

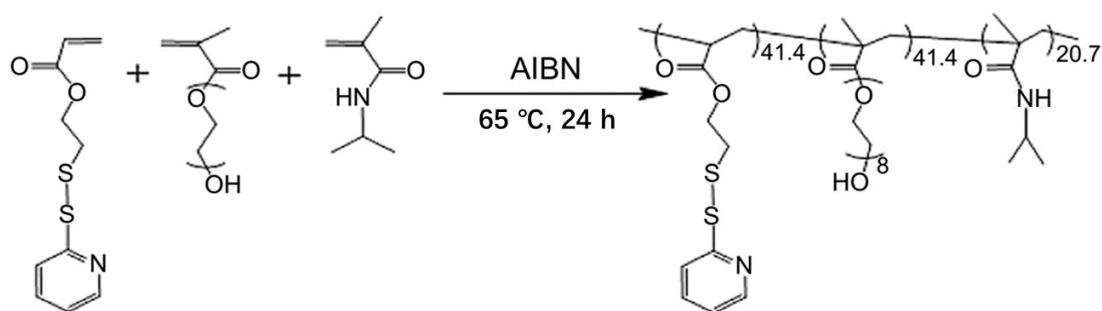
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## Supporting Information

### Enhanced photothermal therapy through the in-situ activation of a temperature and redox dual-sensitive nano-reservoir of triptolide

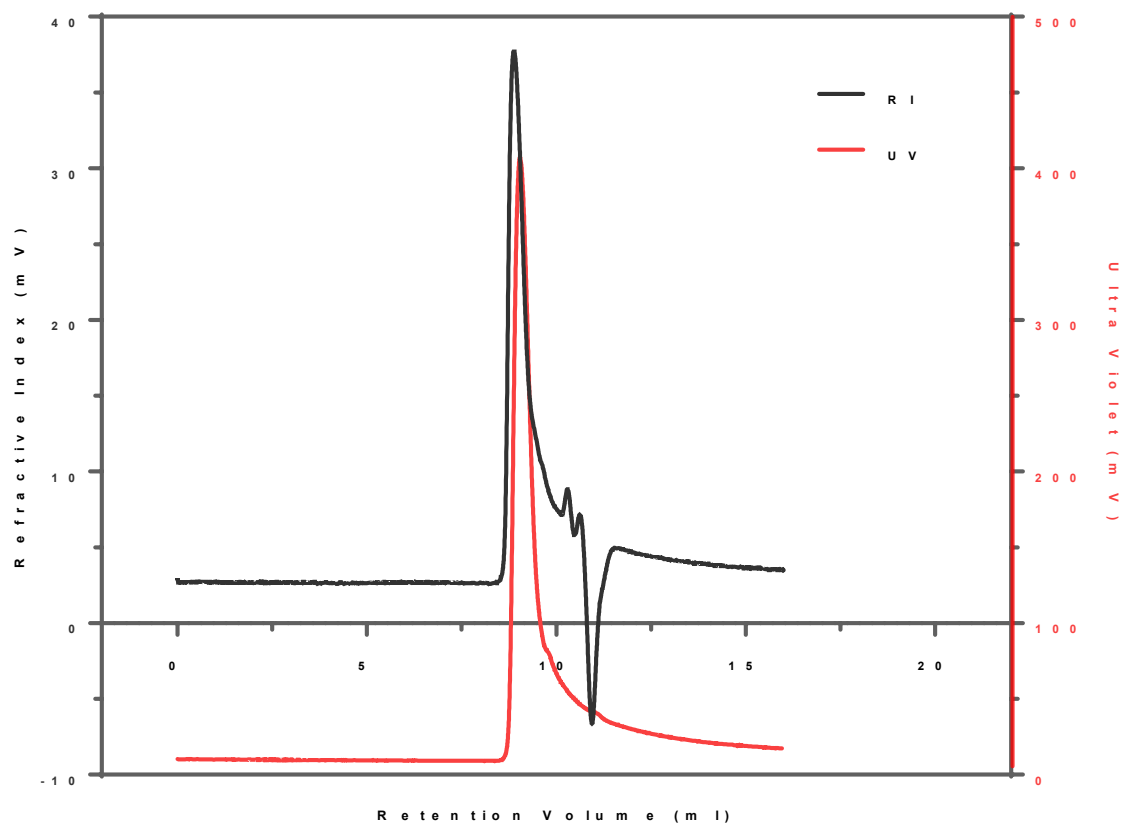
*Hai-Jun Liu, Mingming Wang, Xiangxiang Hu, Shanshan Shi, and Peisheng Xu \**

#### Supporting Schemes and Figures

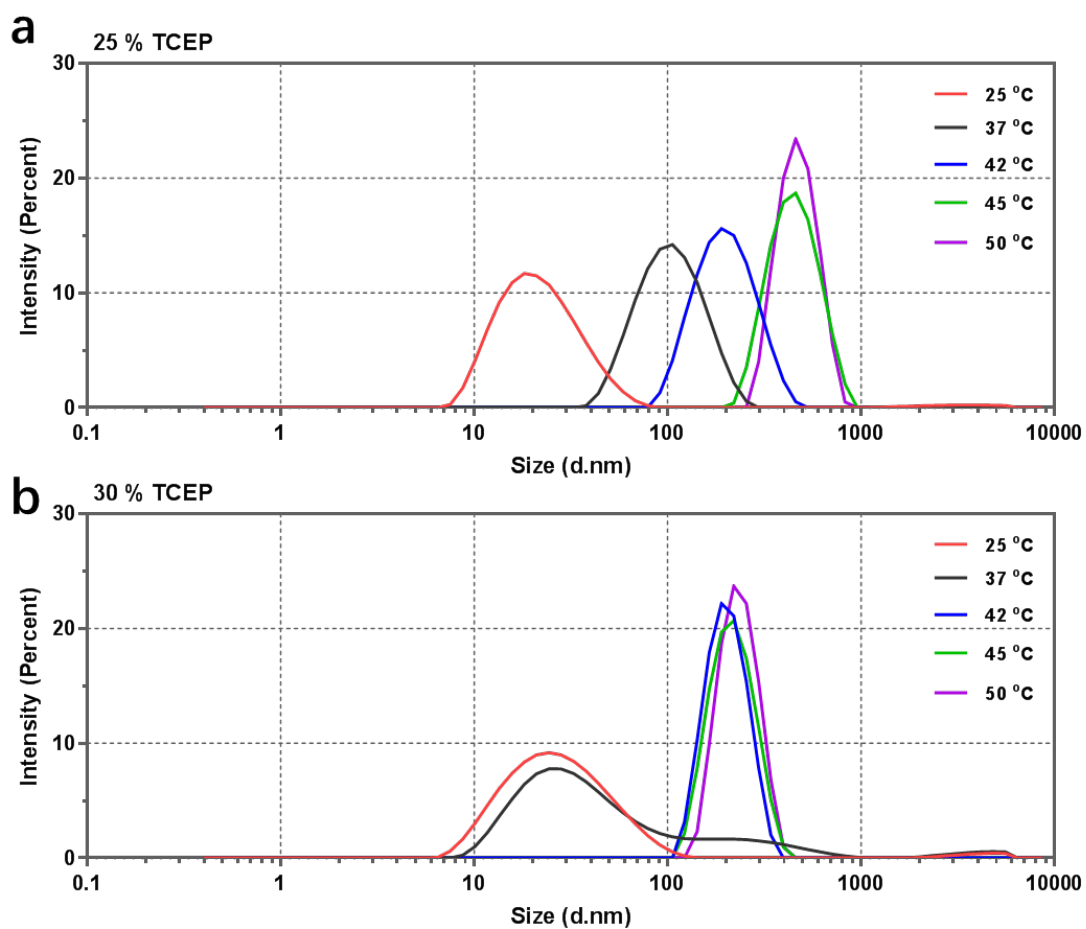


**Figure S1.** Schematic illustration of the synthesis of PDA-PEG-PNiPMN (3P).

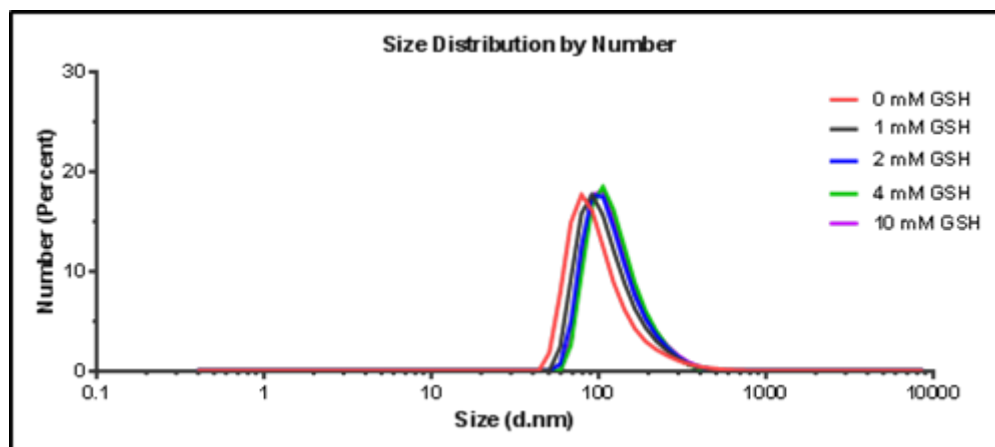




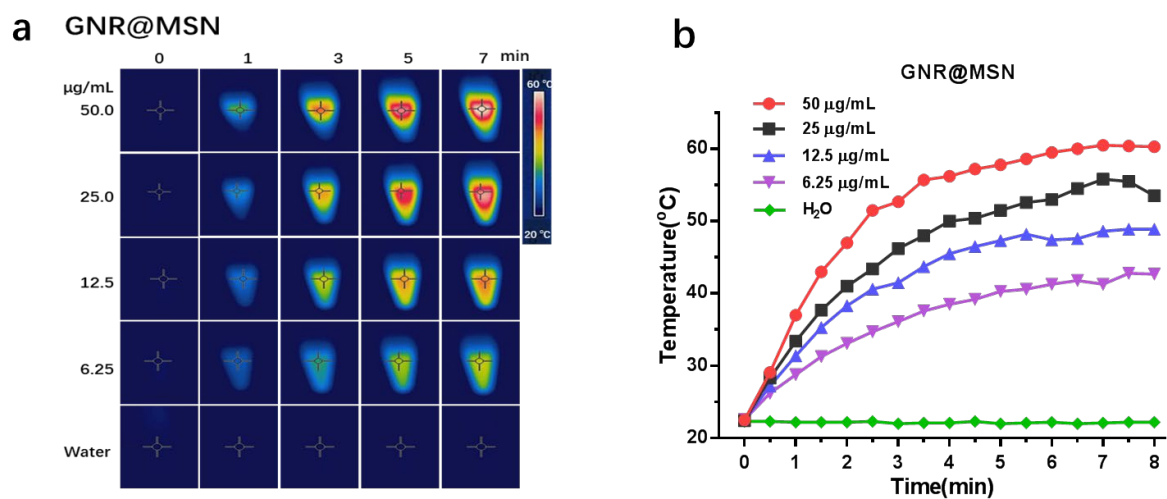
**Figure S3.** GPC curve of PDA-PEG-PNiPMN (3P) polymer.



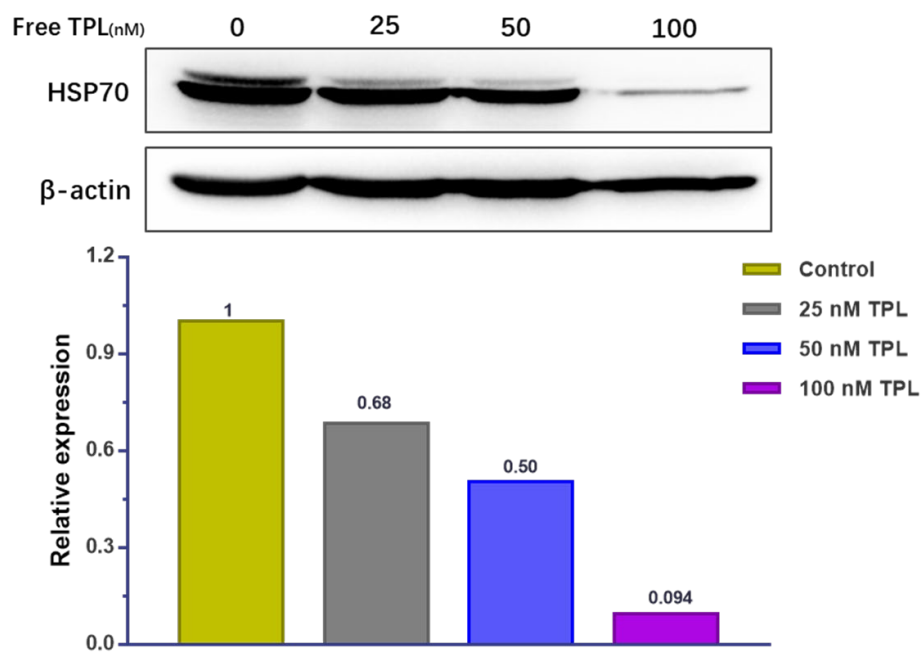
**Figure S4.** Dynamic light scattering size of PDA-PEG-PNIPMA nanogel with 25 % (a) and 30 % (b) crosslinking at different temperatures.



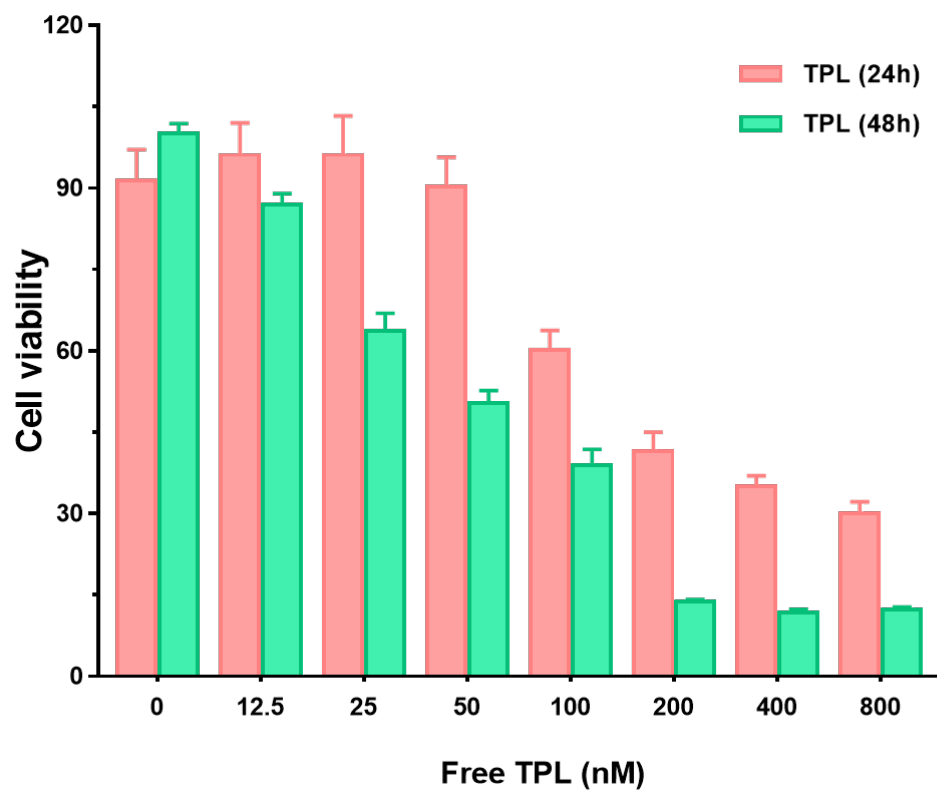
**Figure S5.** Dynamic light scattering size of GNR@MSN-3P in the buffers supplemented with 0-10 mM GSH.



**Figure S6.** Infrared thermal images (a) and temperature change (b) of GNR@MSN upon 808 nm laser irradiation ( $2 \text{ W/cm}^2$ ).

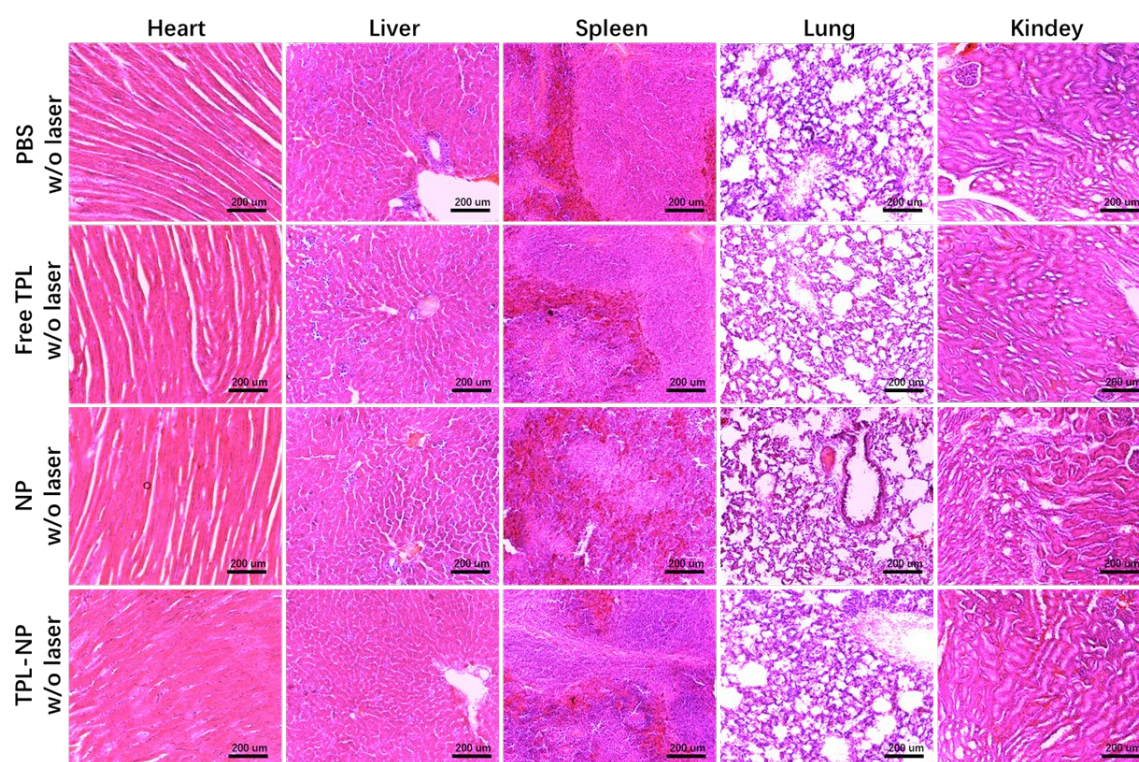


**Figure S7.** HSP70 expression in 4T1 cells after being treated with free TPL for 48 h by western blotting analysis,  $\beta$ -actin was used as an internal control.



**Figure S8.** Normalized cell viability of 4T1 cells treated with free TPL for 24 h and 48 h.





**Figure S9.** H&E staining images of heart, liver, spleen, and kidney at the end of the antitumor inhibition test.