Electronic Supplementary Information

PEGylated poly(diselenide-phosphate) nanogel as efficient self-delivery nanomedicine for cancer therapy

Chunting Li, Wei Huang^{*}, Linzhu Zhou, Ping Huang, Yan Pang, Xinyuan Zhu, Deyue Yan^{*}

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, State Key Laboratory of Metal Matrix Composites, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Road, Shanghai, 200240, P. R. China



Email address: hw66@sjtu.edu.cn, dyyan@sjtu.edu.cn

Fig. S1 (a) 1 H NMR and (b) 31 P NMR spectrum of MBS-EEEP in CDCl₃



Fig. S2 ¹³C NMR spectra of mPEG-*b*-PPMBS



Fig. S3 GPC curves of (a) $mPEG_{2k}$ and (b) mPEG-b-PPMBS



Fig. S4 XPS analysis of PEGylated polyphosphate-diselenide nanogels (a) before and (b) after treatment with $0.1wt\%\;H_2O_2$



Fig. S5 ⁷⁷Se NMR spectra of the PEGylated poly(diselenide-phosphate) nanogel and that treated with H_2O_2 and GSH, respectively

As shown in Fig. S5, the signal assigned to diselenide groups at 270.7 ppm was disappeared completely and simultaneously a new signal was found at 1054.3 ppm when the PEGylated poly(diselenide-phosphate) nanogel was incubated with 1wt% H_2O_2 for 24 h. This indicated that all diselenide bonds in nanogels were broken entirely at such an oxidation environment and changed into the seleninic acid.¹ Meanwhile, when the nanogel was incubated with 100 mM GSH for 24 h, a new signal emerged at 355.1 ppm, which indicated part of diselenide bonds in nanogels were split under the reduction environment and transformed into certain selenol groups. However, due to the intrinsic property of diselenide bond which is more sensitive to the oxidative stimuli than reduction, the signal of diselenide groups at 270.7 ppm was not disappeared completely even with increase of GSH concentration or prolonging the incubation time.

1 N. Ma, H. Xu and X. Zhang, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2010, 132, 442-443.