

Supporting information

Specifically increased paclitaxel release in tumor and synergetic therapy by a hyaluronic acid-tocopherol nanomicelle

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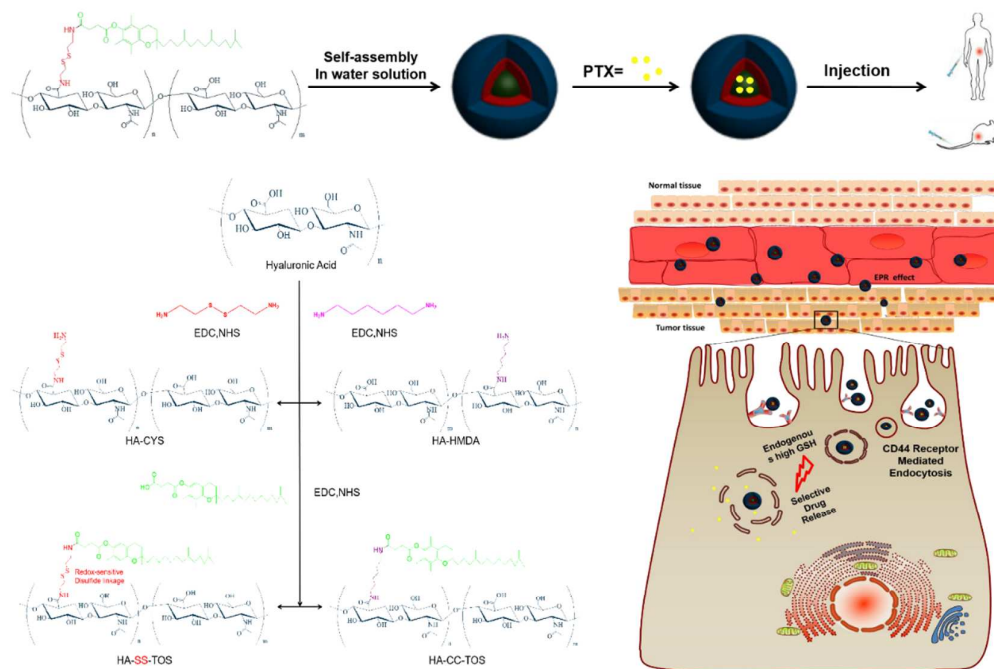


Figure S1. Synthesis of HA-SS-TOS and HA-CC-TOS.

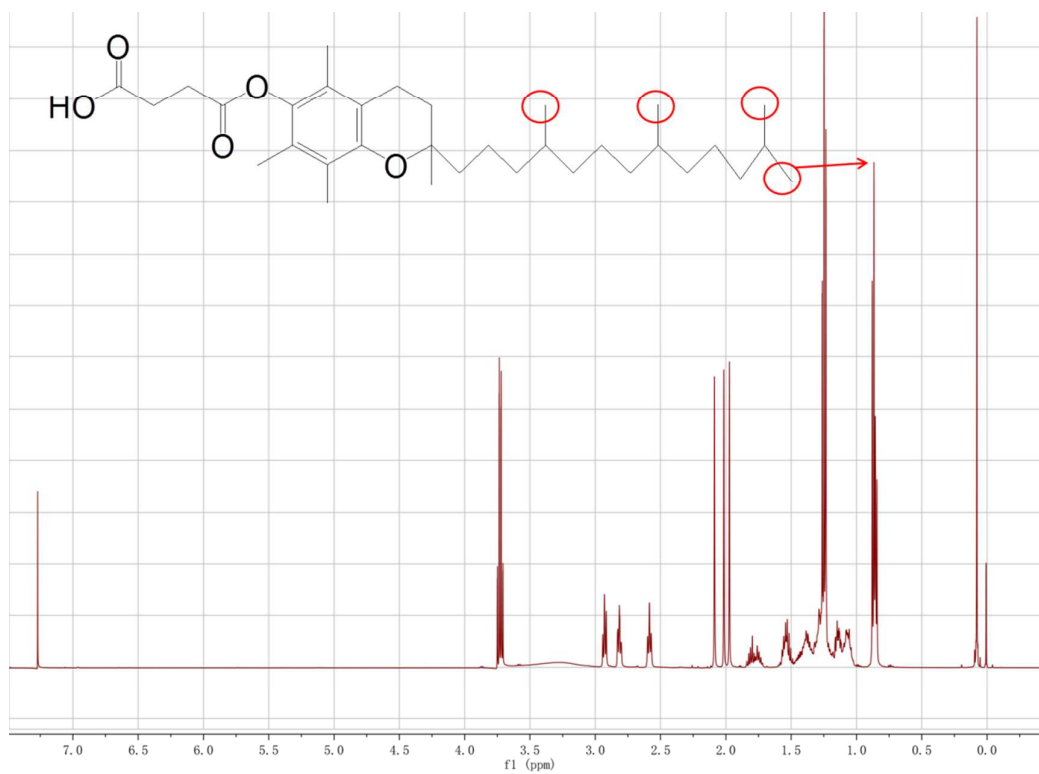


Figure S2. ^1H NMR of TOS. The peak at ~ 0.95 ppm belongs to the proton of the methyl hydrogen in TOS (12H, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_3$ and $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_3$).

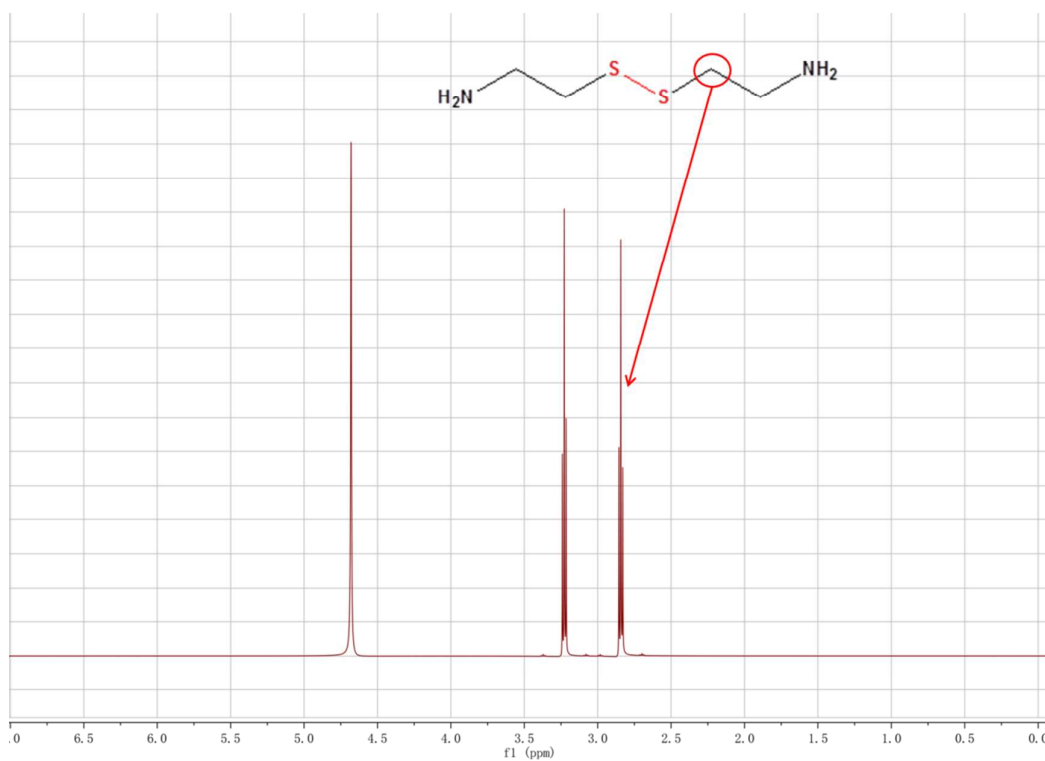


Figure S3. ^1H NMR of cystamine. The peak at ~ 2.87 ppm belongs to the proton of the methylene hydrogen in cystamine (2H, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$).

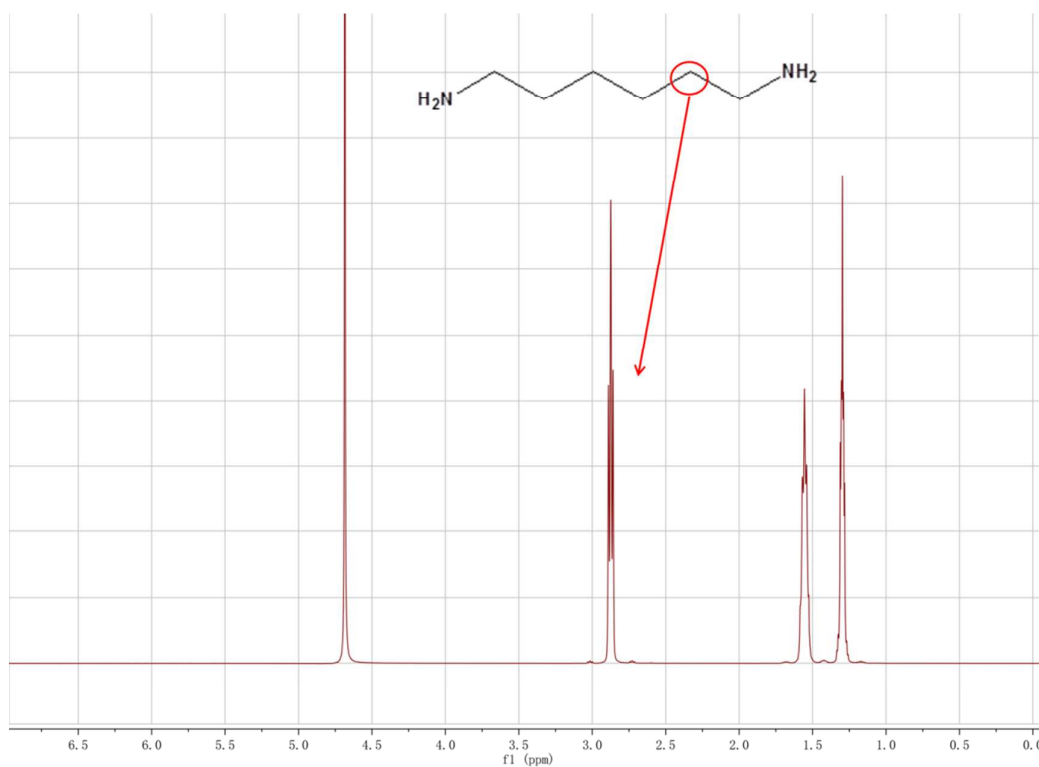


Figure S4. ^1H NMR of 1,6-Diaminohexane. The peak at ~ 2.89 ppm belongs to proton of the methylene hydrogen in 1,6-diaminohexane (2H, $\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}_2$).

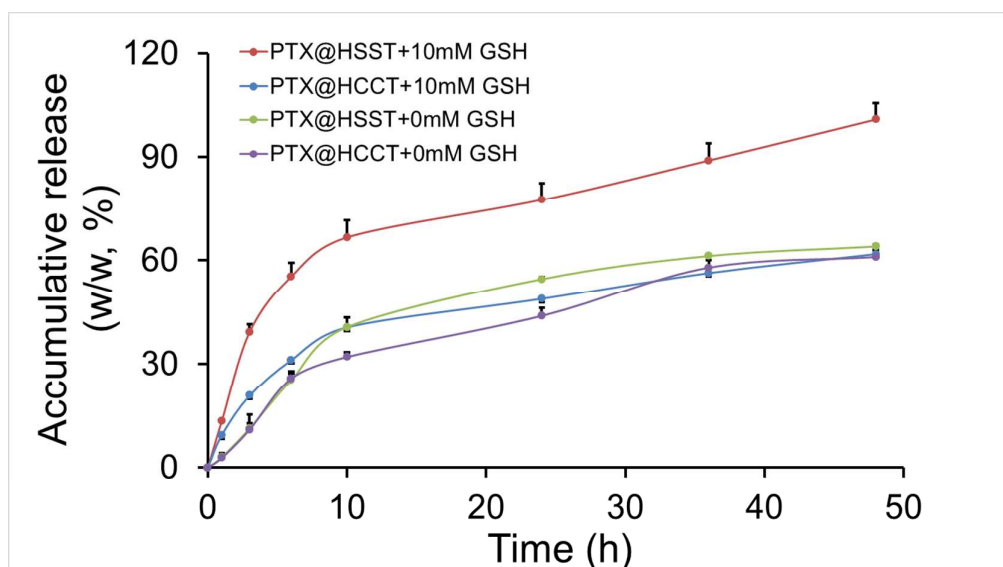


Figure S5. GSH triggered the release of PTX from PTX-loaded HSST (PTX@HSST) and HCCT (PTX@HCCT) micelles within 48 hours ($n = 3$).

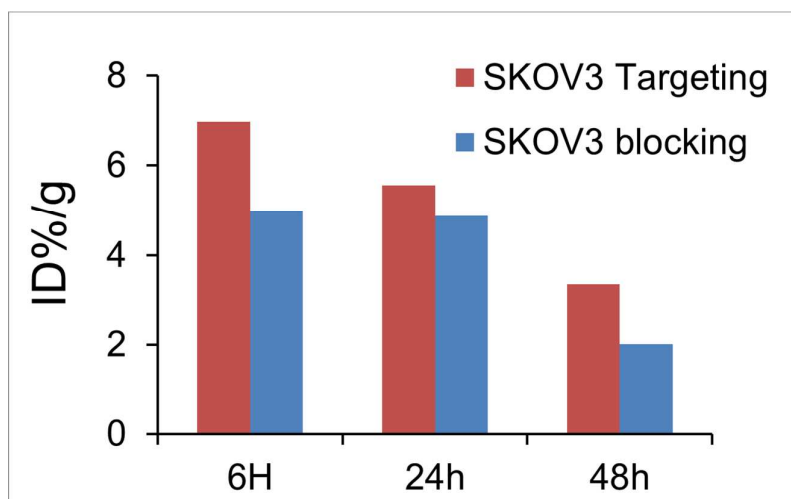


Figure S6. %ID/g (the percentage of the injected dose per gram of tissue) was analyzed to show the accumulation of ICG-HSST in the SKOV3 tumor-targeting group and SKOV3 tumor-blocking group at 6, 24, 48 hours after the i.v. injection of ICG-HSST

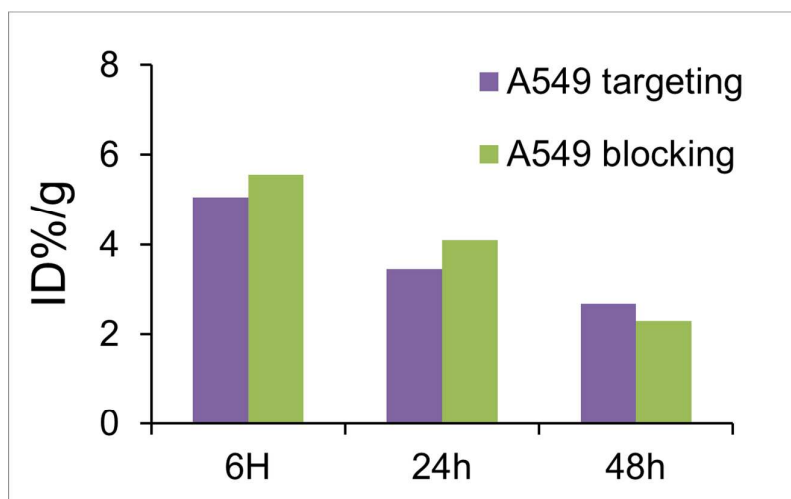


Figure S7. %ID/g (the percentage of the injected dose per gram of tissue) was analyzed to show the accumulation of ICG-HSST in the A549 tumor-targeting group and A549 tumor-blocking group at 6, 24, 48 hours after the i.v. injection of ICG-HSST.