CSO/QRT (w/w)	DS(%)
1:0.5	5.21+0.33
1:1	6.45+0.27
1:1.5	6.24+0.35

Table S1. Effects of feeding ratios on the degree of QRT

Table S2. The influence of drug/carrier ratio on the DL and EE values of NTB loaded GSCQ

NTB/GSCQ (w/w)	DS(%)	EE(%)
0.5:10	4.43±0.16	92.6±3.56
1:10	8.17±0.18	89.0±2.09
1.5:10	8.67±0.20	63.3±1.60

nanomicelles. (n=3)

The calculation formula for DL and EE above are as follows.

 $\frac{W(loaded NTB)}{DL (\%) = \frac{W(GSCQ \ polymer) + W(loaded \ NTB)}{EE (\%) = \frac{W(loaded \ NTB)}{W(feed \ NTB)} \times 100\%$

Table S3. Size	PDI and Zeta	potential of different	nanomicelles (n=3)
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Samples	Size(nm)	PDI	Zeta(mV)
CSQT	151.3±2.64	0.212	3.70±2.01
GSCQ	165.2±2.07	0.242	3.81±1.54
GSCQ@NTB	191.3±2.52	0.218	2.77±1.68



Figure S1. Synthetic route of GSCQ polymer



Figure S2. UV characterization of polymers.



Figure S3. FTIR of CSO; CSQT polymers and GSCQ polymers.



Figure S4. ¹HNMR of CSO; CSQT polymers and GSCQ polymers.



Figure S5. The concentration of NTB within 7 Days (n=3).



Figure S6. The HPLC spectra of (A) NTB in methanol, (B) GSCQ solution



FL1-A :: FITC-A



FL1-A :: FITC-A



FL1-A :: FITC-A

Figure S7. Flow cytometry fluorescence quantitative results of each preparation group over time

(A)Free C6 group; (B) CSQT group; (C) GSCQ group.



Figure S8. Scratch migration imaging of HUVEC cells within 24 hours.



Figure S9. Infiltration density of inflammatory cells (cells/mm2, n=5)



Figure S10. Central corneal thickness at different time points in each group (µm, n=5)

Bright FieldCobolt-blue Light

Figure S11. Adverse reactions of ulcers caused by dexamethasone











Figure S12. Real-time PCR of VEGF, PDGF, FGF family and angiogenesis-related factors.