

Supporting Information

Amphiphilic Polymer-Mediated Formation of Laponite[®]-Based Nanohybrids with Robust Stability and pH Sensitivity for Anticancer Drug Delivery

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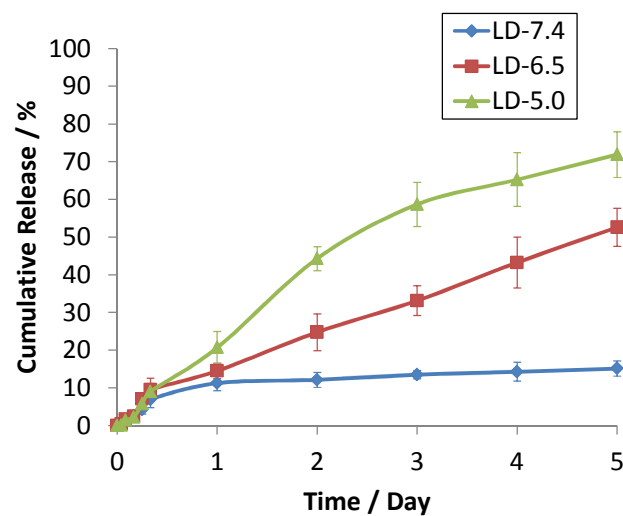


Figure S1. The cumulative release profiles for LD nanocomplexes at different pH values (7.4, 6.5, 5.0) in PBS solution as a function of soaking time. The LD nanohybrids assumed an acidic-accelerated DOX release ability.

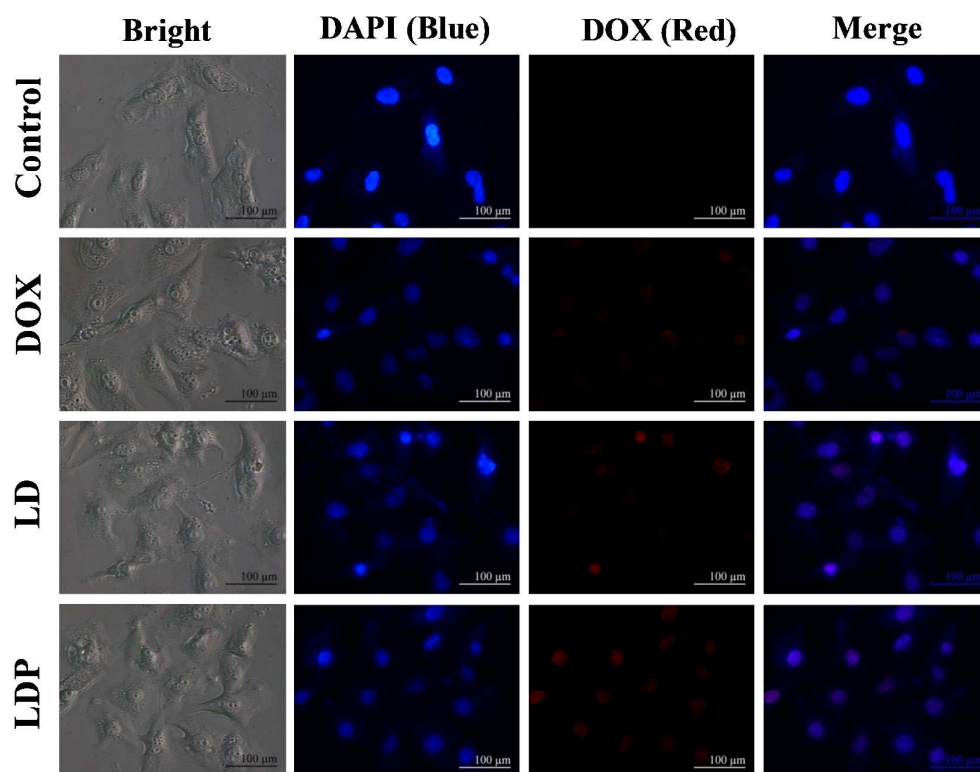


Figure S2. Bright field and fluorescence microscope images of CAL-72 cells after 2 h culture with H₂O (control), free DOX, LD and LDP nanohybrids with an equivalent amount of DOX (1.5 μ M) dissolved in the culture medium. The cells treated with the LDP nanohybrids presented a higher reddish intensity inside both cytosol and nucleus (especially in nucleus) than both free DOX and LD nanohybrids, indicating their enhanced cell uptake ability.

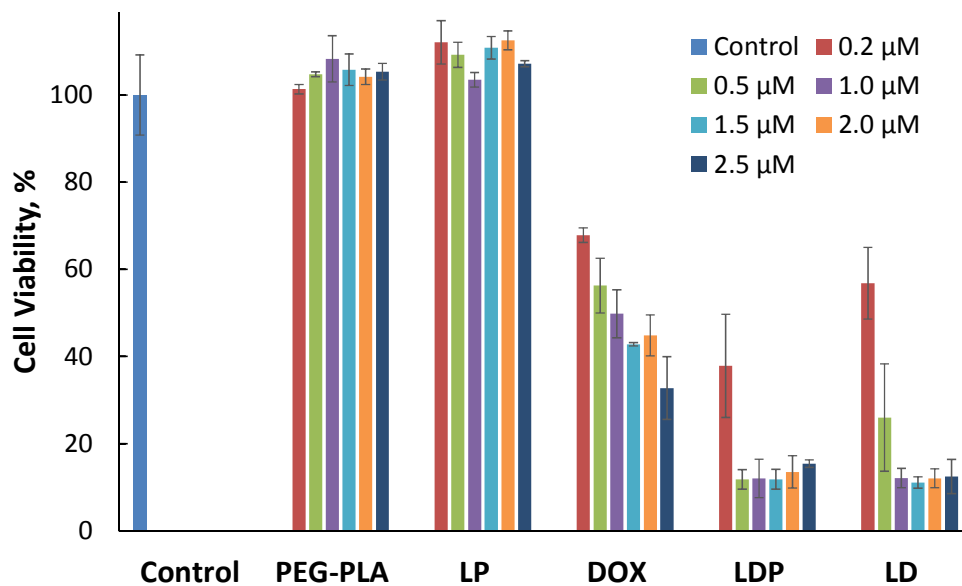


Figure S3. Cell viability/cytotoxicity of free DOX, LD, and LDP nanohybrids (with equivalent DOX concentration) and LP, PEG-PLA (with equivalent weight concentration of the corresponding LDP nanohybrids) after 48 h of cell culture with the NIH 3T3 cells (\pm standard deviation, $n = 3$).