

## Supplementary Material

### **Linear Maltodextrin Polymer-folic Acid Modified Graphene Oxide Nanoparticles for Targeted Delivery and pH/Photothermal-Sensitive Release of Hydrophobic Anticancer Drug in Tumor Cells**

Xiaoning Li <sup>a</sup>, Huirui zhu <sup>a</sup>, Zihan Xing <sup>a</sup>, Tao Gong<sup>\*a</sup>, Meining Li <sup>a</sup>, Dan Su <sup>a</sup>, Wenting Liang <sup>\*b</sup> and Rui Guo<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>. *Department of biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030001, China; gyt830626@163.com (T. G.); [15834151276@139.com](mailto:15834151276@139.com) (R.G.).*

<sup>b</sup>. *Institute of Environmental Science, Department of Chemistry, Shanxi University, Taiyuan 030006, China; [liangwt@sxu.edu.cn](mailto:liangwt@sxu.edu.cn) (W.L.).*

*Xiaoning Li and Huirui Zhu contributed equally to this study.*

**1. Lagergren's pseudo-first-order kinetic model (Equation S1) and Ho's pseudo-second-order model (Equation S2)**

$$\ln(q_e - q_t) = \ln(q_e) - k_1 t \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{k_2 q_e^2} + \frac{t}{q_e} \quad (2)$$

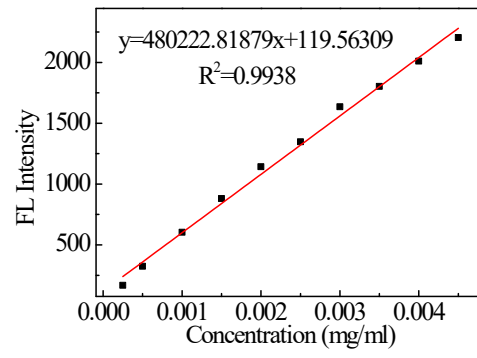
where, in Eq (1) and (2):  $q_e$  ( $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ ) is equilibrium adsorption capacity;  $q_t$  ( $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ ) is the drug loading at different time points;  $t$  (min) is the drug loading time;  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are kinetic constants.

**2. Langmuir isotherm adsorption model (Equation S3) and Freundlich isotherm adsorption model (Equation S4)**

$$\frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{C_e}{q_m} + \frac{1}{q_m K_L} \quad (3)$$

$$\ln q_e = \ln K_f + \frac{1}{n} \ln C_e \quad (4)$$

where, in Eq (3) and (4):  $C_e$  ( $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ) is the mass concentration at the time of drug loading equilibrium;  $q_m$  ( $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ ) is the drug load in the saturated state;  $q_e$  ( $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ ) is the drug load at equilibrium;  $K_L$  ( $\text{L mg}^{-1}$ ) is the dissociation constant;  $K_f$  is the Freundlich constant;  $1/n$  is the Freundlich component factor.



**Figure S1.** Plot of standard curve for DOX solutions with different concentrations.

**Table S1** The pharmacokinetic parameters of DOX on GO@LM-SP-FA.

Pseudo-first-order model			Pseudo-second-order model		
$q_e$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_1$ (min <sup>-1</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	$q_e$ (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_2$ (g mg <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>
6.102	0.01093	0.9308	39.278	0.00723	0.9999

**Table S2** Related parameters of Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm adsorption models of DOX by GO@LM-SP-FA.

Langmuir isotherm model			Freundlich isotherm model		
$q_m$ ( $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ )	$K_L$ ( $\text{L mg}^{-1}$ )	$R^2$	$n$	$K_f$ ( $\text{L g}^{-1}$ )	$R^2$
1789.027	0.101	-0.0798	0.679	57.016	0.9429