Supplementary Information

Nanoscale, Biocompatible and Amphiphilic Prodrug of Cabazitaxel with Improved Anticancer Efficacy Against 3D Spheroids of Prostate Cancer Cells

Ashok Kumar Jangid[a,†], Deep Pooja[b,†], Poonam Jain[a], Sri Vishnu Kiran Rompicharla[c], Shwathy Ramesan[d,*], Hitesh Kulhari[a,*]

[a]*School of Nano Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar-382030, Gujarat, India.*
[b]*The Centre for Advanced Materials & Industrial Chemistry,* [d]*School of Engineering, School of Sciences, RMIT University, Melbourne-3000, Australia.*
[c] *Synergia Biosciences, Bangalore, India 560001*

†Authors contributed equally.

**Authors for Correspondence: HK (hitesh.kulhari@cug.ac.in), SR (rameshshwathy@gmail.com)*

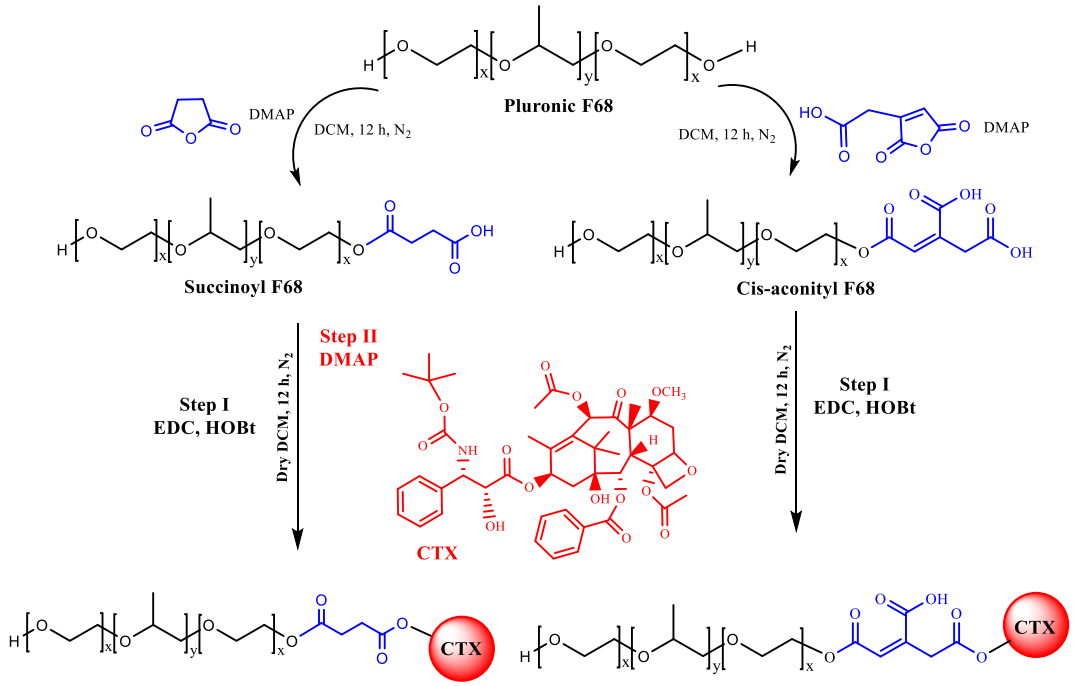

Figure S1. Scheme represent the conjugation mechanism of surfactant and cabazitaxel conjugates via succinoyl (F68-SA-CTX) and cis-aconityl (F68-CAA-CTX) redox sensitive linkers.

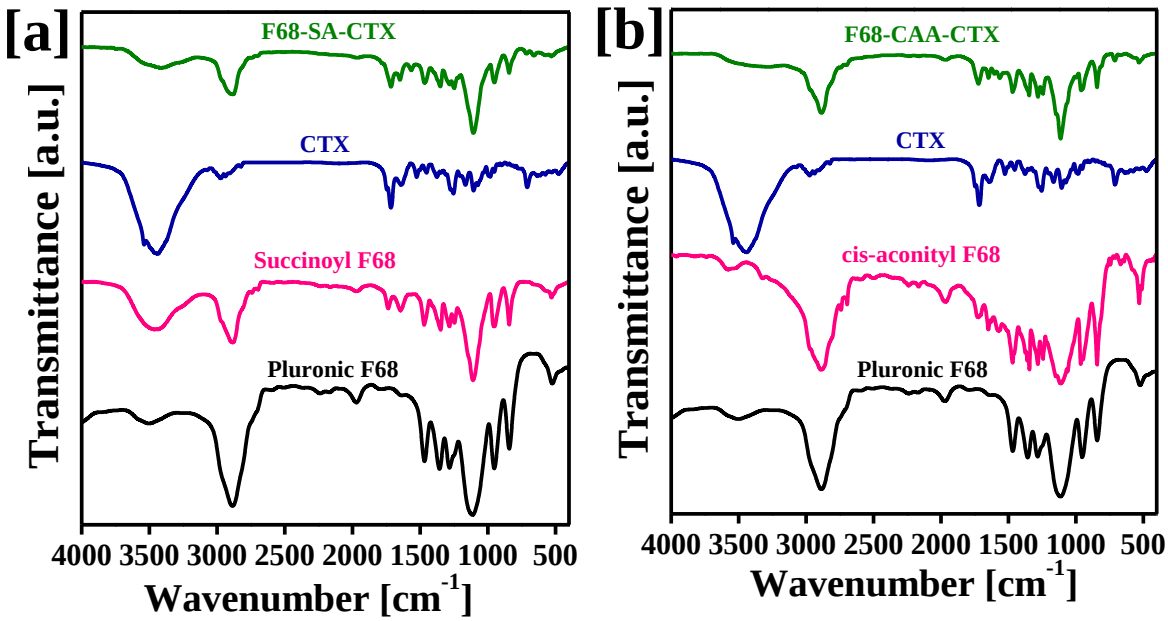

Figure S2. FTIR spectra of pure pluronic F68, succinoyl F68, cis-aconitinyl F68, pure cabazitaxel, pluronic F68- cabazitaxel conjugate via succinoyl linkage (F68-SA-CTX), and pluronic F68-cabazitaxel conjugate via cis-aconitinoyl linkage (F68-CAA-CTX).

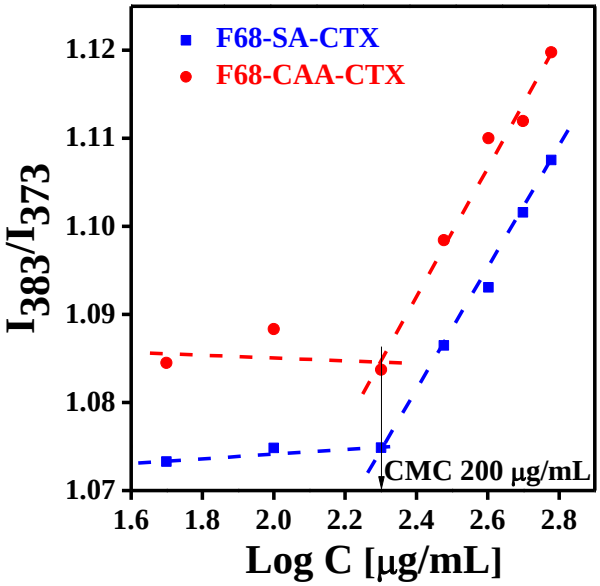

Figure S3. Critical micelle concentration (CMC) of pluronic F68-CTX conjugates synthesized via succinoyl (F68-SA-CTX) linker and cis-aconitinyl (F68-CAA-CTX) linker.

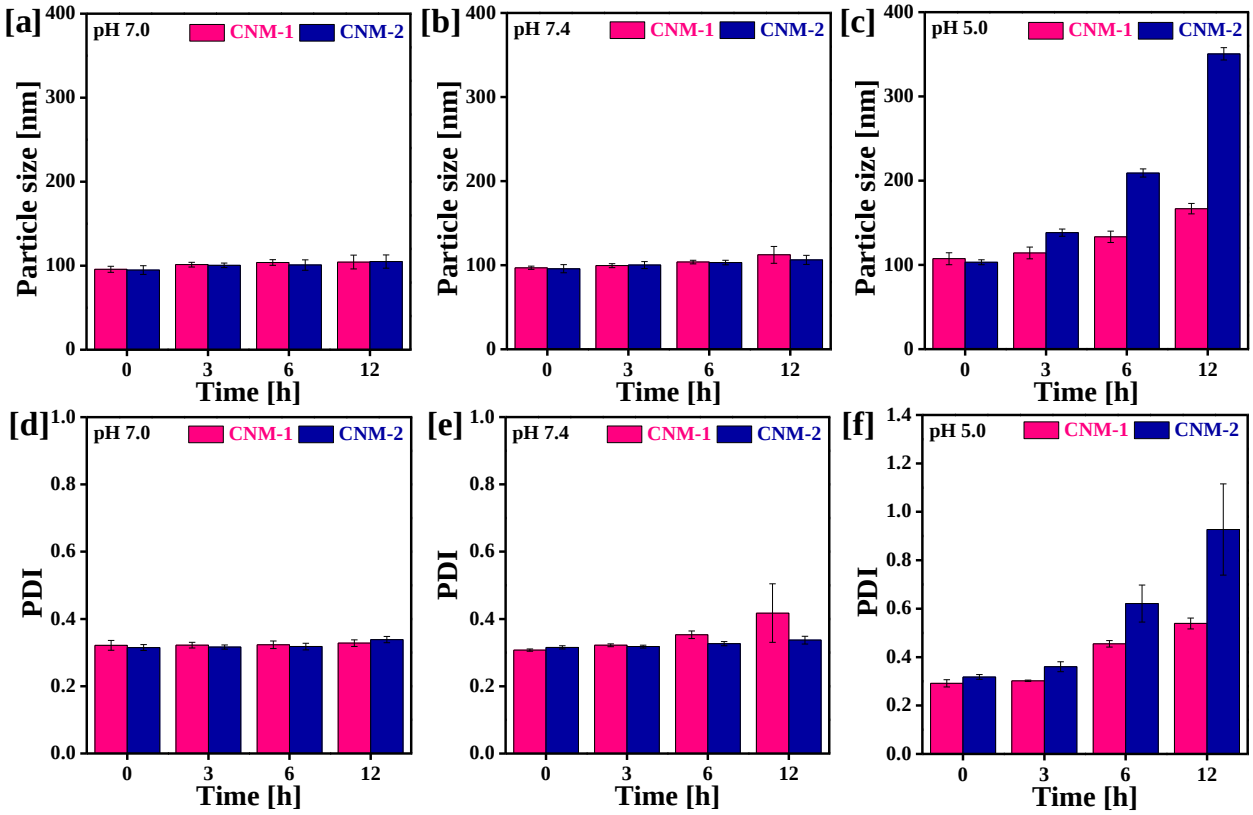

Figure S4. Particle size (nm) and polydispersity index (PDI) of F68-SA-CTX conjugate nanomicelles (CNM-1) and F68-CAA-CTX conjugate nanomicelles (CNM-2).

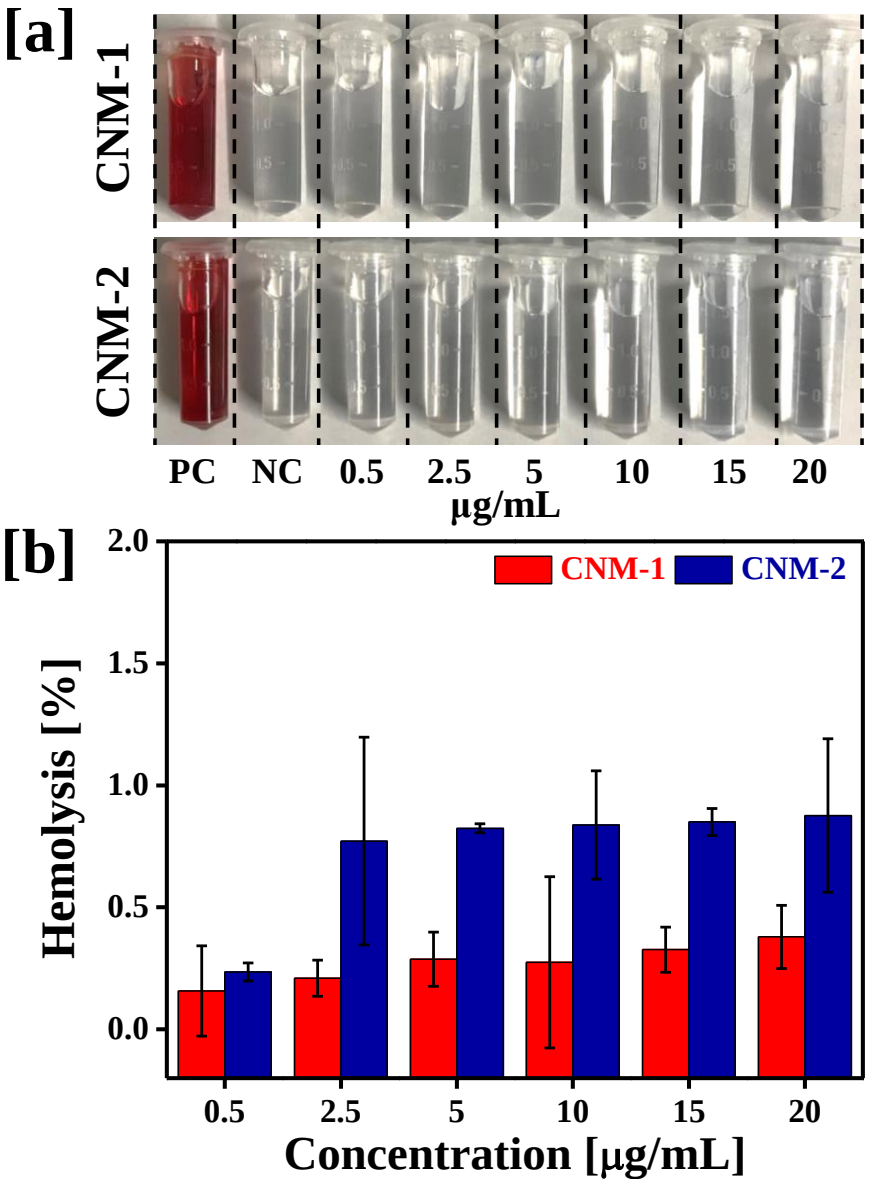

Figure S5. (a) Digital images of supernatant after centrifugation of red blood cells (RBCs) treated with F68-SA-CTX conjugate-based nanomicelles (CNM-1) and F68-CAA-CTX conjugate-based nanomicelles (CNM-2). (b) Percentage of hemolysis after incubation of RBCs with CNM-1 and CNM-2. Data was represented in mean ±SD.