

Supporting Information for

Drug-loaded Microbubble Delivery System to Enhance PD-L1 Blockade

Immunotherapy with Remodeling Immune Microenvironment

Jun Zheng^{1 †}, Ju Huang^{1 †}, Liang Zhang^{1, 2*}, Mengna Wang³, Lihong Xu⁴, Xiaoyun Dou⁴, Xiaojing Leng¹, Mingxiao Fang¹, Yang Sun^{1*}, Zhigang Wang^{1*}

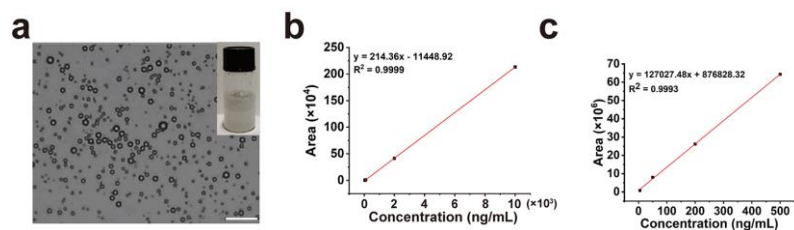
¹State Key Laboratory of Ultrasound in Medicine and Engineering, Institute of Ultrasound Imaging, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, 400010, PR China

²Ultrasound Department, The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400042, P. R. China.

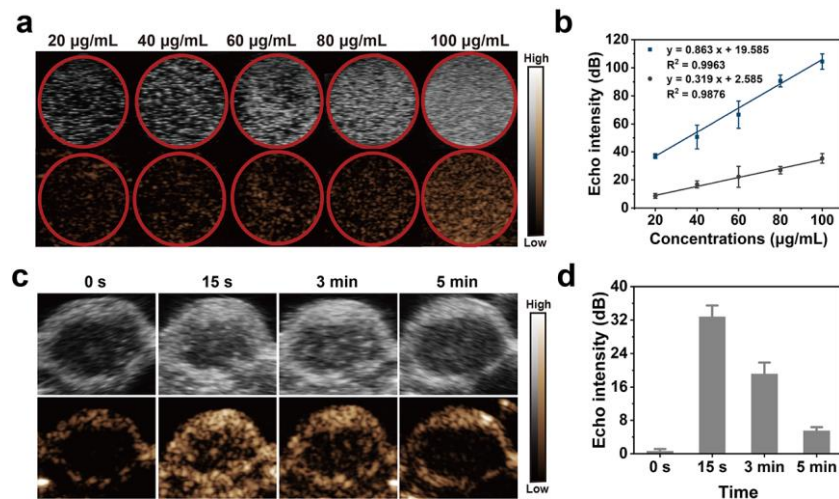
³Department of Pathology, College of Basic Medicine, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, 400016, PR China.

⁴Institute of Life Sciences, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, 400016, PR China.

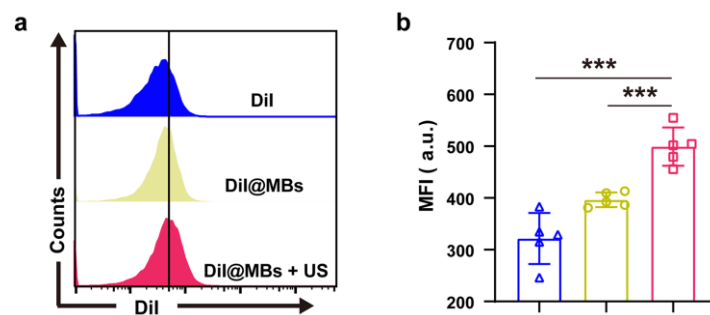
*Corresponding author: L. Zhang (zhangliang338@cqmu.edu.cn); Y. Sun (sunyang@cqmu.edu.cn); Z. Wang (wangzhigang@cqmu.edu.cn)



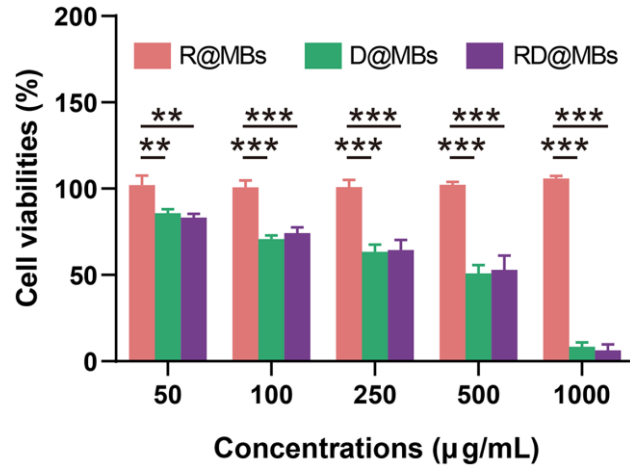
Supporting Figure S1. Characterization of RD@MBs. (a) Light microscopy image of RD@MBs (scale bar = 10 μm). (b-c) The standard curves of DTX and R837 measured by LC-MS.



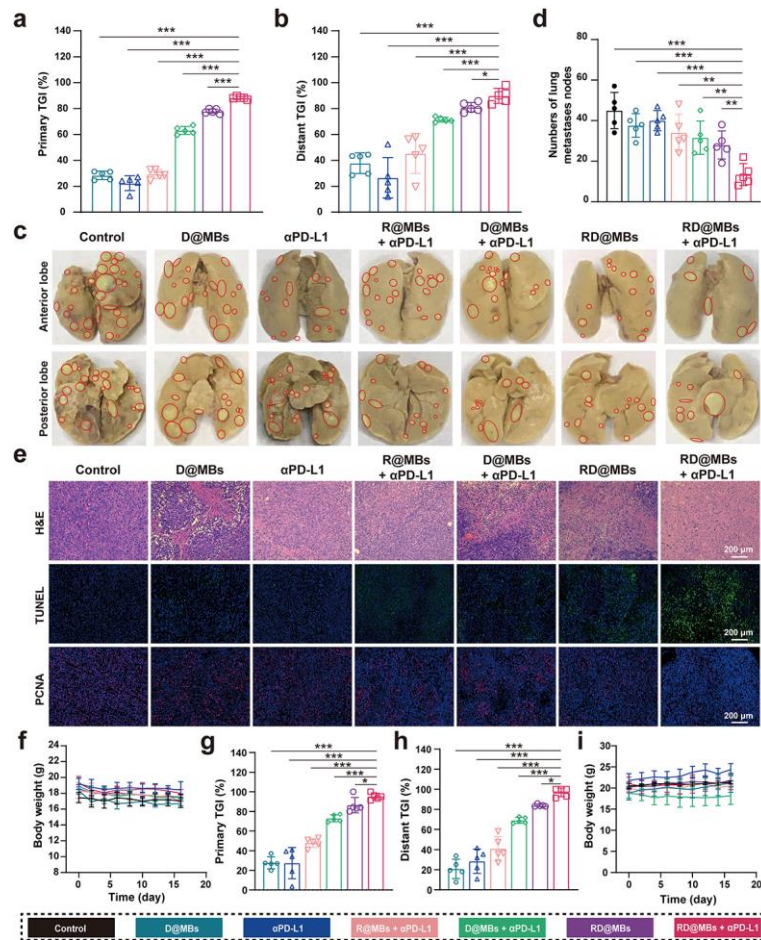
Supporting Figure S3. UTMD drug delivery system. (a-b) *In vitro* US imaging and the corresponding echo intensities of RD@MBs at various concentrations (20, 40, 60, 80, 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) ($n = 3$). (c-d) *In vivo* US imaging and corresponding echo intensities of tumor regions at different time points ($n = 3$).



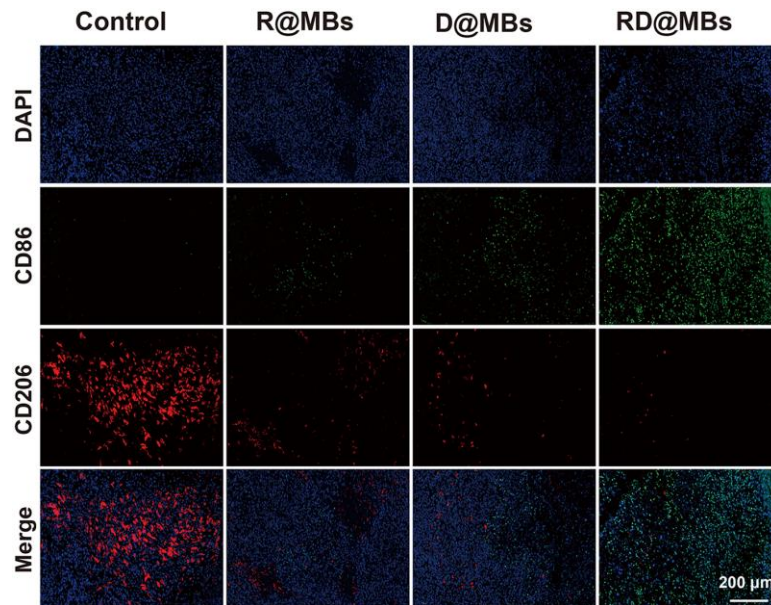
Supporting Figure S4. UTMD drug delivery system. (a-b) FCM results of drug release in tumor sites and the corresponding quantitative analysis of MFI.



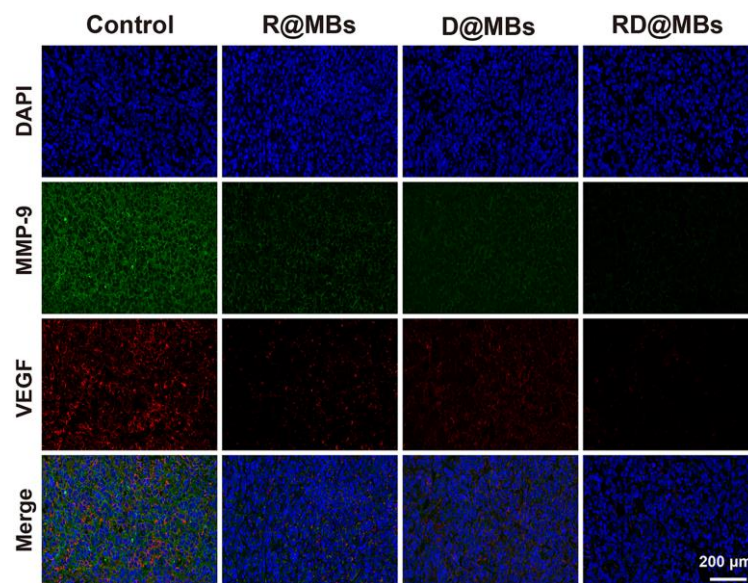
Supporting Figure S5. Cell viabilities of 4T1 cells treated with different concentrations of R@MBs, D@MBs and RD@MBs (n = 3). Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SD. Statistical significances were calculated *via* Student's t test, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 and ***p < 0.001.



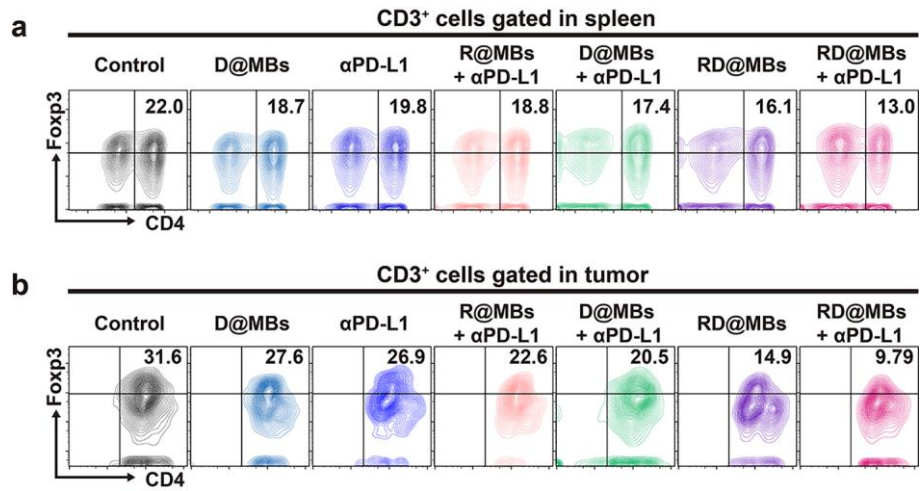
Supporting Figure S6. (a-b) Primary and distant tumor TGI after different treatments in 4T1 orthotopic tumor bearing mice ($n = 5$). (c-d) Representative digital photos of tumor nodules in the 4T1 orthotopic tumor bearing mice lungs and corresponding quantification of the numbers of lung nodules ($n = 5$). (e) H&E and TUNEL staining images of primary tumor in 4T1 orthotopic tumor bearing mice. PCNA staining images of distant tumor in 4T1 orthotopic tumor bearing mice. (Scale bar = 200 μ m). (f) Body weight of the 4T1 orthotopic tumor bearing mice after different treatments ($n = 5$). (g-h) Primary and distant tumor TGI after different treatments in CT26 subcutaneous tumor bearing mice ($n = 5$). (i) Body weight of the CT26 subcutaneous tumor bearing mice after different treatments ($n = 5$). Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SD. Statistical significances were calculated *via* Student's t test, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$.



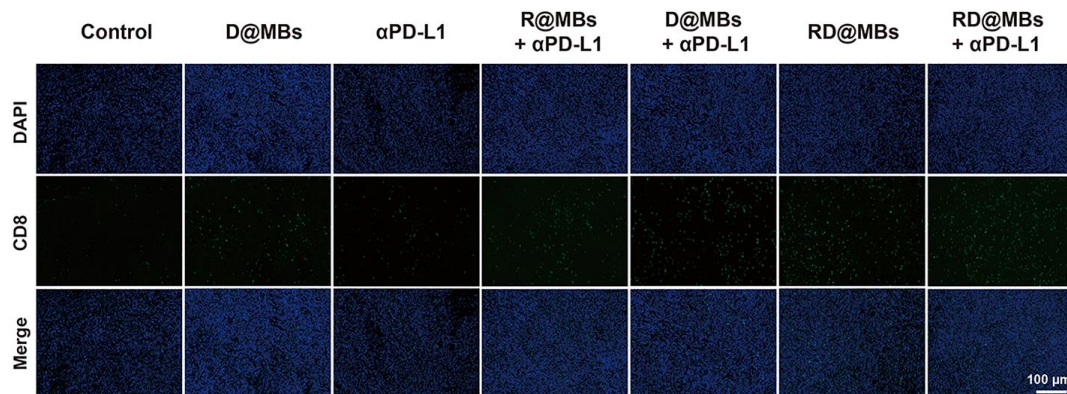
Supporting Figure S7. Immunofluorescence staining images for expression of CD86 and CD206 in 4T1 tumor tissues after different treatments. Blue, DAPI-labeled nucleus; green, anti-CD86 antibody-labelled M1-TAMs; red, anti-CD206 antibody-labeled M2-TAMs. (Scale bar = 200 μm).



Supporting Figure S8. Immunofluorescence staining images for expression of MMP-9 and VEGF in 4T1 tumor tissues after different treatments. Blue, DAPI-labeled nucleus; green, anti-MMP-9 antibody-labelled MMP-9; red, anti-VEGF antibody-labeled VEGF (scale bar = 200 μm).



Supporting Figure S9. (a) FCM results of Tregs (CD3⁺CD4⁺Foxp3⁺) in spleen. (b) FCM results of Tregs (CD3⁺CD4⁺Foxp3⁺) in tumor.



Supporting Figure S10. Immunofluorescence staining images for infiltration of CTLs in primary tumor of 4T1 orthotopic tumor bearing mice after different treatments. Blue, DAPI-labeled nucleus; green, anti-CD8 antibody-labelled CTLs (scale bar = 100 μm).