



Cite this: *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2021,  
9, 7238

## Synthesis-temperature-regulated multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of ceria nanozymes†

Xiaoli Liu,<sup>‡a</sup> Jiangjiexing Wu,<sup>‡\*b</sup> Quanyi Liu,<sup>cd</sup> Anqi Lin,<sup>‡b</sup> Sirong Li,<sup>b</sup>  
Yihong Zhang,<sup>b</sup> Quan Wang,<sup>b</sup> Tong Li,<sup>b</sup> Xueying An,<sup>ef</sup> Zijun Zhou,<sup>b</sup> Ming Yang<sup>\*ag</sup>  
and Hui Wei<sup>‡\*bh</sup>

Ceria (CeO<sub>2</sub>) nanozymes have drawn much attention in recent years due to their unique physiochemical properties and excellent biocompatibility. It is therefore very important to establish a simple and robust guideline to regulate CeO<sub>2</sub> with desired multi-enzyme-mimicking activities that are ideal for practical bioapplications. In this work, the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of CeO<sub>2</sub> were regulated in a facile manner by a wet-chemical method with different synthesis temperatures. Interestingly, a distinct response in multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of CeO<sub>2</sub> was observed towards different synthesis temperatures. And the regulation was ascribed to the comprehensive effect of the oxygen species, size, and self-restoring abilities of CeO<sub>2</sub>. This study demonstrates that high-performance CeO<sub>2</sub> can be rationally designed by a specific synthesis temperature, and the guidelines from radar chart analysis established here can advance the biomedical applications of ceria-based nanozymes.

Received 28th April 2021,  
Accepted 14th May 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1tb00964h

rsc.li/materials-b

## Introduction

Nanozymes, or nanomaterial-based enzyme mimics, are attractive not only for their stability and eco-efficiency but also for their unique nanomaterial physicochemical properties.<sup>1–10</sup> In particular, benefiting from rich redox properties and surface chemistry,

some nanozymes are endowed with more than one type of enzyme-mimicking activity.<sup>11–15</sup> Such multi-enzyme-mimicking activities are demonstrated to act as self-cascade reactors and have been found to be helpful for eliminating or producing multiple reactive oxygen species (ROS) in different therapies, unlike natural enzymes, which have a sole activity against various ROS.<sup>16,17</sup> Among the developed nanozymes with multi-enzyme-mimicking activities, ceria nanozyme (CeO<sub>2</sub>), a typical and widely-explored nanozyme, can mimic superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), oxidase (OXD), peroxidase (POD), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) enzymes, *etc.*<sup>18–24</sup> The diverse range of enzyme-mimicking activities has led to the use of ceria nanozyme in various biomedical applications, from *in vitro* diagnosis (such as in the detection of glucose, glutathione, and ATP) to *in vivo* therapies (such as ischemic stroke protection, septicemia, and tumour therapeutics).<sup>25–35</sup>

Despite the significant progress that has been achieved for the ceria nanozyme, few studies have focused on regulation accompanied with analysis for multi-enzyme-mimicking activities, so that an effective guideline for further applications remains lacking. On the one hand, until now, for most CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozymes, strategies such as doping, surface modification, and complex formation have been proved to regulate single-type enzyme-mimicking catalytic properties.<sup>36–42</sup> On the other hand, different catalytic reaction processes and uncertain regulation mechanisms make it difficult to regulate multi-enzyme-mimicking activities by a universal strategy. For instance, both SOD- and CAT-mimicking activities have been helpful for eliminating ROS, but the regulation of the Ce<sup>3+</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Pharmacy, State Key Laboratory of Southwestern Chinese Medicine Resources, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, Sichuan 611137, China. E-mail: mingyang26@126.com

<sup>b</sup> Department of Biomedical Engineering, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Nanjing National Laboratory of Microstructures, Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Artificial Functional Materials, Chemistry and Biomedicine Innovation Center (ChemBIC), Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210023, China. E-mail: wujiangjiexing2007@126.com, weihui@nju.edu.cn

<sup>c</sup> State Key Laboratory of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun, Jilin 130022, China

<sup>d</sup> University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, China

<sup>e</sup> State Key Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology and Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Molecular Medicine, School of Medicine, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210023, China

<sup>f</sup> Department of Sports Medicine and Adult Reconstructive Surgery, Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital, The Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing University Medical School, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210093, China

<sup>g</sup> Key Laboratory of Modern preparation of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Ministry of Education, Jiangxi University of Chinese Medicine, Nanchang, Jiangxi 330000, China

<sup>h</sup> State Key Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry for Life Science and State Key Laboratory of Coordination Chemistry, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210023, China

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/d1tb00964h

‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.

fraction has the opposite effect for simultaneously adjusting of SOD- and CAT-mimicking activities.<sup>20,21</sup> It is of note that the role of CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozymes can be switched by changing the pH of the microenvironment, such as being a pro-oxidant under acidic conditions (for peroxidase- and oxidase-like activity) and an anti-oxidant under neutral or alkaline conditions (for SOD- and CAT-like activity).<sup>43</sup> Nevertheless, it is worth noting that pH-dependent regulation of the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities does not provide the most beneficial window for practical applications. For example, the retained SOD-mimicking activity under acidic conditions, although poor, will still weaken the pro-oxidant effect and may even cause potential side effects. On account of the above dilemma, the development of effective strategies and robust guidelines is highly desirable to achieve precise and simultaneous control over the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of the ceria nanozyme.

In this work, a facile synthetic strategy combined with radar chart analysis has been developed to regulate the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of CeO<sub>2</sub> with precise and simultaneous adjustment for biomedical applications (Fig. 1). The route involves fine control over the crystal size, the ratio of surface oxygen (O<sub>β</sub>) to lattice oxygen (O<sub>α</sub>), and surface potential, through a wet-chemical method with different synthesis temperatures (from −30 °C to 90 °C). As a result, the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of CeO<sub>2</sub> are effectively modulated. The observed regulation of each enzyme-mimicking activity under different synthesis temperatures is summarized and established as a guideline. Finally, the identified guideline is found to be helpful for advancing further biomedical applications of ceria-based nanozymes.

## Experimental

### Preparation of CeO<sub>2</sub>

CeO<sub>2</sub> was synthesized following our previously published procedure.<sup>37</sup> First, 504 mg Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O was dissolved in 20 mL of ethylene glycol aqueous solution (v/v = 1 : 1) under vigorous stirring, and then the mixture was placed under different temperatures (−30, 0, 30, 60, and 90 °C) with further

vigorous stirring. After 5 min, 4 mL of aqueous ammonia (28–30%) were quickly injected into the mixture. With continuous stirring for 3 h, the products were subsequently collected by centrifugation, washed with excess deionized water, and modified with citric acid to adjust the pH to about 7.0. Finally, the CeO<sub>2</sub> solutions were stored or dried by lyophilization for further applications. Note, the as-prepared CeO<sub>2</sub> samples prepared at different temperatures are denoted as Ceria<sub>−30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub>.

### SOD-mimicking activity of CeO<sub>2</sub>

According to the protocol of the SOD assay kit (Dojindo, Japan), the CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozyme (20 μL, 1 mg mL<sup>−1</sup>) was first mixed with 200 μL of a 2-(4-iodophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-5-(2,4-disulphophenyl)-2H tetrazolium sodium salt working solution in respective microplate wells. Then, 20 μL of the enzyme working solution was added to each mixture, gently mixed, and incubated for 30 min at 37 °C. Later, the absorbance at 450 nm was measured using a microplate reader.

### CAT-mimicking activity of CeO<sub>2</sub>

First, dopamine (0.1 mL, 1 mg mL<sup>−1</sup>) and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (5 μL, 20 mM) were added to 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH = 8.5) containing the CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozyme. Detection solutions were incubated in a low-oxygen environment at 37 °C by anaerobic gas generating bag. After 30 min, all samples were measured at 405 nm using a microplate reader.

### 1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH)-scavenging activity of CeO<sub>2</sub>

The CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozyme (0.08 mL, 1 mg mL<sup>−1</sup>) was mixed with DPPH (0.5 mL, 0.05 mg mL<sup>−1</sup>) in methanol solution and 0.42 mL methanol, respectively. After incubation in the dark at 37 °C for 24 h, the absorbance of the mixture at 517 nm was recorded using a microplate reader.

### POD-mimicking activity of CeO<sub>2</sub>

In a typical POD-mimicking activity measurement, the CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozymes (0.02 mL, 2 mg mL<sup>−1</sup>), H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (0.1 mL, 1 M), and TMB (100 μL, 20 mM) were sequentially added to 1.78 mL of 200 mM acetate buffer solution (pH = 4.5). After 4 min, the absorbance of the reaction solution at 652 nm was measured using a UV-vis-spectrometer.

### OXD-mimicking activity of CeO<sub>2</sub>

In a typical OXD-mimicking activity measurement, the CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozymes (0.025 mL, 2 mg mL<sup>−1</sup>), and TMB (0.1 mL, 20 mM) were sequentially added into 1.875 mL of a 200 mM acetate buffer solution (pH = 4.5). After 24 h, the reaction solutions were measured at 652 nm using a UV-vis-spectrometer.

### ALP-mimicking activity of CeO<sub>2</sub>

In a typical ALP-mimicking activity measurement, the CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozymes (0.1 mL, 2 mg mL<sup>−1</sup>) and *p*-NPP (0.1 mL, 0.05 mg mL<sup>−1</sup>) were added to 0.8 mL Tris buffer solutions (pH = 10.0) in sequence. After incubation at 37 °C for 1 h, the reaction solutions were recorded at 405 nm using a microplate reader.



Fig. 1 Synthesis of ceria nanozymes via temperature regulation to optimize the multi-enzyme-mimicking activity for biomedical applications.

## Results and discussion

### Synthesis and characterization of CeO<sub>2</sub>

The CeO<sub>2</sub> nanozymes were prepared using a wet-chemical method. To investigate the effect of different synthesis temperatures on the structures and physiochemical properties of CeO<sub>2</sub>, five different temperatures (−30 °C, 0 °C, 30 °C, 60 °C, and 90 °C) were chosen here to synthesize the CeO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 2A). An ethylene glycol/water (1 : 1) antifreeze solution and an aqueous ammonia solution (28%) with low melting points were utilized to prepare the CeO<sub>2</sub> samples under different temperatures, especially for low-temperature environments below 0 °C.

As shown in Fig. 2B, all obtained CeO<sub>2</sub> samples were monodisperse due to their negative zeta potentials (about −30 mV) with a crystal size smaller than 10 nm (Fig. S1 and Table S1, ESI†). Their highly crystalline nature was confirmed by the high-resolution transmission electron microscope (TEM) images in the insets (Fig. 2B). A comparison between the CeO<sub>2</sub> samples synthesized under different temperatures showed that the size of CeO<sub>2</sub> decreased as the synthesis temperature was decreased. Further analysis, by counting about 65 particles, illustrated that the average size of Ceria<sub>90</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, and Ceria<sub>−30</sub> was  $4.2 \pm 0.7$  nm,

$3.7 \pm 0.6$  nm,  $3.1 \pm 0.6$  nm,  $2.6 \pm 0.3$  nm, and  $2.5 \pm 0.5$  nm, respectively (Fig. 2C). The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the different CeO<sub>2</sub> samples shown in Fig. 2D matched well with the standard cubic fluorite structure of ceria, confirming the identical structures of the CeO<sub>2</sub> samples synthesized under different temperatures. Notably, the full width at half maximum values for CeO<sub>2</sub> synthesized at low temperatures were significantly larger than that at high temperature, which indicated that a smaller size was easy to acquire at low temperatures, matching with the TEM results.<sup>44</sup>

The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) results in Fig. S2 (ESI†) confirmed the presence of both Ce and O elements in all synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub>. Further XPS analyses for the Ce 3d core level in Fig. S3 (ESI†) provided the oxidation state of Ce on the surface. The results in Fig. S3 and Table S1 (ESI†) showed that both Ce<sup>3+</sup> and Ce<sup>4+</sup> existed in all the obtained CeO<sub>2</sub> samples with Ce<sup>4+</sup> being dominant. And the fraction of Ce<sup>3+</sup> depicted “volcanic” type tendency with Ceria<sub>−30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> (Fig. S4, ESI†). In the collection of O 1s core level spectra for all synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> samples (Fig. S5, ESI†), a broad signal between 527.5 and 537.5 eV was obtained and deconvoluted to analyse the surface oxygen (O<sub>β</sub>) and lattice oxygen (O<sub>α</sub>) species. A similar “volcanic” tendency with



Fig. 2 Synthesis scheme (A) and characterization (B–D) of different CeO<sub>2</sub> samples: (B) TEM images, (C) size distribution histograms of CeO<sub>2</sub> measured from TEM images, and (D) XRD patterns.

Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> was observed in Fig. S6 (ESI<sup>†</sup>). Moreover, the specific surface areas ( $S_{\text{BET}}$ ) of all synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> samples were determined through the N<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherm, and the  $S_{\text{BET}}$  value of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> was 158.2, 179.8, 192.5, 166.0, and 135.6 m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>, respectively (Fig. S7, ESI<sup>†</sup>). Therefore, all the above characterizations indicated that different synthesis temperatures allowed fine regulation of the size, surface potential, Ce<sup>3+</sup> fractions, O<sub>β</sub> fractions, and surface area of the CeO<sub>2</sub> samples. And these factors mentioned above play important roles in most catalytic reactions, and encouraged us to further investigate the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub>.

### Multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of CeO<sub>2</sub>

Before investigating the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of CeO<sub>2</sub>, the catalytic self-restoring ability of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> was assessed through treatment with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. As shown in Fig. S8A (ESI<sup>†</sup>), a red-shift phenomenon in UV-visible light transmittance was first observed for Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> injected for 5 min. In addition, the corresponding solution changed from a faint pale yellow to orange (Fig. S8B, ESI<sup>†</sup> red box), indicating the change from Ce<sup>3+</sup> to Ce<sup>4+</sup>. Then after 7 days, the colour of all the solutions returned to their original colour (Fig. S8C, ESI<sup>†</sup> blue box), and a blue-shift reflecting the change from Ce<sup>4+</sup> to Ce<sup>3+</sup> was also detected in the UV-visible light transmittance.<sup>45</sup> This finding illustrated that Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> possess catalytic self-restoring abilities, guaranteeing the basis for enzyme-mimicking catalytic abilities.

Motivated by the above results, diverse enzyme-mimicking activities (Fig. S9, ESI<sup>†</sup>) of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> were performed and compared under

the same conditions to study the effect of the different synthesis temperatures on the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of the ceria nanozyme. As shown in Fig. 3A and Fig. S10 (ESI<sup>†</sup>), the SOD-mimicking activity of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> was studied using a SOD assay kit. The SOD-mimicking activities of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, and Ceria<sub>30</sub> were similar, better than those of Ceria<sub>60</sub> and Ceria<sub>90</sub>. Remarkably, a more than twenty-fold increase in the SOD-mimicking activity was observed by changing the synthesis temperature from 90 °C to -30 °C.

The CAT-mimicking activity of the ceria nanozyme was studied by monitoring the absorbance changes at 405 nm of oxidized dopamine in a hypoxic environment, as the O<sub>2</sub> produced by decomposing H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> could oxidize the dopamine. As shown in Fig. 3B, the CAT-mimicking activity of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> presented a “volcanic” type plot tendency, with Ceria<sub>0</sub> showing the best CAT-mimicking activity. Interestingly, a similar “volcanic” tendency was observed with the DPPH-scavenging activity of the ceria nanozymes (Fig. 3C and Fig. S11, ESI<sup>†</sup>). Here, the DPPH eliminating efficiency of Ceria<sub>0</sub> was twelve times of that of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>.

The POD- and OXD-mimicking activities of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> were monitored using TMB as the model substrate.<sup>46</sup> The ceria nanozyme catalysed the oxidation of TMB, and subsequently generated a blue product with an absorption feature peak at 652 nm (Fig. S12, ESI<sup>†</sup>). As shown in Fig. 3D, the POD-mimicking activity was enhanced with an increase in the synthesis temperature from -30 °C to 60 °C, before sharply declining at 90 °C. The POD-mimicking activity of Ceria<sub>60</sub> exceeded by about 5 times that of Ceria<sub>90</sub>. The enzyme-mimicking activity of two other peroxidase-type enzymes, haloperoxidase (HPO)



Fig. 3 Multi-enzyme-like activities of Ceria<sub>-30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub>. (A) SOD-mimicking activity (83 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> ceria,  $n = 3$ ), (B) CAT-mimicking activity (20 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> ceria,  $n = 4$ ), (C) DPPH-scavenging ability (80 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> ceria,  $n = 4$ ), (D) POD-mimicking activity (20 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> ceria,  $n = 4$ ), (E) OXD-mimicking activity (25 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> ceria,  $n = 4$ ), and (F) ALP-mimicking activity (200 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> ceria,  $n = 3$ ).



and glutathione peroxidase (GPx), were also systematically evaluated for the ceria nanozymes. As shown in Fig. S13 and S14 (ESI†), respectively, negligible HPO- and GPx-mimicking activities were observed. For OXD-mimicking activity, the results shown in Fig. 3E depict a similar “volcanic” tendency as that observed in the CAT- and DPPH-scavenging activities.

Besides the redox-type enzyme-mimicking activities mentioned above, ceria nanozyme has also been reported to behave as a hydrolase mimic. To systematically study the ALP-mimicking activity of the ceria nanozyme, *para*-nitrophenyl phosphate (*p*-NPP) was used as the model substrate, and the absorbance at 405 nm of *p*-nitrophenol was monitored. As shown in Fig. 3F, distinct from redox-type enzyme-mimicking activities, the ALP-mimicking activity of ceria nanozyme increased as the synthesis temperature was elevated. Moreover, the ALP-mimicking activities of Ceria<sub>60</sub> and Ceria<sub>90</sub> were comparable, about six times that of Ceria<sub>−30</sub>.

These above observations unambiguously demonstrated that the synthesis temperature could regulate the multi-enzyme-mimicking catalytic activities of ceria nanozymes. We subsequently found that the SOD-mimicking, CAT-mimicking, OXD-mimicking, and DPPH-scavenging catalytic activities were well correlated with the ratio of  $O_{\beta}/O_{\alpha}$ , while for the POD-mimicking and ALP-mimicking catalytic activities, a negative correlation was displayed with the ratio of  $O_{\beta}/O_{\alpha}$  (Fig. S6, ESI†). These results collectively indicated that the oxygen species played a dominant role in the multi-enzyme-mimicking catalytic activities of Ceria<sub>−30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub>, which is consistent with previous reports.<sup>37,47,48</sup> It is worth mentioning that there are some rationales underlying the multi-enzyme-mimicking catalytic activities of the ceria nanozymes. For Ceria<sub>90</sub>, all the redox-type catalytic activities were low, which can be attributed to the worse catalytic self-restoring ability of Ceria<sub>90</sub> with the large blue shift shown in Fig. S8A (ESI†). Likewise, the

SOD-mimicking activity of the ceria nanozymes was not of a “volcanic” type, and the higher activity of Ceria<sub>−30</sub> over Ceria<sub>0</sub> may come from the smaller size of the Ceria<sub>−30</sub>. Taken together, all the results indicated that for the modulation of these multi-enzyme-mimicking activities, the key factor is the oxygen species, and other factors such as crystal size also play certain roles. Therefore, several factors including the crystal size, oxygen species, and self-restoring abilities affected by the different synthesis temperatures have a comprehensive effect on the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of ceria nanozymes.

Although the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of Ceria<sub>−30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub> can be regulated by the different synthesis temperatures, different responses exist between Ceria<sub>−30</sub>, Ceria<sub>0</sub>, Ceria<sub>30</sub>, Ceria<sub>60</sub>, and Ceria<sub>90</sub>. To make it easier for elucidation and analysis, a series of radar charts was drawn based on the results in Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 4, Ceria<sub>0</sub> has the highest activities in both SOD-mimicking, CAT-mimicking, DPPH-scavenging, and OXD-mimicking. By contrast, the worst activity in SOD-mimicking, CAT-mimicking, DPPH-scavenging, POD-mimicking and OXD-mimicking was found for Ceria<sub>90</sub>. According to previous studies,<sup>27,49–53</sup> the SOD-mimicking, CAT-mimicking and DPPH-scavenging activities eliminate the reactive free radicals, thus endowing the ceria nanozymes with anti-oxidant ability. Conversely, POD-mimicking and OXD-mimicking activities show the pro-oxidant property of ceria nanozymes.<sup>36,54–56</sup> Therefore, combining these findings, Ceria<sub>0</sub> with its high SOD-mimicking, CAT-mimicking, and DPPH-scavenging activities would be chosen as an anti-oxidant, rather than Ceria<sub>−30</sub> or Ceria<sub>30</sub>. Moreover, compared with Ceria<sub>−30</sub> and Ceria<sub>30</sub>, it would be better to select Ceria<sub>60</sub> and Ceria<sub>90</sub> as a pro-oxidant. Based on the above results, the strategy of synthesis temperature-guided regulation and the guidelines developed here will not only enhance the enzyme-mimicking activities of the ceria nanozyme, but also provide a guideline for



Fig. 4 Radar charts of the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of (A) Ceria<sub>−30</sub>, (B) Ceria<sub>0</sub>, (C) Ceria<sub>30</sub>, (D) Ceria<sub>60</sub>, (E) Ceria<sub>90</sub>, and (F) all nanozyme samples combined.

rational application of the nanozymes in complex biological systems.

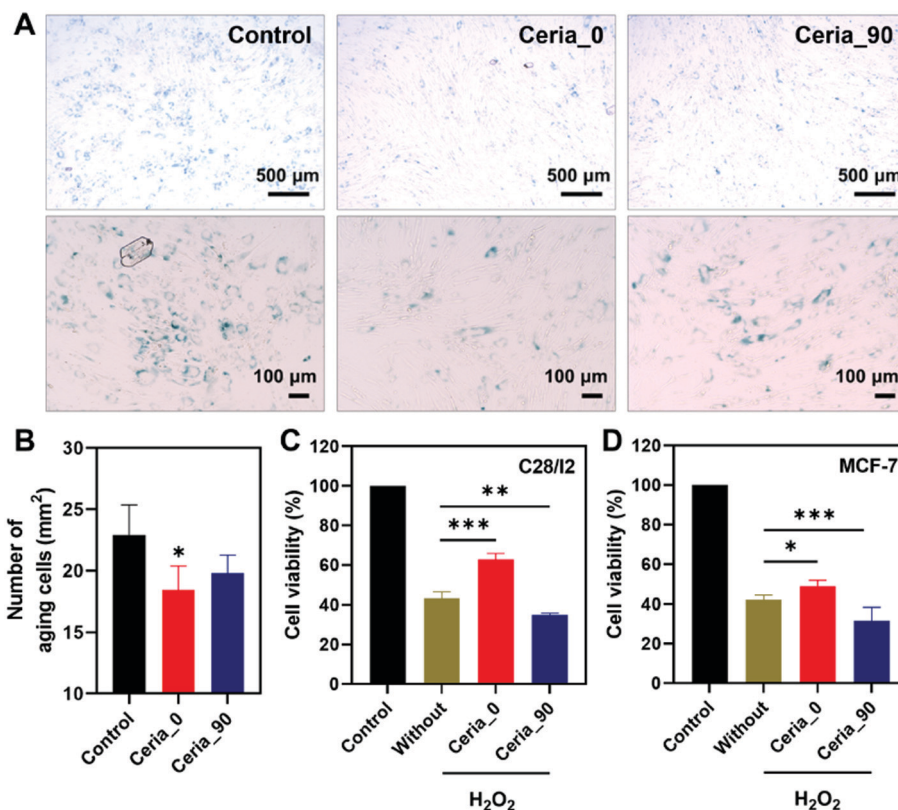
### Anti-aging effect of CeO<sub>2</sub>

Since Ceria\_0 possessed excellent anti-oxidant properties, an anti-aging cytoprotection ability was studied here to demonstrate the capability of Ceria\_0 for relieving cellular oxidative stress in biological systems. Before investigating the potential biological applications, the biocompatibility of ceria nanozymes was first assessed. As shown in Fig. S15 (ESI<sup>†</sup>), after incubation with human bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (hMSCs) for 24 h, at concentrations even up to 200  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , the ceria nanozymes showed no cytotoxicity on the hMSCs, indicating their excellent biocompatibility. Subsequently, considering the accumulation of oxidative stress with increasing age,<sup>57,58</sup> the ability of Ceria\_0 provide cytoprotection against senescence was investigated by co-incubating with cells. After 7 days of cultivation, compared with the control group, the group treated with the Ceria\_0 nanozyme remained spindle cells with a regular shape and a distinct profile, which suggested that the Ceria\_0 nanozyme could provide cytoprotection from aging (Fig. S16, ESI<sup>†</sup>). To quantify the anti-aging effect of the Ceria\_0 nanozymes, we used a senescence  $\beta$ -galactosidase staining kit assay. As shown in Fig. 5A, the Ceria\_0 nanozyme-treated group showed a significant anti-aging effect, with only 18 aging cells per square millimetre

(Fig. 5B). While for the control group, the galactosidase staining showed that untreated cells were obviously in an aging status with around 23 aging cells per square millimetre. Thus, the significantly decreased number of aging cells showed the excellent anti-aging capability of the Ceria\_0 nanozymes, protecting cells from aging-induced oxidative stress. However, when Ceria\_90, with a worse activity, was applied, the anti-aging effect was not so obvious and was comparable to control group (Fig. 5B). In addition, to further evaluate the anti-aging effect of the Ceria\_0 nanozymes, another typical aging model induced by D-galactose was also studied and a similar result as the natural aging model was obtained (Fig. S17, ESI<sup>†</sup>). Together, the above results confirmed that the Ceria\_0 nanozyme, selected from the developed guidelines, did exhibit an excellent anti-oxidant property and protected cells from aging-induced oxidative damage.

### Selective cytoprotection effect of CeO<sub>2</sub>

To further evaluate the guiding effect of the developed guidelines for biomedical applications, the human normal chondrocyte cell line (C28/I2 cell), which needs to be protected from oxidative stress, and the human breast cancer cell line (Michigan cancer foundation-7, MCF-7 cell), which needs to be killed, were chosen here. As shown in Fig. 5C, when being exposed to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the C28/I2 cell viability decreased to 40%, in comparison with that of the control group; also, the treatment of Ceria\_0 would alleviate



**Fig. 5** Cytoprotection under different treatments. (A) Photos of hMSC staining with X-gal (blue or green area). (B) Quantitative statistical results of aging cells from (A) ( $n = 5$ ). \* means  $P < 0.05$  vs. the control group. (C and D) Cell viability for human normal chondrocyte cell line (C28/I2 cell) and human breast cancer cell line (Michigan cancer foundation-7, MCF-7 cell) ( $n = 5$ ). \* means  $P < 0.05$  vs. the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> group. \*\* means  $P < 0.01$  vs. the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> group. \*\*\* means  $P < 0.001$  vs. the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> group.

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced oxidative stress, with the cell viability being restored to 70%. However, for Ceria<sub>90</sub>, the weaker CAT-mimicking and DPPH-scavenging activities could not protect the C28/I2 cell effectively against oxidative stress. The finding here is consistent with the above anti-aging results, confirming the excellent anti-oxidant properties of the Ceria<sub>0</sub> nanozyme as guided by the radar charts.

By contrast, in the MCF-7 cells, which needs to be killed, Ceria<sub>90</sub> with a pro-antioxidant activity was capable of further reducing the cell viability (Fig. 5D). Notably, even though with OXD- and POD-mimicking activities to act as a pro-antioxidant, Ceria<sub>0</sub> could not kill the MCF-7 cells as effectively as Ceria<sub>90</sub>. This worse effect may be attributed to the retained anti-oxidant (such as SOD-mimicking) activity under the acidic pH of the MCF-7 cell environment. The results here not only highlighted the importance of the simultaneous control and analysis of multi-enzyme-mimicking activities, but also confirmed the directing effect of the developed radar-map guidelines for biomedical applications. With this meaningful strategy, a suitable ceria nanozyme could be selected to obtain the most effective window for advancing further biomedical applications.

## Conclusions

In summary, we have developed an effective and convenient strategy to modulate the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of ceria nanozymes by changing the synthesis temperature from −30 to 90 °C. Further characterization and multi-enzyme-mimicking activity studies allowed us to elucidate oxygen species as the key factor and other synergistic cofactors (such as the size and self-restoring ability) in regulating the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of ceria nanozymes. Moreover, a detailed radar analysis of the multi-enzyme-mimicking activities of the ceria nanozymes may guide the rational development and selection of a desired nanozyme. Finally, we demonstrated that Ceria<sub>0</sub>, with the best anti-oxidant activity as guided by the radar analysis, did exhibit significant cytoprotection from aging- and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced oxidative damage. However, for killing cancer cells, Ceria<sub>90</sub> rather than Ceria<sub>0</sub> would be a better choice. Thus, this work provides not only a facile strategy to simultaneously modulate the multi-enzyme-mimicking activity of nanozymes, but also an effective guideline to advance the development of ceria nanozymes and their further biomedical applications in biological systems.

## Author contributions

X. L. and J. W. performed the experiments and wrote the paper. Q. L., A. L., S. L., Y. Z., Q. W., T. L., X. A., and Z. Z. directed and performed the analysis of experiments. Q. L. and Y. Z. revised the paper. H. W., J. W. and M. Y. contributed to supervision and directed the project. All authors reviewed the paper.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (2019YFA0709200), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (21874067 and 91859112), CAS Interdisciplinary Innovation Team (JCTD-2020-08), PAPD program, Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (14380145) and Major R&D Projects of Jiangxi Province (20194ABC28009).

## References

- 1 J. Wu, X. Wang, Q. Wang, Z. Lou, S. Li, Y. Zhu, L. Qin and H. Wei, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2019, **48**, 1004–1076.
- 2 H. Wei and E. Wang, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2013, **42**, 6060–6093.
- 3 D. Jiang, D. Ni, Z. T. Rosenkrans, P. Huang, X. Yan and W. Cai, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2019, **48**, 3683–3704.
- 4 Y. Huang, J. Ren and X. Qu, *Chem. Rev.*, 2019, **119**, 4357–4412.
- 5 L. Gao, J. Zhuang, L. Nie, J. Zhang, Y. Zhang, N. Gu, T. Wang, J. Feng, D. Yang, S. Perrett and X. Yan, *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2007, **2**, 577–583.
- 6 F. Natalio, R. Andre, A. F. Hartog, B. Stoll, K. P. Jochum, R. Wever and W. Tremel, *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2012, **7**, 530–535.
- 7 R. Fang and J. Liu, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2020, **8**, 7135–7142.
- 8 X. Hu, T. Huang, H. Liao, L. Hu and M. Wang, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2020, **8**, 4428–4433.
- 9 L. Huang, J. Chen, L. Gan, J. Wang and S. Dong, *Sci. Adv.*, 2019, **5**, eaav5490.
- 10 Z. Wang, R. Zhang, X. Yan and K. Fan, *Mater. Today*, 2020, **41**, 81–119.
- 11 B. Liu and J. Liu, *Nano Res.*, 2017, **10**, 1125–1148.
- 12 X. Jiang, P. Gray, M. Patel, J. Zheng and J. J. Yin, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2020, **8**, 1191–1201.
- 13 Y. Li, H. Zhou, T. Li, X. Jian, Z. Gao and Y. Y. Song, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2021, **9**, 2016–2024.
- 14 P. Zhang, D. Sun, A. Cho, S. Weon, S. Lee, J. Lee, J. W. Han, D. P. Kim and W. Choi, *Nat. Commun.*, 2019, **10**, 940.
- 15 Q. Wang, J. Chen, H. Zhang, W. Wu, Z. Zhang and S. Dong, *Nanoscale*, 2018, **10**, 19140–19146.
- 16 Q. Zhang, H. Tao, Y. Lin, Y. Hu, H. An, D. Zhang, S. Feng, H. Hu, R. Wang, X. Li and J. Zhang, *Biomaterials*, 2016, **105**, 206–221.
- 17 T. Kang, Y. G. Kim, D. Kim and T. Hyeon, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2020, **403**, 213092.
- 18 A. Asati, S. Santra, C. Kaittanis, S. Nath and J. M. Perez, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2009, **48**, 2308–2312.
- 19 X. Jiao, H. Song, H. Zhao, W. Bai, L. Zhang and Y. Lv, *Anal. Methods*, 2012, **4**, 3261–3267.
- 20 T. Pirmohamed, J. M. Dowding, S. Singh, B. Wasserman, E. Heckert, A. S. Karakoti, J. E. S. King, S. Seal and W. T. Self, *Chem. Commun.*, 2010, **46**, 2736–2738.

- 21 E. G. Heckert, A. S. Karakoti, S. Seal and W. T. Self, *Biomaterials*, 2008, **29**, 2705–2709.
- 22 T. Yao, Z. Tian, Y. Zhang and Y. Qu, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 195–201.
- 23 Z. Tian, T. Yao, C. Qu, S. Zhang, X. Li and Y. Qu, *Nano Lett.*, 2019, **19**, 8270–8277.
- 24 K. Korschelt, R. Schwidetzky, F. Pfitzner, J. Strugatchi, C. Schilling, M. von der Au, K. Kirchhoff, M. Panthofer, I. Lieberwirth, M. N. Tahir, C. Hess, B. Meermann and W. Tremel, *Nanoscale*, 2018, **10**, 13074–13082.
- 25 B. Liu, Z. Sun, P.-J. J. Huang and J. Liu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 1290–1295.
- 26 C. Xu and X. Qu, *NPG Asia Mater.*, 2014, **6**, e90.
- 27 C. K. Kim, T. Kim, I. Y. Choi, M. Soh, D. Kim, Y. J. Kim, H. Jang, H. S. Yang, J. Y. Kim, H. K. Park, S. P. Park, S. Park, T. Yu, B. W. Yoon, S. H. Lee and T. Hyeon, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 11039–11043.
- 28 D. Jampaiah, T. Srinivasa Reddy, V. E. Coyle, A. Nafady and S. K. Bhargava, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2017, **5**, 720–730.
- 29 H. Song, K. Ye, Y. Peng, L. Wang and X. Niu, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2019, **7**, 5834–5841.
- 30 X. Chen, H. Xing, Z. Zhou, Y. Hao, X. Zhang, F. Qi, J. Zhao, L. Gao and X. Wang, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2021, **9**, 1491–1502.
- 31 B. Bhushan and P. Gopinath, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2015, **3**, 4843–4852.
- 32 F. Li, Y. Qiu, F. Xia, H. Sun, H. Liao, A. Xie, J. Lee, P. Lin, M. Wei, Y. Shao, B. Yang, Q. Weng and D. Ling, *Nano Today*, 2020, **35**, 100925.
- 33 P. Lin, M. Cao, F. Xia, H. Liao, H. Sun, Q. Wang, J. Lee, Y. Zhou, Y. Guan, C. Zhang, Z. Xu, F. Li, J.-F. Wei and D. Ling, *Adv. Sci.*, 2021, **8**, 2004115.
- 34 T. Huang, X. Hu, M. Wang, Y. Wu, L. Hu and Z. Xia, *Chem. Commun.*, 2021, **57**, 3054–3057.
- 35 H. Liao, Y. Liu, M. Chen, M. Wang, H. Yuan and L. Hu, *Microchim. Acta*, 2019, **186**, 274.
- 36 H. J. Cheng, S. C. Lin, F. Muhammad, Y. W. Lin and H. Wei, *ACS Sens.*, 2016, **1**, 1336–1343.
- 37 W. Guo, M. Zhang, Z. Lou, M. Zhou, P. Wang and H. Wei, *ChemCatChem*, 2019, **11**, 737–743.
- 38 H. Frerichs, E. Pütz, F. Pfitzner, T. Reich, A. Gazanis, M. Panthöfer, J. Hartmann, O. Jegel, R. Heermann and W. Tremel, *Nanoscale*, 2020, **12**, 21344–21358.
- 39 Y. Wang, T. Liu and J. Liu, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, 2020, **3**, 842–849.
- 40 X. Zhao, S. Li, X. Yu, R. Gang and H. Wang, *Nanoscale*, 2020, **12**, 21440–21446.
- 41 M. Zhu, Y. Wen, S. Song, A. Zheng, J. Li, W. Sun, Y. Dai, K. Yin and L. Sun, *Nanoscale*, 2020, **12**, 19104–19111.
- 42 A. Gupta, T. S. Sakthivel, C. J. Neal, S. Koul, S. Singh, A. Kushima and S. Seal, *Biomater. Sci.*, 2019, **7**, 3051–3061.
- 43 Z. Tian, H. Liu, Z. Guo, W. Gou, Z. Liang, Y. Qu, L. Han and L. Liu, *Small*, 2020, **16**, 2004654.
- 44 V. Uvarov and I. Popov, *Mater. Charact.*, 2013, **85**, 111–123.
- 45 S. S. Lee, W. Song, M. Cho, H. L. Puppala, P. Nguyen, H. Zhu, L. Segatori and V. L. Colvin, *ACS Nano*, 2013, **7**, 9693–9703.
- 46 B. Jiang, D. Duan, L. Gao, M. Zhou, K. Fan, Y. Tang, J. Xi, Y. Bi, Z. Tong, G. F. Gao, N. Xie, A. Tang, G. Nie, M. Liang and X. Yan, *Nat. Protoc.*, 2018, **13**, 1506–1520.
- 47 F. Esch, S. Fabris, L. Zhou, T. Montini, C. Africh, P. Fornasiero, G. Comelli and R. Rosei, *Science*, 2005, **309**, 752–755.
- 48 A. A. Vernekar, T. Das and G. Magesh, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 1412–1416.
- 49 J. M. Dowding, T. Dosani, A. Kumar, S. Seal and W. T. Self, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 4896–4898.
- 50 M. Li, P. Shi, C. Xu, J. Ren and X. Qu, *Chem. Sci.*, 2013, **4**, 2536–2542.
- 51 G. Wang, J. Zhang, X. He, Z. Zhang and Y. Zhao, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2017, **35**, 791–800.
- 52 S. Singh, *Biointerphases*, 2016, **11**, 04B202.
- 53 I. Celardo, M. De Nicola, C. Mandoli, J. Z. Pedersen, E. Traversa and L. Ghibelli, *ACS Nano*, 2011, **5**, 4537–4549.
- 54 L. Jiang, S. Fernandez-Garcia, M. Tinoco, Z. Yan, Q. Xue, G. Blanco, J. J. Calvino, A. B. Hungria and X. Chen, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 18595–18608.
- 55 X. Jiao, W. Liu, D. Wu, W. Liu and H. Song, *Anal. Methods*, 2018, **10**, 76–83.
- 56 Z. Tian, J. Li, Z. Zhang, W. Gao, X. Zhou and Y. Qu, *Biomaterials*, 2015, **59**, 116–124.
- 57 T. Finkel and N. J. Holbrook, *Nature*, 2000, **408**, 239–247.
- 58 Y. Zhang, Z. Wang, X. Li, L. Wang, M. Yin, L. Wang, N. Chen, C. Fan and H. Song, *Adv. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 1387–1393.