Supporting Information

Polymeric nanoformulation improves the bioavailability and efficacy of sorafenib for hepatocellular carcinoma therapy

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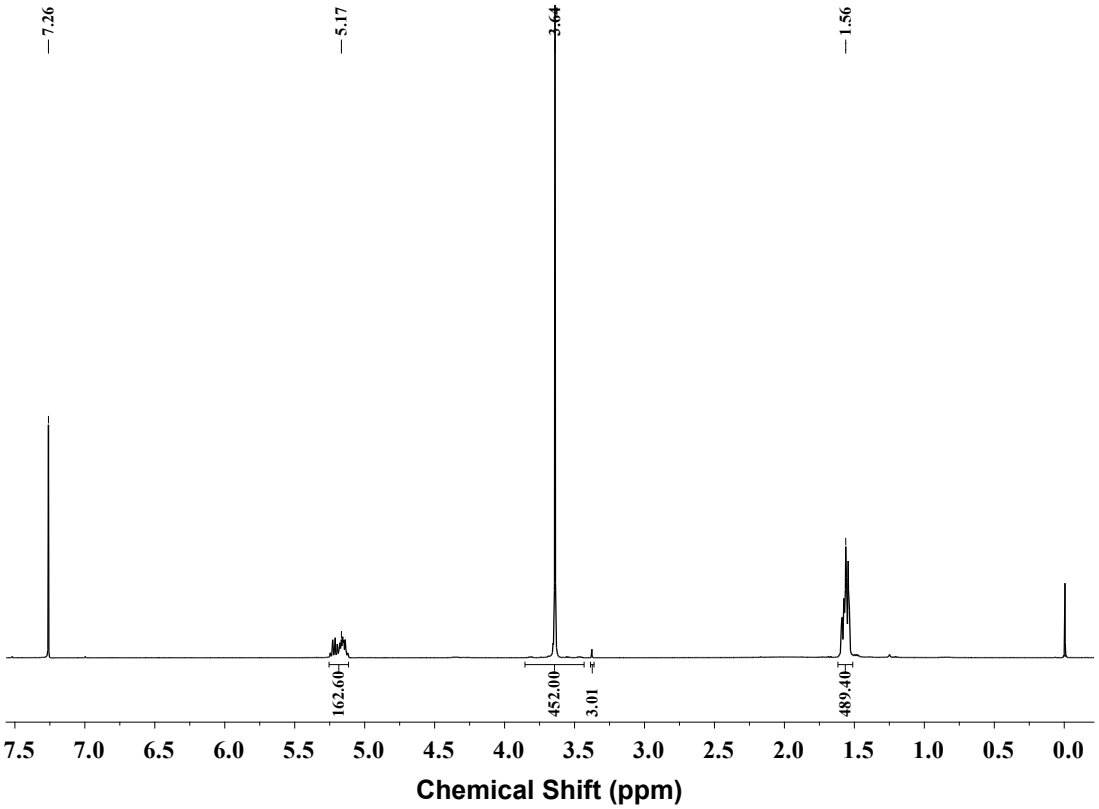

Fig. S1 ^{1}H NMR spectra of PEG-*b*-PLA in $CDCl_3$.

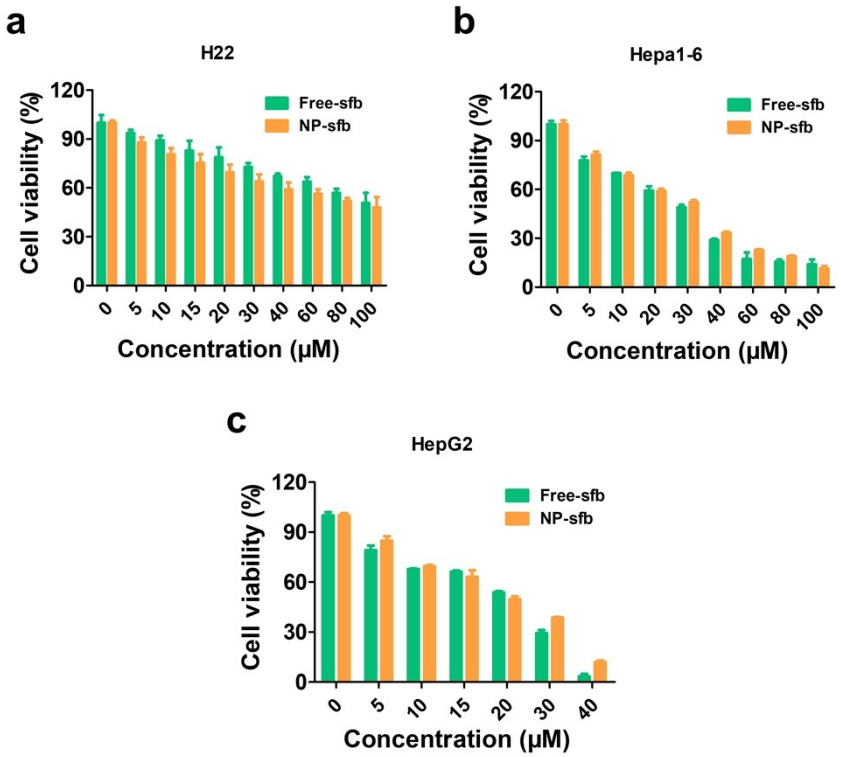

Fig. S2 Cell viability of H22 (a), Hepa1-6 (b), and HepG2 cells (c) after 24 hours incubation with different concentrations of free-sfb and NP-sfb.

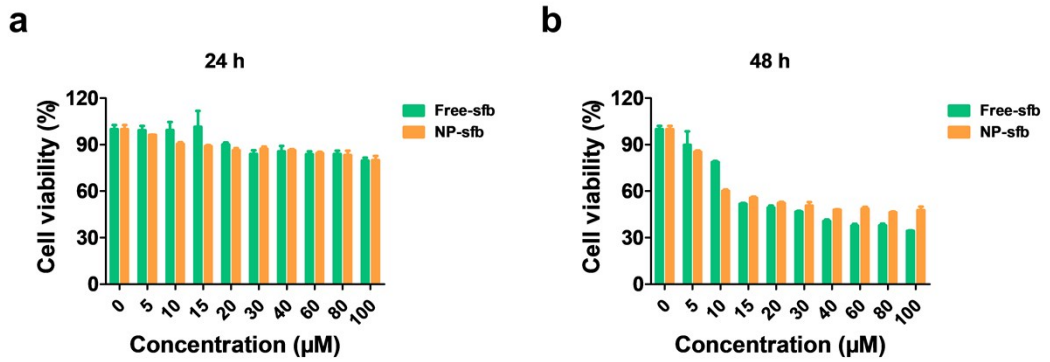

Fig. S3 Cell viability of normal mouse hepatocytes AML-12 after incubation for 24 hours (a) and 48 hours (b) with varying concentrations of free-sfb and NP-sfb.

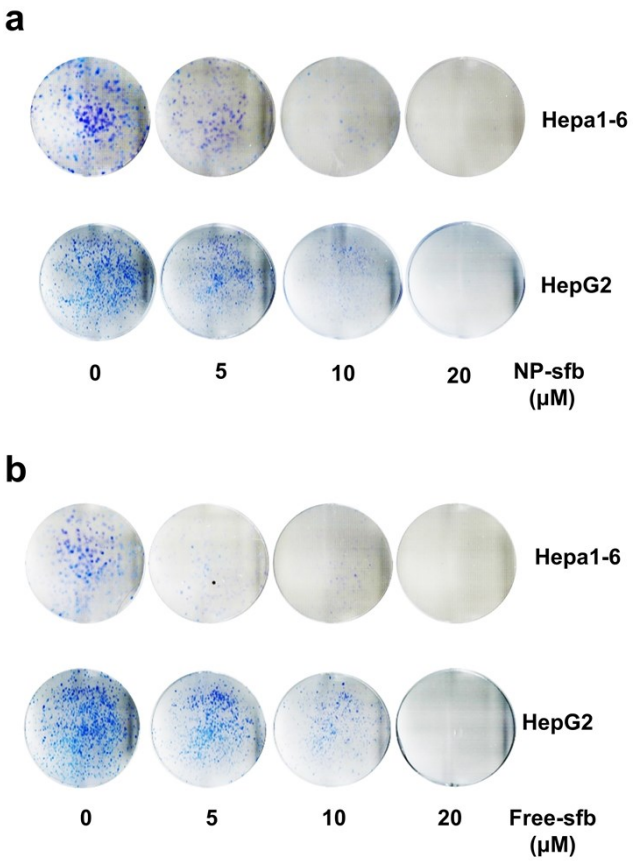

Fig. S4 The inhibitory effect of free-sfb (a) and NP-sfb (b) on foci formation of Hepa1-6 cells and HepG2 cells.

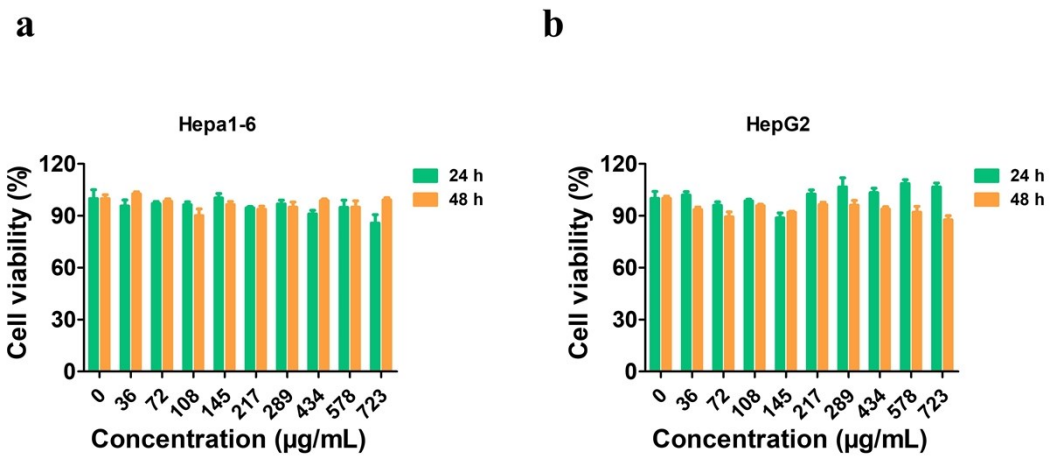

Fig. S5 Cell viability of Hepa1-6 cells (a) and HepG2 cells (b) after incubation with varying concentrations of blank NP.

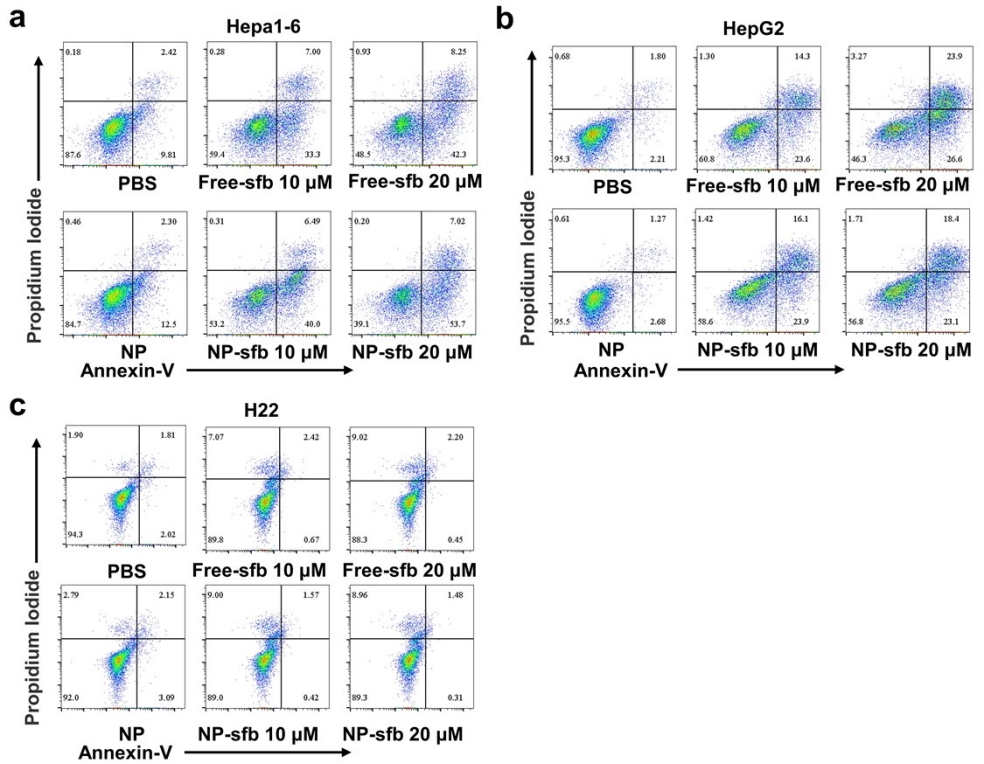

Fig. S6 NP-sfb promoted the apoptosis of hepatocellular carcinoma cells. Flow cytometry analysis of apoptosis ratio of Hepa1-6 (a), HepG2 (b) and H22 (c) cells after treated with different contents of free-sfb and NP-sfb at 48 hours.

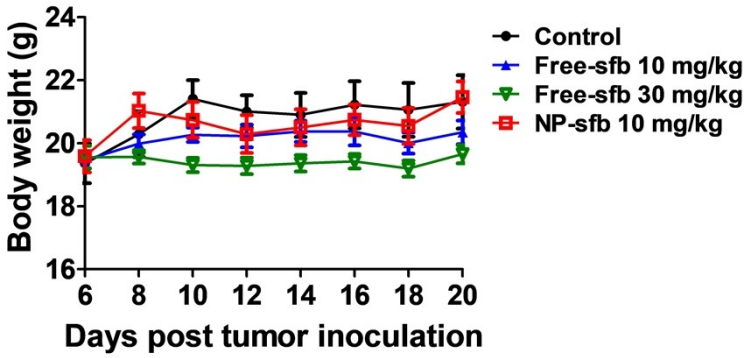

Fig. S7 Measurement of body weight of H22 tumor-bearing mice when treated with PBS, free-sfb (10 mg/kg, 30 mg/kg) or NP-sfb (10 mg/kg).

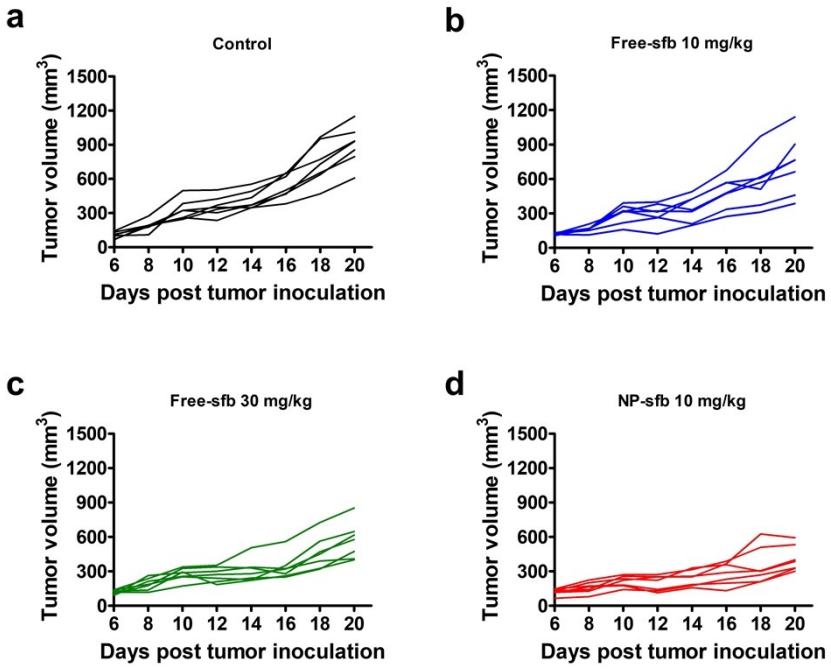

Fig. S8 Individual tumor growth curve of H22 tumor-bearing mice when treated with PBS, free-sfb (10 mg/kg, 30 mg/kg) or NP-sfb (10 mg/kg).