## **Supporting Information**

## Redox Sensitive Self-Assembling Dipeptide for Sustained Intracellular Drug Delivery

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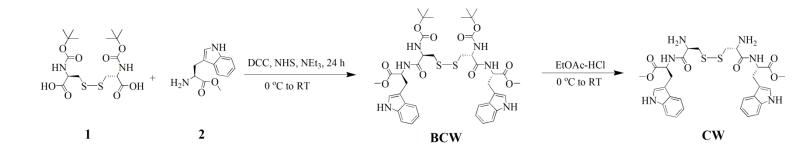
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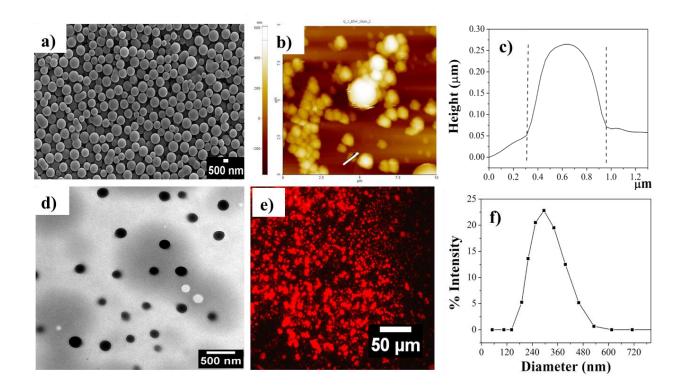
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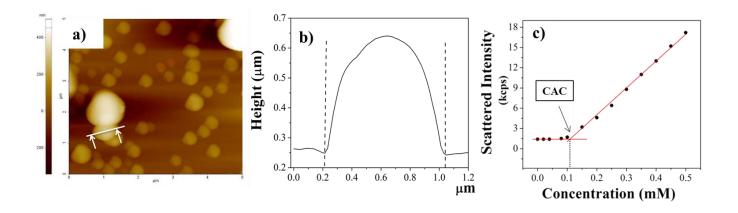
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Scheme S1: Synthesis of dipeptide BCW and corresponding *N*-deprotected derivative CW.



**Figure S1**: Microscopic and size distribution analyses of **BCW**. Compound **BCW** in MeOH (1 mg/ml) a) SEM, b) AFM, c) AFM cross-sectional analysis along the line, d) TEM, e) fluorescence microscopic images of **BCW**+0.02 equivalents of Rhodamine B ( $\lambda_{ex} = 510-560$  nm), f) DLS of **BCW**.



**Figure S2**: Morphological analysis of **CW** dissolved in water (1 mg/ml) a) AFM, b) AFM crosssectional analysis along the line; c) Scattered intensities collected from the different concentration solutions of **CW** in water. The intersection point in the plot corresponds to CAC.

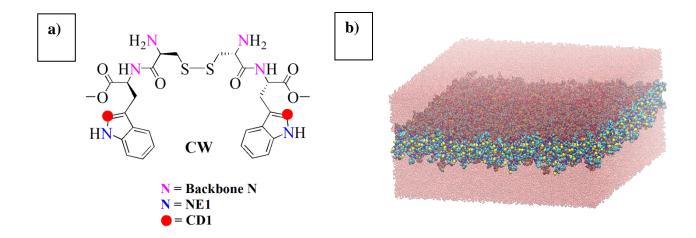


Figure S3: a) An initial labeled structure of CW, b) A snapshot of initial system configuration of flat dipeptide membrane.

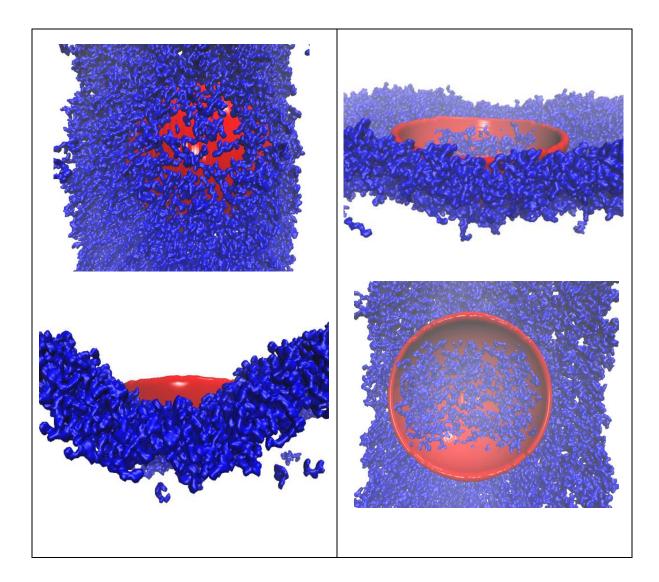
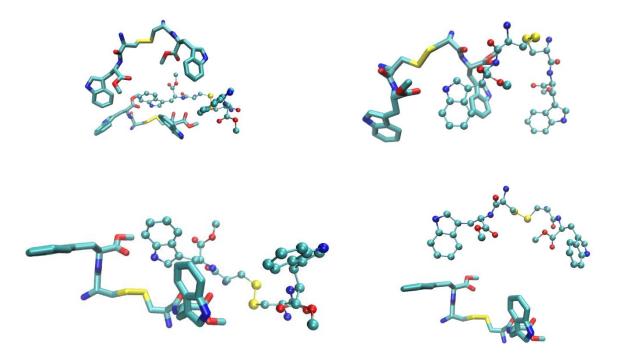


Figure S4: Snapshots of dipeptide membrane (blue) with a spherical fit (red).



**Figure S5:** Different snapshots of the arrangement of two **CW** molecules exhibiting preferential attraction of the tryptophan groups.

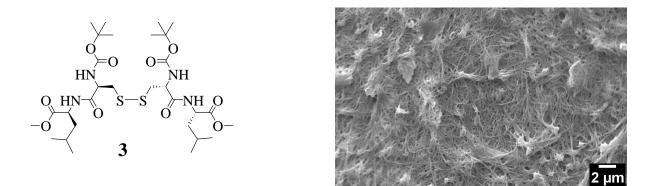
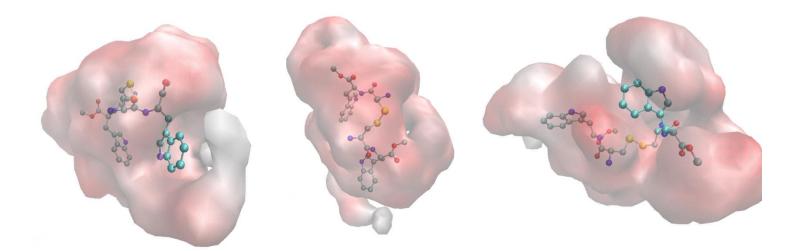
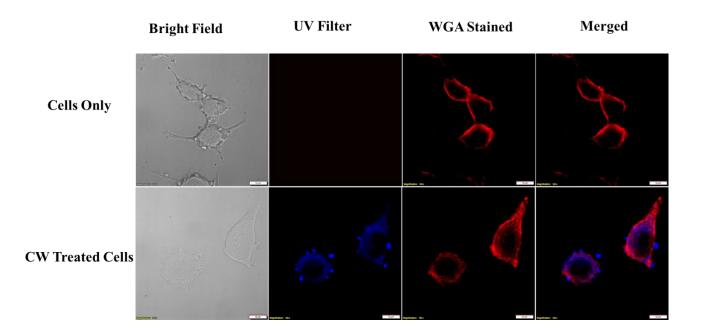
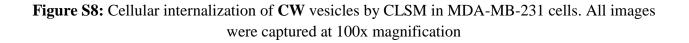


Figure S6: Chemical structure of leucine analogous of BCW and its fibrous self-assembly.



**Figure S7:** Snaphots of different orientation of **CW** molecule in water, showing the preferential attraction of water cloud (gradient shown from white to red) towards backbone than tryptophan residues. A cavity of water can be seen clearly around tryptophan.





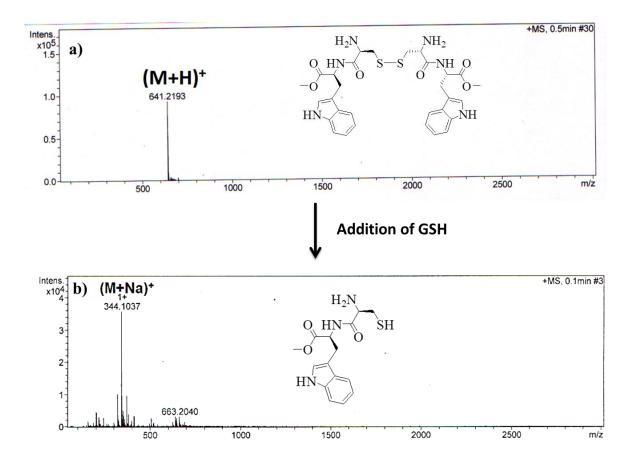
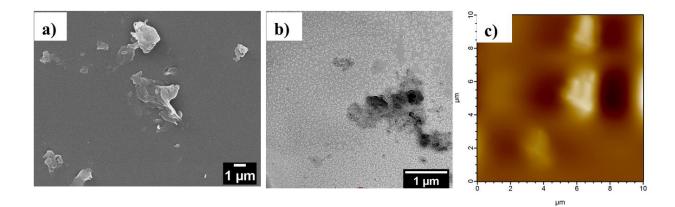


Figure S9: ESI-MS spectra of CW before and after the addition of GSH.



**Figure S10:** Morphological analysis of **CW** vesicles after the addition of GSH (10 mM) a) SEM, b) TEM, c) AFM.

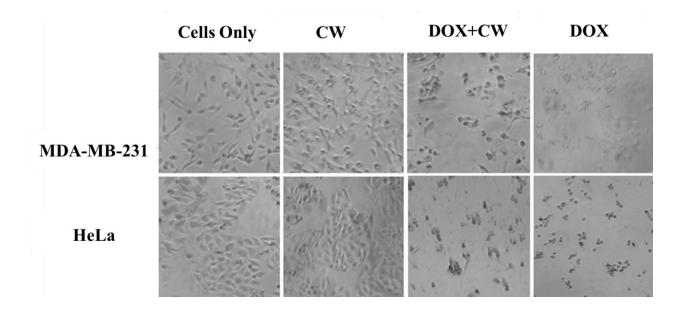


Figure S11: Optical microscopic images of treated cells after 72 h.

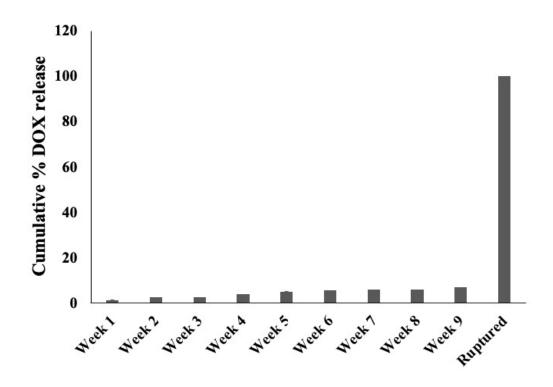
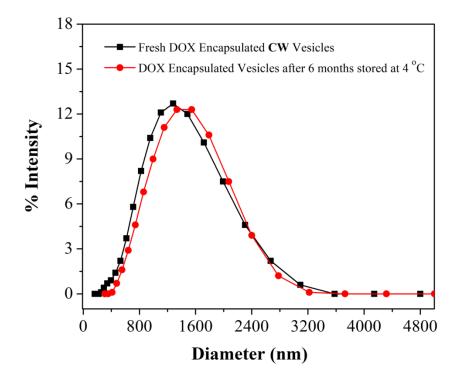


Figure S12: In vitro stability study of DOX-loaded CW vesicles stored in the dark at 4 °C.



**Figure S13:** Aggregation study of DOX loaded **CW** vesicles stored in the dark at 4 °C using DLS data.

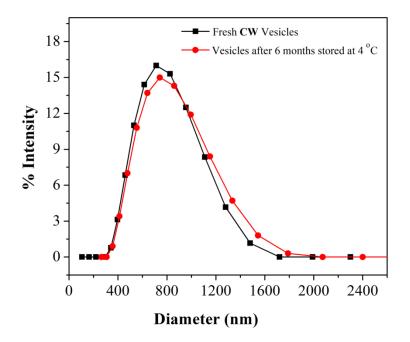


Figure S14: Aggregation study of empty CW vesicles stored at 4 °C using DLS data.

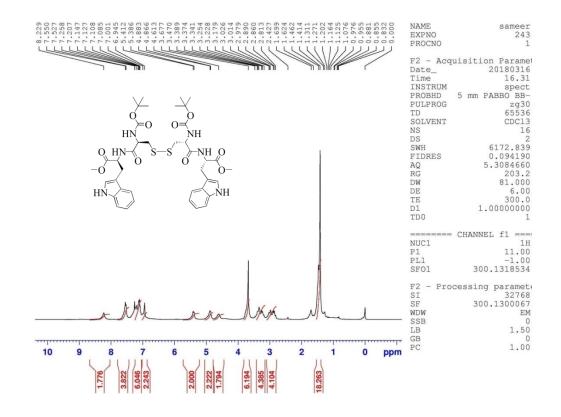


Figure S15: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz) of tryptophan-based dipeptide BCW.

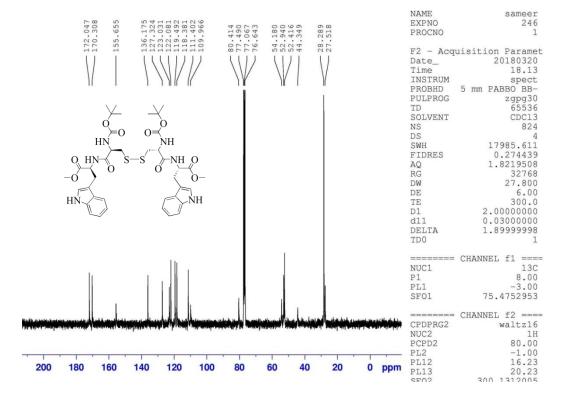


Figure S16: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 75 MHz) of tryptophan-based dipeptide BCW.

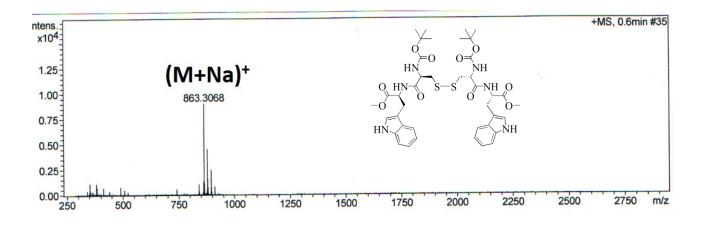
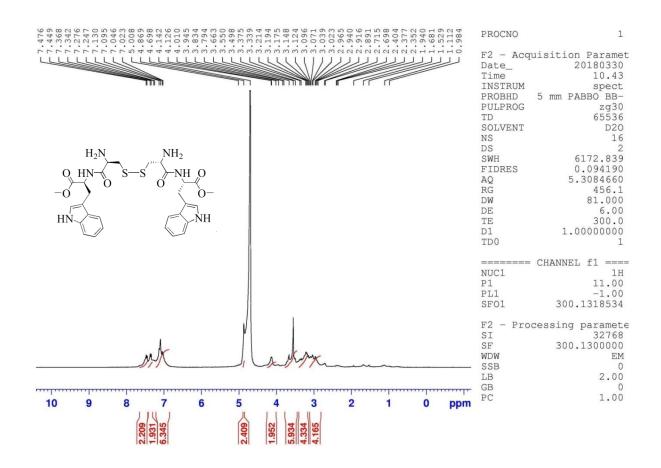


Figure S17: ESI-Mass spectrum of tryptophan-based dipeptide BCW.



**Figure S18:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (D<sub>2</sub>O, 300 MHz) of diamine derivative **CW**.

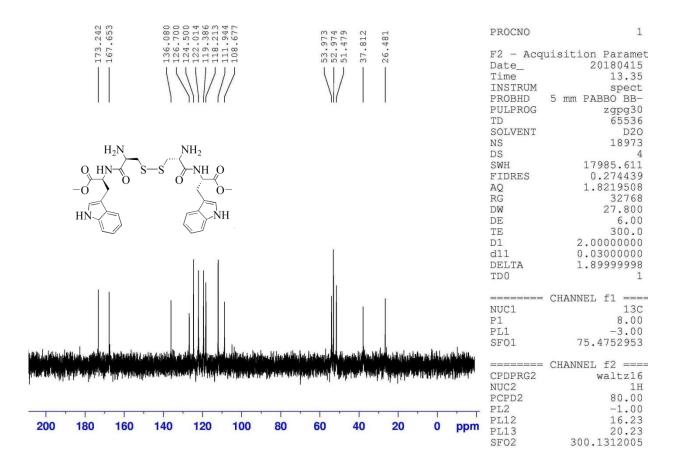


Figure S19: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum (D<sub>2</sub>O, 75 MHz) of diamine derivative CW.

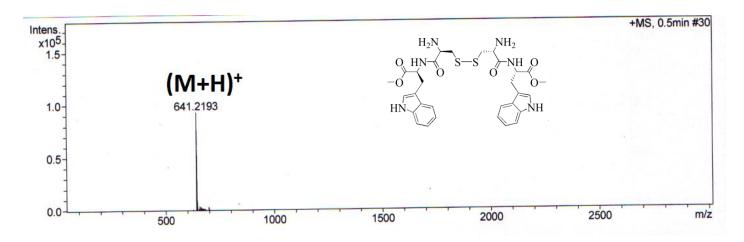


Figure S20: ESI-Mass spectrum of diamine derivative CW.

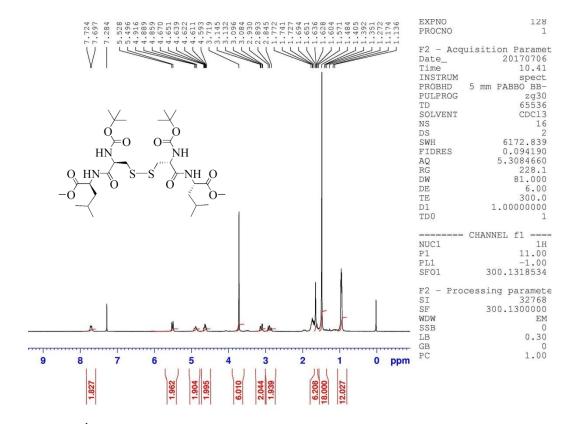


Figure S21: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz) of leucine-based dipeptide 3.

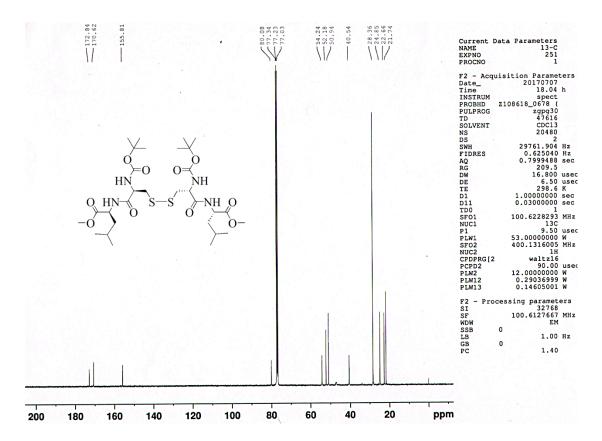


Figure S22: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) of leucine-based dipeptide 3.

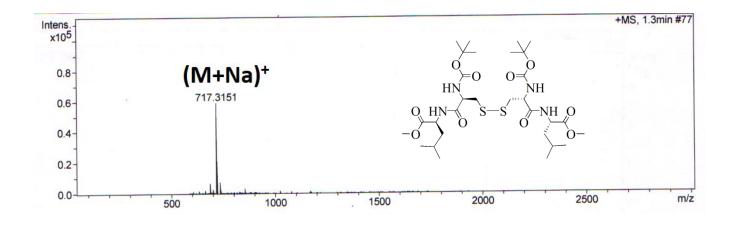


Figure S23: ESI-Mass spectrum of leucine-based dipeptide 3.

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