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Supporting Information

Rapidly cell-penetrating and reductive milieu-responsive

nanoaggregates assembled from amphiphilic folate-camptothecin

prodrug for enhanced drug delivery and controlled release

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Figure S1. ¹H NMR of FA, BHD-CPT and FA-CPT prodrug.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR of BHD-CPT.



Figure S3. ¹³C NMR of FA-CPT prodrug.



Figure S4. Mass spectra of FA-CPT prodrug.



Figure S5. FTIR spectra of FA, BHD-CPT, FA/BHD-CPT and FA-CPT prodrug.



Figure S6. UV–visible spectra of FA, BHD-CPT and FA-CPT dissolved in DMF with same concentration of 20 μ g mL⁻¹.



Figure S7. The photoluminescence spectra of BHD-CPT and FA-CPT in DMF solution. Excitation wavelength: 365 nm.



Figure S8. The fluorescence intensity ratio I_3/I_1 of pyrene as a function of FA-CPT NA concentration. The critical aggregate concentration (CAC) in aqueous medium is determined as approximately 5.75 µg mL⁻¹.



Figure S9. (A) ¹H NMR spectra of FA-CPT in DMSO- d_6 , (B) ¹H NMR spectra of

FA-CPT NAs in D₂O.



Figure S10. The flow cytometry analysis of HeLa cells after treatment with FA-CPT for different time (0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 h). CPT concentration for both groups: $25 \ \mu g \ mL^{-1}$.