

Supporting information

Pt(IV) prodrug-backboned micelle and DCA loaded nanofibers for enhanced local cancer treatment

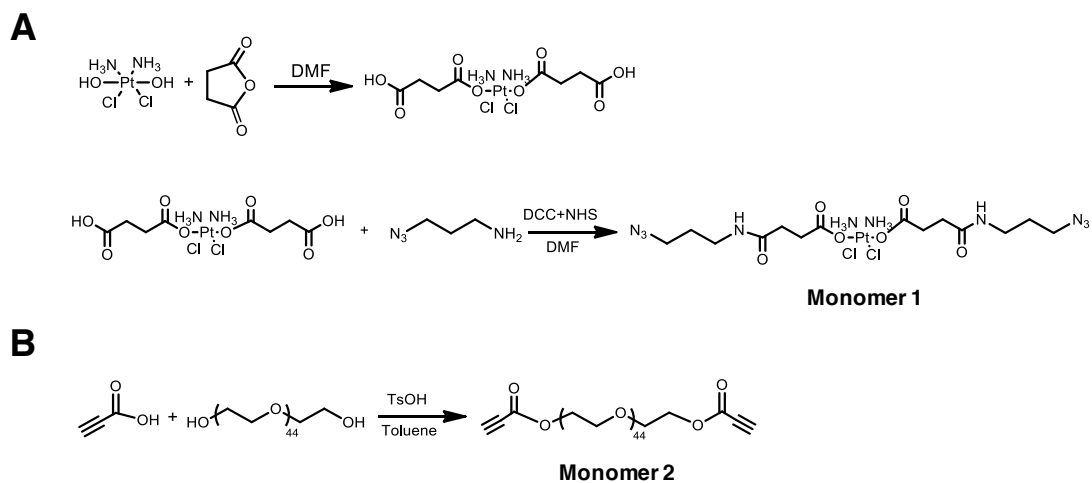
Zhiyun Zhang,^{ab} Yanjuan Wu,^{ab} Gaizhen Kuang,^c Shi Liu,^a Dongfang Zhou,^{*a} Xuesi Chen,^d Xiabin Jing^a and Yubin Huang^{*a}

^a State Key Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P. R. China

^b University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P. R. China

^c Department of Gastroenterology, the Second Affiliated Hospital, Medical School of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, 710048, P. R. China

^d Key Laboratory of Polymer Ecomaterials, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P. R. China



Scheme S1 Synthesis pathway for clickable monomer **1** diazide-terminate Pt(IV) (A) and (B) dialkyne-terminate PEG_{2k} monomer **2**.

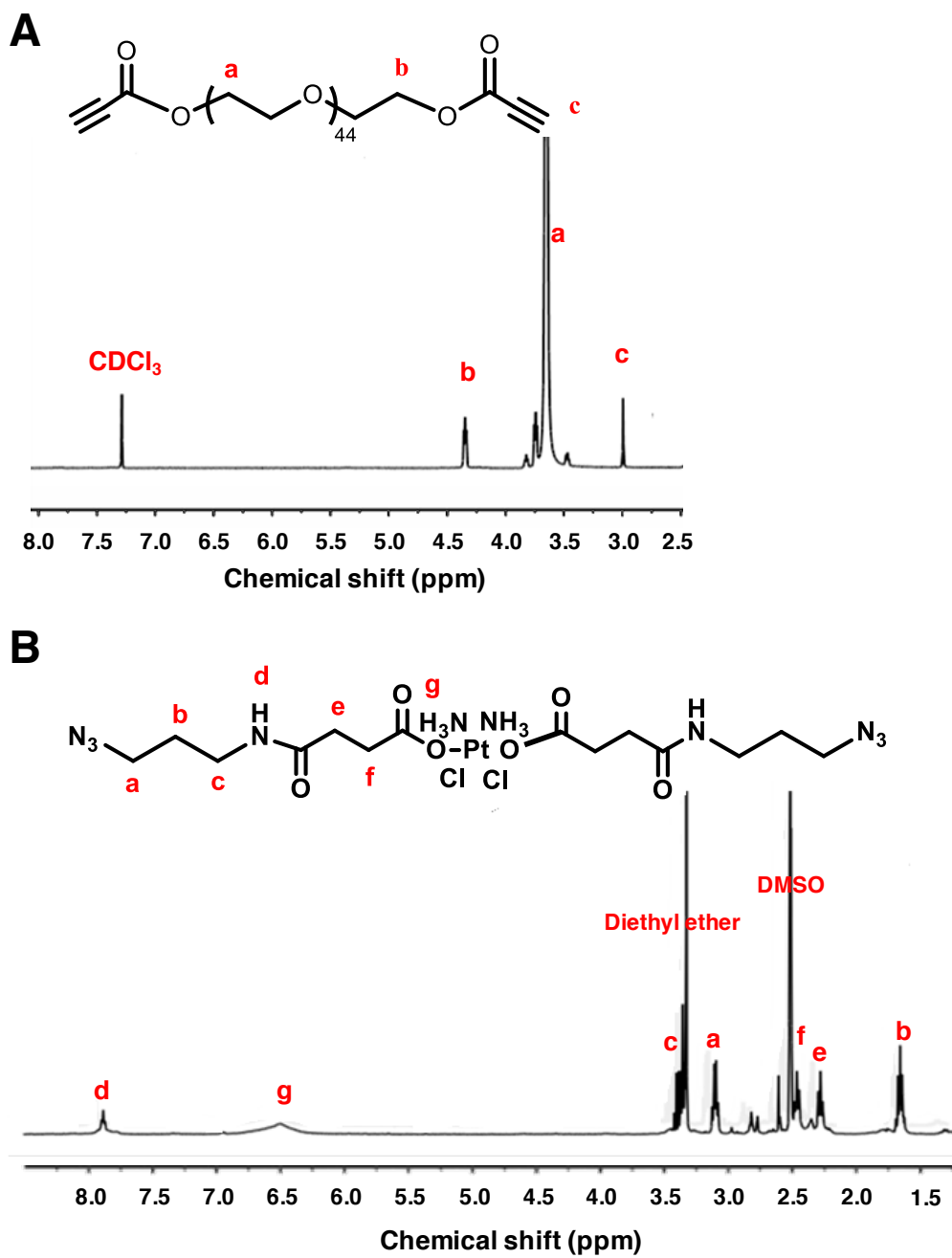


Figure. S1 ^1H NMR characterization of diazide-terminate Pt(IV) (A) and dialkyne-terminate PEG_{2k} (B) in CDCl_3 and DMSO-d_6 .

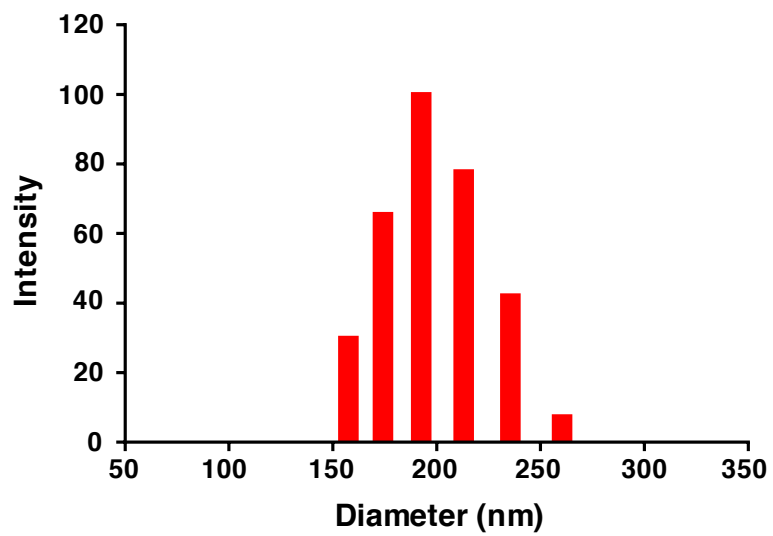


Fig. S2 Diameter distribution of micelles released from M/DCA-fibers in PBS (pH = 7.4).

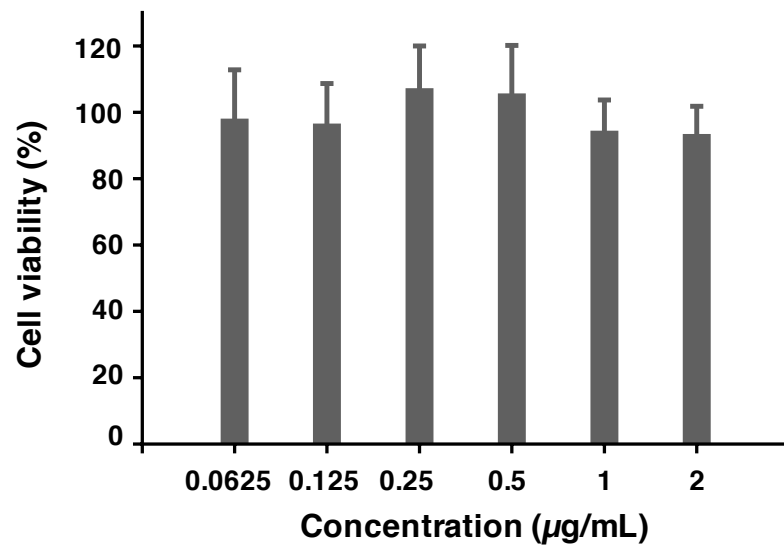


Fig. S3 L929 cell viability after incubation with PVA nanofibers for 72 h.

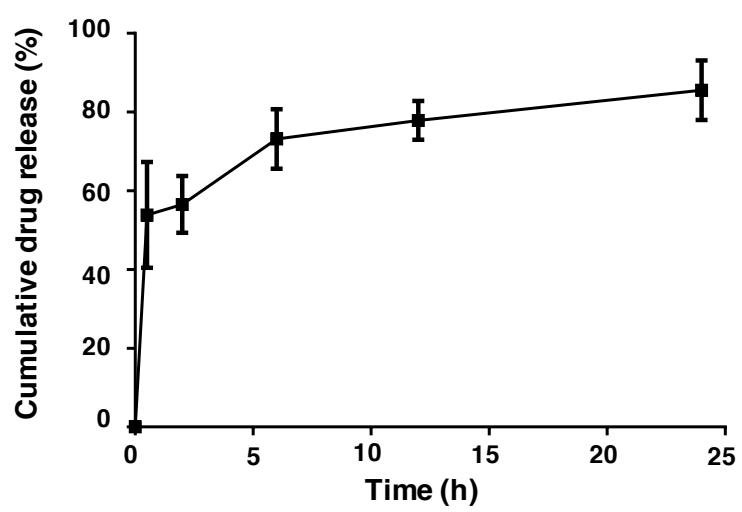


Fig. S4 Release profiles of Pt from M/DCA-fibers *in vivo*.