Supporting information

Supramolecular Prodrug Micelles Based on the Complementary Multiple Hydrogen Bonds as Drug Delivery Platform for Thrombosis Therapy

Wen'en Li,^{a,b} Haibo Wang,^c Zeliang Wei,^b Juewei Ning,^b Limei Ma ^{a,b} Huajie Zheng ^b, Hai Niu^{*b,d} and Wen Huang ^{*a,b}



Fig. S1. ¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 2 in CDCl₃. (A) ¹³C NMR (B) ¹H NMR



Fig. S2. ¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 3 in CDCl₃. (A) ¹³C NMR (B) ¹H NMR



Fig. S3. Mass spectrum of compound 3.



Fig. S4. ¹³C NMR of D-T in CDCl₃.



Fig. S5. The LC profile of D-T.



Fig. S6. Mass spectrum of D-T.



Fig. S7. Mass spectrum of PEG-U.



Fig. S8. ¹³C NMR of uracil-terminated poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG-U) in CDCl₃.



Fig. S9. Incubation with the prodrug micelles and diosgenin for 24 h inhibited the proliferation of and resulted in a morphological change in HK-2 and LO2 cells. (A) Incubation with the prodrug micelles and diosgenin for 24 h inhibited the proliferation of and resulted in a morphological change in HK-2 cells: (a)/(b) Control; (b)/(c) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM prodrug micelles; (e)/(f) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM diosgenin (B) Incubation with the prodrug micelles and diosgenin for 24 h inhibited the proliferation of and resulted in a morphological change in LO2 cells: (a)/(b) Control; (b)/(c) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM diosgenin (B) Incubation with the prodrug micelles and diosgenin for 24 h inhibited the proliferation of and resulted in a morphological change in LO2 cells: (a)/(b) Control; (b)/(c) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM prodrug micelles; (e)/(f) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM prodrug micelles; (a)/(b) Control; (b)/(c) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM prodrug micelles; (e)/(f) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM prodrug micelles; (a)/(b) Control; (b)/(c) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM prodrug micelles; (e)/(f) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM prodrug micelles; (e)/(f) cells treated with 10 uM and 50 uM diosgenin.