

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

for

Functional block copolymer nanocarriers for anticancer drug delivery †

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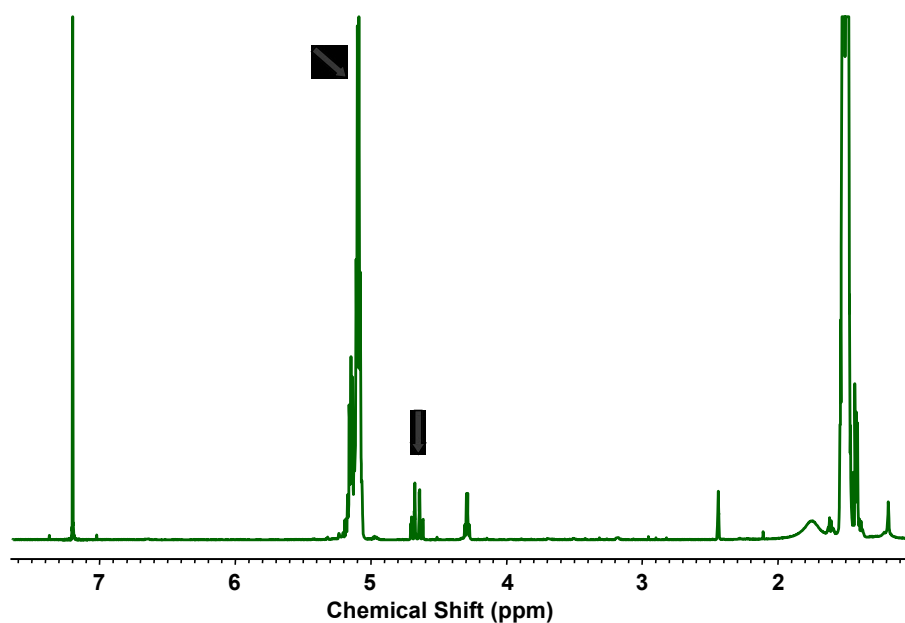


Fig. S1 ¹H NMR (600 MHz) spectrum in CDCl₃ of alkyne end-functionalized poly(D,L-lactide) (A-PLA-OH).

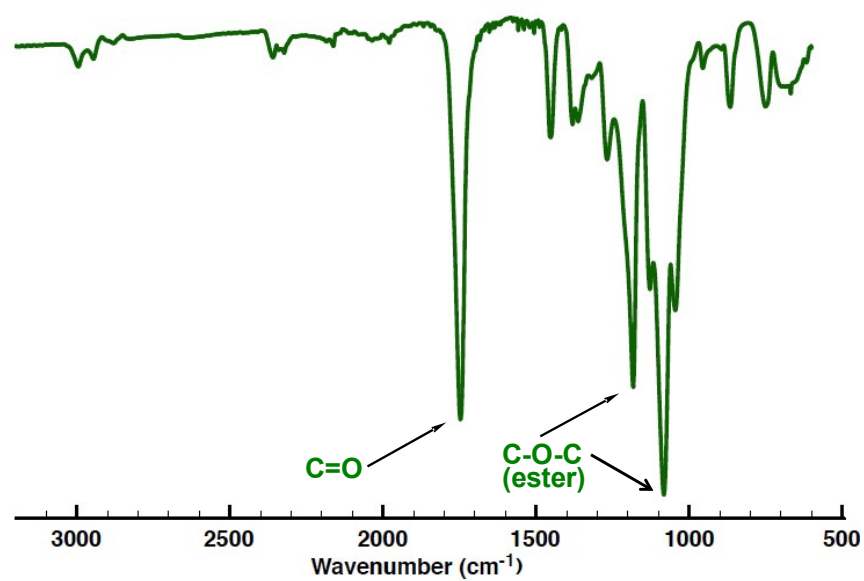


Fig. S2 FTIR spectrum of alkyne end-functionalized poly(D,L-lactide) (A-PLA-OH).

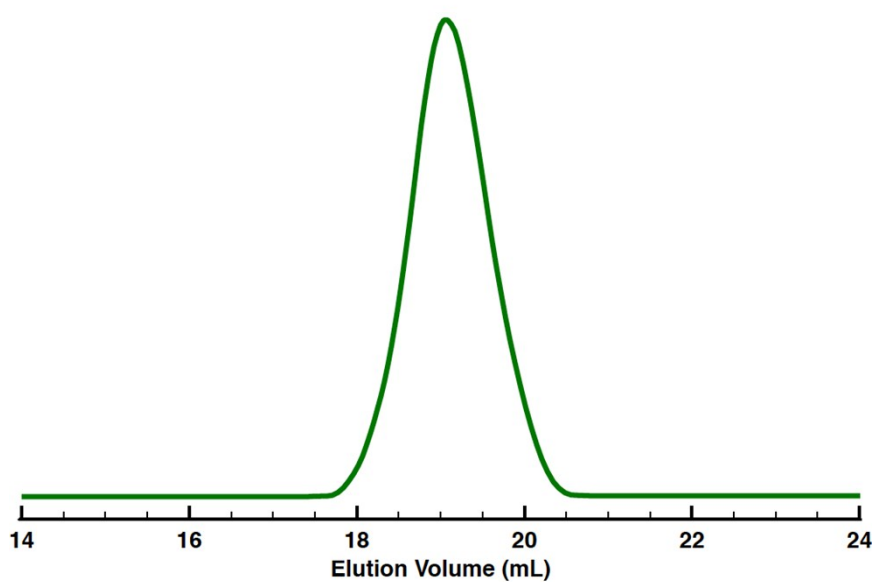


Fig. S3 GPC elugram of poly(D,L-lactide) (A-PLA-OH) in THF ($M_n = 3900 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $\bar{D}_M = 1.18$, vs. polystyrene standards).

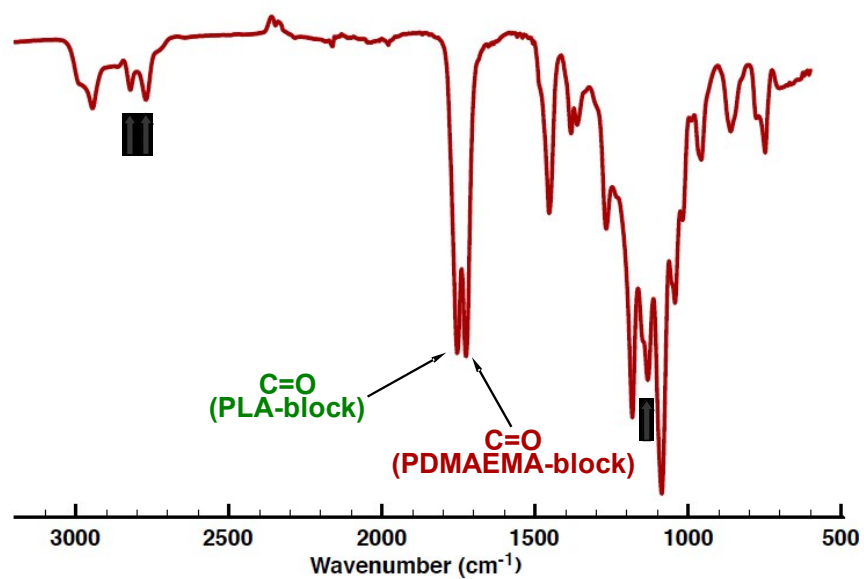


Fig. S4 FTIR spectrum of the amphiphilic diblock copolymer A-PLA-b-PDMAEMA.

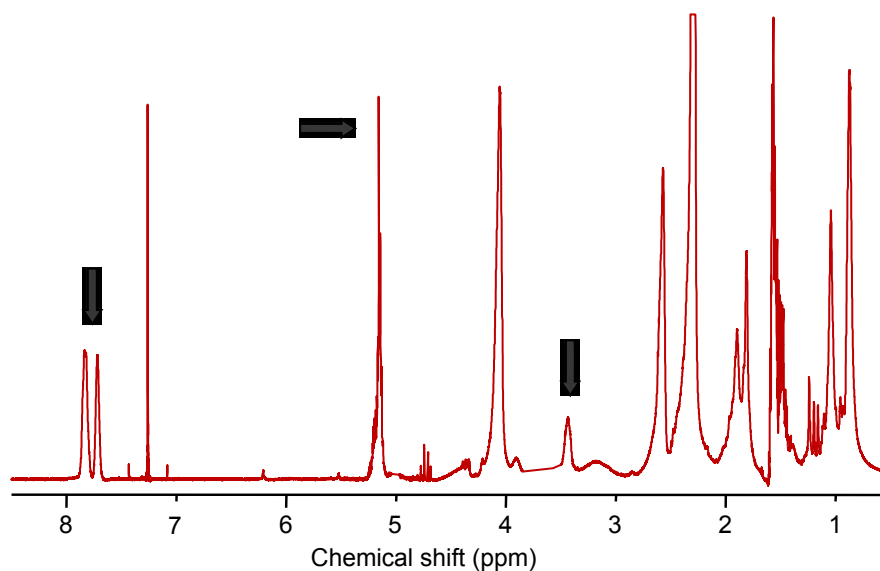


Fig. S5 ^1H NMR (600 MHz) spectrum in CDCl_3 of triphenylphosphonium-modified block copolymer (A-PLA-b-PDMAEMA- TPP^+).

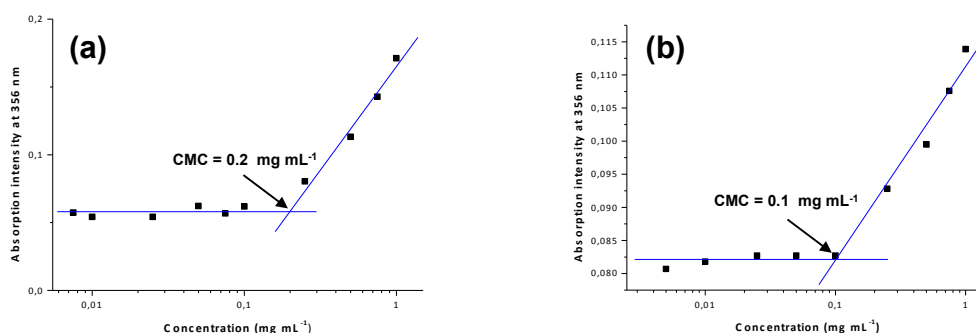


Fig. S6 Effect of triphenylphosphonium-modified block copolymers (A-PLA-*b*-PDMAEMA-TPP⁺) concentration on the absorption intensity of DPH at 356 nm in aqueous media for: (a) A-PLA₁₀-*b*-PDMAEMA₁₉-TPP⁺ (copolymer B1), and (b) A-PLA₁₉-*b*-PDMAEMA₂₆-TPP⁺ (copolymer B2).

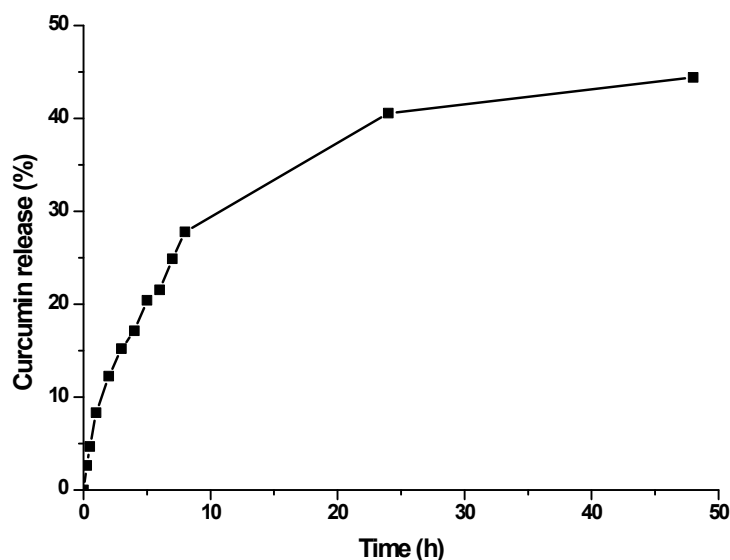


Fig. S7 *In vitro* curcumin release from A-PLA₁₉-*b*-PDMAEMA₂₆-TPP⁺ (B2) copolymer micelles in aqueous media against chloroform at 37 °C.

Table S1 Characteristics of functional block copolymer (B1 and B2) micelles.

code	M_n (g mol ⁻¹)		CMC (mg mL ⁻¹)	average diameter (nm)		Pdl	DLE (wt%)	DLC (wt%)
	PLA-block	PDMAEMA-block		DLS	TEM			
B1	1 440	3 000	0.2	165	187	0.079	94	9.4
B2	2 800	4 100	0.1	76	84	0.270	98	9.8