

Supporting Information

Zwitterionic Block Copolymer Prodrug Micelles for pH Responsive Drug Delivery and Hypoxia-Specific Chemotherapy

Jiayang Zhao,^{1,2} Yi-Yang Peng,³ Diana Diaz-Dussan,³ Jacinta White,² Wei Duan,⁴

Lingxue Kong,^{1} Ravin Narain,^{3*} and Xiaojuan Hao^{2*}*

¹ Institute for Frontier Materials, Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria 3216, Australia.

² Manufacturing, CSIRO, Research Way, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia. ³ Department of

Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Alberta, 116 Street and 85th Avenue,

Edmonton T6G 2G6, Alberta, Canada.

⁴ School of Medicine, Deakin University, Geelong, Vic 3216, Australia.

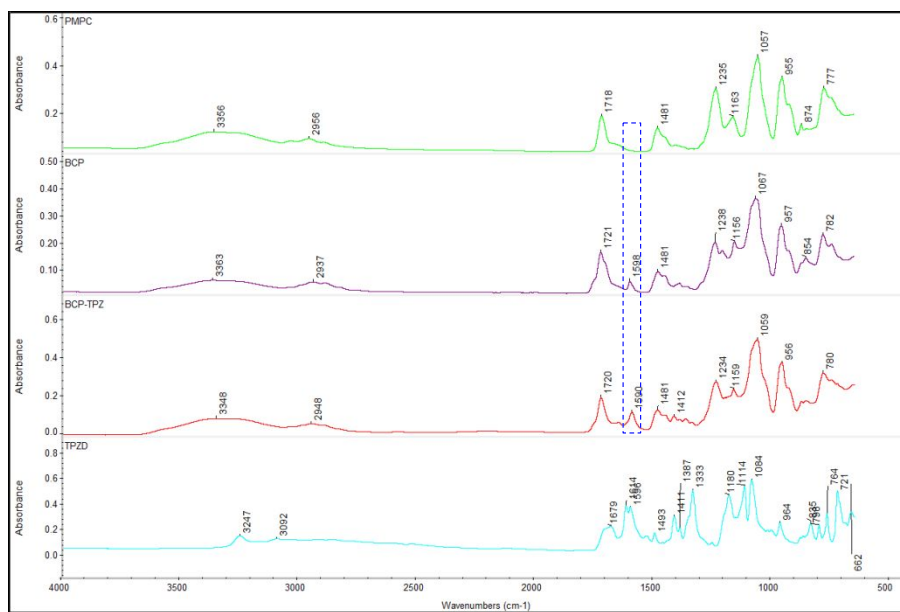


Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of PMPC, BCP, BCP-TPZ, and TPZD.

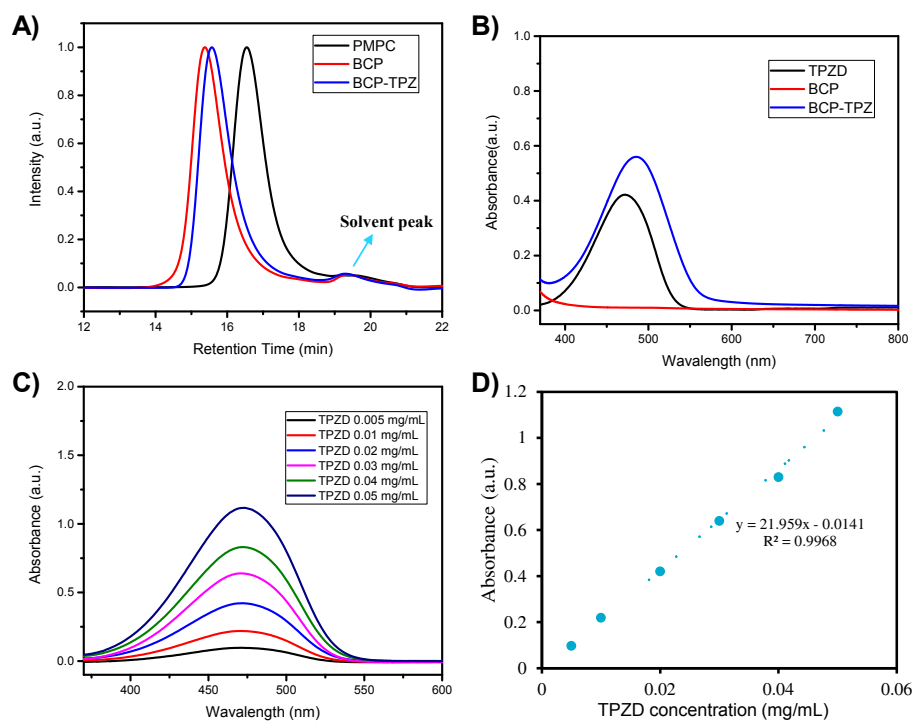


Figure S2. (A) GPC curves of PMPC, BCP, and BCP-TPZ. (B) UV-VIS spectra of PMPC, BCP, and BCP-TPZ. (C) UV-VIS spectra of TPZD in PBS with different concentrations. (D) Standard calibration curve and calculation formula of TPZD.

Table S1. Composition and characterization of PMPC, BCP, and BCP-TPZ.

Polymer	Mn (g/mol)			Size (nm)/D					
	¹ H NMR ^a	GPC ^b	PDI	0.5 mg/mL ^c	0.5 mg/mL ^d	1 mg/mL ^c	1 mg/mL ^d	2 mg/mL ^c	2 mg/mL ^d
Poly(MPC) ₄₇	13860	7500	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
P(MPC) ₄₇ - <i>b</i> -(DEGMA ₃₆ - <i>co</i> -FPMA ₂₅), BCP	26260	12850	1.87	38/0.11	38/0.13	34/0.057	36/0.047	36/0.046	39/0.061
P(MPC) ₄₇ - <i>b</i> -(DEGMA ₃₆ - <i>co</i> -[(FPMA- <i>g</i> -TPZD) ₂₅], BCP-TPZ	31790	18260	1.83	51/0.17	54/0.17	59/0.17	57/0.18	58/0.19	59/0.18

^a Calculated from ¹H NMR signal integration. ^b Obtained from aqueous GPC using 0.2 M NaNO₃, 0.01M Na₃PO₄ in Milli-Q water with 200 ppm Na₃N (pH = 8) as an eluent. ^c DLS tested at 25 °C. ^d DLS tested at 37 °C.

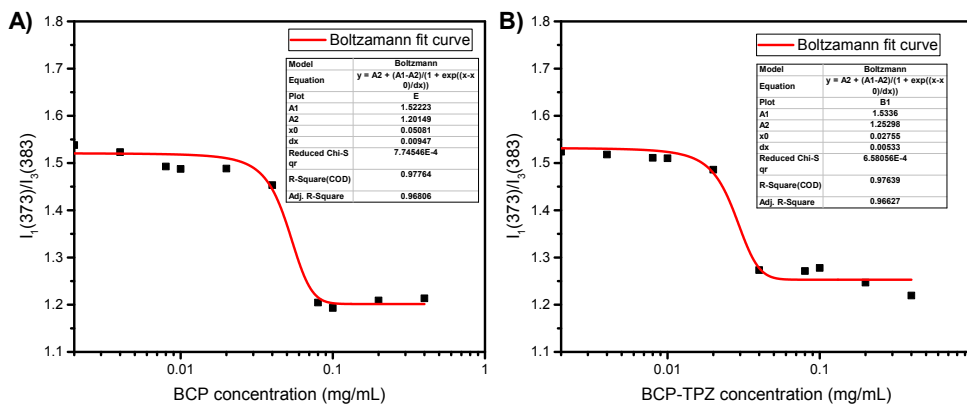


Figure S3. Boltz fitting of pyrene 1:3 ratio (I_1/I_3) versus concentration of copolymers in aqueous solution: (A) BCP and (B) BCP-TPZ.

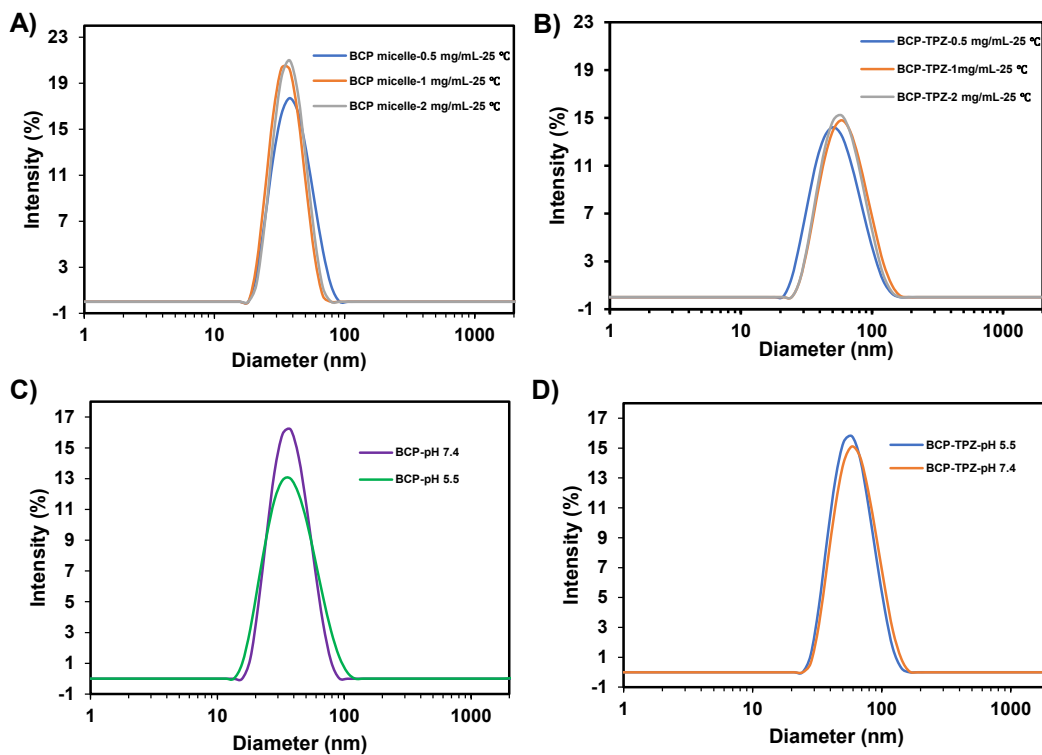


Figure S4. (A) Hydrodynamic size distribution of (A) BCP micelles and (B) BCP-TPZ micelles at different concentrations at 25 °C. (C) Hydrodynamic size distribution comparison of BCP micelles

under pH 7.4 and 5.5 at 37 °C. (D) Hydrodynamic size distribution comparison of BCP-TPZ micelles under pH 7.4 and 5.5 at 37 °C.

Table S2. Zeta potentials of BCP and BCP-TPZ micelles under pH 7.4 and 5.5.

Micelles ^a	Zeta Potentials (mV)	
	pH 7.4	pH 5.5
BCP	-23.67 ± 2.00	-23.40 ± 2.43
BCP-TPZ	-25.87 ± 1.85	-27.50 ± 0.20

^aBCP and BCP-TPZ micells prepared in deionized water at 0.5 mg/mL.

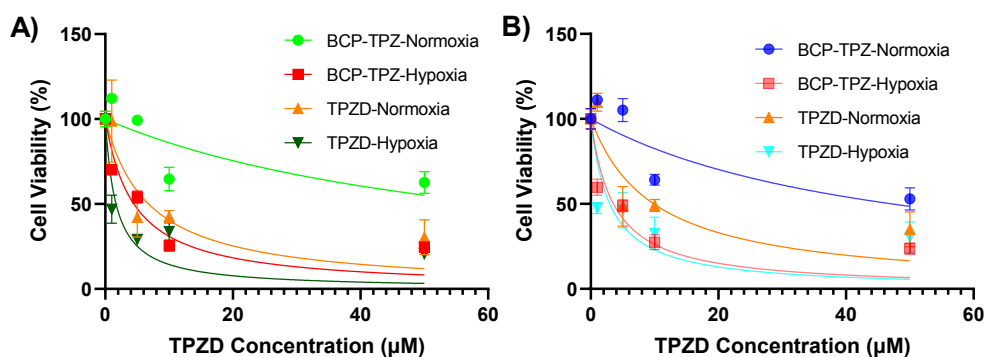


Figure S5. Dose-response curves of different formulations against (A) HeLa cells under normoxic and hypoxic conditions; (B) HepG2 cells under normoxic and hypoxic conditions. Data shown are means ± S.D., n=5.

Table S3. Cytotoxicity of BCP-TPZ and TPZD against HeLa and HepG2 cells under normoxic/hypoxic conditions.

Compound	Cytotoxicity (IC ₅₀ , μM)					HCR ^a
	HeLa-Normoxia	HeLa-Hypoxia	HCR ^a	HepG2-Normoxia	HepG2-Hypoxia	
BCP-TPZ	61.6	4.5	13.7	47.2	3.5	13.5
TPZD	6.8	1.7	4.0	9.9	3.0	3.3

^aHypoxia cytotoxicity ratio, HCR = IC₅₀ (normoxia)/IC₅₀ (hypoxia).

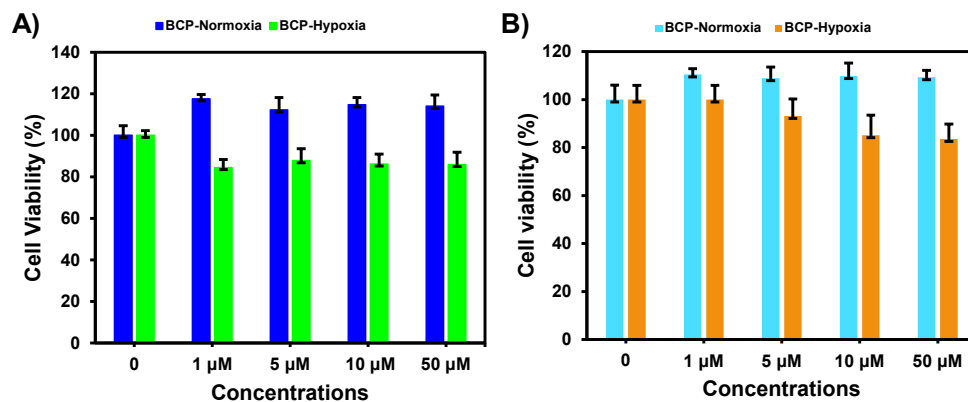


Figure S6. Cytotoxicity evaluation of BCP copolymer under normoxic and hypoxic condition

against (A) HeLa cells and (B) HepG2 cells. Data shown are means \pm S.D., n = 5.