

## Supporting Information

### **Redox-responsive amphiphilic camptothecin prodrug nanoparticles for targeted liver tumor therapy**

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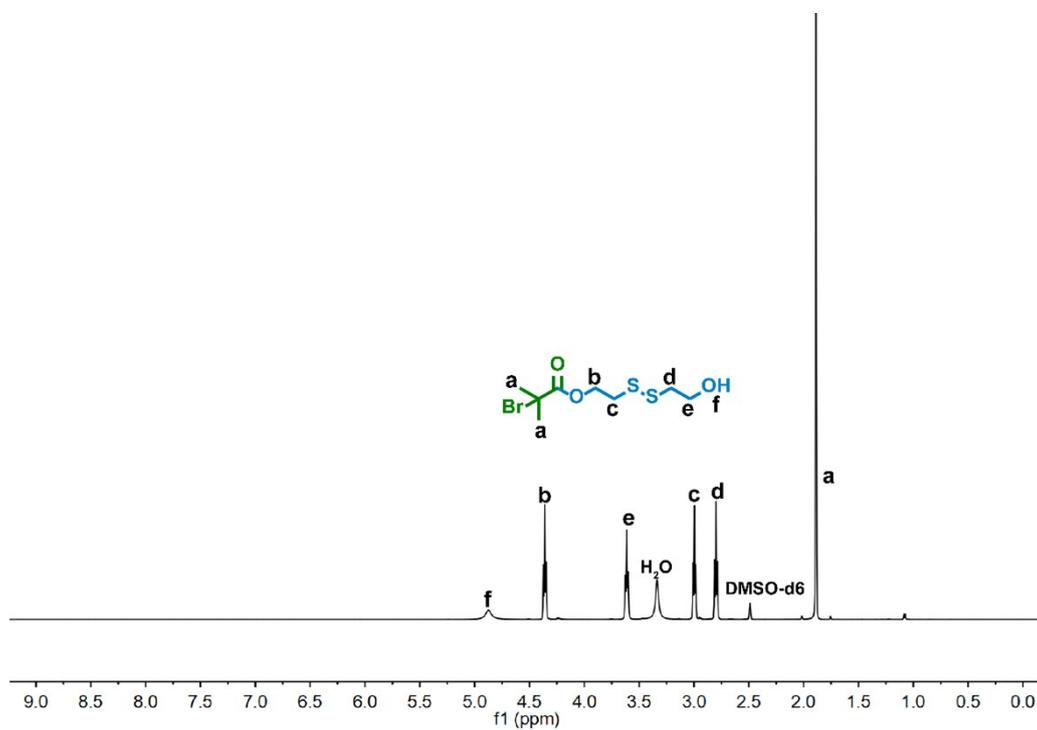
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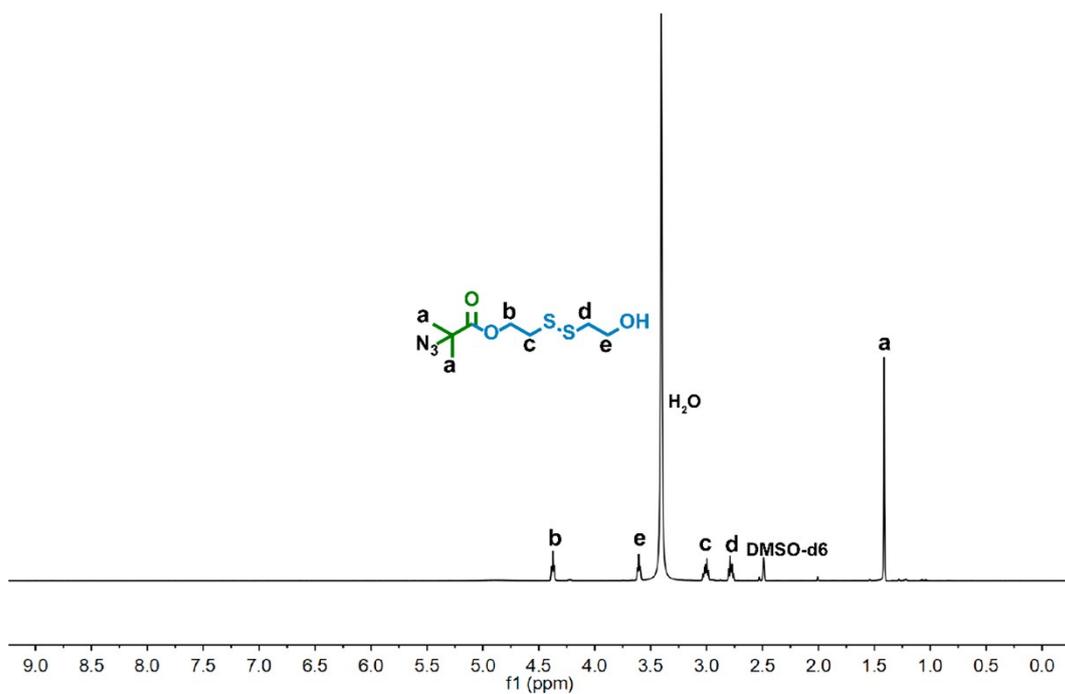
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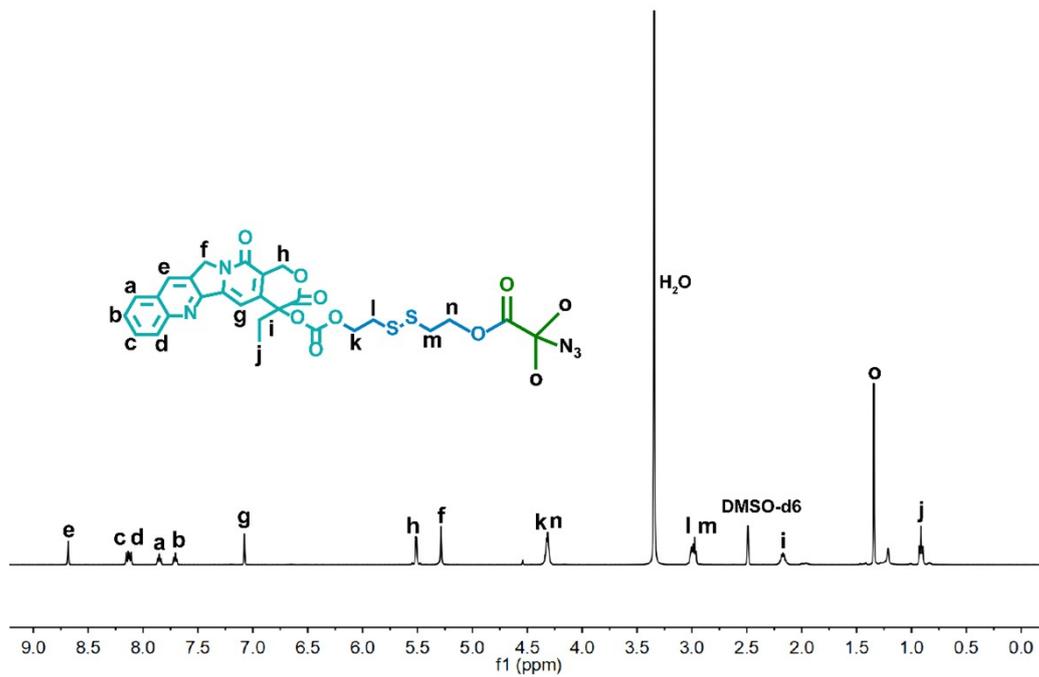
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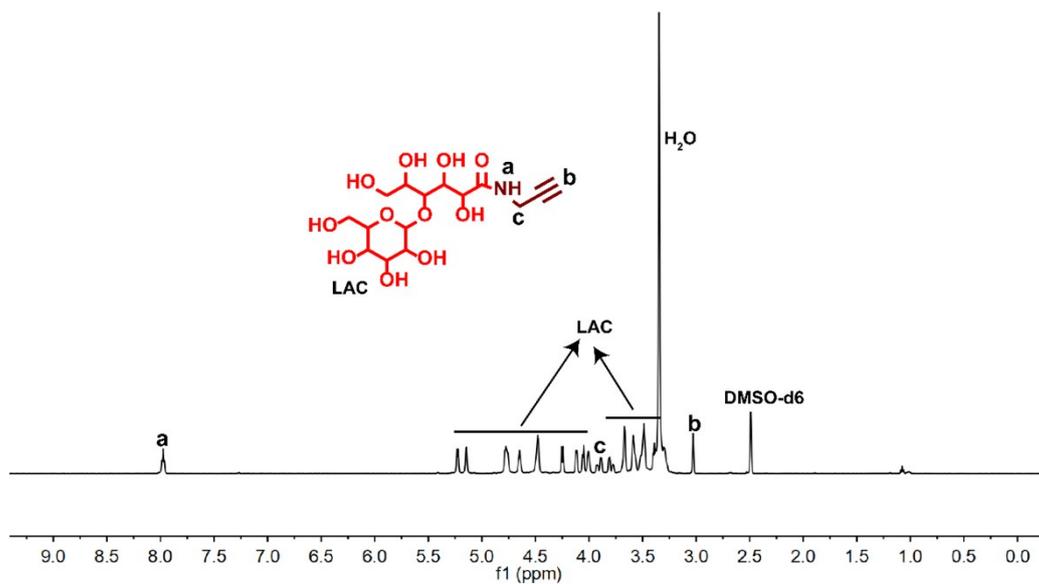
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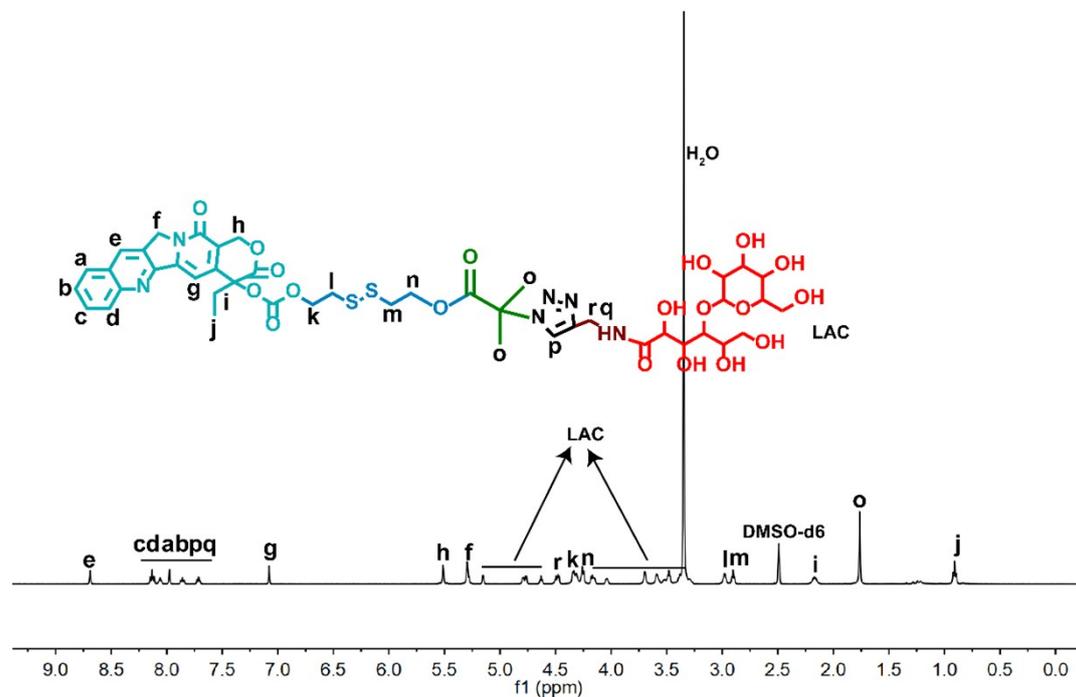
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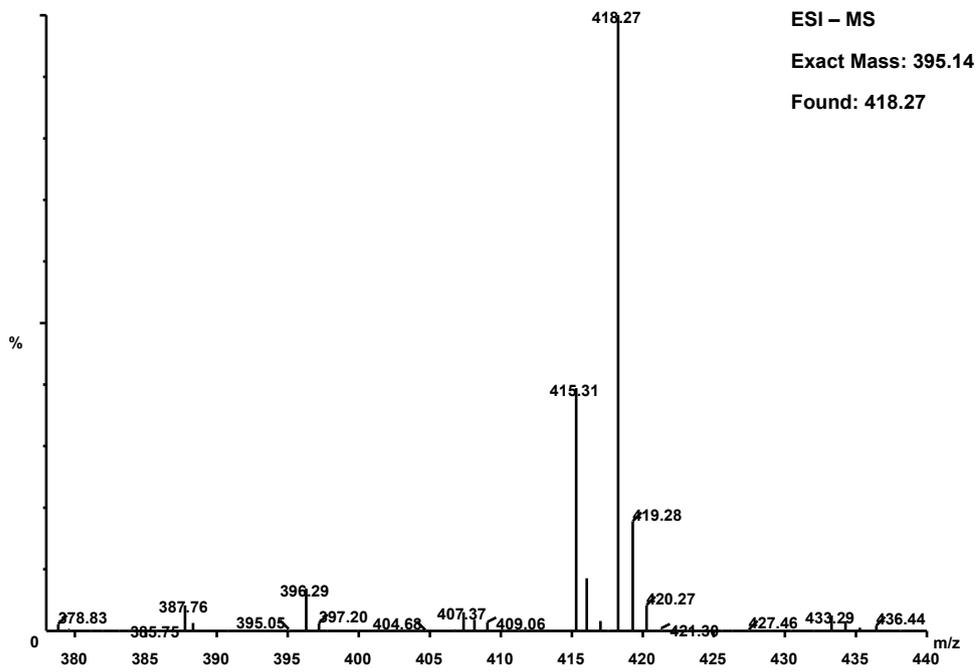


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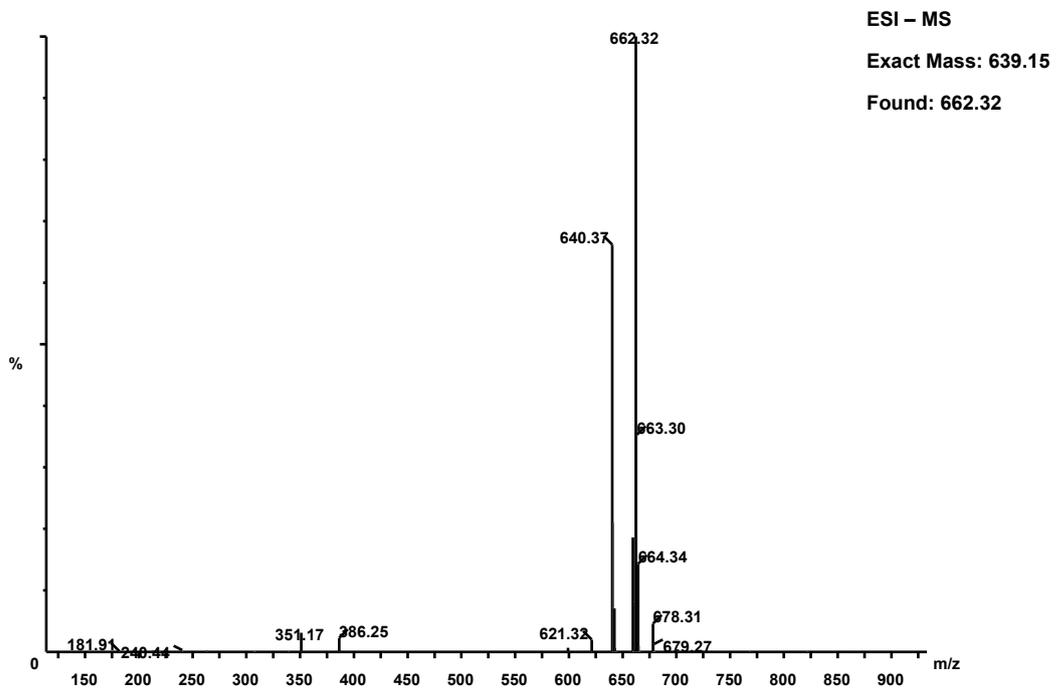


**Fig. S1** Characterization of CPT-S-S-LA prodrug:  $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectra (500 MHz) of relevant chemical compounds from the synthetic process of CPT-S-S-LA amphiphilic small molecule prodrug, including (a) OH-S-S-Br, (b) OH-S-S- $\text{N}_3$ , (c) CPT-S-S- $\text{N}_3$ , (d) PA-Lactose, and (e) CPT-S-S-LA, respectively.

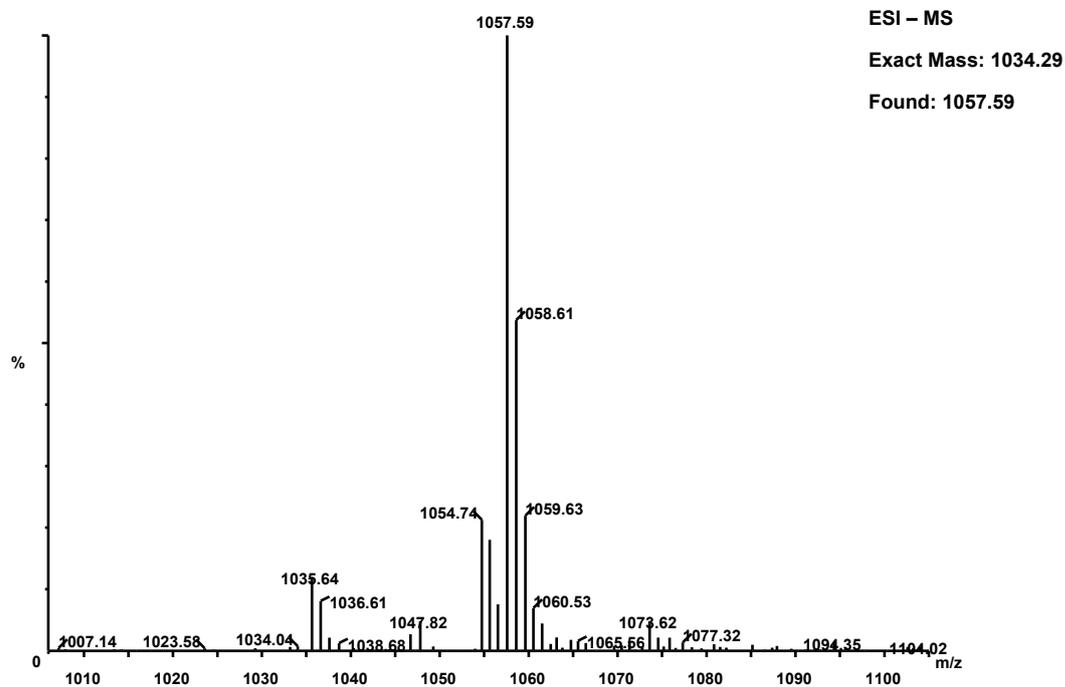
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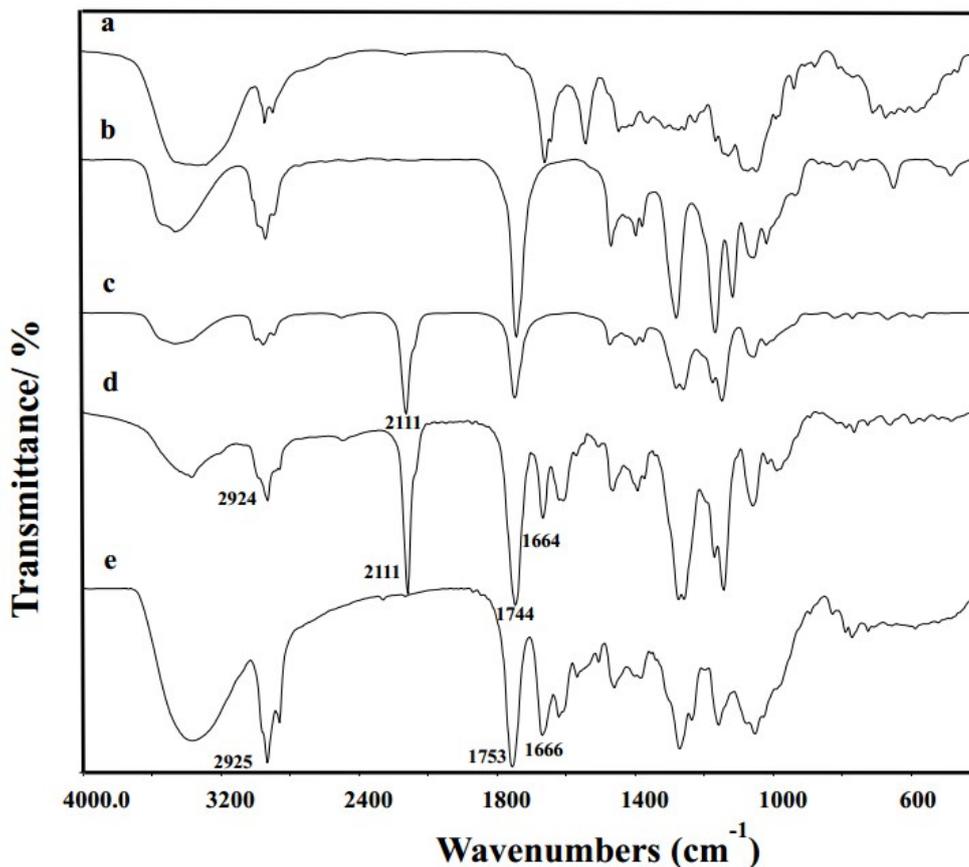
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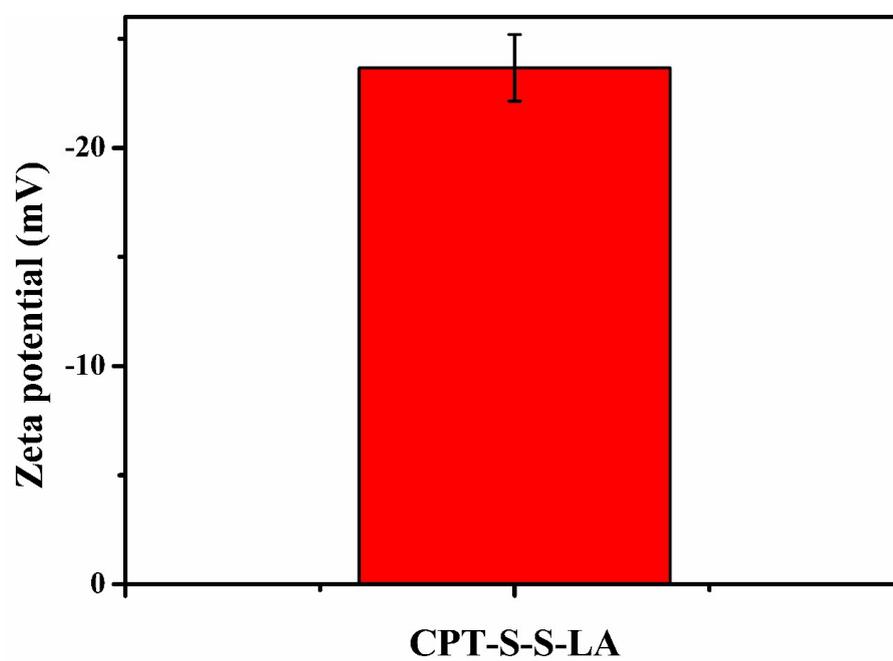


**Fig. S2** Characterization of CPT-S-S-LA prodrugs: ESI-MS spectra of relevant chemical compounds from the synthetic process of CPT-S-S-LA amphiphilic small molecule prodrug, including (a) PA-Lactose, (b) CPT-S-S-N<sub>3</sub>, and (c) CPT-S-S-LA, respectively.



**Fig. S3** FTIR spectra of (a) PA-Lactose, (b) OH-S-S-Br, (c) OH-S-S-N<sub>3</sub>, (d) CPT-S-S-N<sub>3</sub>, and (e) CPT-S-S-LA, respectively.

FTIR spectra was recorded to confirm the successful synthesis process. As shown in Fig. S3, compared with the (b) OH-S-S-Br, a new peak appeared in (c) OH-S-S-N<sub>3</sub> at 2111 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which was attributed to azide conjugation. After reaction with CPT, a new peak at 1664 cm<sup>-1</sup> was observed, which was ascribed to the carbonyl of lactam in CPT, indicating that CPT-S-S-N<sub>3</sub> was successfully obtained. Eventually, after the conjugation of PA-Lactose to CPT-S-S-N<sub>3</sub> *via* click reaction, the azide peaks in 2111 cm<sup>-1</sup> completely disappeared, due to the fact that they were consumed in the reaction. It suggests that CPT-S-S-LA was successfully synthesized.



**Fig. S4** Zeta potential of CPT-S-S-LA nanoparticles (n = 3).

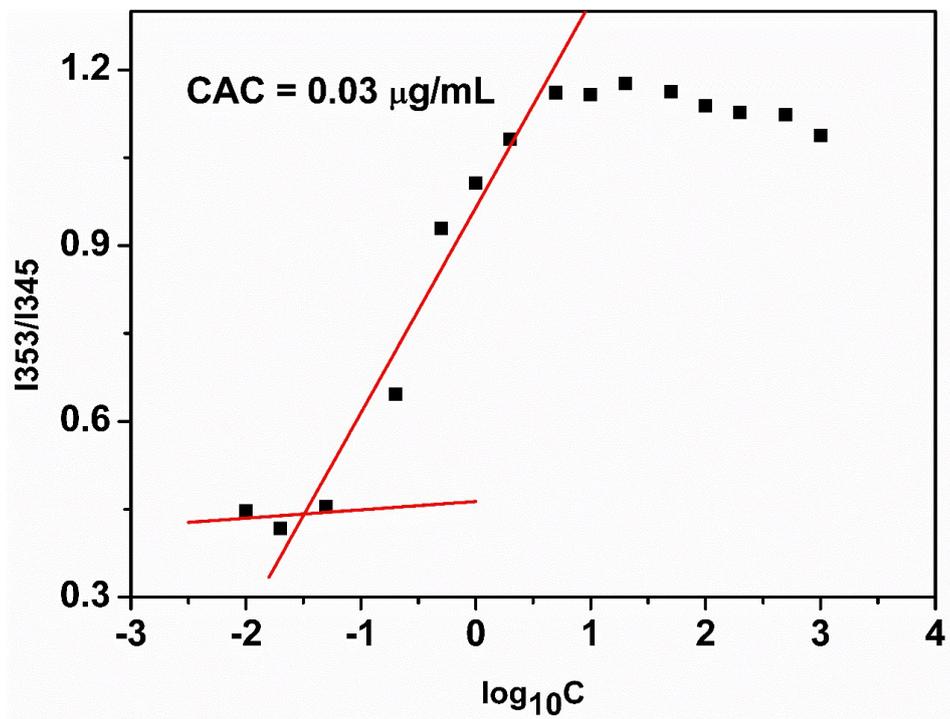
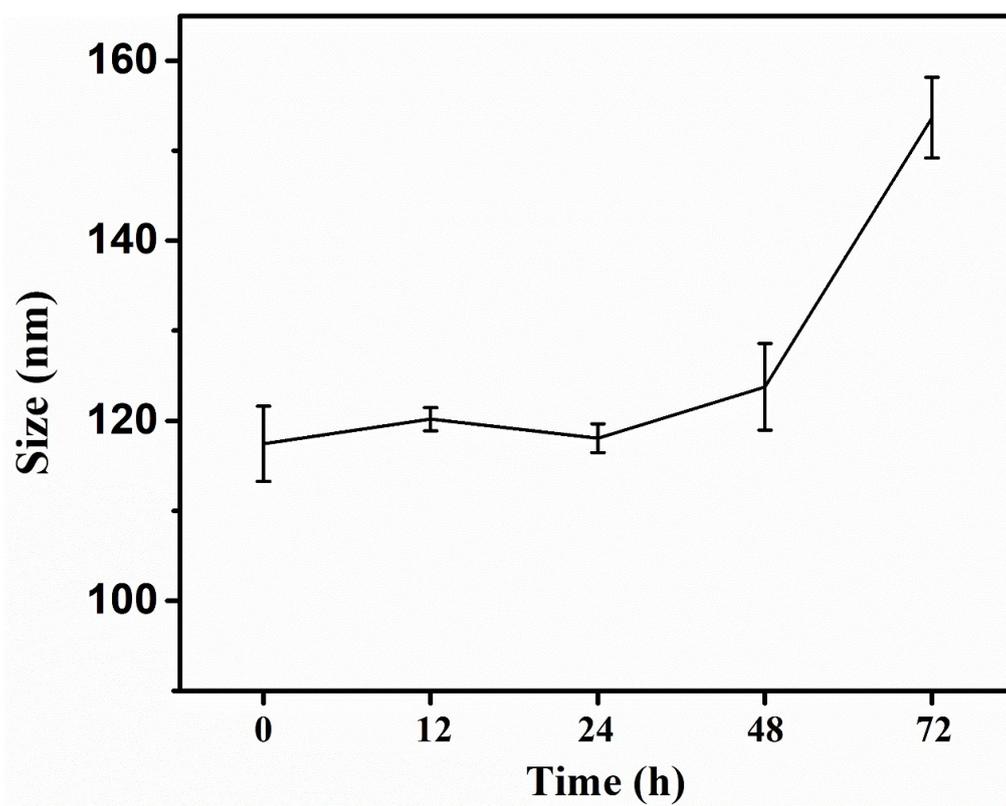
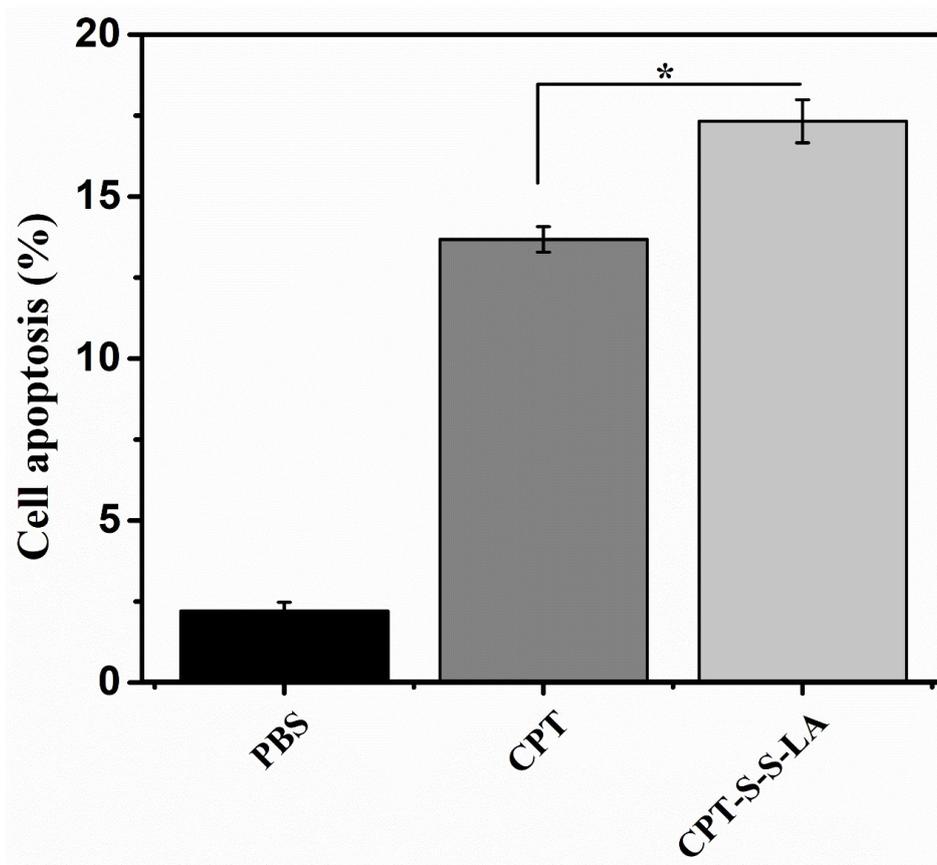


Fig. S5 Plot of I353/I345 versus log<sub>10</sub>C of CPT-S-S-LA conjugate.

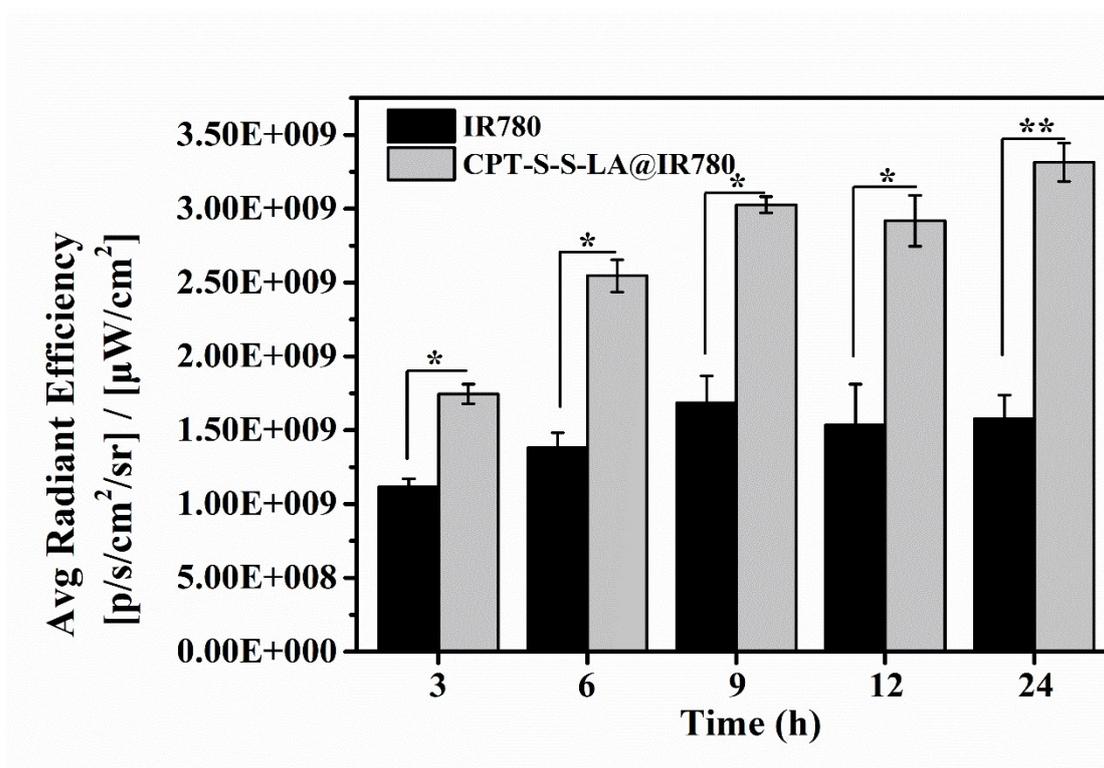


**Fig. S6** Size changes of CPT-S-S-LA nanoparticles in PBS containing 10% FBS (n = 3).

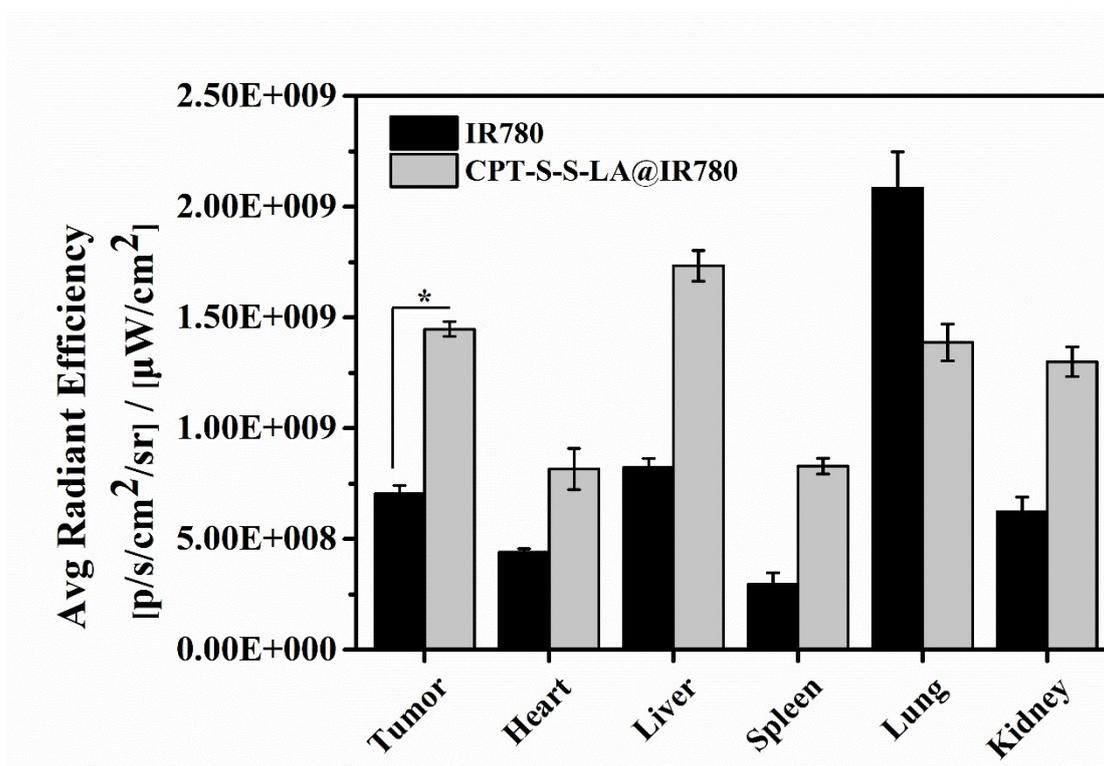


**Fig. S7** FCM quantitative analysis of cell apoptosis in HepG2 cell with various treatment

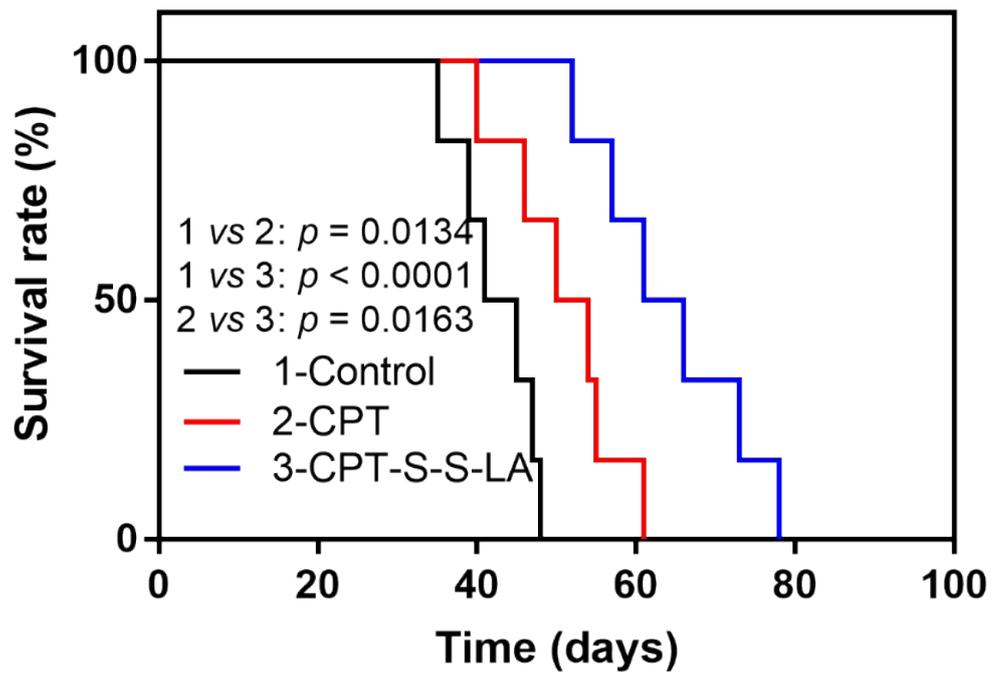
(n = 3, \* $p < 0.05$ ).



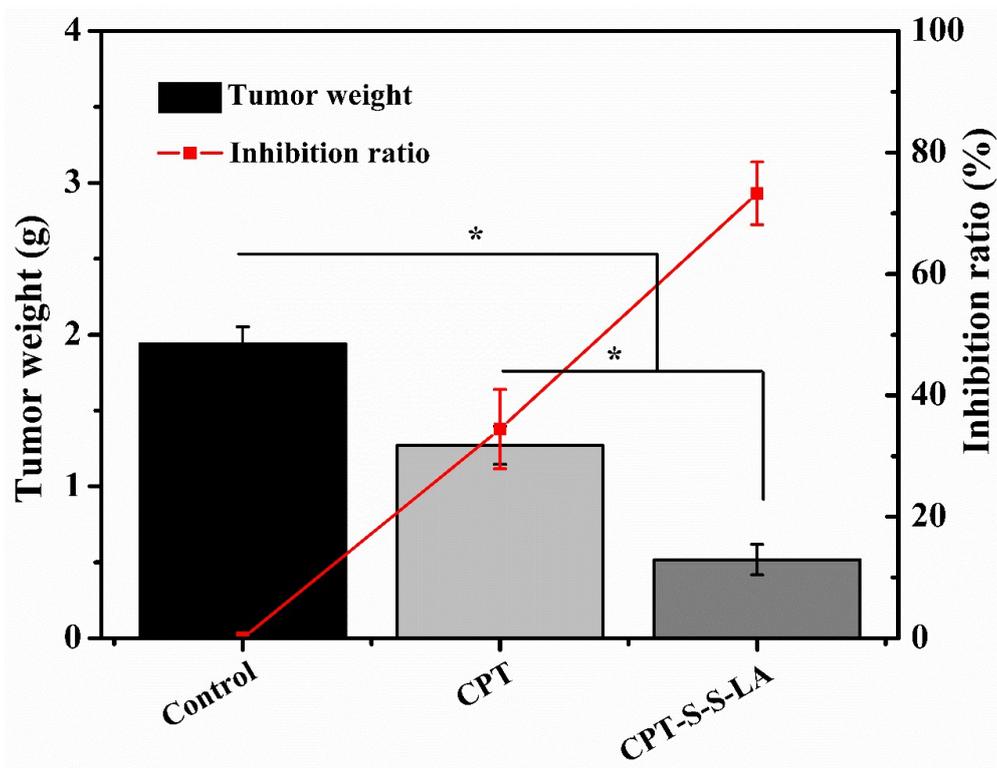
**Fig. S8** The quantitative analysis of the fluorescent intensity of free IR780 (IR780) and IR780 loaded CPT-S-S-LA nanoparticles in HepG2 bearing mice at tumor sites at different time intervals ( $n = 3$ ,  $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.01$ ).



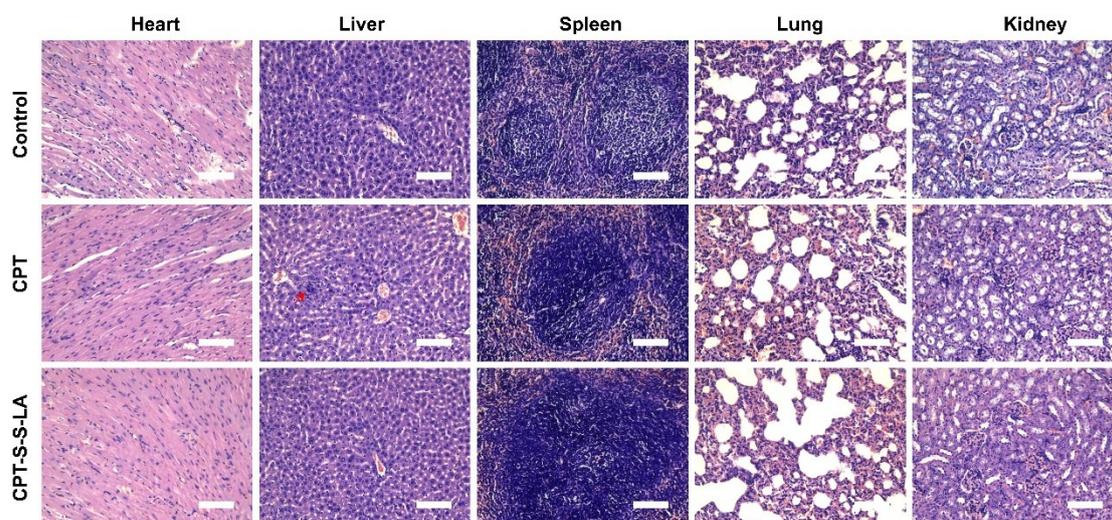
**Fig. S9** The quantitative analysis of the fluorescent intensity of IR780 and CPT-S-S-LA@IR780 in HepG2 bearing mice in different organs (n = 3, \* $p < 0.05$ ).



**Fig. S10** Survival curves of the tumor-bearing nude mice (n = 6).



**Fig. S11** Tumor inhibition ratio and mean weight of *ex vivo* tumors after different treatment for 21 days (n = 6, \* $p < 0.05$ ).



**Fig. S12** Representative H&E images of the major organs of HepG2-bearing mice with various treatments. Red arrow points to the site of hepatic necrosis. Scale bar: 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .