

## Supporting Information

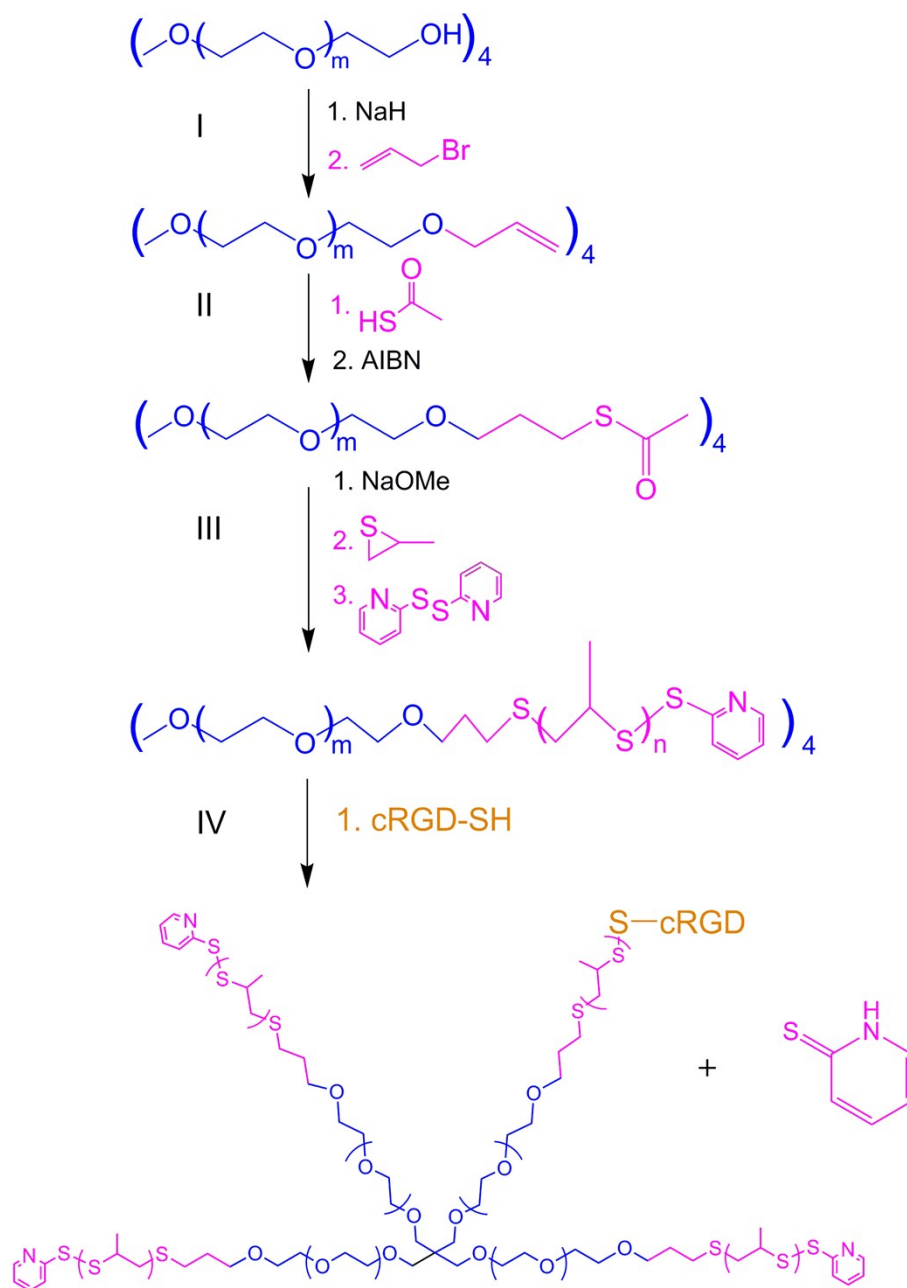
### **Dual Redox-Responsive PEG-PPS-cRGD Self-Crosslinked Nanocapsules for Targeted Chemotherapy of Squamous Cell Carcinoma**

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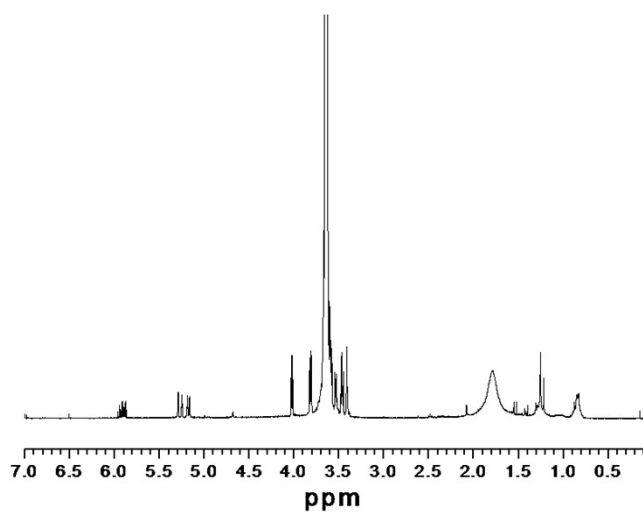
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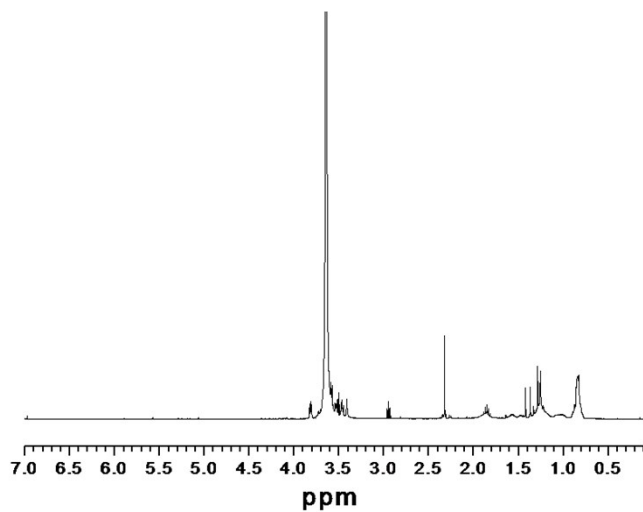
E-mail: zhangjj@mail.buct.edu.cn. wenningchn@163.com.



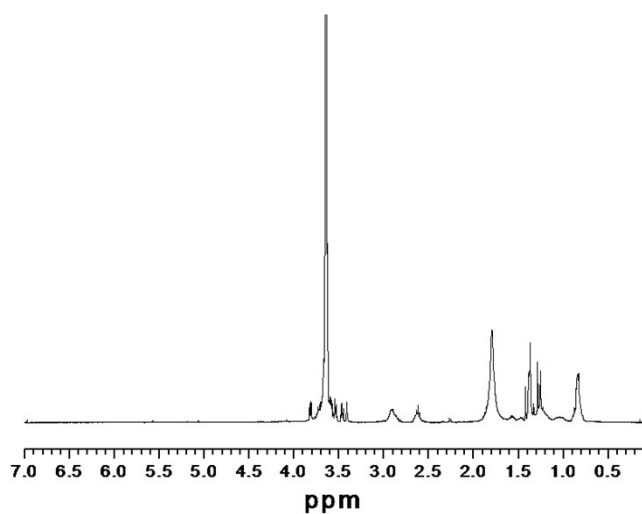
**Fig. S1** Synthetic route of four-arms poly(ethylene glycol)-poly(propylene sulfide)-cRGD (PEG-PPS-cRGD).



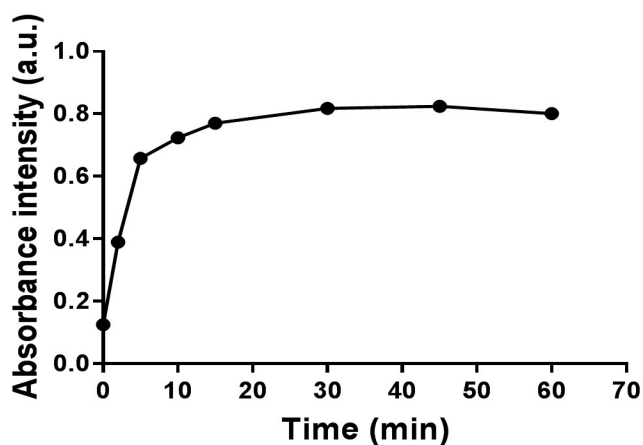
**Fig. S2**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of PEG-allyl ether using  $\text{CDCl}_3$  as solvent.  $\delta=3.39\text{-}3.89$  (broad, PEG chain protons),  $5.85\text{-}5.98$  (m, 1H,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ ),  $5.15\text{-}5.30$  (m, 2H,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ ).



**Fig. S3**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of PEG-thioacetate using  $\text{CDCl}_3$  as solvent.  $\delta=1.81\text{-}1.93$  (q, 2H,  $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ ),  $2.35$  (s, 3H,  $-\text{SCOCH}_3$ ),  $2.92\text{-}2.97$  (t, 2H,  $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ ),  $3.39\text{-}3.89$  (broad, PEG chain protons).

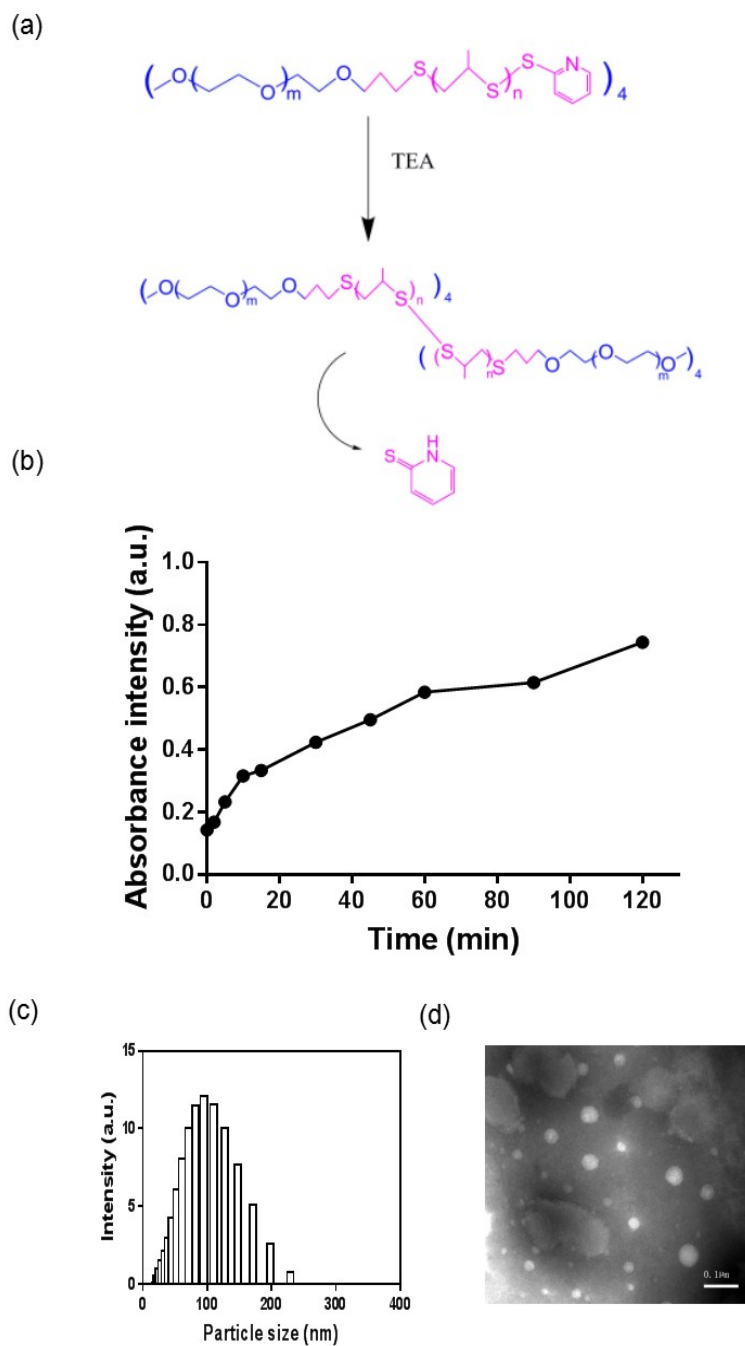


**Fig. S4**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of PEG-PPS using  $\text{CDCl}_3$  as solvent.  $\delta=1.35\text{-}1.45$  (d,  $\text{CH}_3$  in PPS chain),  $1.81\text{-}1.9$  (q, 2H,  $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ ),  $3.6\text{-}3.7$  (broad, PEG chain protons).

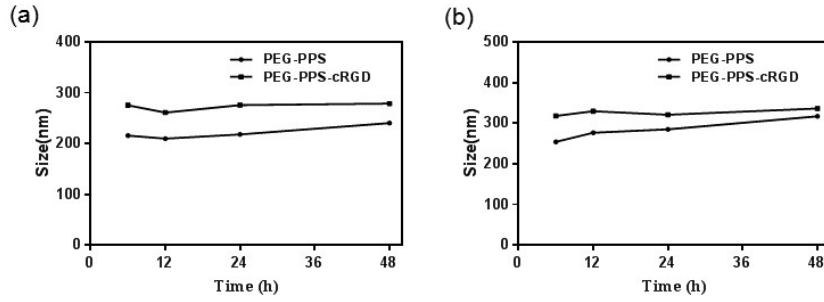


$$\frac{\Delta A_{342\text{nm}}}{8080} \times \frac{\text{Mw of Polymer}}{\text{mg/mL of Polymer}} = 0.334$$

**Fig. S5** The raise in UV absorption intensity of pyridine thione (absorbance at 342 nm) during the modification of cRGD-SH onto PEG-PPS via a disulfide exchange reaction. The degree of modification of cRGD was calculated using the above formulation. The reaction reached a plateau after 1 h and the coupling efficiency of cRGD on four-arm PEG-PPS was  $\sim 8.35\%$ .



**Fig. S6** (a) The self-crosslinked mechanism of PEG-PPS via disulfide exchange reaction of pyridine dithione groups with initiation of TEA. (b) The raise in UV absorption intensity of pyridine thione (absorbance at 342 nm) during the self-crosslinked process of PEG-PPS. (c) Particle size distribution of self-crosslinked PEG-PPS nanocapsules. (d) TEM image of PEG-PPS self-crosslinked nanocapsules (the sample negatively stained using 1% phosphotungstic acid solution).



**Fig. S7** Average particle sizes of DOX-loaded PEG-PPS and PEG-PPS-cRGD nanocapsules incubated in PBS (a) and DMEM medium (b) during the detection period of 48 h.

**Table. S1** Hemolytic ratio after incubation with the nanocapsule (n=3).

	Hemolysis ratio (%)					
	0.25 h	0.5 h	0.75 h	1 h	2 h	3 h
PEG-PPS	0.55±0.06	0.61±0.03	0.56±0.08	0.69±0.07	0.72±0.08	0.91±0.04
DOX-loaded PEG-PPS	0.68±0.07	0.69±0.07	0.70±0.07	0.88±0.02	0.85±0.08	0.65±0.04
DOX-loaded PEG-PPS-cRGD	0.63±0.07	0.69±0.04	0.63±0.03	0.85±0.06	0.87±0.04	0.90±0.05

**Table. S2** Body weight changes in KM mice (n = 10).

	Saline	DOX	PEG-PPS	DOX-loaded PEG-PPS	DOX-loaded PEG-PPS-cRGD
2d	2.35±0.41	0.84±0.58**	1.71±0.47	1.86±0.29	1.79±0.40
14d	8.75±1.25	4.82±0.17**	7.95±1.20	9.2±1.76	7.00±1.28

\*\*  $P < 0.01$ , compared with saline group.