

Electronic Supplementary Information

Functional polymeric dialdehyde dextrin network capped mesoporous silica nanoparticles for pH/GSH dual-controlled drug release

Chao Chen^{a,#}, Wen Sun^{a,#}, Wenji Yao^a, Yibing Wang^{a,*}, Hanjie Ying^{b,*}, Ping
Wang^{a,c,*}

^aState Key Laboratory of Bioreactor Engineering, Biomedical Nanotechnology Center, Shanghai Collaborative Innovation Center for Biomanufacturing, School of Biotechnology, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, People's Republic of China. E-mail: ybwang@ecust.edu.cn (Y. Wang), pwang11@ecust.edu.cn (P. Wang)

^bState Key Laboratory of Materials-Oriented Chemical Engineering, College of Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Engineering, Nanjing Tech University, Puzhu South Road, Nanjing 211816, People's Republic of China. E-mail: yinghanjie@njtech.edu.cn (H. Ying).

^cDepartment of Bioproducts and Biosystems Engineering, University of Minnesota, St Paul, MN 55108, USA.

[#]These authors contribute equally in this work.

*Corresponding authors at: School of Biotechnology, East China University of Science and Technology, No. 130 Meilong Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai 200237, People's Republic of China. Tel.: +86 21 6425 0533; Fax: +86 21 6425 0533.

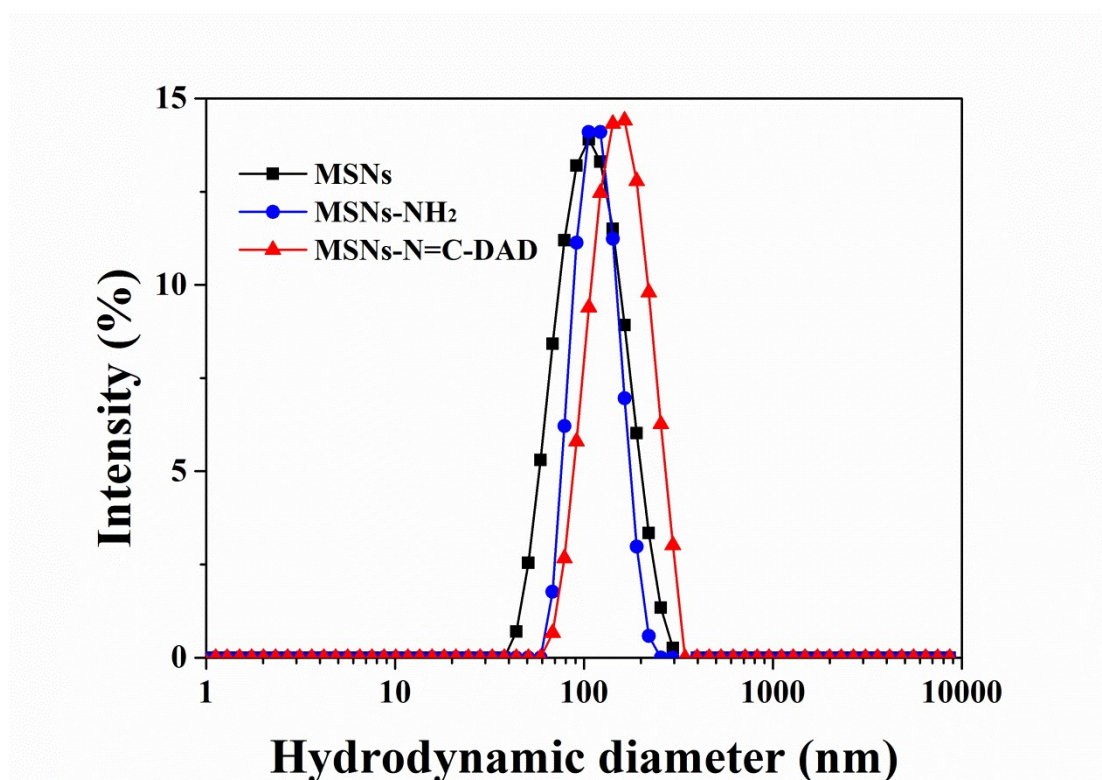


Fig. S1 Hydrodynamic diameter distribution of MSNs, MSNs-NH₂ and MSNs-N=C-DAD.

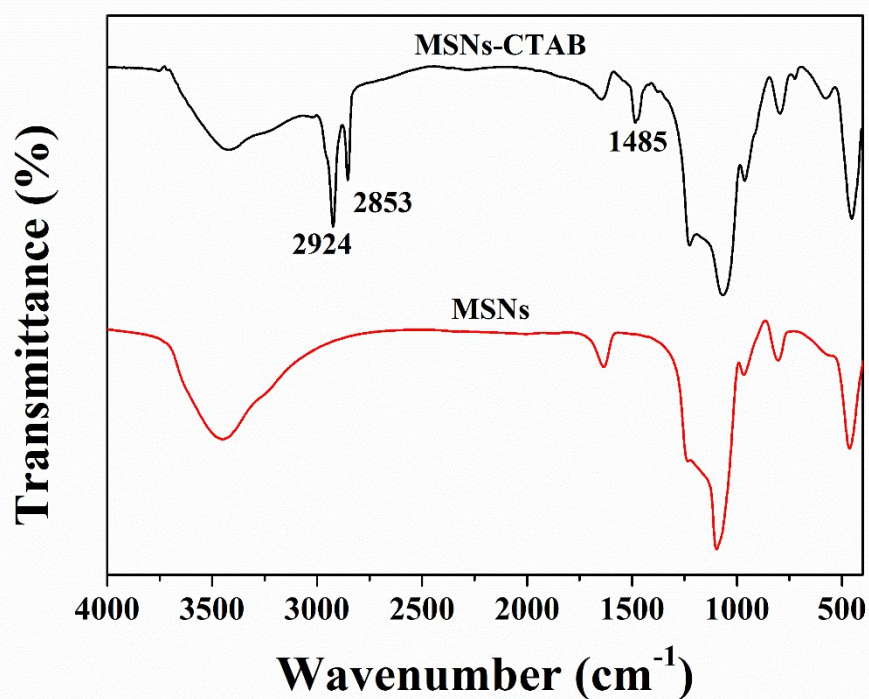


Fig. S2 FTIR spectra of MSNs and MSNs-CTAB. The appearance of peaks appeared at 2924 and 2853 cm^{-1} attributed to the characteristic C–H deformation vibration and the peaks at about 1485 cm^{-1} assigned C–H deformation vibration due to large amount of CTAB in the channels confirmed the structure of MSN-CTAB.

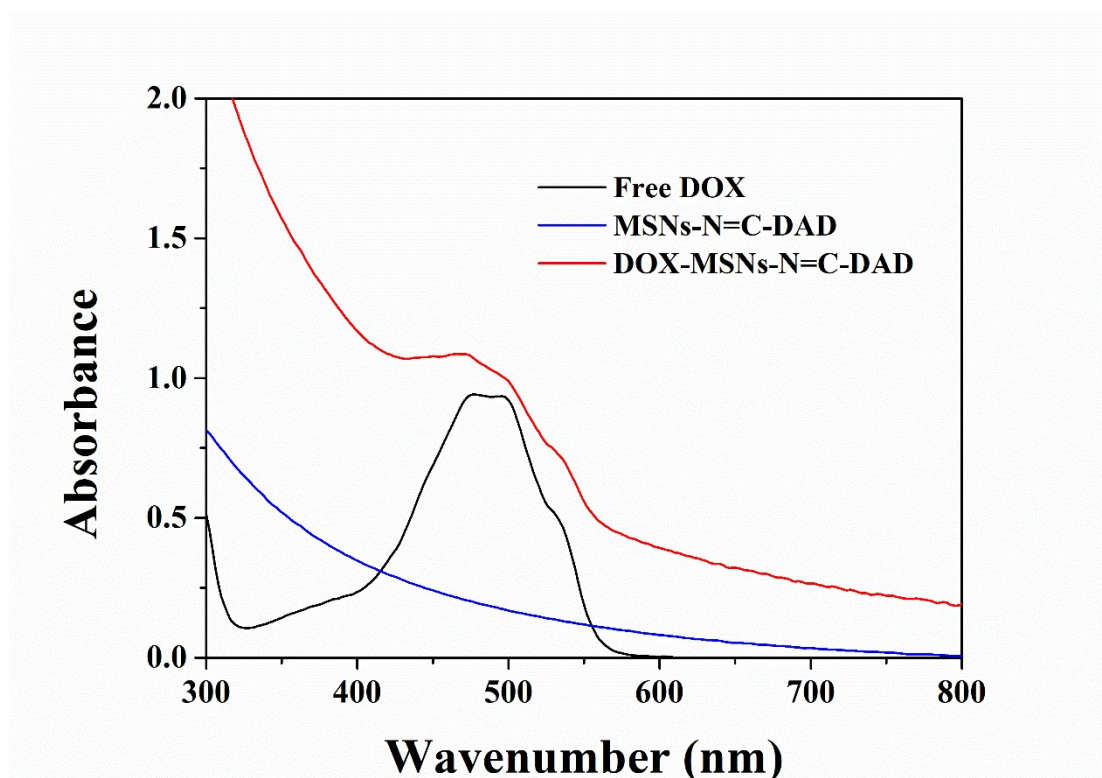


Fig. S3 UV-vis absorption of free DOX, MSNs-N=C-DAD and DOX-MSNs-N=C-DAD.

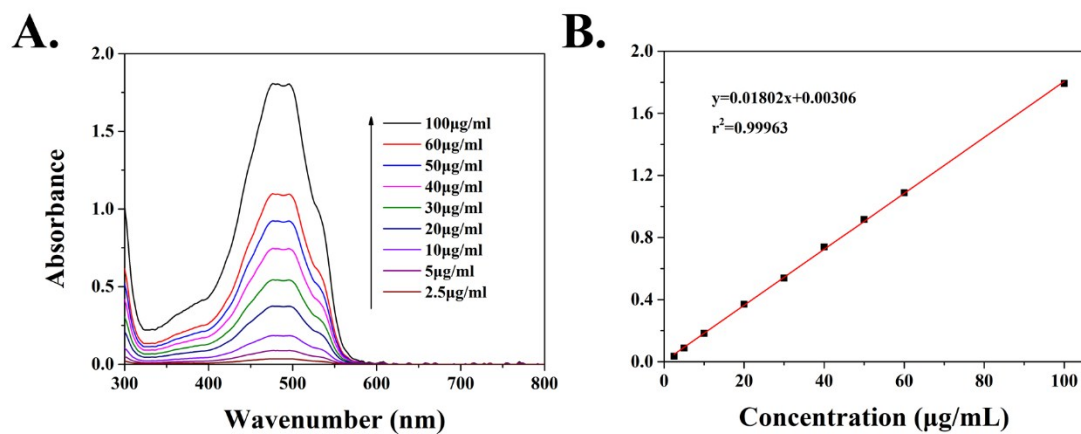


Fig. S4 (A) The absorption spectra of DOX with different concentrations. (B) The standard curve of DOX absorbance value at 480 nm. The obtained standard curve is $Y = 0.01802X + 0.00306$ (Y: absorbance value at 480 nm; X: concentration of DOX, $R^2 = 0.99963$).

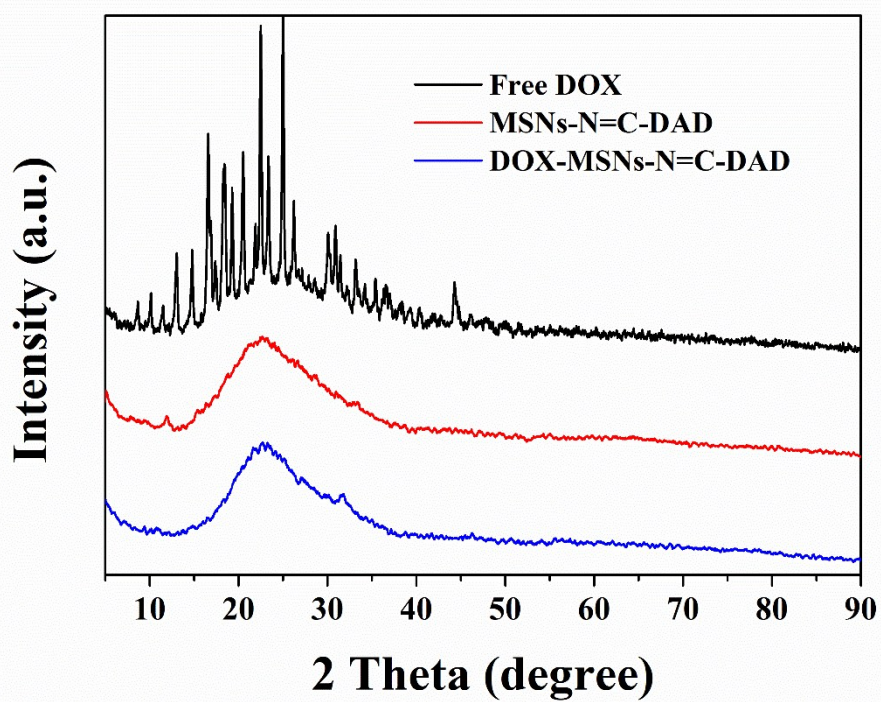


Fig. S5 XRD patterns of free DOX, MSNs-N=C-DAD and DOX-MSNs-N=C-DAD.

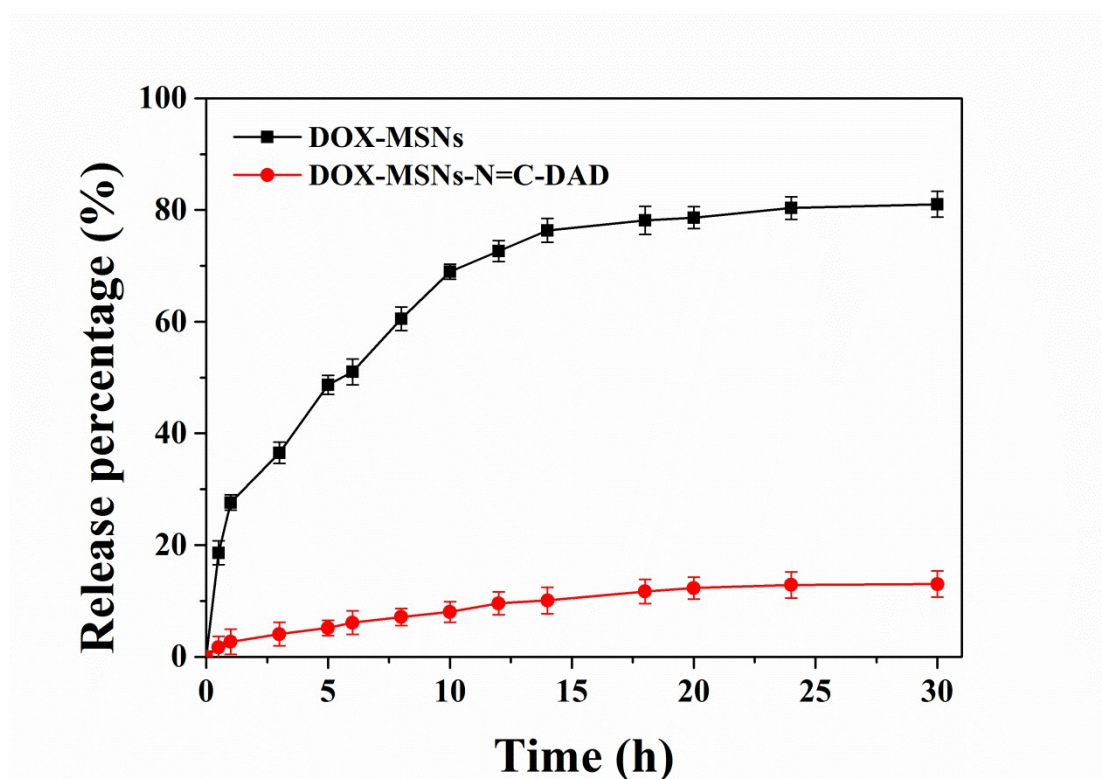


Fig. S6 DOX release from DOX-MSNs and DOX-MSNs-N=C-DAD in PBS (pH=7.4). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SD (n = 3).

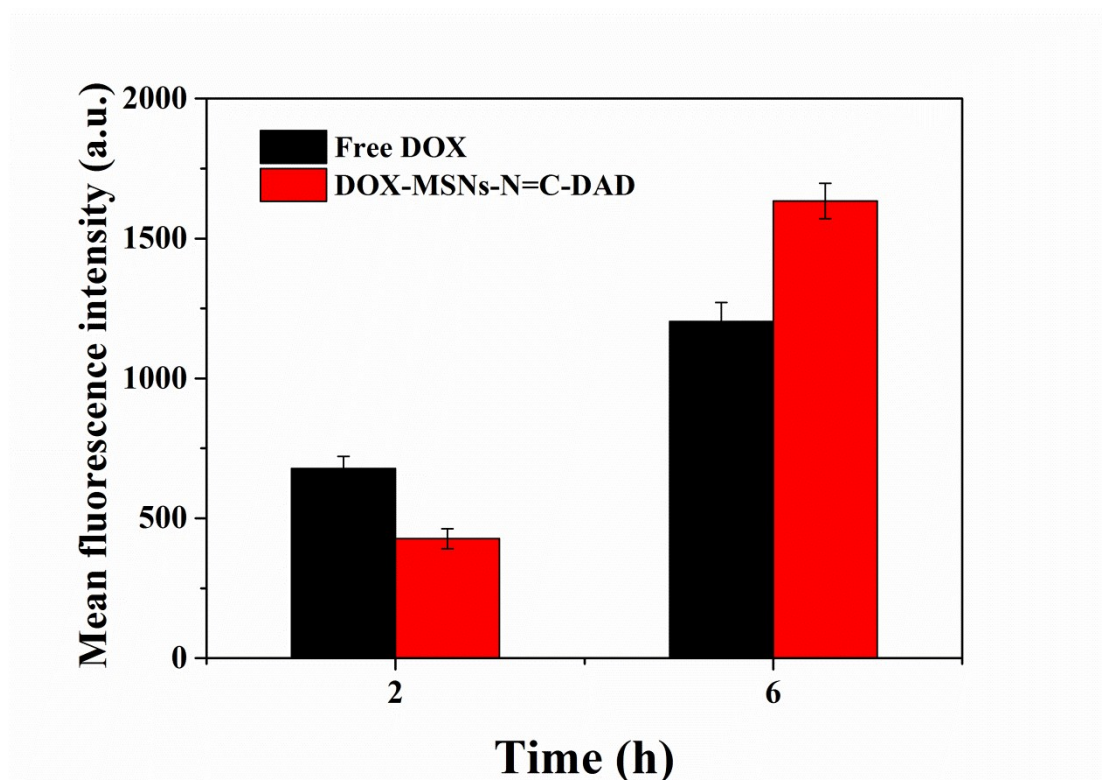


Fig. S7 Quantitative analysis of cellular internalization of nanoparticles into HeLa cells through measuring mean fluorescence intensity of DOX fluorescence in the cells at 2 h and 6 h, respectively.

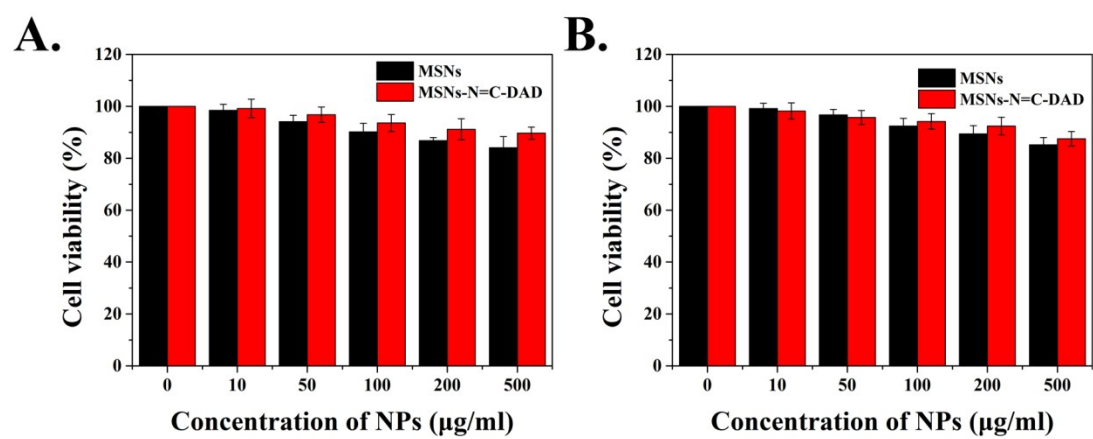


Fig. S8 Cell viability of (A) HeLa and (B) L-02 cells treated with MSNs and MSNs-N=C-DAD at different particle concentrations. Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SD (n = 6).

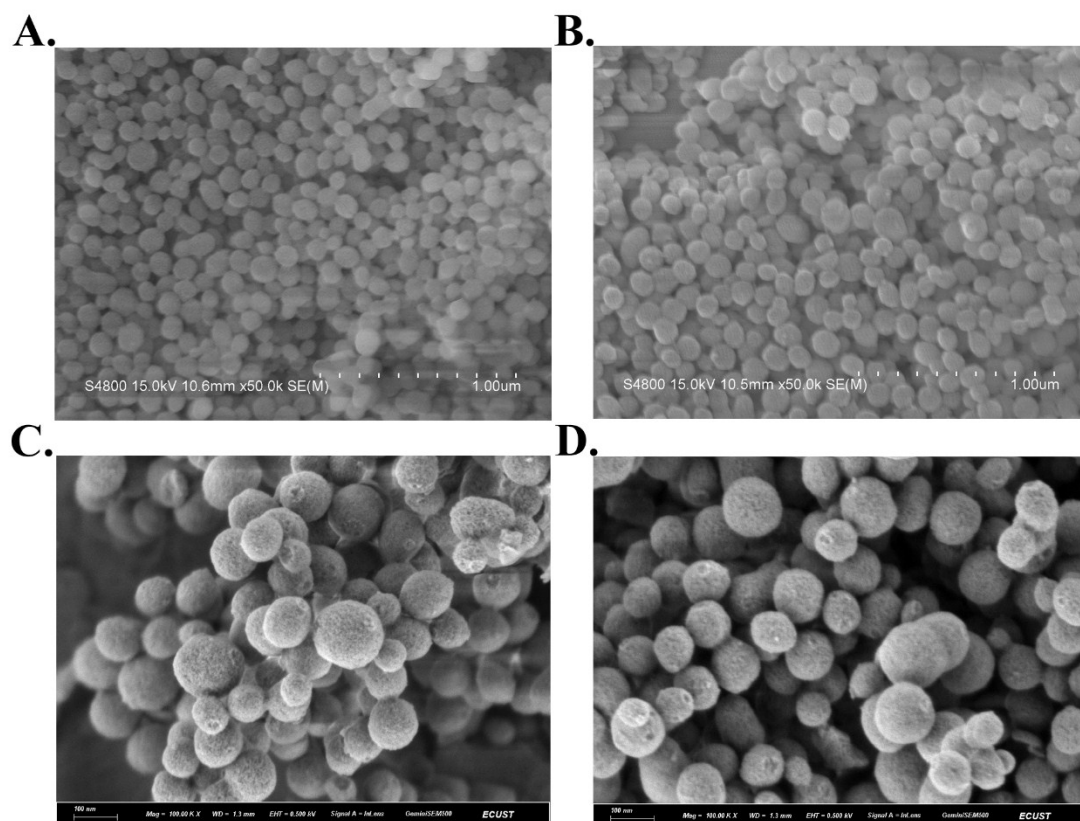


Fig. S9 Low-magnification FESEM images of the (A) MSNs and (B) MSNs-N=C-DAD, and High-magnification FESEM images of the (C) MSNs and (D) MSNs-N=C-DAD.

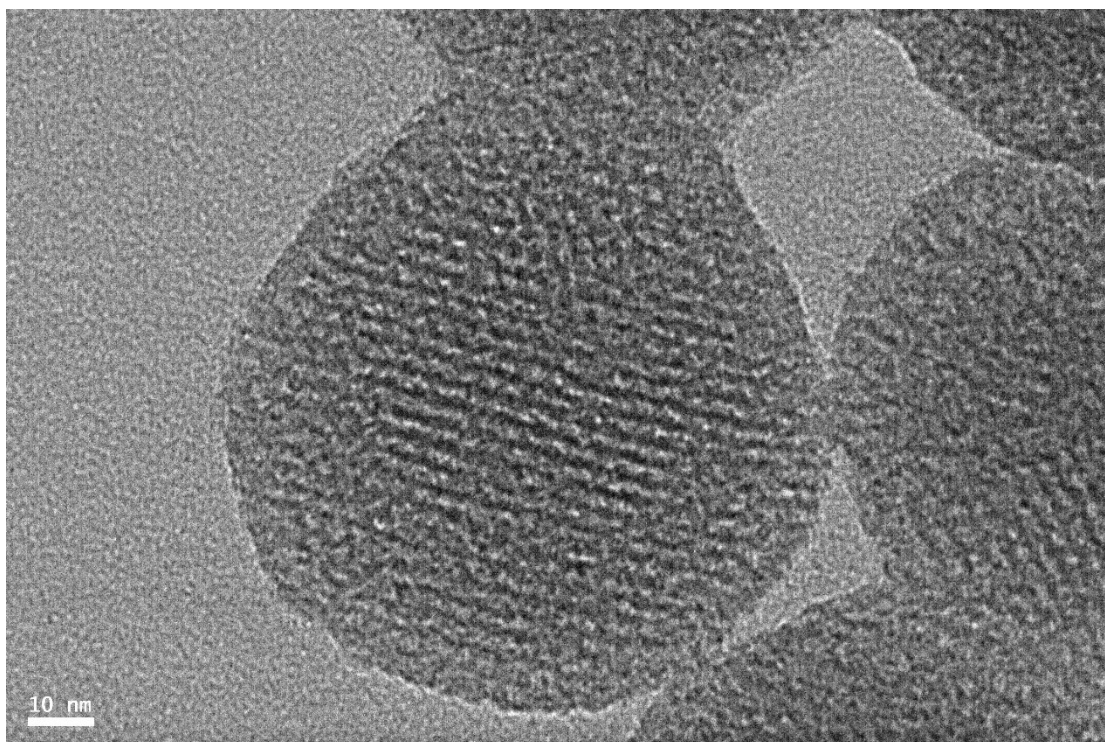


Fig. S10 High-magnification TEM images of the mesochannels of MSNs.

Table S1. The hydrodynamic particle size distributions in water.

Sample	Size (nm)	PDI
MSNs	106	0.231
MSNs-NH ₂	112	0.152
MSNs-N=C-DAD	154	0.213

Table S2. Zeta potential results of MSNs before and after grafting with chemicals at each step.

Materials	Zeta Potential (mV)
MSNs	-25
MSNs-NH ₂	20
MSNs-N=C-DAD	-6

Table S3. The surface functionalization extent of MSNs was characterized by TGA analysis and the final weight losses for all materials are presented in **Table S3**.

Materials	Final weight loss (wt %)
MSNs	9.38
MSNs-NH ₂	19.43
MSNs-N=C-DAD	29.51

Table S4. The N₂ adsorption-desorption parameters of different functionalized MSN nanoparticles.

Sample	S_{BET} (m ² /g)	V_{P} (cm ³ /g)	W_{BJH} (nm)
MSNs	967	0.692	2.87
MSNs-NH ₂	504	0.456	2.45
DOX-MSNs-NH ₂	423	0.392	1.8
MSNs-N=C-DAD	137	0.198	\
DOX-MSNs-N=C-DAD	78	0.127	\