

Supplementary information for

Curcumisome nanovesicles generated by self-assembly of curcumin amphiphiles toward cancer theranostics

Koji Nagahama*, Takayuki Kumano, Naho Oyama, and Junji Kawakami

Department of Nanobiochemistry, Frontiers of Innovative Research in Science and Technology, Konan University, 7-1-20 Minatojima-Minamimachi, Kobe 650-0047, Japan, E-mail: nagahama@center.konan-u.ac.jp; Fax: +81-78-303-1495; Tel: +81-78-303-1328

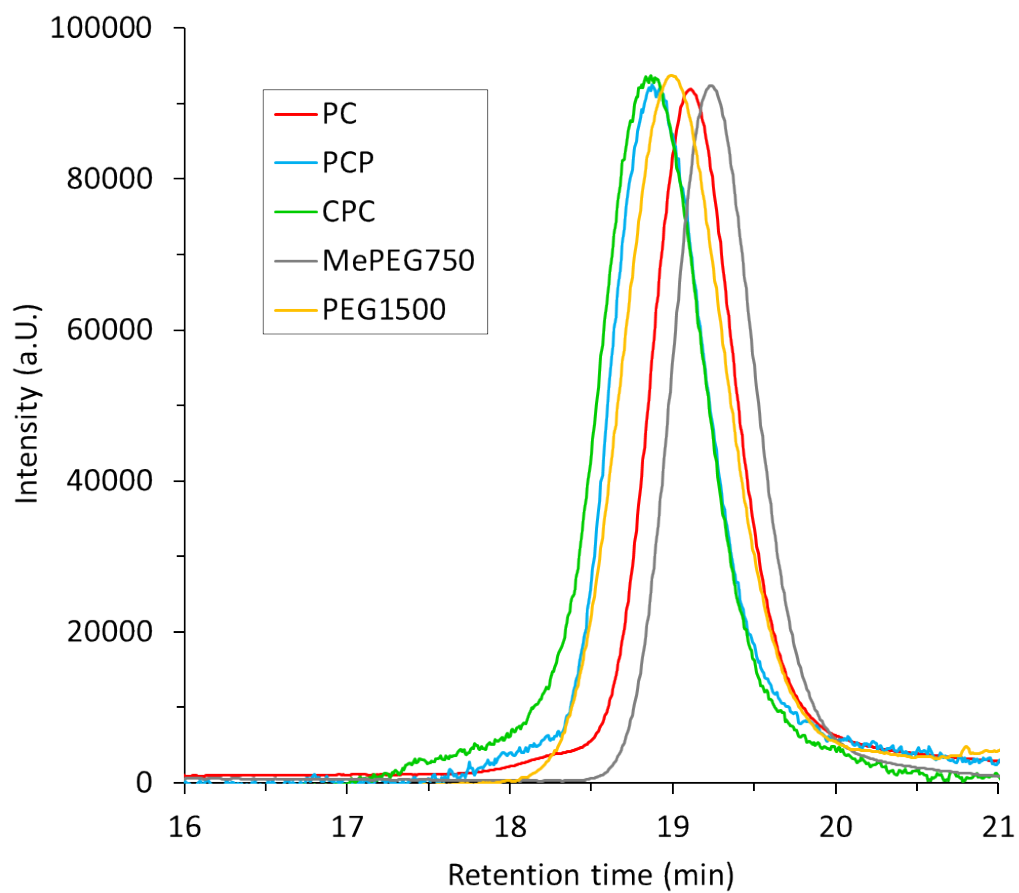
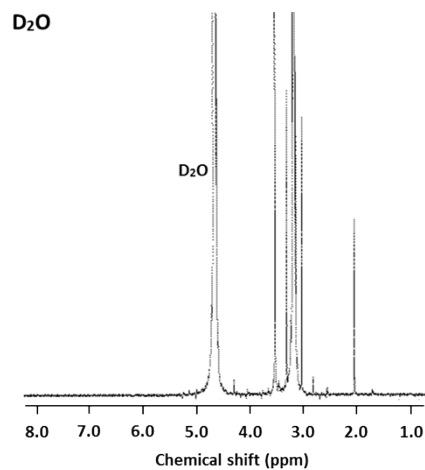
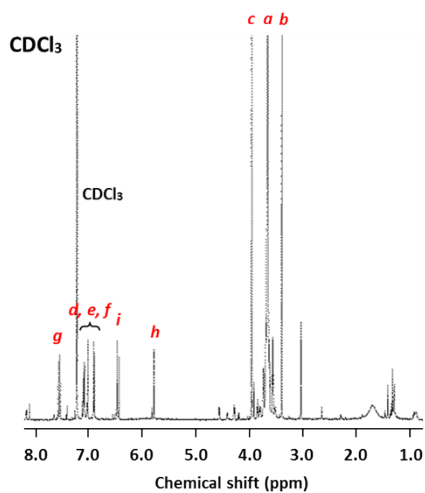
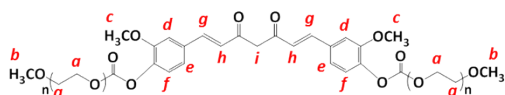


Figure S1. GPC profiles of CCM-PEG conjugates and MePEG₇₅₀ and PEG₁₅₀₀.

PCP



CPC

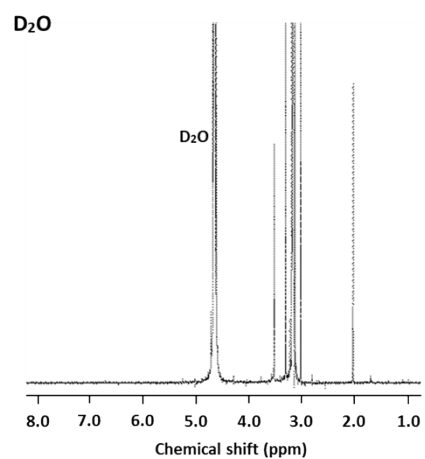
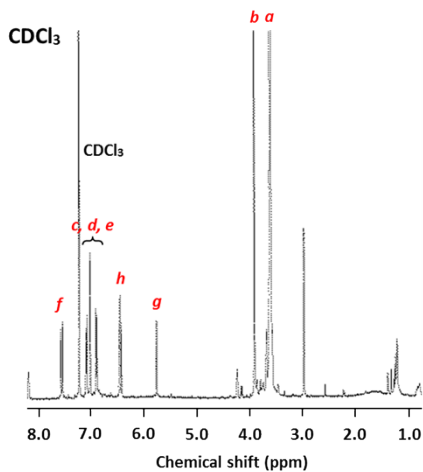
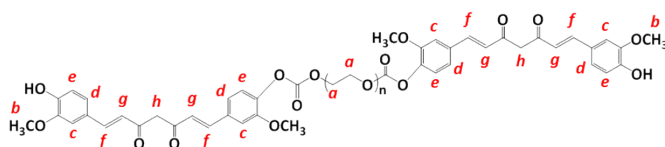


Figure S2. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra of CCM-PEG conjugates (PCP and CPC) measured in CDCl_3 and the corresponding nanovesicles measured in D_2O .

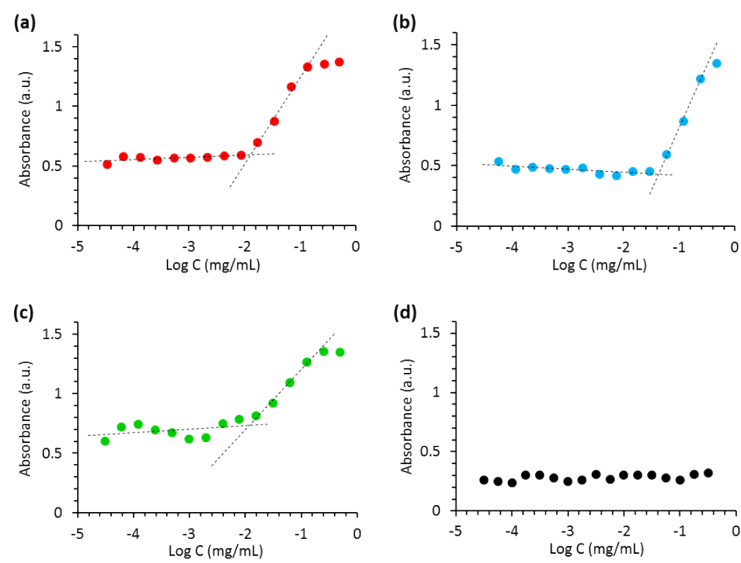


Figure S3. Plots of eosin Y absorbance at 542 nm in the presence of CCM-PEG conjugates with varied concentrations in water. (a) PC, (b) PCP, (c) CPC, and (d) CCM.

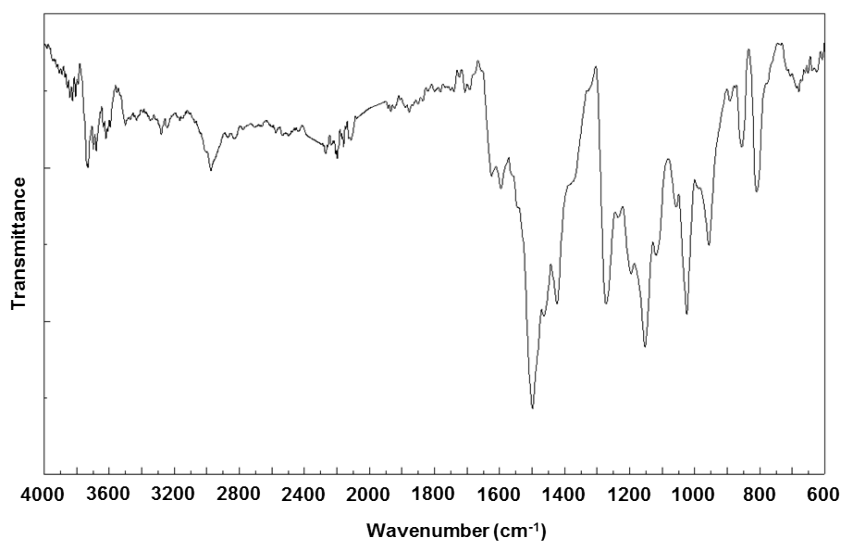


Figure S4. FTIR spectrum of freeze-dried CCM.

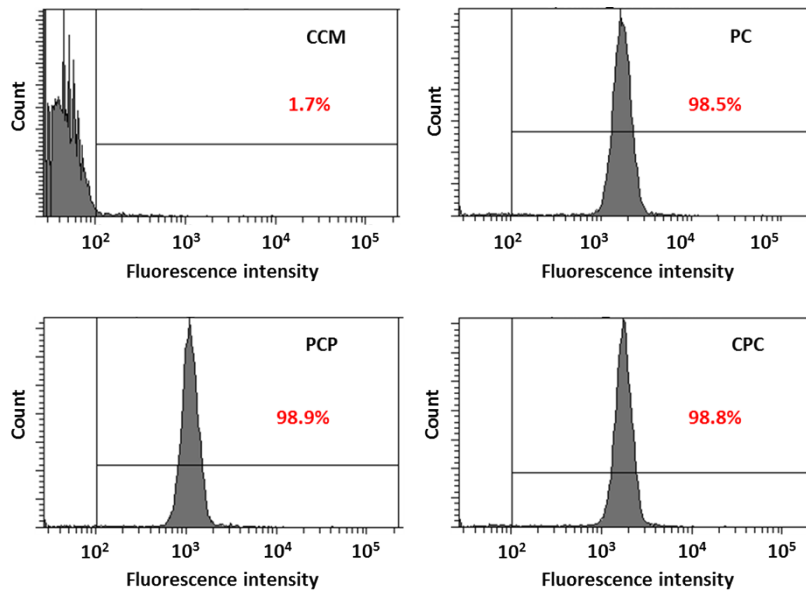


Figure S5. Cellular uptake properties of CCM-PEG nanovesicles and CCM by HL-60 cells analyzed by FACS.

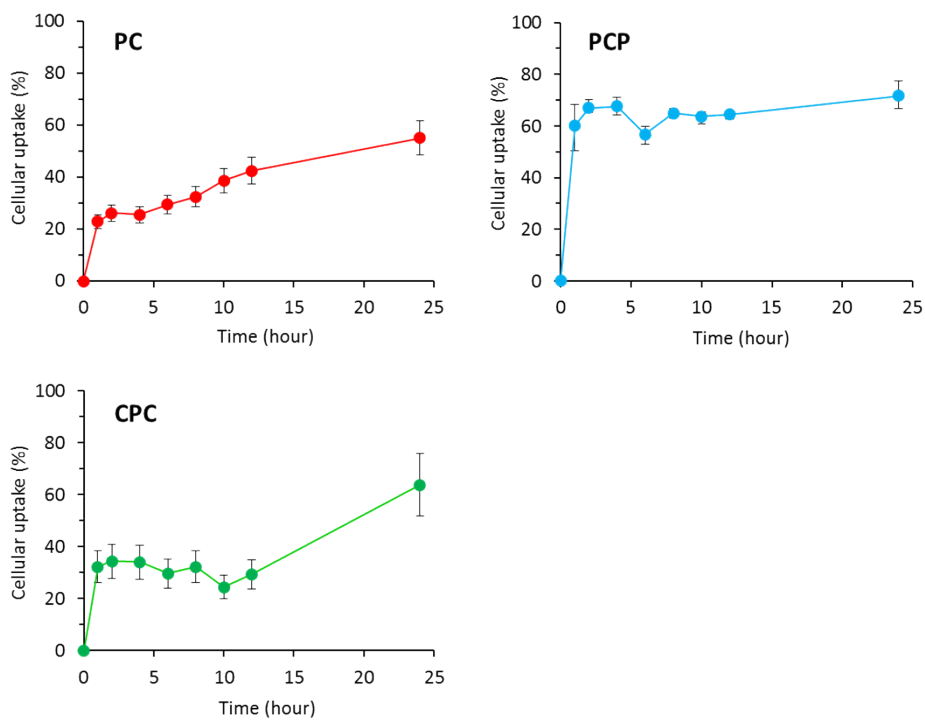


Figure S6. Time course of cellular uptake of CCM-PEG nanovesicles (100 μ M) by HL-60 cells.

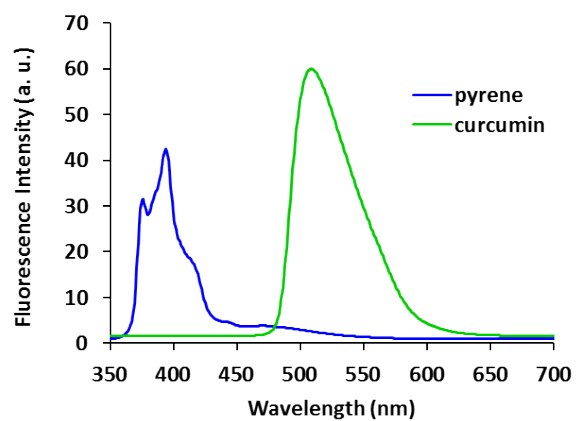


Figure S7. Fluorescence spectra of curcumin with excitation at 430 nm and pyrene with excitation at 335 nm in acetone.