

Article

Gelatinase Responsive Nanogel for Antibacterial Phototherapy and Wound Healing

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Supplementary Materials

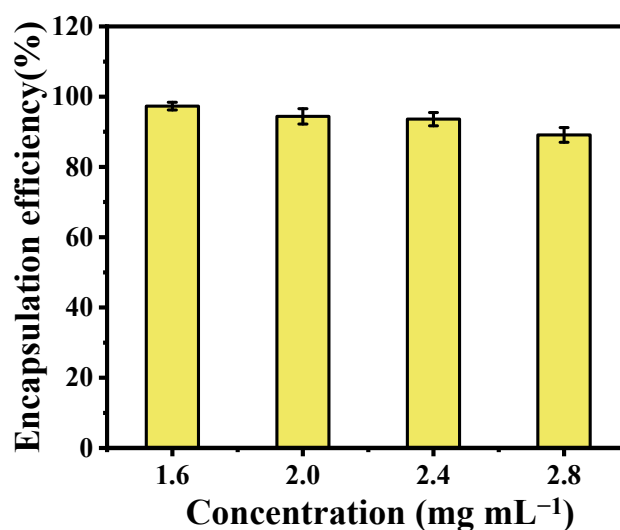


Figure S1. Encapsulation efficiency (EE) of CuS NDs in Gel.

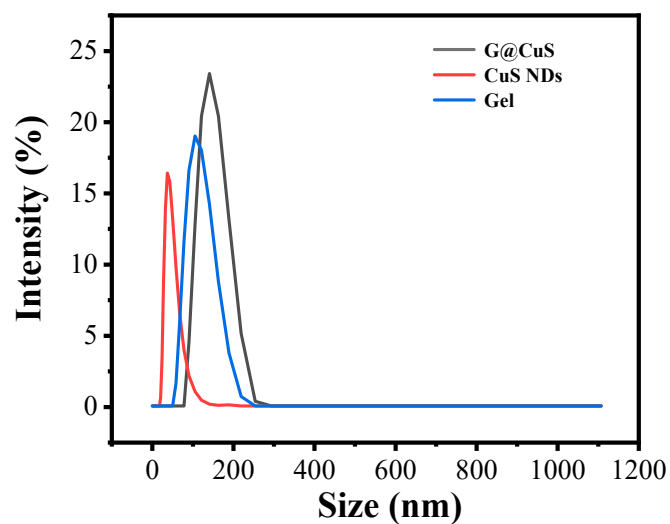


Figure S2. Particle sizes of the G@CuS, CuS NDs and Gel.

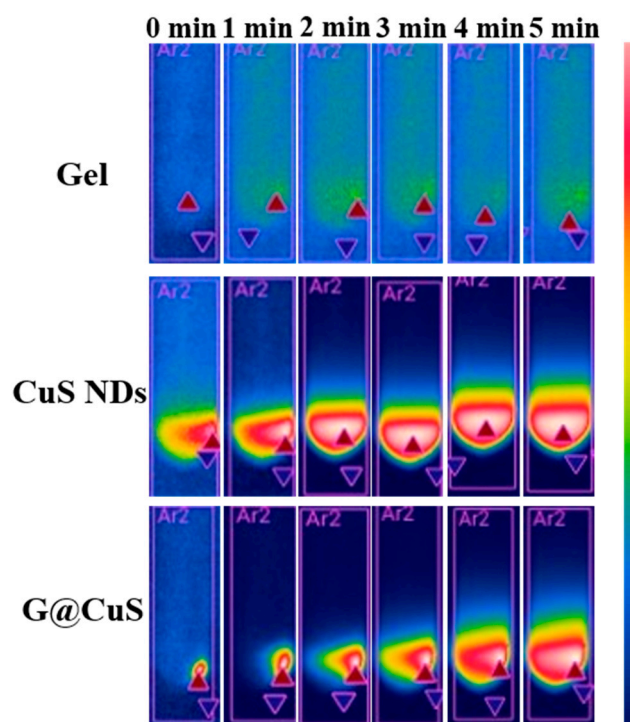


Figure S3. Photothermal images of Gel, CuS NDs and G@CuS under NIR (808 nm, 1.8 W cm^{-2}) irradiation.

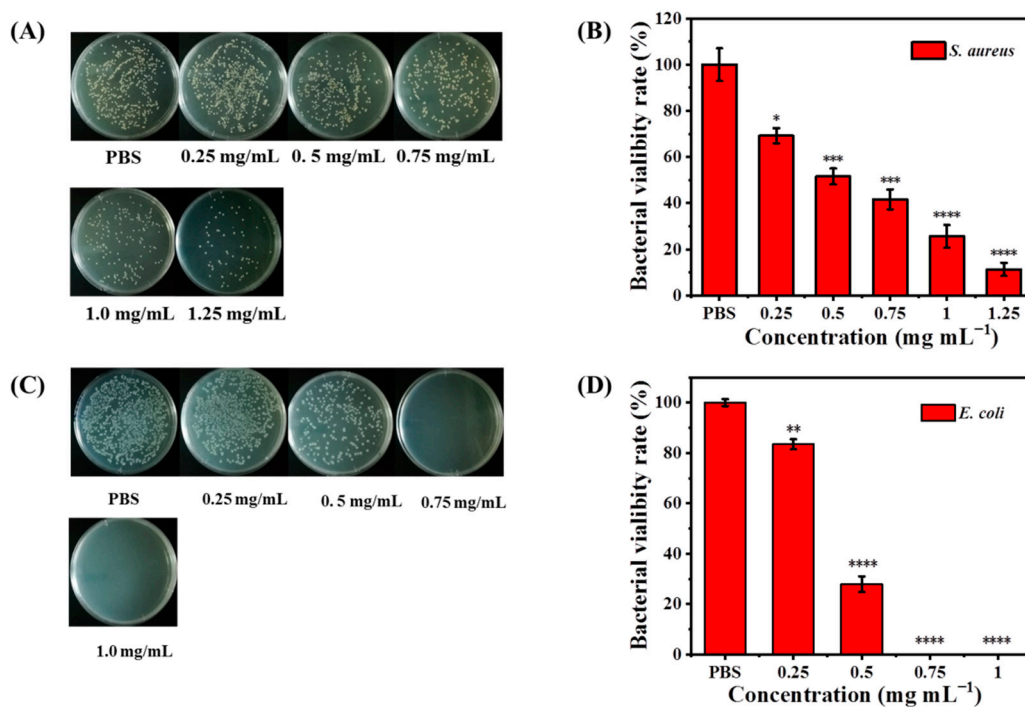


Figure S4. *In vitro* antibacterial activity of the CuS NDs. Colony images (A) and a statistical chart (B) of *S. aureus* incubated with different concentrations of the CuS NDs. Colony images (C) and a statistical chart (D) of *E. coli* incubated with different concentrations of the CuS NDs. (n=3; *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, ****p < 0.0001).

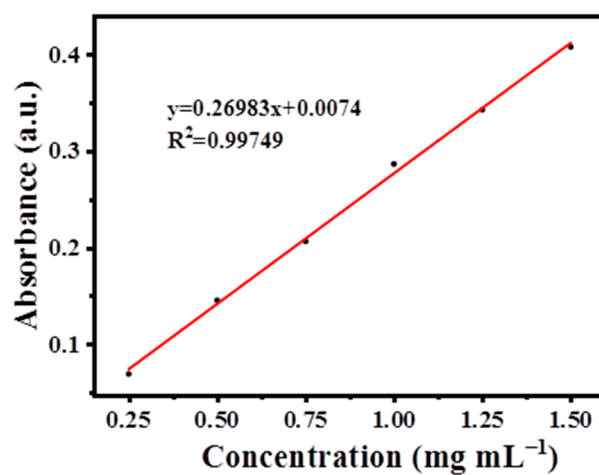


Figure S5. The linear calibration curve between the CuS NDs concentration and its absorbance.

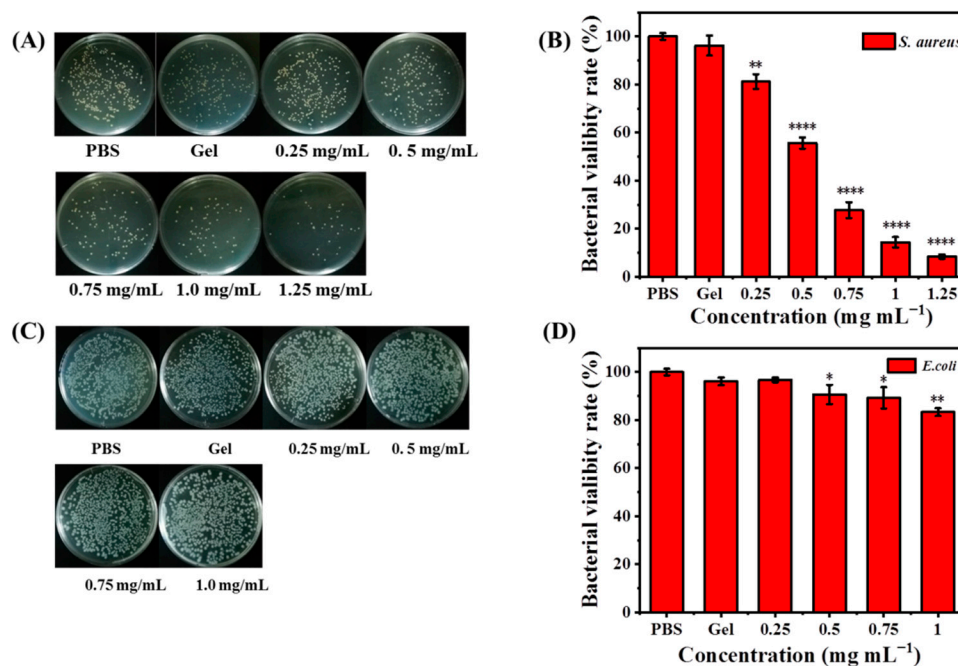


Figure S6. *In vitro* antibacterial activity of the G@CuS. Colony images (A) and a statistical chart (B) of *S. aureus* incubated with different concentrations of the G@CuS. Colony images (C) and a statistical chart (D) of *E. coli* incubated with different concentrations of the G@CuS. (n=3; *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ****p < 0.0001).

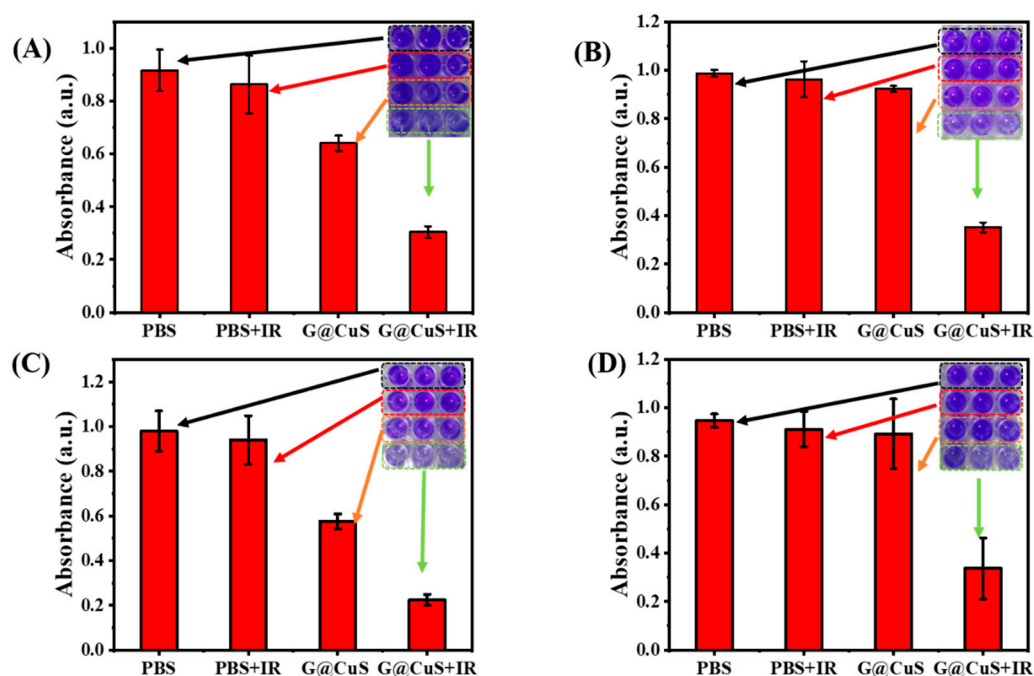


Figure S7. Anti-biofilm activity of the G@CuS before and after NIR laser (808 nm, 1.8 W cm⁻², 5 min) irradiation. Crystal violet staining images and its corresponding absorbance for inhibiting *S. aureus* (A) and *E. coli* (B) biofilms before and after NIR laser irradiation. Crystal violet staining images and its corresponding absorbance for destroying *S. aureus* (C) and *E. coli* (D) biofilms before and after NIR laser irradiation.

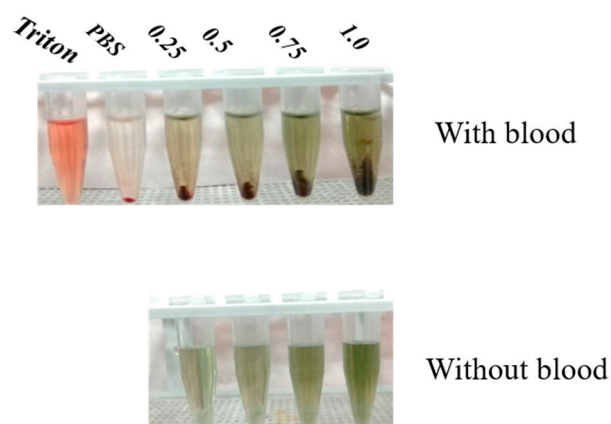


Figure S8. Images of red blood cells incubated with different concentrations of the CuS NDs.

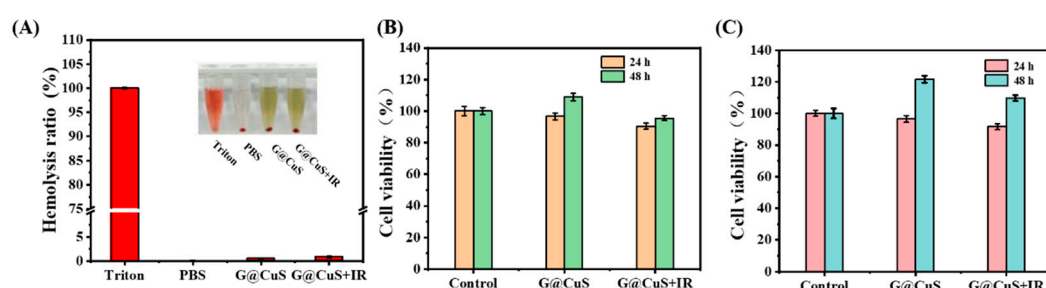


Figure S9. Effects of NIR (808 nm, 1.8 W cm^{-2} , 5 min) irradiation on biocompatibility. (A) Hemolysis ratio and images of red blood cells incubated with the G@CuS (0.75 mg mL^{-1}) before and after NIR laser (808 nm, 1.8 W cm^{-2} , 5 min) irradiation. Cytotoxicity of the G@CuS (0.75 mg mL^{-1}) incubated with L929s (B) and HUVECs (C) before and after NIR laser (808 nm, 1.8 W cm^{-2} , 5 min) irradiation.

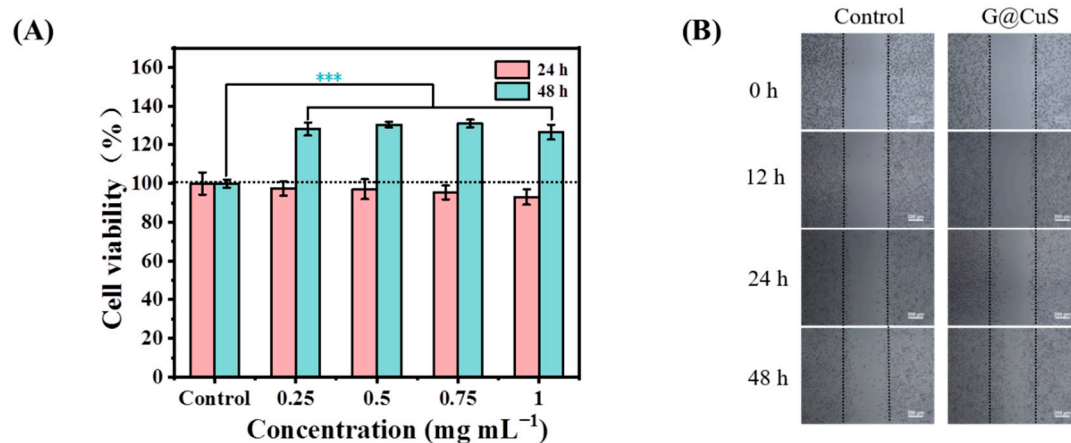


Figure S10. Promoting effect of G@CuS on cells proliferation and migration. (A) L929s viability after the treatment of G@CuS for 24 and 48 h. (B) Photographs of L929s migration at different times. (n=3; *** $p < 0.001$).

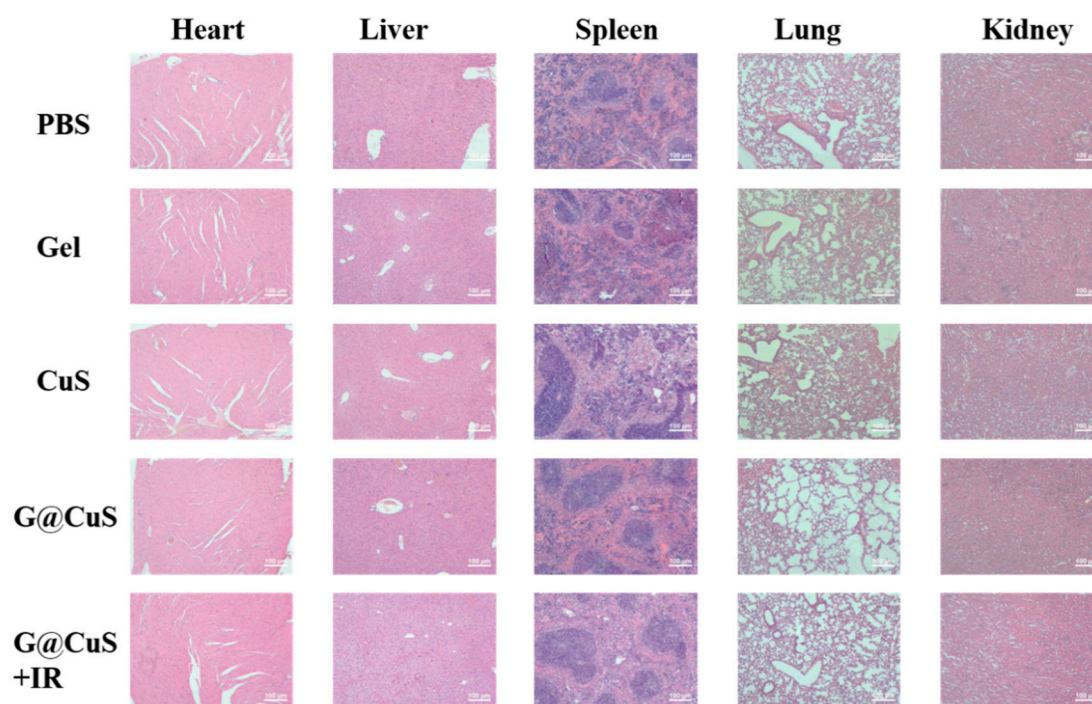


Figure S11. H&E staining images of major organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney) of mice in each treatment group.