

Supporting information

Ultrasound-Responsive Polymeric Micelles for Sonoporation-Assisted

Site-Specific Therapeutic Action

Pengying Wu^{#,†}, Yali Jia^{#,†}, Fei Qu[†], Yue Sun[†], Pan Wang[†], Kun Zhang[†], Chuanshan Xu^{*,‡}, Quanhong Liu[†], and Xiaobing Wang^{*†}

[#] Co-first author.

[†] Key Laboratory of Medicinal Resources and Natural Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Ministry of Education, College of Life Sciences, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710119, China.

[‡] School of Chinese Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong 999077, China

^{*} Corresponding Authors' email addresses: wangxiaobing@snnu.edu.cn (Xiaobing Wang), xcshan@163.com (Chuanshan Xu)

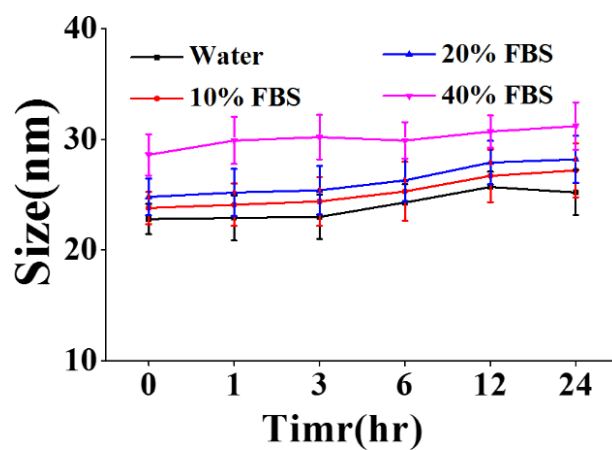


Figure S1. Time-dependent colloidal stability of Cur-M in PBS containing 10%, 20%, or 40% FBS at 37 °C. Data expressed as mean \pm SD of three batches.

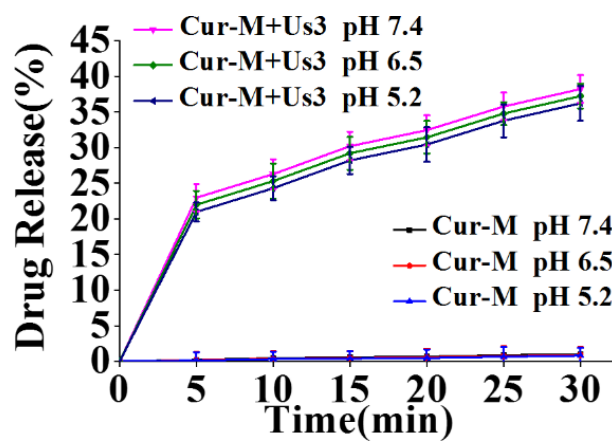


Figure S2. Drug release in different pH and physiological conditions in the absence and presence of Us treatment. Data expressed as mean \pm SD of three batches.

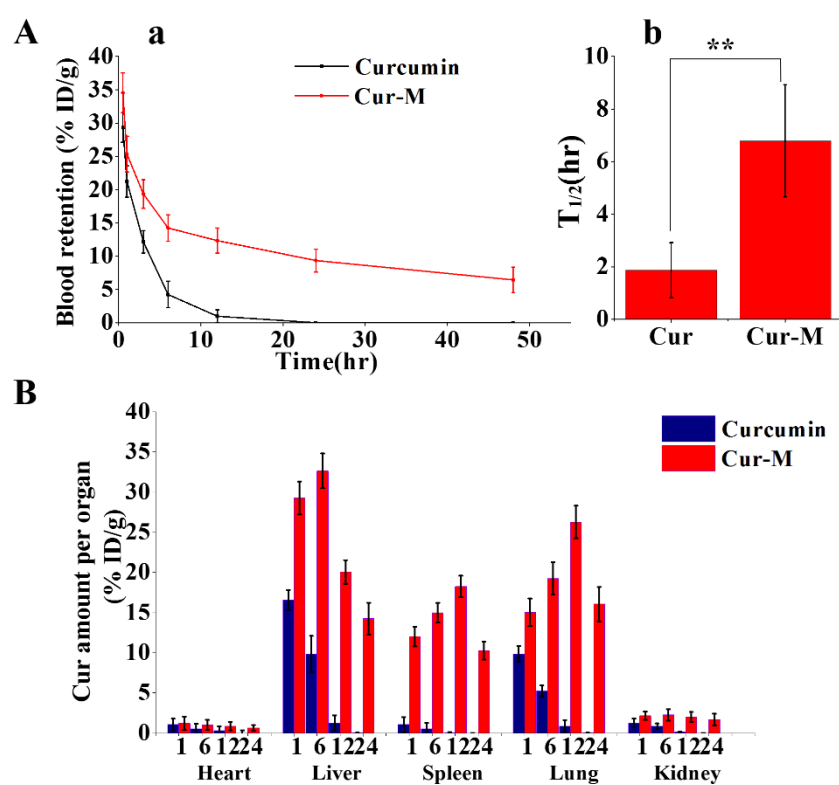


Figure S3. *In vivo* long circulating test. (Aa) Plasma concentration-time profiles of Cur in moues after administration of distinct drug formulations at the Cur dose of 50 mg/kg. (Ab) Half-life of Cur-M and free Cur. ** $p < 0.01$ between groups. (B) Quantitative analysis of Cur and Cur-M at 1, 6, 12 and 24 h after intravenous administration. Data expressed as mean \pm SD of three batches.

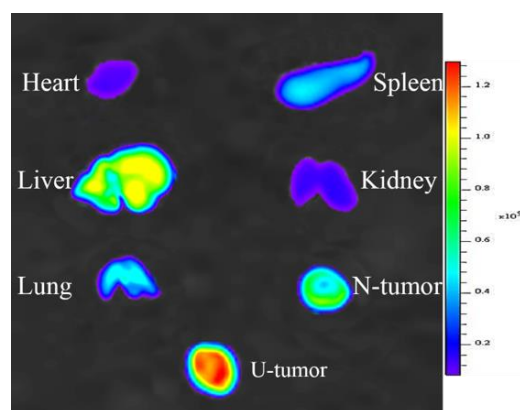


Figure S4. NIR fluorescence images of major organs and tumors in 4T1 bearing mice after intravenous injection of DiR-M.

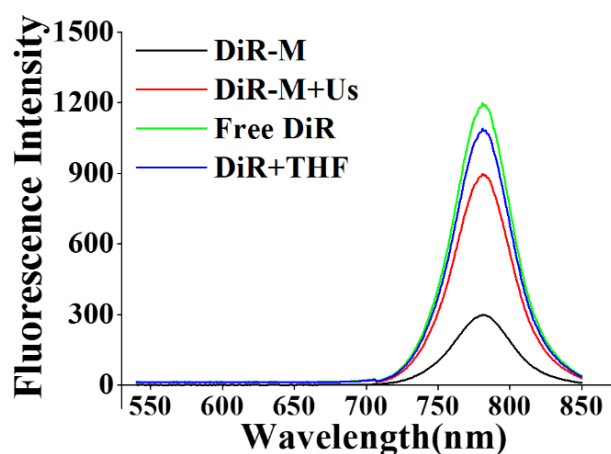


Figure S5. Fluorescence changes under different conditions (DiR-M, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ DiR in P123/F127 micelles; DiR-M+Us, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ DiR in P123/F127 micelles with Us3 treatment; free DiR, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ free DiR; DiR+THF, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ DiR in P123/F127 micelles with THF dissolution).