Supporting Information

Folated pH-degradable nanogels for simultaneous delivery of docetaxel and IDO1inhibitor in enhancing cancer chemoimmunotherapy

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Samples _	N9 loading		DTX loading		N9/DTX co-loading	
	LC	LE	LC	LE	LC	LE
FA-NGs	7.6	83.4	5.5	60.1	7.1/5.5	78.1/60.1
NGs	6.9	75.6	5.8	64.1	6.7/4.4	73.8/48.0

Table S1 Drug loading content (LC, wt%) and loading efficiency (LE, %) of N9 and DTX into nanogels determined by HPLC.



Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of folated VEA and carboxyl functionalized PVA (FA-PVA-VEA-COOH).



Fig. S2 FT-IR spectra of PVA nanoparticles before and after UV-crosslinking (A), and size distribution of crosslinked and uncrosslinked PVA nanoparticles in DMSO determined by DLS (B).



Fig. S3 Size distribution of blank PVA nanogels (NGs) determined by DLS.



Fig. S4 (A) HPLC spectra of Kyn production in the medium after 24 h HeLa cell incubation with different treantments: no INF- γ , INF- γ (75 ng/mL), free N9, FA-NGs-N9 and NGs-N9. (B) Relative amount of Kyn (%) in the cell medium according to the quantitative HPLC analysis (HeLa cells treated only with INF- γ used as a control).



Fig. S5 (A) Cytotoxicity effect of Nanogels determined by MTT assay using 4T1-Luc cells. (B) Cytotoxicity effect of N9 determined by MTT assay using 4T1-Luc cells.



Fig. S6 (A) In vivo fluorescence images of 4T1-Luc xenograft bearing nude mice at different time points following injection of DiR-loaded nanogels (DiRconcentration: 20 μ g/mL). The images were acquired and analyzed using Lumia II software. (B) Ex vivo fluorescence images of organs and tumors from the 4T1-Luc-bearing nude mice following 24 h postintravenous injection. 1: Liver; 2: Heart; 3: Lung; 4: Spleen; 5: Kidney; 6: Tumor.



Fig. S7 HE-stained heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney sections excised from 4T1-Luc xenograft bearing nude mice following with different treatments for 15 days (the images were observed by an Olympus BX41 microscope at a magnification of 40, scale bar: 50 μ m).