

Supporting Information

Versatile functionalization of surface-tailorable polymer nanohydrogels for drug delivery systems

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Table S1 The characterization of poly(AA-*co*-DMA) nanohydrogels with different monomer ratios

Sample	Molar ratio (AA:DMA)	Monomers (mmol)	AIBN (wt)	BMOD (mmol)	D _{TEM} (nm)	Homogeneity
a	8:2	3	2%	3%	183±28	Good
b	7:3	3	2%	3%	205±12	Superior
c	6:4	3	2%	3%	335±23	Good
d	4:6	3	2%	3%	401±19	Good

Table S2 Drug loading efficiencies and drug loading capacities of DOX and BTZ in poly(AA-*co*-DMA) nanohydrogels

Mass ratio (NG:DOX:BTZ)	DLE (DOX, %)	DLC (DOX, wt %)	DLE (BTZ, %)	DLC (BTZ, wt %)
1: 1: 0.5	96.6	96.6	10.1	5.0
1: 1: 1	96.1	96.2	9.9	9.9
1: 1: 2	93.7	93.7	13.1	26.2
1: 1: 3	99.5	89.5	3.5	7.1

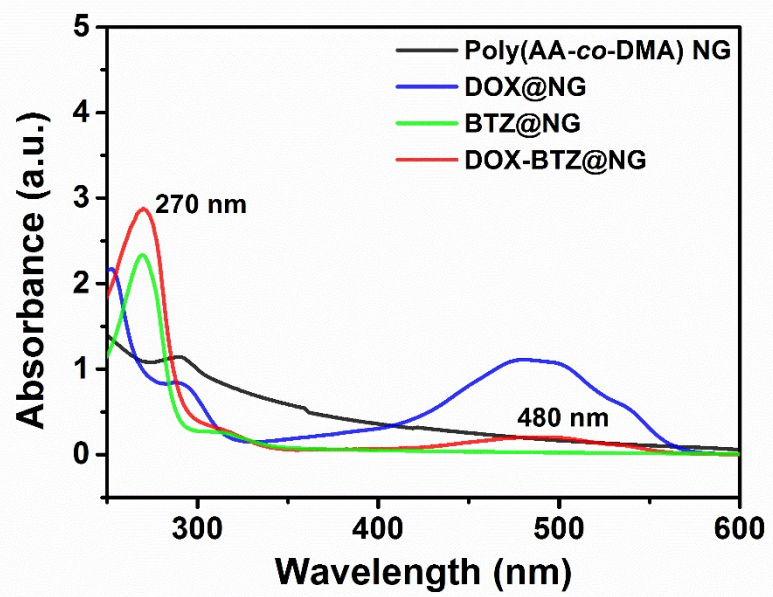


Figure S1 The UV-vis spectra of poly(AA-co-DMA) NG, DOX@NG, BTZ@NG, and DOX-BTZ@NG.

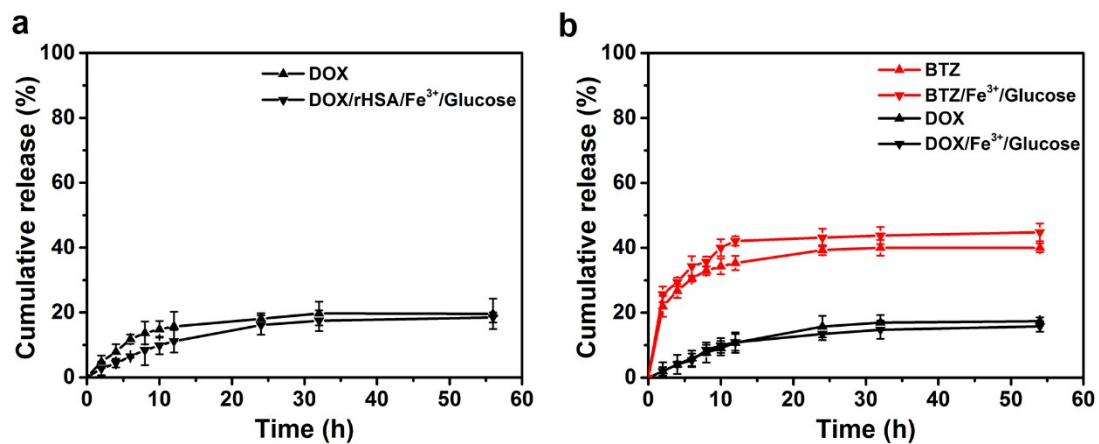


Figure S2 (a) DOX release profiles of DOX-Fe₃O₄@NP in PBS at pH 7.4 and PBS containing rHSA (30 µg/mL), FeCl₃ (1.43 µg/mL) and glucose (10 mM) at pH 7.4. (b) BTZ and DOX release profiles of DOX-BTZ@NG in PBS at pH 7.4 and PBS containing FeCl₃ (1.43 µg/mL) and glucose (10 mM) at pH 7.4.

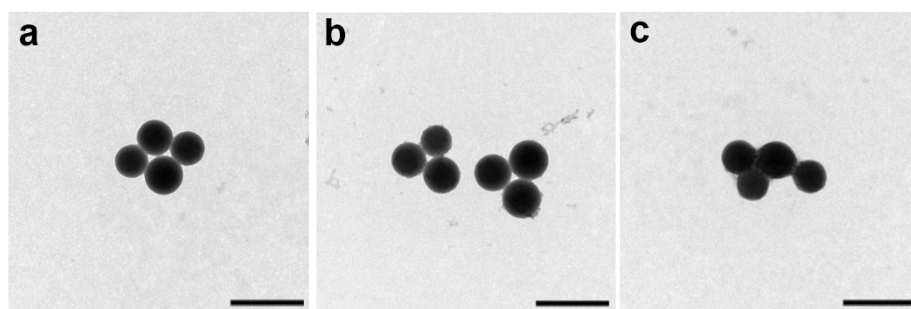


Figure S3 Biodegradation behaviors of the nanohydrogels observed by TEM. (a) Original poly(AA-*co*-DMA) NG. Degraded poly(AA-*co*-DMA) NG in PBS containing rHSA (30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), FeCl_3 (1.43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) and glucose (10 mM) at pH 7.4 for (b) 12 h and (c) 24 h. (Scale bar: 500 nm).