Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry B.

Supplementary Information

Silica-assisted incorporation of polydopamine into the framework of porous nanocarriers by a facile one-pot synthesis

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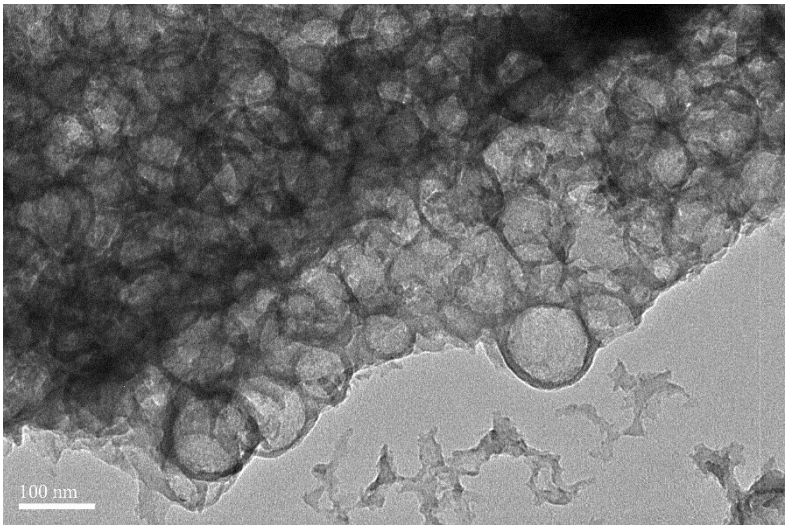

Fig. S1 TEM image of PDA-MSN particles after carbonization and subsequent etching by HF.

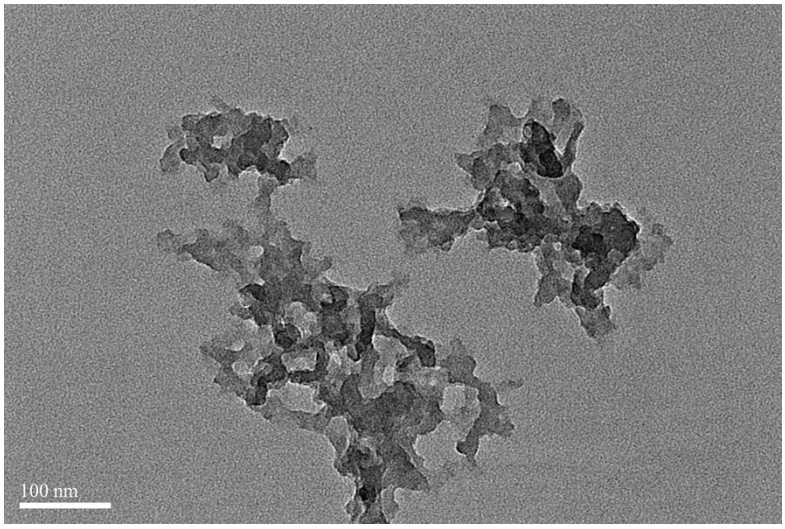

Fig. S2 TEM image of PDA-MSN particles after etching by HF.

Table. S1 Comparison of textual parameters for MSN, PDA-MSN, and carbonized PDA-MSN.

	Surface area	**C-value**	**Peak pore size**
MSN	963	85	3.8
PDA-MSN-1	900	50	4.3
PDA-MSN-2	830	49	4.3
PDA-MSN-2	880	51	4.3
Carbonized PDA-MSN	1048	70	3.7

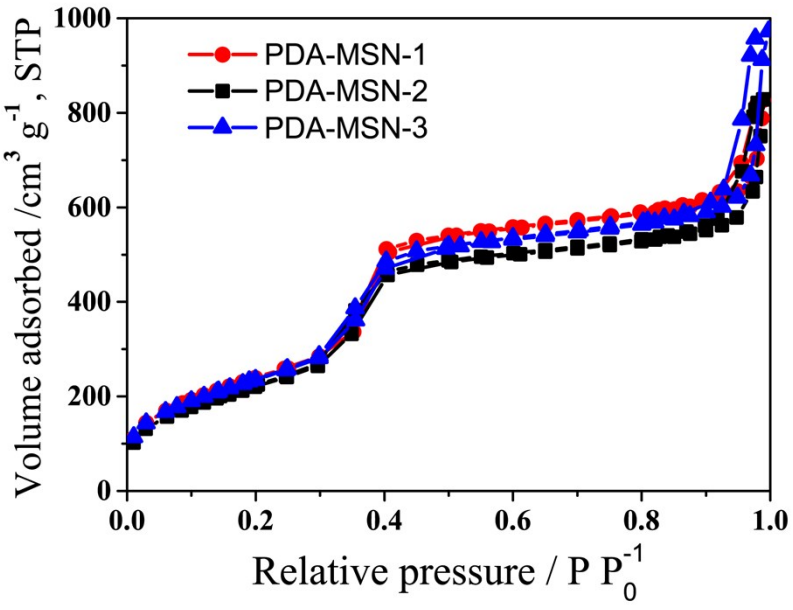

Fig. S3 Comparison of nitrogen sorption isotherms for MSN-PDA particles synthesized with varying dopamine ratio in the reaction solution (1, 2, 3 represents 1.25, 2.5, and 5 mol%,

respectively).

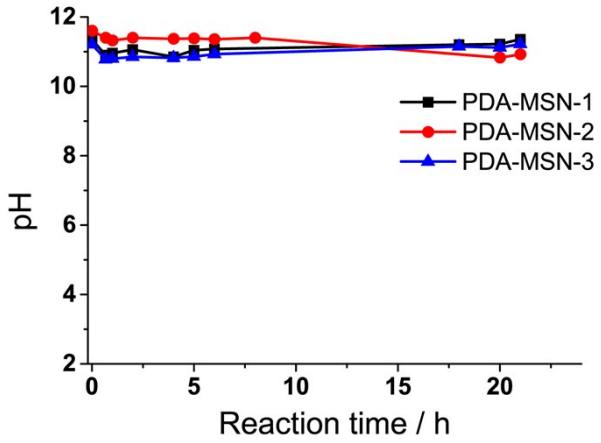

Fig. S4 In situ pH values of the reaction solutions for PDA-MSN-1, PDA-MSN-2, and PDA-MSN-3.

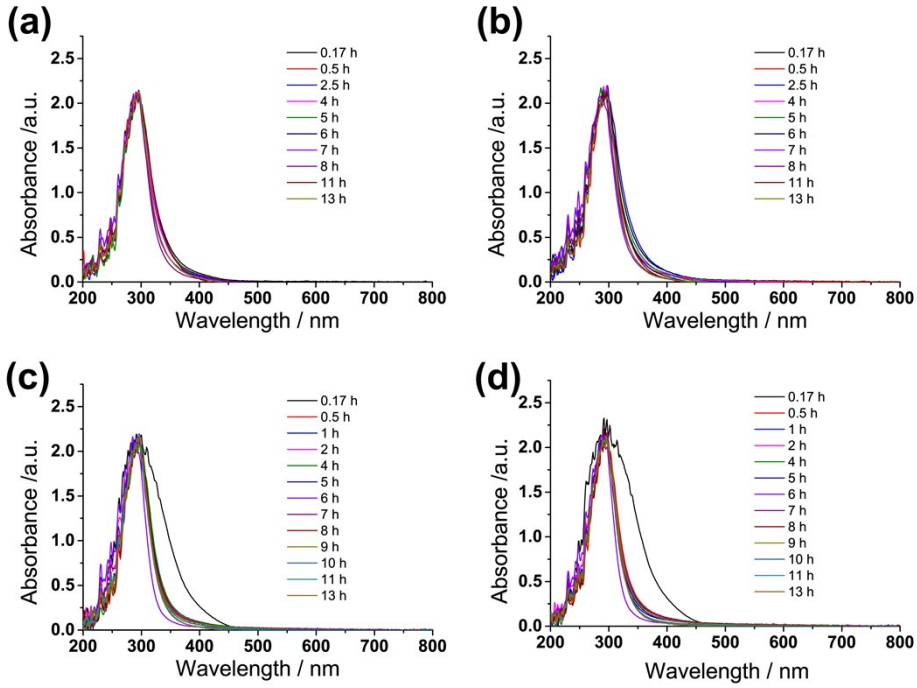

Fig. S5 In situ evolution of the UV-vis absorption spectra of the solutions in the molybdosilicate method for MSN (a), PDA-MSN-1 (b), PDA-MSN-2 (c), PDA-MSN-3 (d).

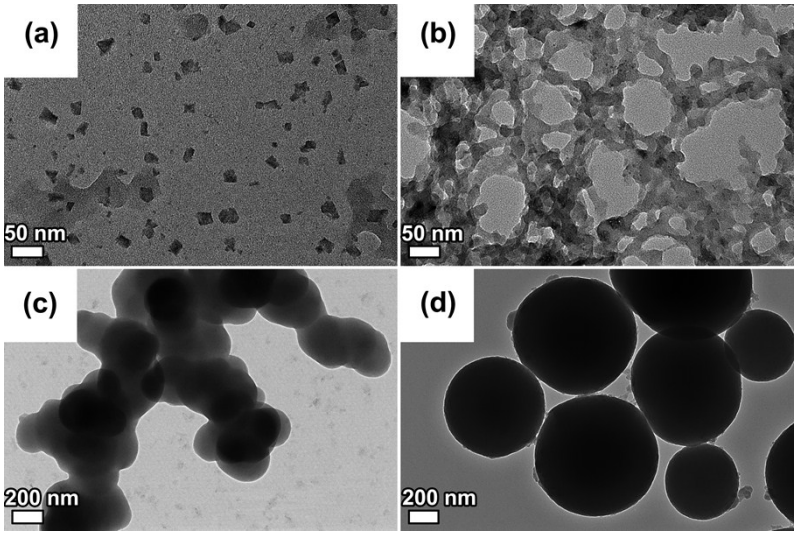

Fig. S6 Comparison of nitrogen sorption isotherms for PDA particles synthesized with fixed reaction conditions of PDA-MSN (in the absence of TEOS), while varying ethanol/water volume ratio in the reaction solution (a, b, c, and d represents 30/150, 40/140, 60/120 and 80/100, respectively).

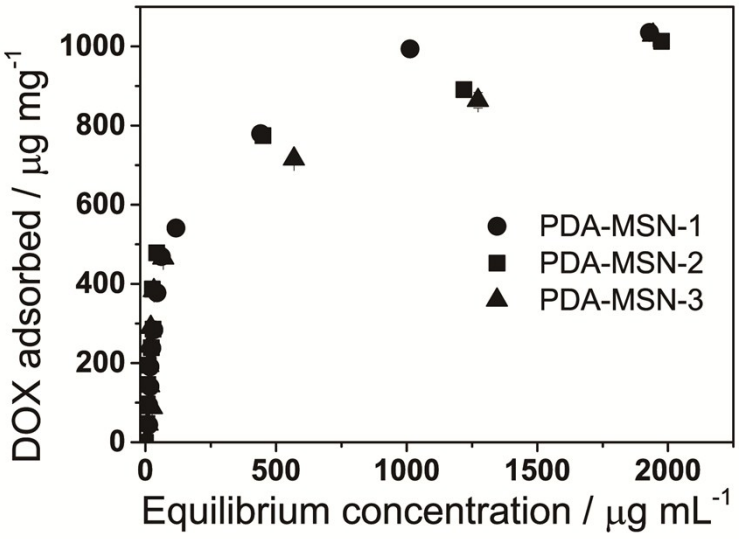

Fig. S7 Comparison of DOX adsorption isotherms for MSN-PDA particles synthesized with varying dopamine ratio in the reaction solution (1, 2, 3 represents 1.25, 2.5, and 5 mol%, respectively).