^*O$ , (f)  $^*O$ , (g)  $^*H_2O + ^*O_2$ , (h)  $^*O_2$ . Source data are provided as a Supplementary Data 1 file.

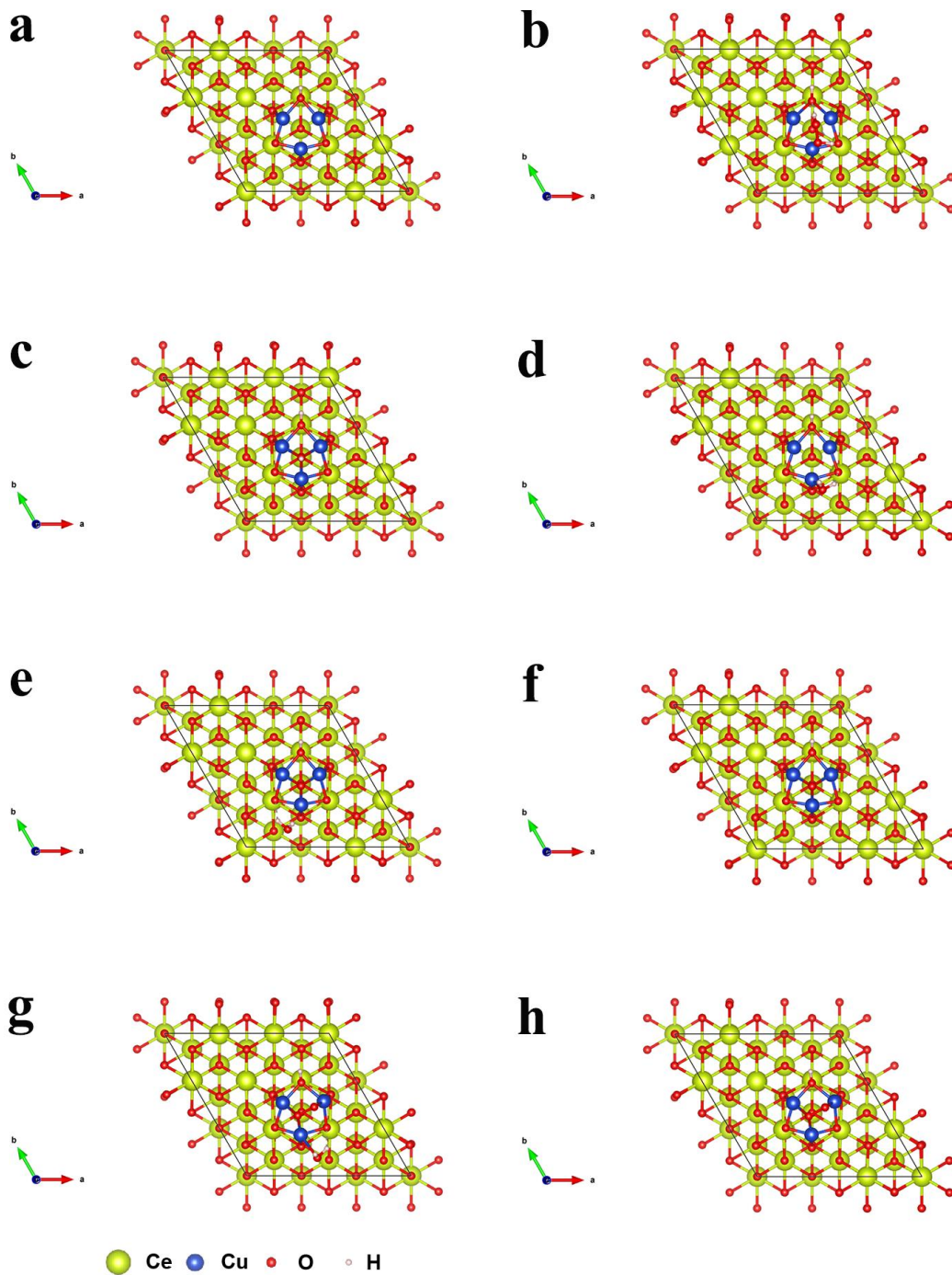


**Supplementary Fig. 25.** The DFT optimized geometry of reaction intermediates on diCe6c@Cu-sub. (a) clean slab, (b) \*H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, (c) \*OH, (d) \*H<sub>2</sub>O, (e) \*H<sub>2</sub>O + \*O, (f) \*O, (g) \*H<sub>2</sub>O + \*O<sub>2</sub>, (h) \*O<sub>2</sub>. Source data are provided as a Supplementary Data 1 file.

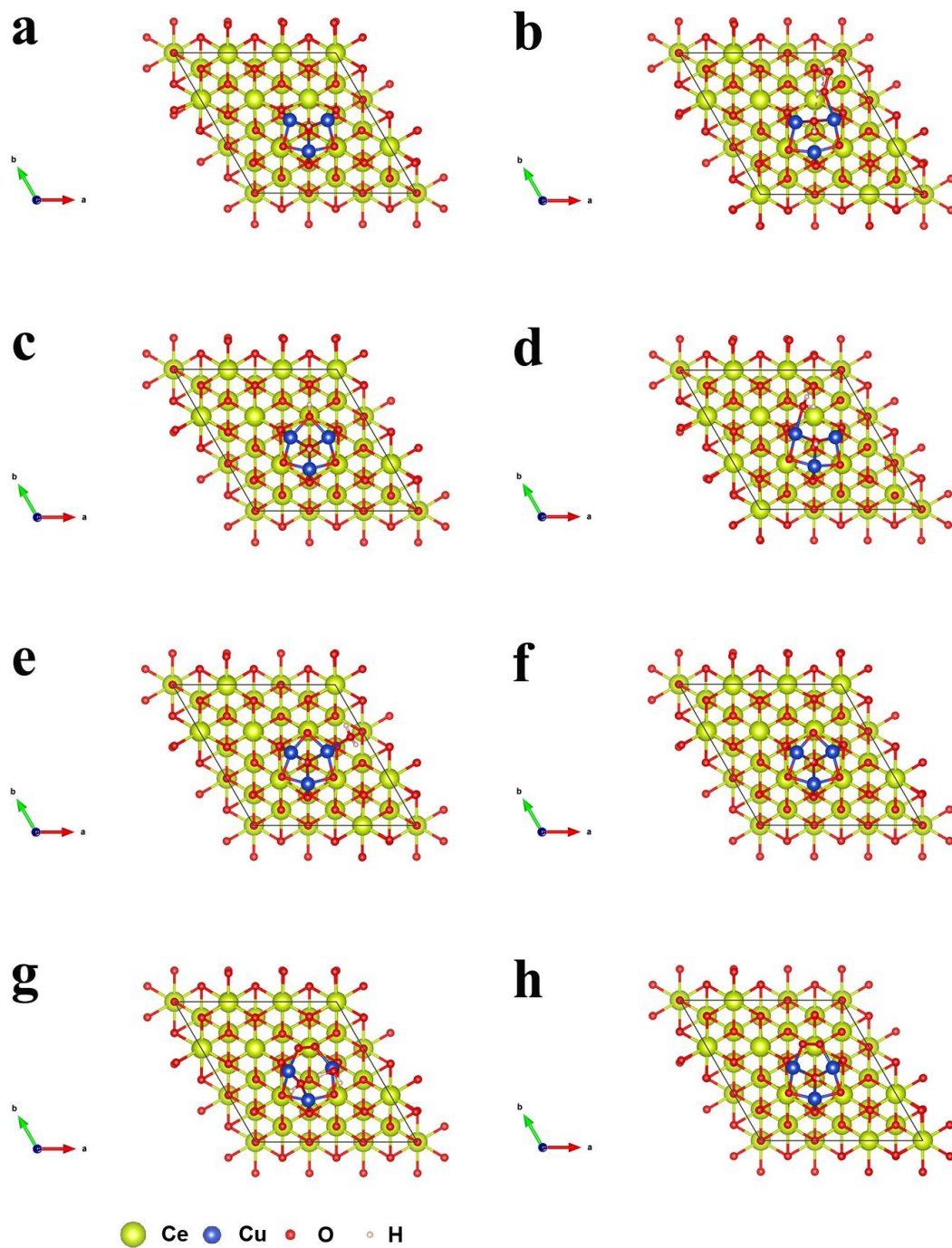




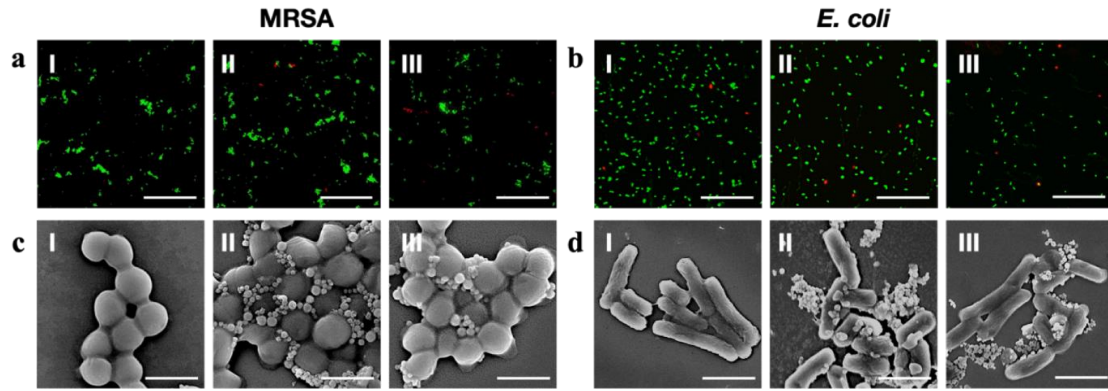
**Supplementary Fig. 26.** The DFT optimized geometry of reaction intermediates on Ce7c@Cu-sub. (a) clean slab, (b)  $^*H_2O_2$ , (c)  $^*OH$ , (d)  $^*H_2O$ , (e)  $^*H_2O + ^*O$ , (f)  $^*O$ , (g)  $^*H_2O + ^*O_2$ , (h)  $^*O_2$ . Source data are provided as a Supplementary Data 1 file.



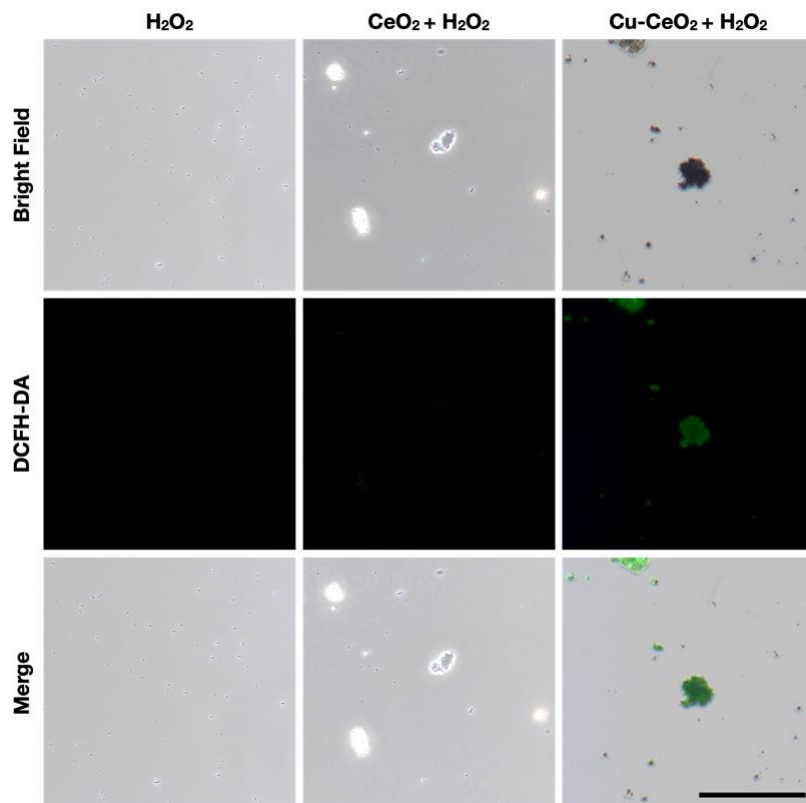
**Supplementary Fig. 27. The DFT optimized geometry of reaction intermediates on Cu<sub>3</sub> site.** (a) clean slab, (b) \*H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, (c) \*OH, (d) \*H<sub>2</sub>O, (e) \*H<sub>2</sub>O + \*O, (f) \*O, (g) \*O<sub>2</sub>, (h) \*H<sub>2</sub>O + \*O<sub>2</sub>. Source data are provided as a Supplementary Data 1 file.



**Supplementary Fig. 28.** The DFT optimized geometry of reaction intermediates on  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Ce}$  site. (a) clean slab, (b)  $^*\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , (c)  $^*\text{OH}$ , (d)  $^*\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , (e)  $^*\text{H}_2\text{O} + ^*\text{O}$ , (f)  $^*\text{O}$ , (g)  $^*\text{O}_2$ , (h)  $^*\text{H}_2\text{O} + ^*\text{O}_2$ . Source data are provided as a Supplementary Data 1 file.

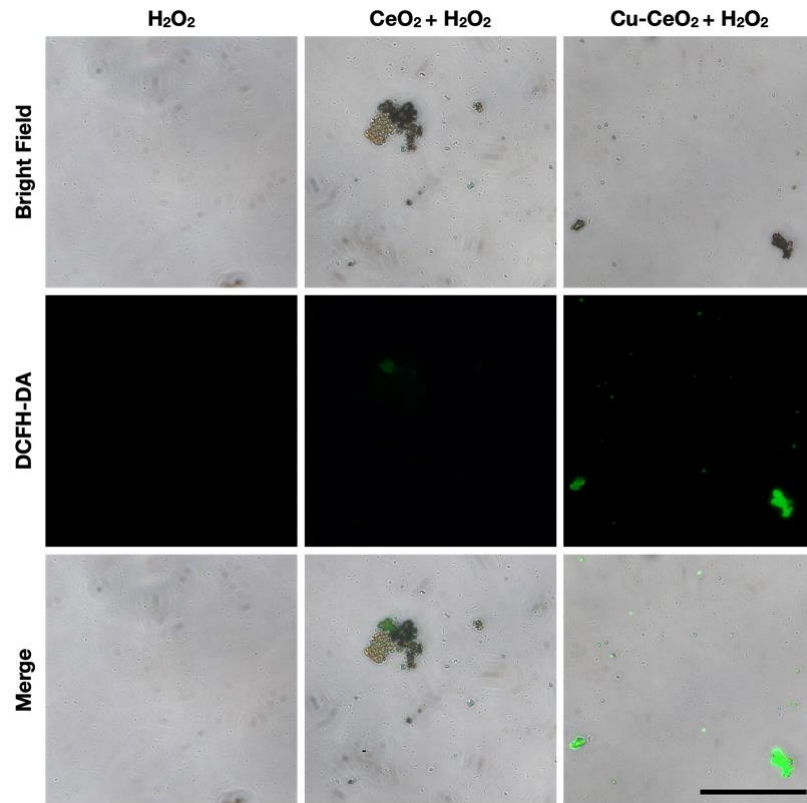


**Supplementary Fig. 29. In vitro antibacterial performance of the nanozymes.** Fluorescent images (scale bar: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and SEM images (scale bar: 1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) of MRSA (a, c) and *E. coli* (b, d) after grouped treatment (I: PBS, II:  $\text{CeO}_2$ , III:  $\text{Cu-CeO}_2$ ). A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.

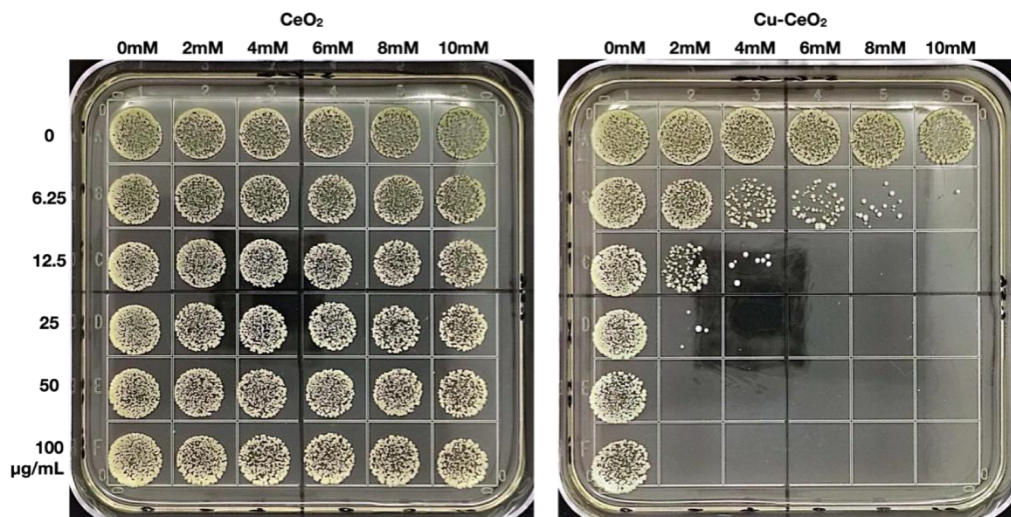


**Supplementary Fig. 30. ROS fluorescent staining of MRSA after different treatments.** Scale bar: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.

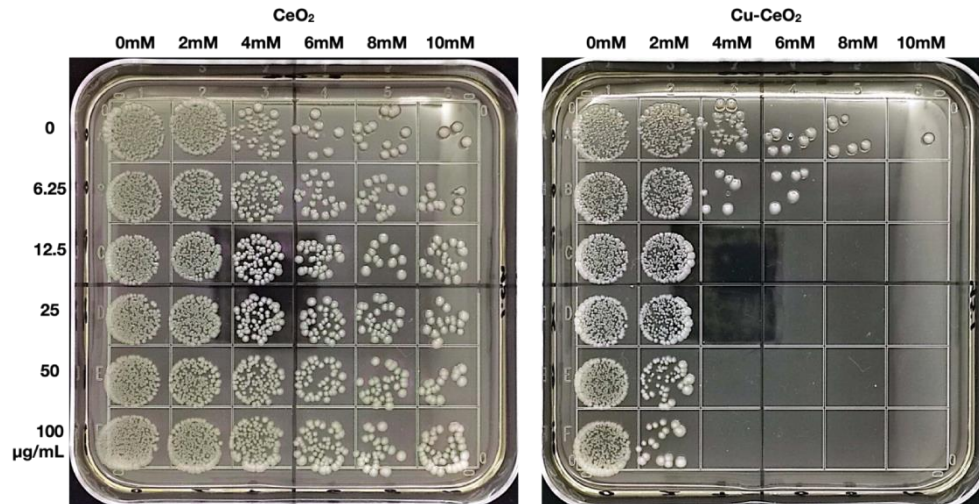




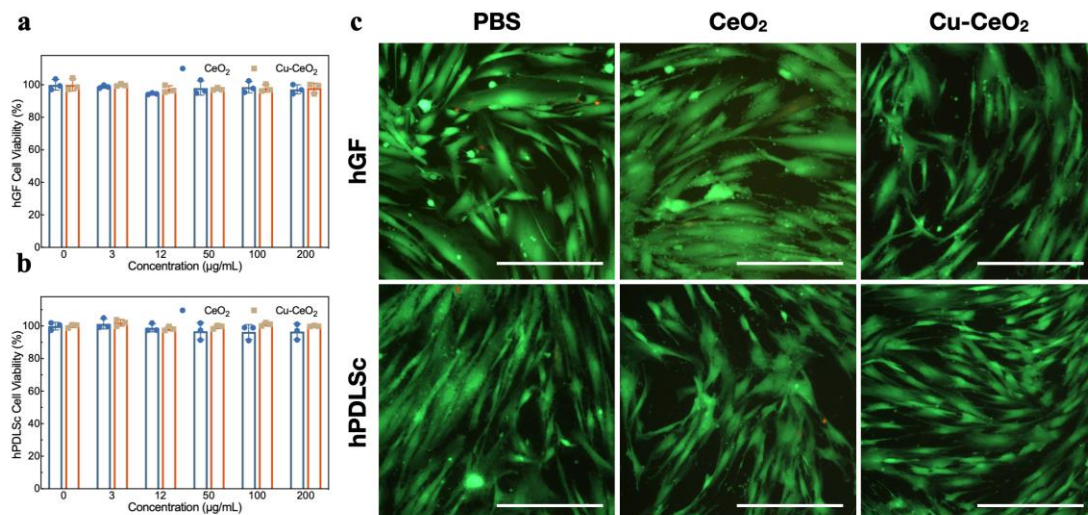
**Supplementary Fig. 31.** ROS fluorescent staining of *E. coli* after different treatments. Scale bar: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



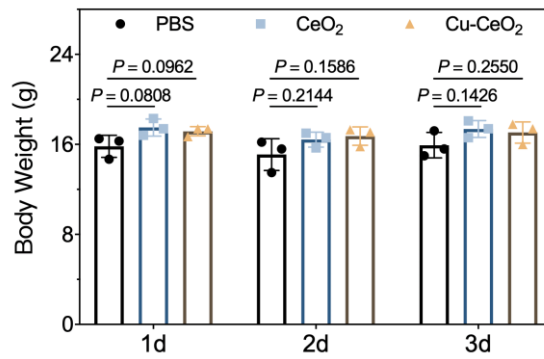
**Supplementary Fig. 32.** Bacterial colonies of MRSA after treatment with different concentrations of  $\text{CeO}_2$ ,  $\text{Cu-CeO}_2$ , and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



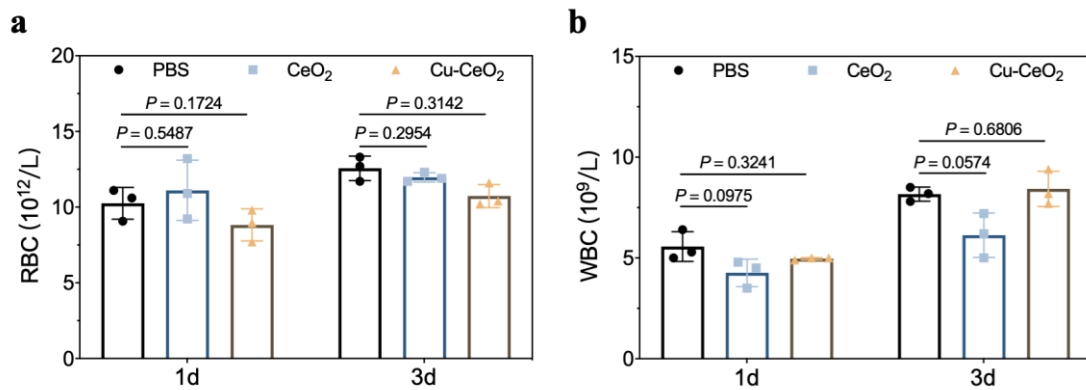
**Supplementary Fig. 33.** Bacterial colonies of *E. coli* after treatment with different concentrations of  $\text{CeO}_2$ ,  $\text{Cu-CeO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



**Supplementary Fig. 34. Biocompatibility of  $\text{CeO}_2$  and  $\text{Cu-CeO}_2$ .** Relative cell viability of hGF (a) and hPDLSc (b) after treatment with different concentrations of nanozymes. (c) Fluorescent images of hGF and hPDLSc after grouped treatment. Scale bar: 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown. Data are presented as mean values  $\pm$  standard deviation,  $n = 3$  biologically independent replicates. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

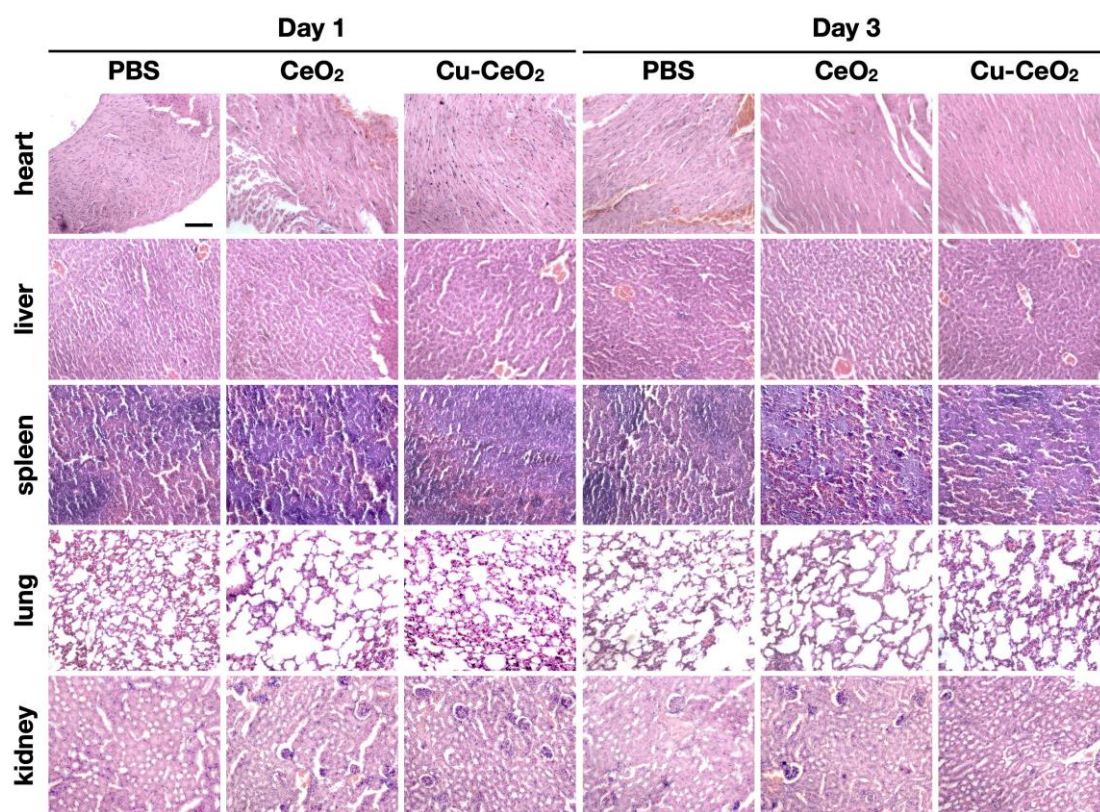


**Supplementary Fig. 35.** Body weights of balb/c mice after intravenous injection with PBS, CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub> (n.s.,  $P > 0.05$ ,  $n=3$ ). Data are presented as mean values +/- standard deviation,  $n = 3$  biologically independent replicates. Significance was calculated by two-sided Student's t-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

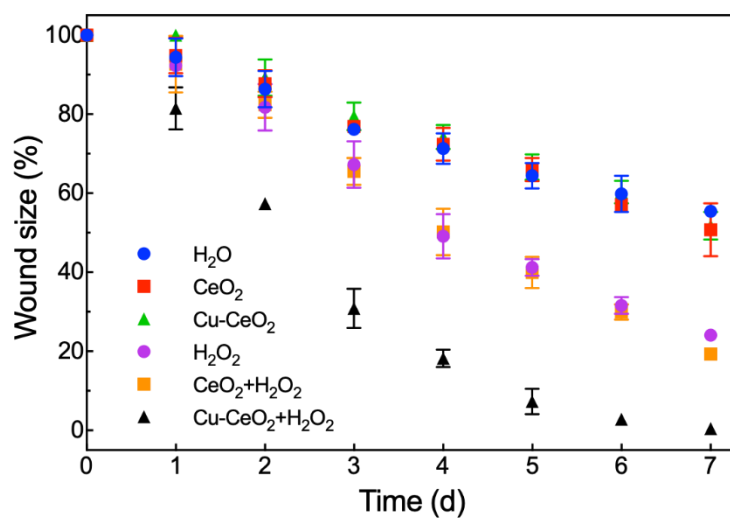


**Supplementary Fig. 36.** Blood routine results of balb/c mice after intravenous injection with PBS, CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. (a) Red blood cells. (b) White blood cells. Data are presented as mean values +/- standard deviation,  $n = 3$  biologically independent replicates. Significance was calculated by two-sided Student's t-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



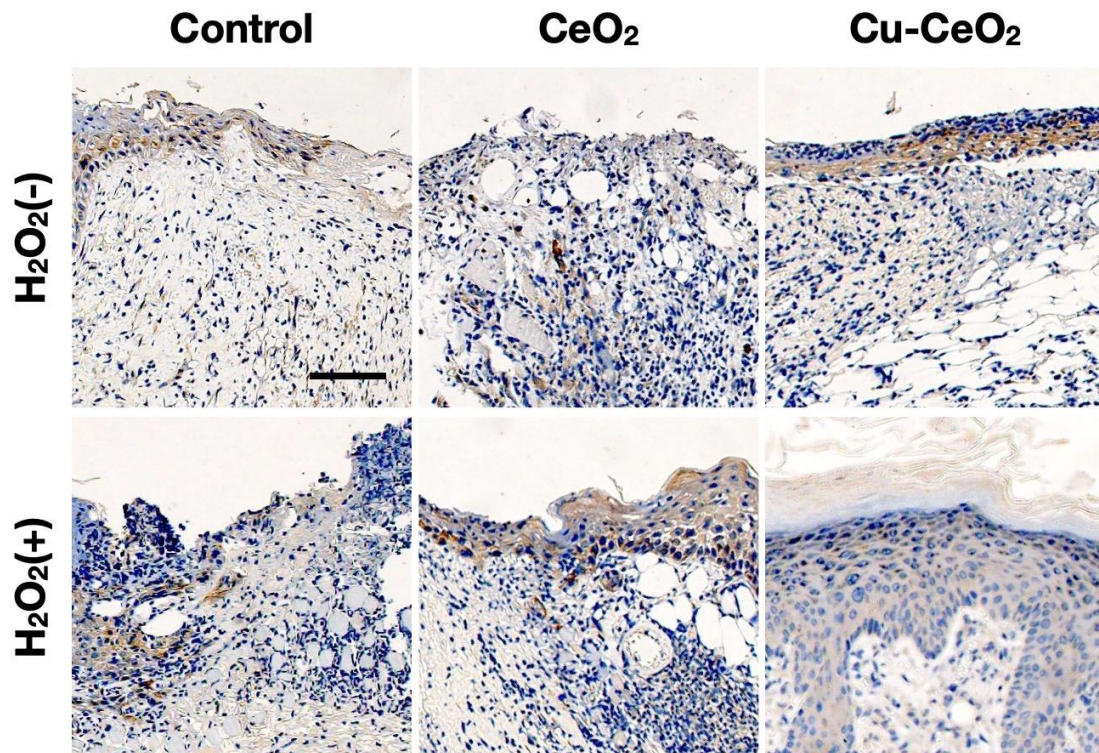


**Supplementary Fig. 37.** HE staining of the main organs after intravenous injection with PBS, CeO<sub>2</sub> and Cu-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Scale bar: 500 μm. A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.

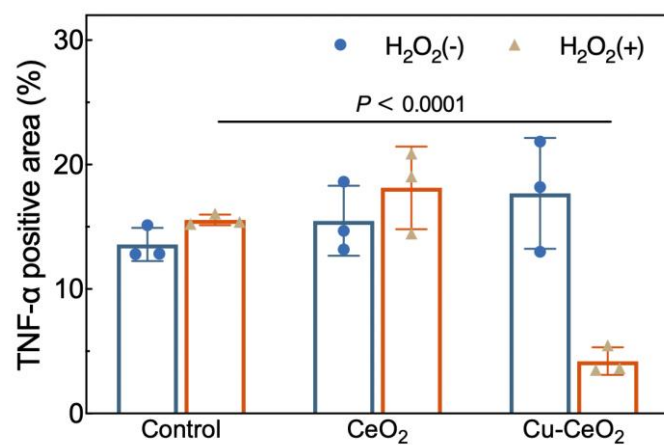


**Supplementary Fig. 38.** Time-dependent relative wound size after different treatments. Data are presented as mean values +/- standard deviation, n = 3 biologically independent replicates. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

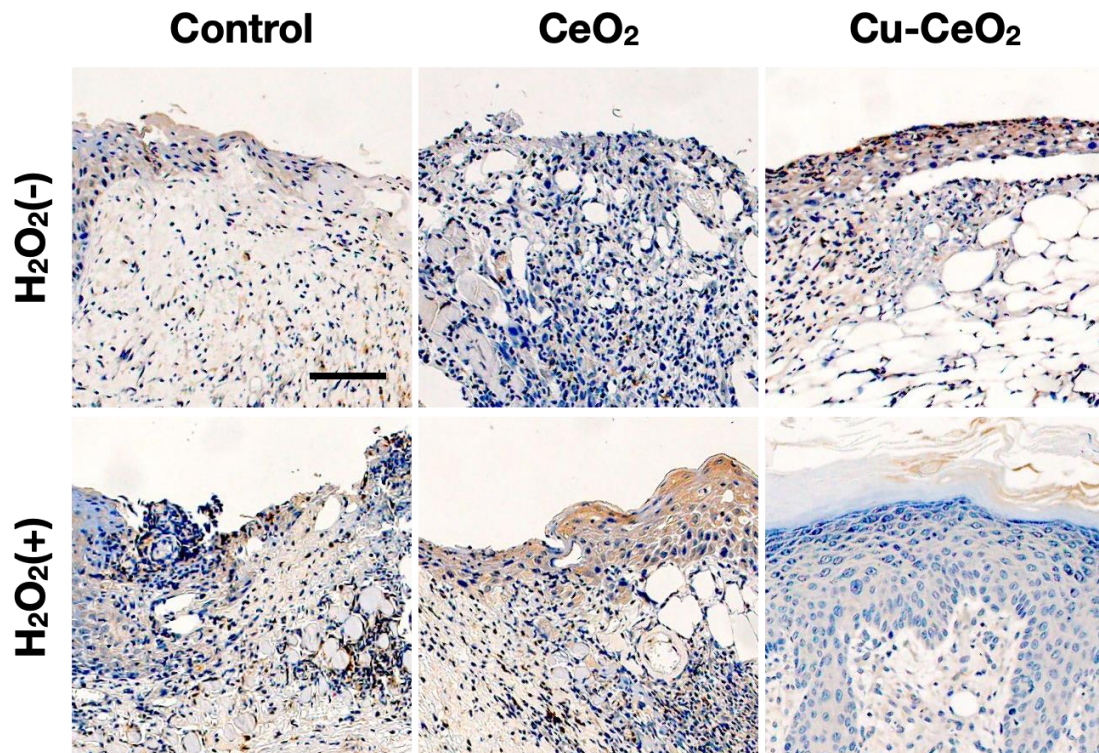




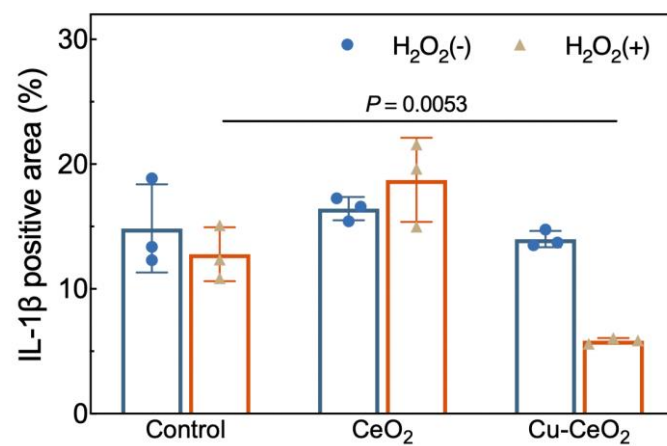
**Supplementary Fig. 39.** Immunohistochemistry staining for TNF- $\alpha$  expression in the wound tissues of different groups. Scale bar: 500  $\mu$ m. A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



**Supplementary Fig. 40.** Quantitative analysis of TNF- $\alpha$  expression of different groups. Data are presented as mean values  $\pm$  standard deviation,  $n = 3$  biologically independent replicates. Significance was calculated by two-sided Student's  $t$ -test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 41.** Immunohistochemistry staining for IL-1 $\beta$  expression in the wound tissues of different groups. Scale bar: 500  $\mu$ m. A representative image of three replicates from each group is shown.



**Supplementary Fig. 42.** Quantitative analysis of IL-1 $\beta$  expression of different groups. Data are presented as mean values  $\pm$  standard deviation,  $n = 3$  biologically independent replicates. Significance was calculated by two-sided Student's t-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.