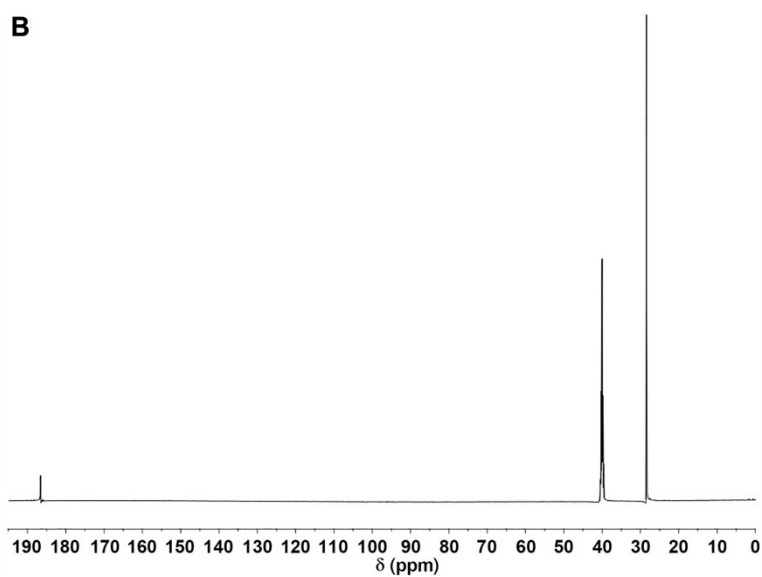
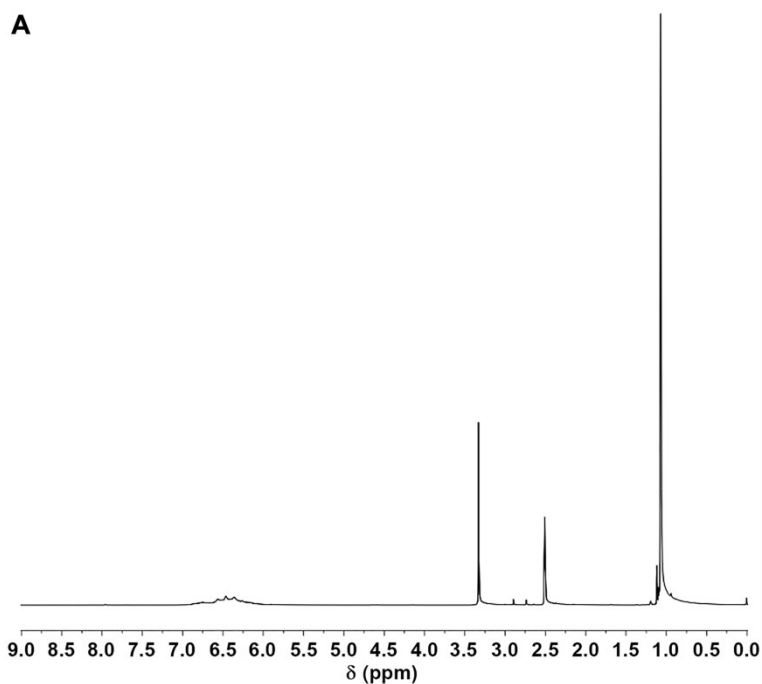


Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Dual-drug loaded nanoformulation with galactosamine homing moiety for liver-targeted anticancer therapy

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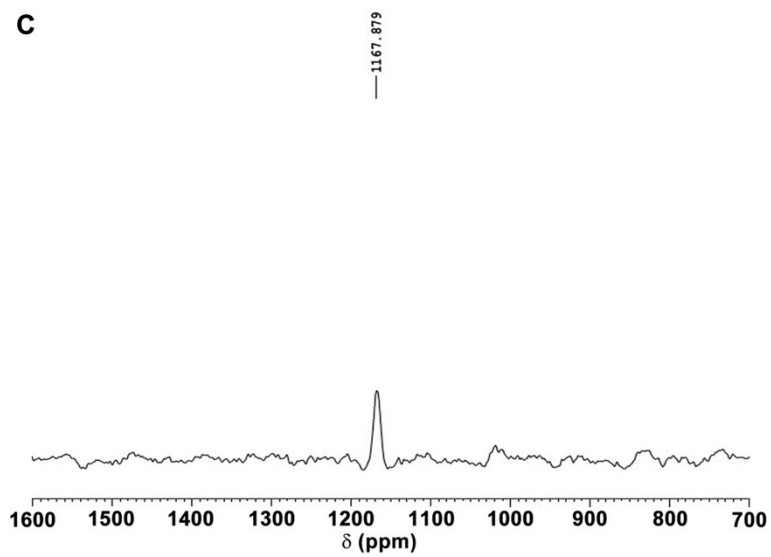


Fig. S1 ^1H -NMR (A), ^{13}C -NMR (B), and ^{195}Pt -NMR (C) spectra of PPD in DMSO-d_6 .

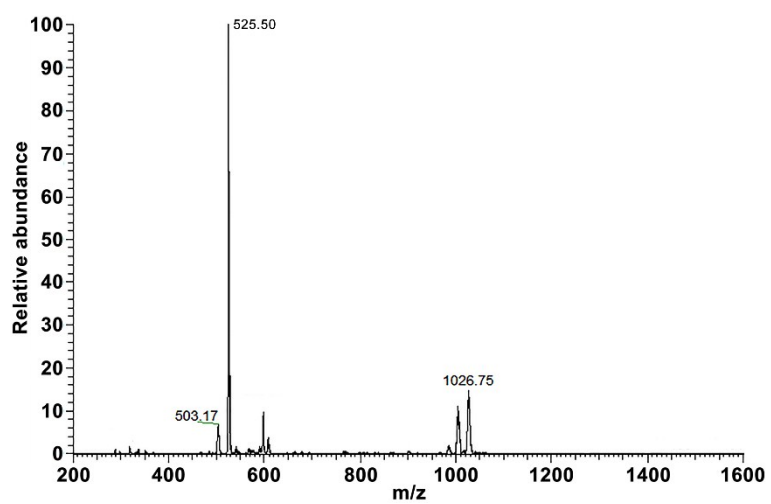


Fig. S2 ESI-MS spectrum of PPD. Attributions: 525.50, $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$; 1026.75, $[2\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$; 503.17, $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$.

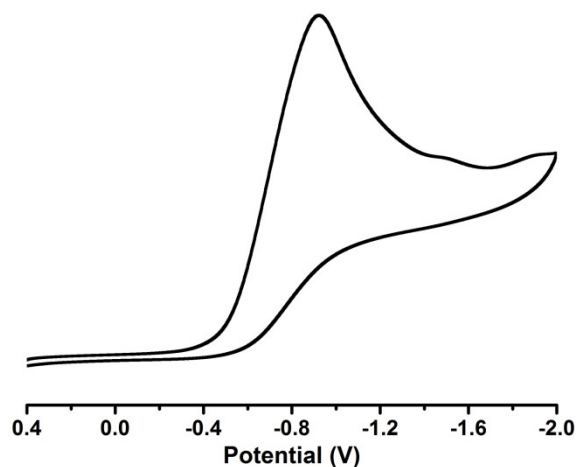


Fig. S3 Cyclic voltammogram of PPD in DMF using 0.1 M (n-Bu₄N)PF₆ as supporting electrolyte and Ag/AgCl as a reference electrode. Scan rate = 100 mV s⁻¹.

Table S1 Characterization of PNP, VNP and BNP.

NPs	Size (nm)	PDI	Zeta (mV)	PPD (μg/mg)	α-TOS (μg/mg)
PNP	142	0.131	-22.6	52 ± 0.7	/
VNP	140	0.135	-21	/	35 ± 0.5
BNP	136	0.137	-23.5	/	/

Table S2 In vitro cytotoxicity (IC₅₀, μM) of free drugs against SMMC-7721 liver cancer cells.

Free drug	48 h	72 h
PPD	8.7	3.1
α-TOS	40.2	35

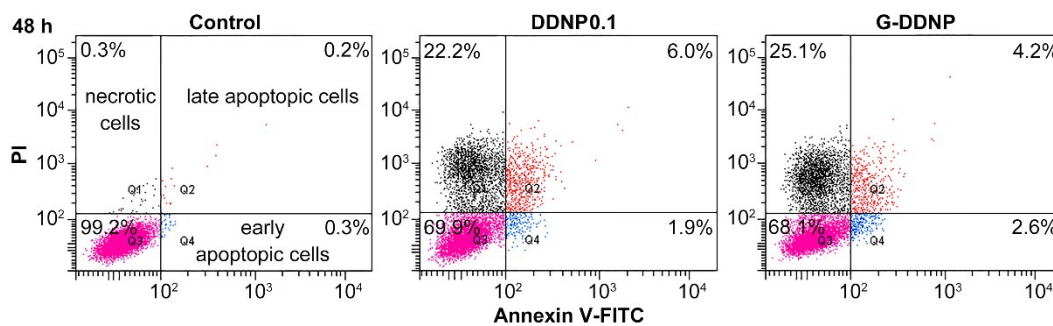


Fig. S4 Flow cytometric analysis of SMMC-7721 cells after incubation with DDNP0.1 and G-DDNP respectively for 48 h and subsequent staining with Annexin V and PI.