

Supporting Information

Poly (2-Oxazoline)-Based Core Cross-Linked Star Polymers: Synthesis and Drug Delivery Applications

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Figure S12. Cytotoxicity of DOX-loaded a series of CCS POxs and free DOX in Hela cells for 48 h. (a) $(\text{PMeOx})_{44}$ -*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/*co*-ButOx), (b) $(\text{PMeOx})_{59}$ -*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/*co*-ButOx), and (c) $(\text{PMeOx})_{62}$ -*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/*co*-ButOx). Error bars are based on SD ($n=2$).....12

Scheme S1. Schematic of *in vitro* DOX release from CCS POxs at acidic pH.....4

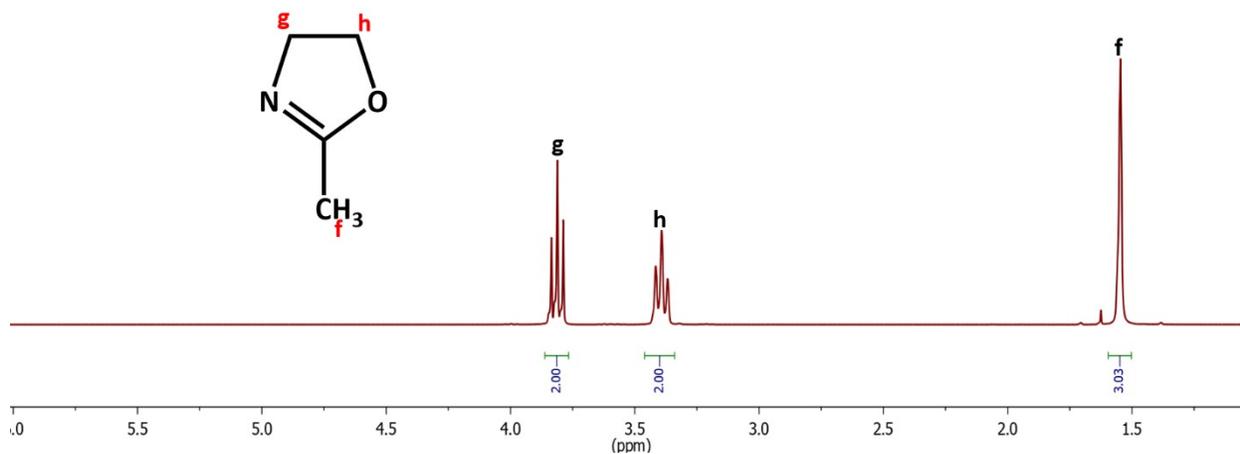


Figure S1. ^1H NMR of the MeOx monomer (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C).

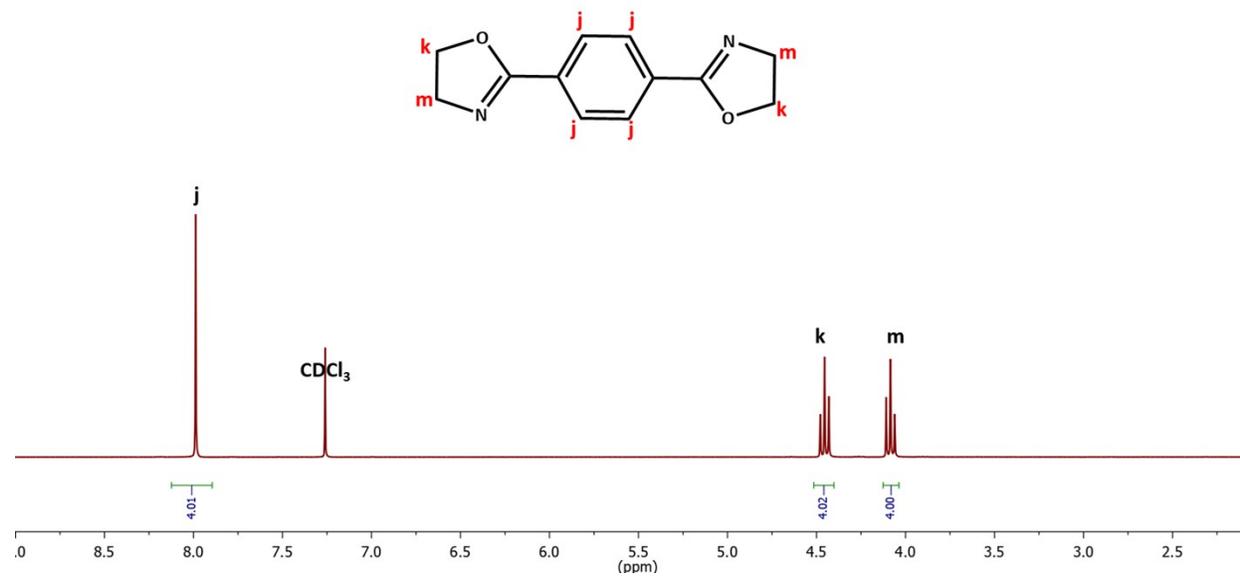


Figure S2. ^1H NMR of the PhBisOx monomer (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C).

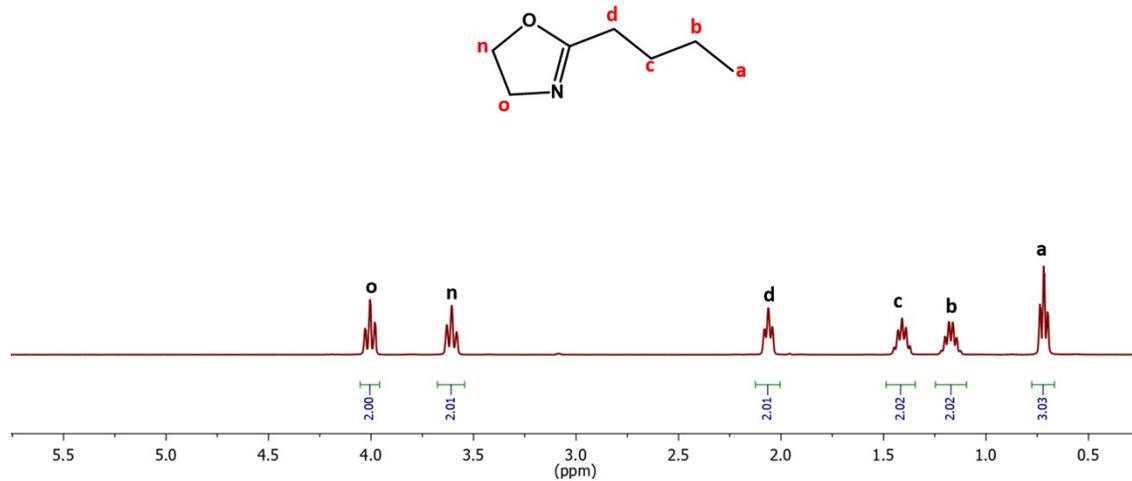


Figure S3. ^1H NMR of the ButOx monomer (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C).

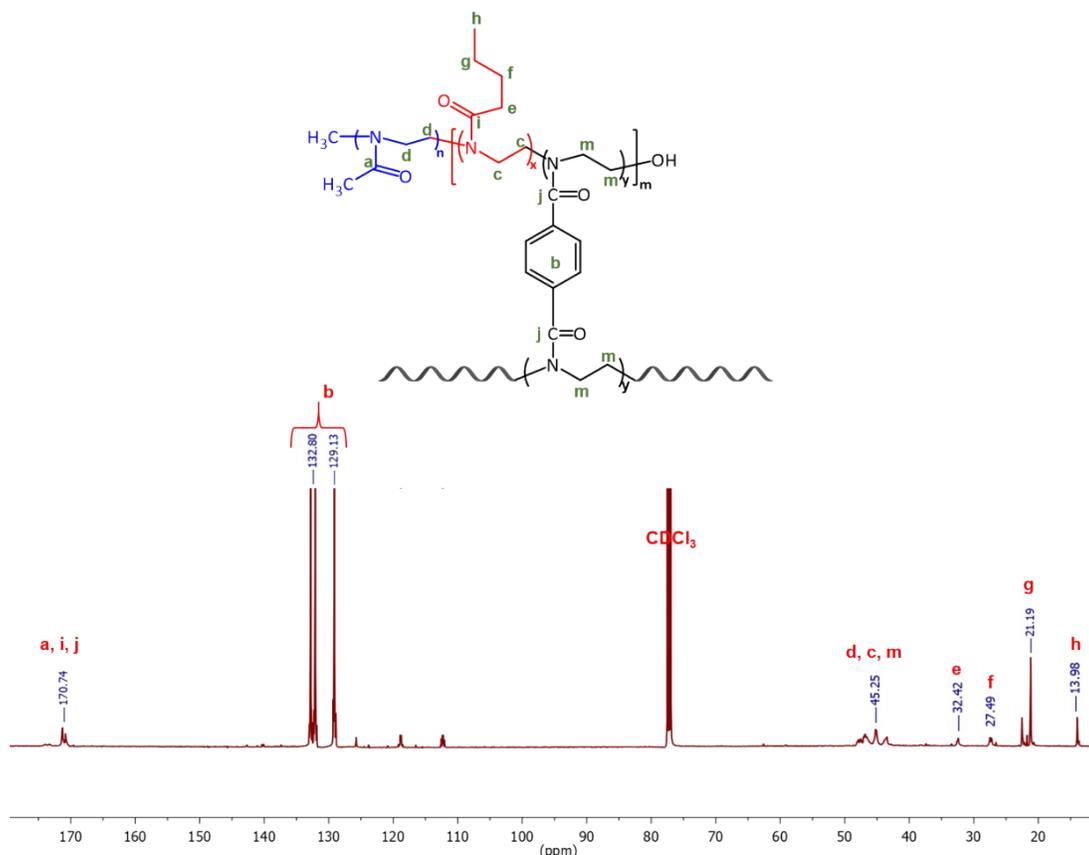


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of $(\text{PMeOx})_{59}\text{-}b\text{-P}(\text{PhBisOx-cl/co-ButOx})$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C).

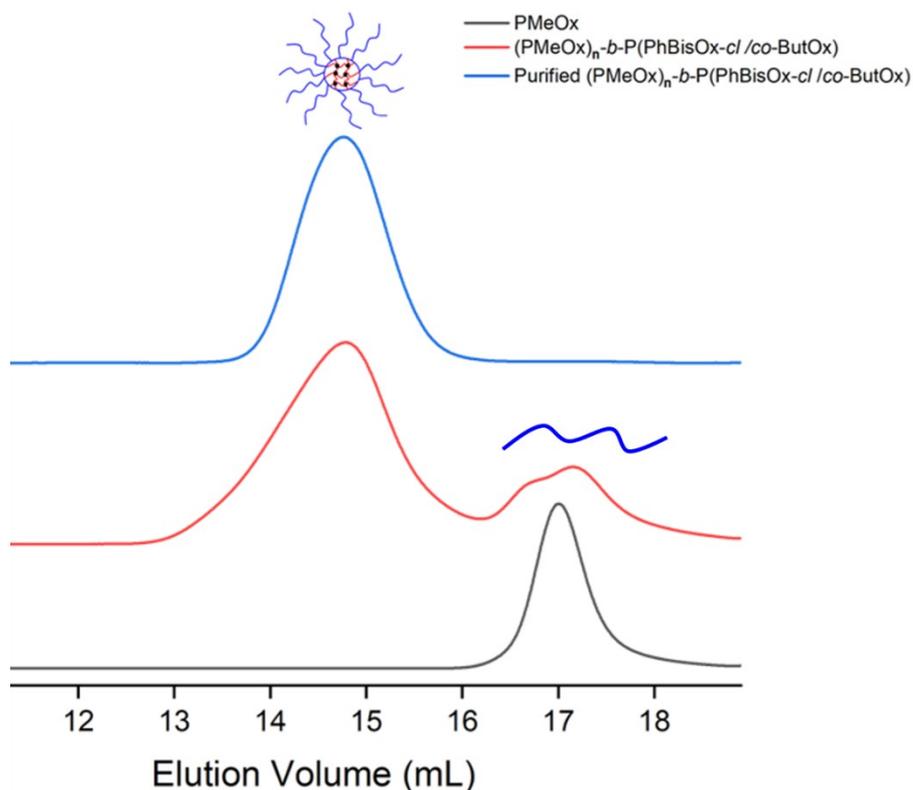


Figure S5. SEC traces for (a) PMeOx (black), unpurified $(\text{PMeOx})_{106}\text{-}b\text{-P}(\text{PhBisOx-cl/co-ButOx})$ (red), and purified $(\text{PMeOx})_{106}\text{-}b\text{-P}(\text{PhBisOx-cl/co-ButOx})$ (blue), (DMF, 45 °C, PS standard).

Equation S1. The precursor of the arm percentage.

The relative precursor percentage of the PMeOx arm was calculated from the SEC chromatogram integration method by using the following equation:

$$\text{precursor arm \%} = \frac{\text{peak area of unreacted arm}}{\text{peak area of unreacted arm} + \text{peak area of star polymer}} \times 100$$

Equation S2. Calculation of Number of Arms in CCS POxs

The average number of arms in the CCS POxs was calculated based on SEC, MDS-SEC, and ^1H NMR analysis of precursor polymers and star polymers. The number of PMeOx arms in CCS $(\text{PMeOx})_n\text{-}b\text{-P}(\text{PhBisOx-cl/co-ButOx})$ was estimated by molecular weights of CCS polymer and PMeOx. The purified star polymer was analyzed

using (DA-SEC) in DMF to determine the absolute molecular weight ($M_{w, star}$). The average number of arms was calculated using the following equation:

$$N_{arm} = \frac{(M_{w, star} \times arm_{wf})}{M_{n, arm, NMR}}$$

Where, N_{arm} , $M_{w, star}$, arm_{wf} %, and $M_{n, arm, NMR}$ represent the number of arms in CCS polymer, weight averaged molecular weight of CCS polymer measured by MDS-SEC, the weight fraction of PMeOx arms in CCS polymer, and weight averaged molecular weight of PMeOx arms $M_{n, arm, NMR}$ calculated from NMR, respectively. The weight fraction of PMeOx was calculated as follows:

$$arm_{wf} = \frac{W(PMeOx) \times yield\ of\ CCS\ polymer}{[W(PMeOx) \times yield\ of\ CCS\ polymer + W(PhBisOx) + W(ButOx)]}$$

Where, $W(PMeOx)$, $W(PhBisOx)$, and $W(ButOx)$ are the weights of PMeOx, PhBisOx, and ButOx in the reaction solution.

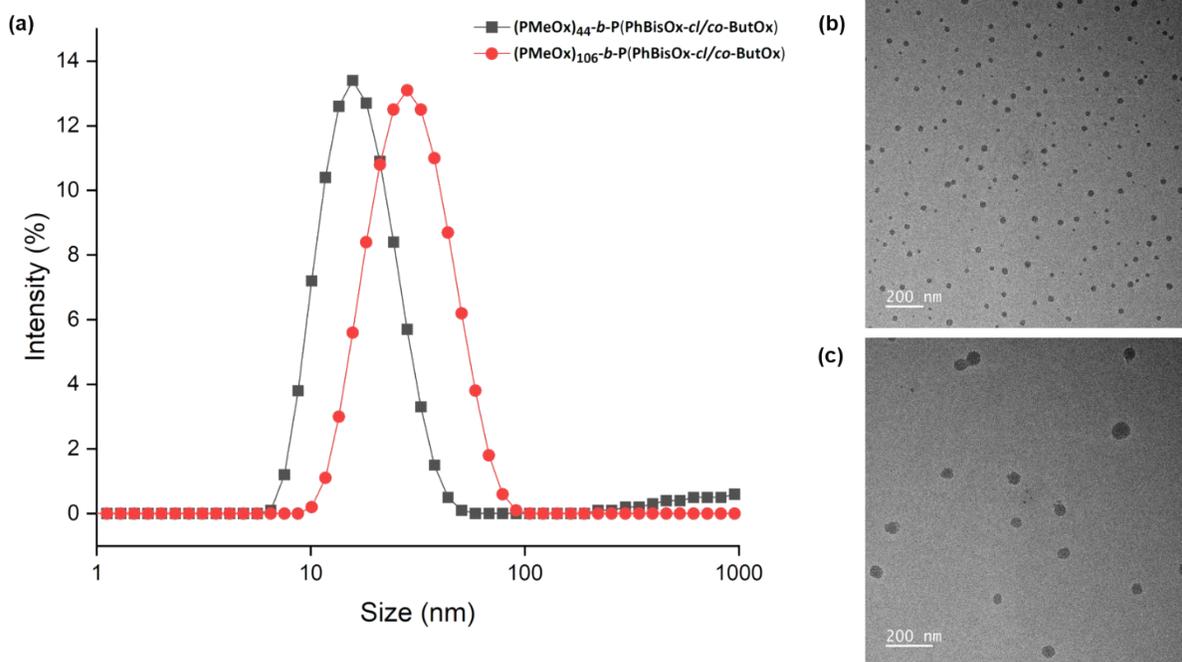


Figure S6. (a) DLS traces of (PMeOx)₄₄-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/co-ButOx) (black) and (PMeOx)₁₀₆-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/co-ButOx)(red) in water (concentration: 2 mg/mL) and TEM images (b) PMeOx₄₄-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/co-ButOx) and (c) (PMeOx)₁₀₆-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/co-ButOx).

Equation S3. Preparation of calibration Curve.

A series of free DOX solutions in water with known concentrations were used to prepare the calibration curve (Figure S7). The DOX concentration was calculated by the following equation:

$$Y = 0.0028 X + 0.0172$$

Where X is the DOX concentration, and Y is the absorbance from UV-Vis.

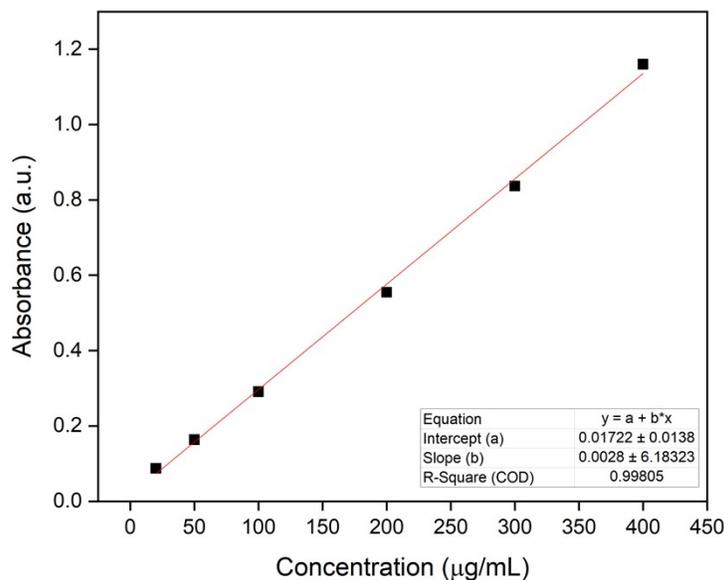
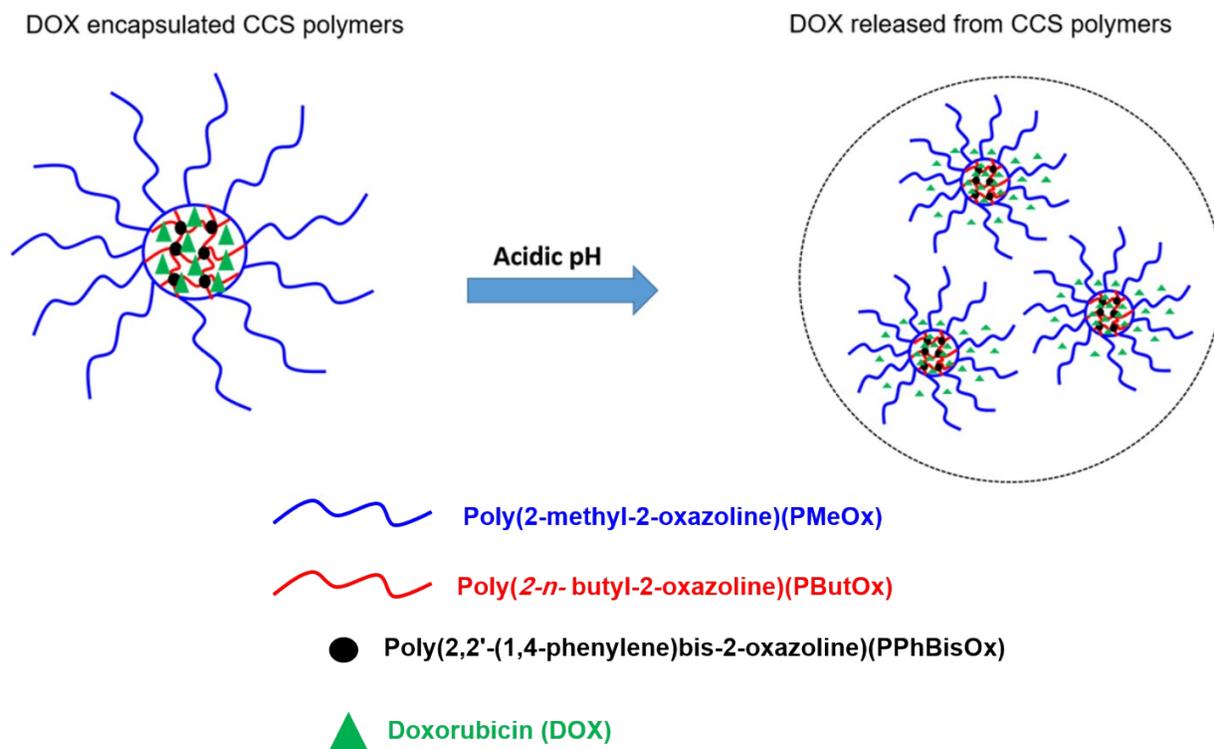


Figure S7. The standard calibration curve for free DOX with different concentrations in water.

In vitro DOX release from CCS polymer.



Scheme S1. Schematic of *in vitro* DOX release from CCS POxs at acidic pH.

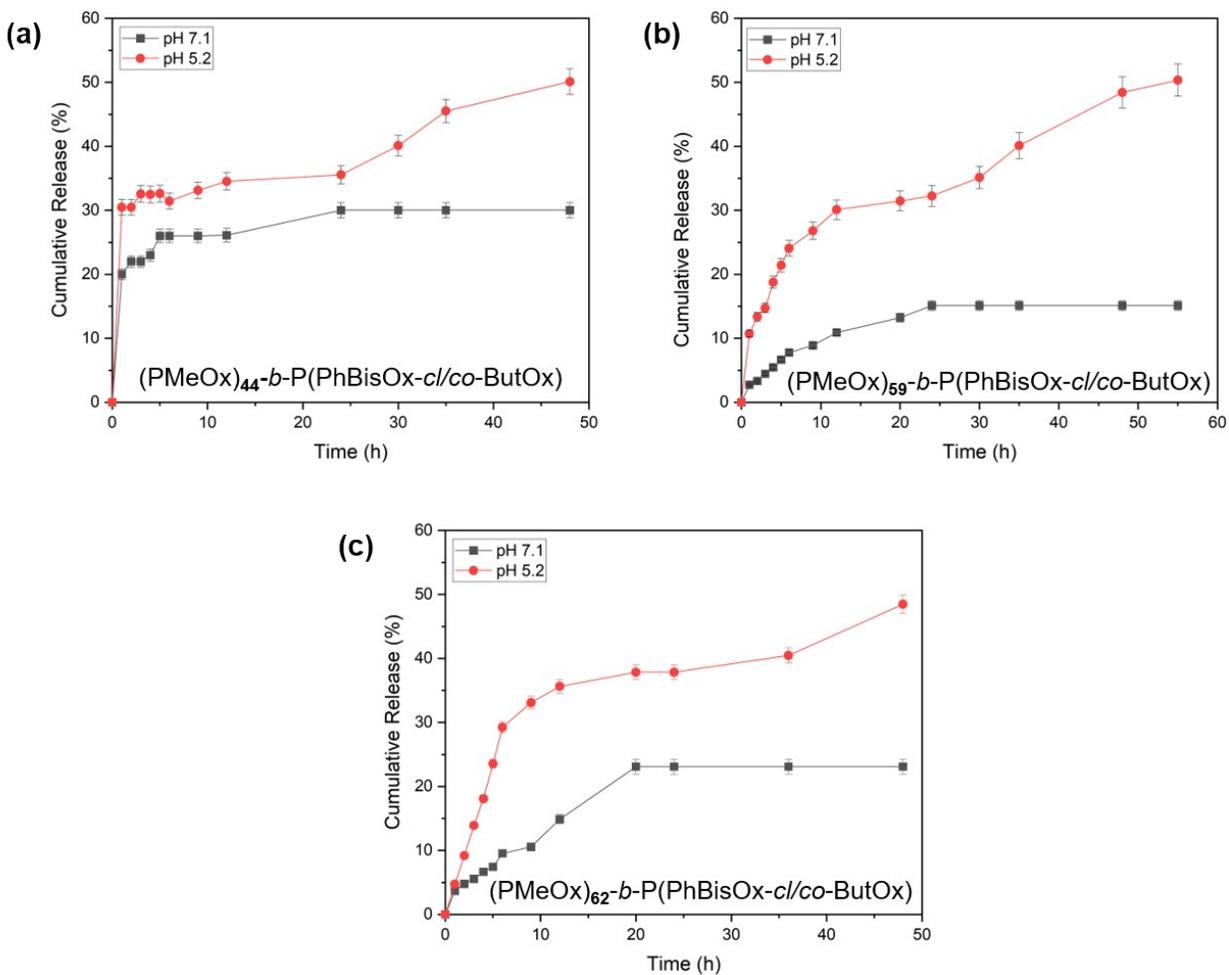


Figure S8. *In vitro* DOX release profile from CCS POxs (a) (PMeOx)₄₄-b-P(PhBisOx-cl/co-ButOx), (b) (PMeOx)₅₉-b-P(PhBisOx-cl/co-ButOx), and (c) (PMeOx)₆₂-b-P(PhBisOx-cl/co-ButOx) in PBS at different pH values at 37°C. The results are presented as average data with SD (n= 2).

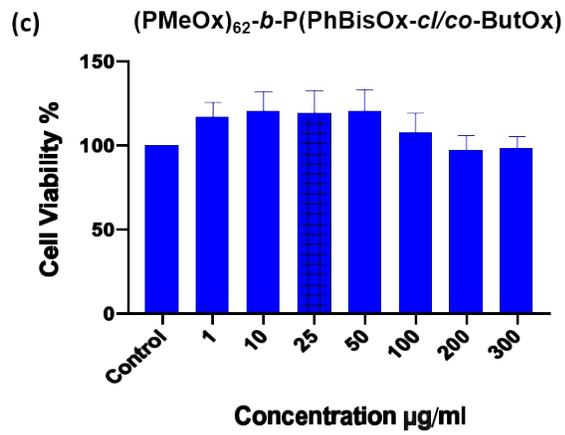
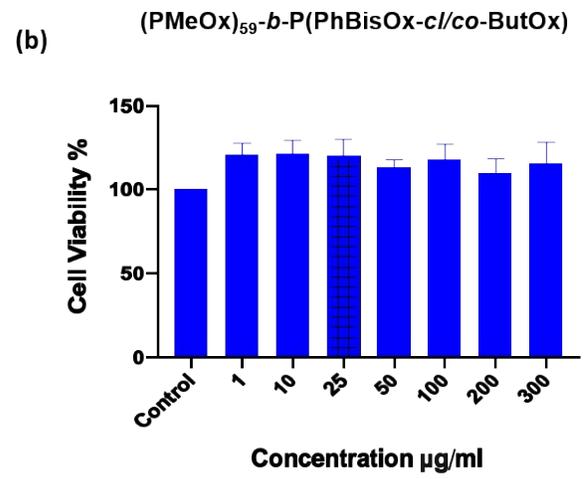
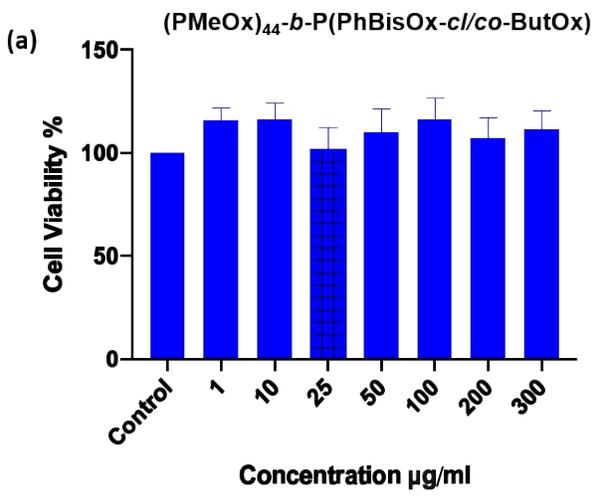


Figure S9. Cell viability of HeLa cells with different concentrations of a series of CCS POxs for 24 h. Error bars are based on SD (n=2).

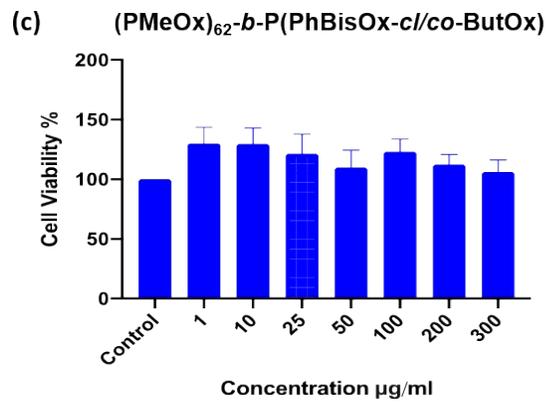
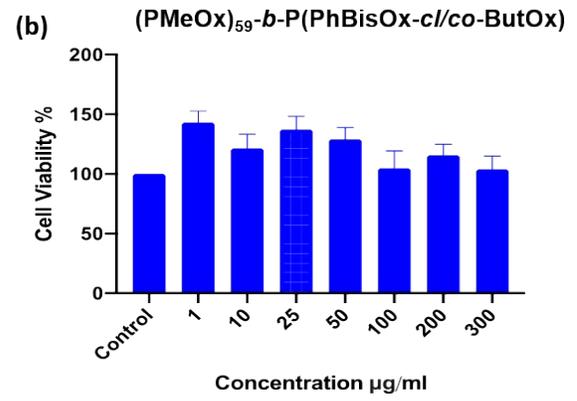
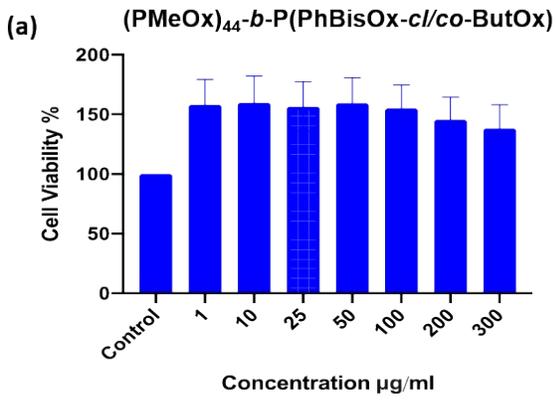


Figure S10. Cell viability of HeLa cells with different concentrations of a series of CCS POxs for 48 h. Error bars are based on SD (n=2).

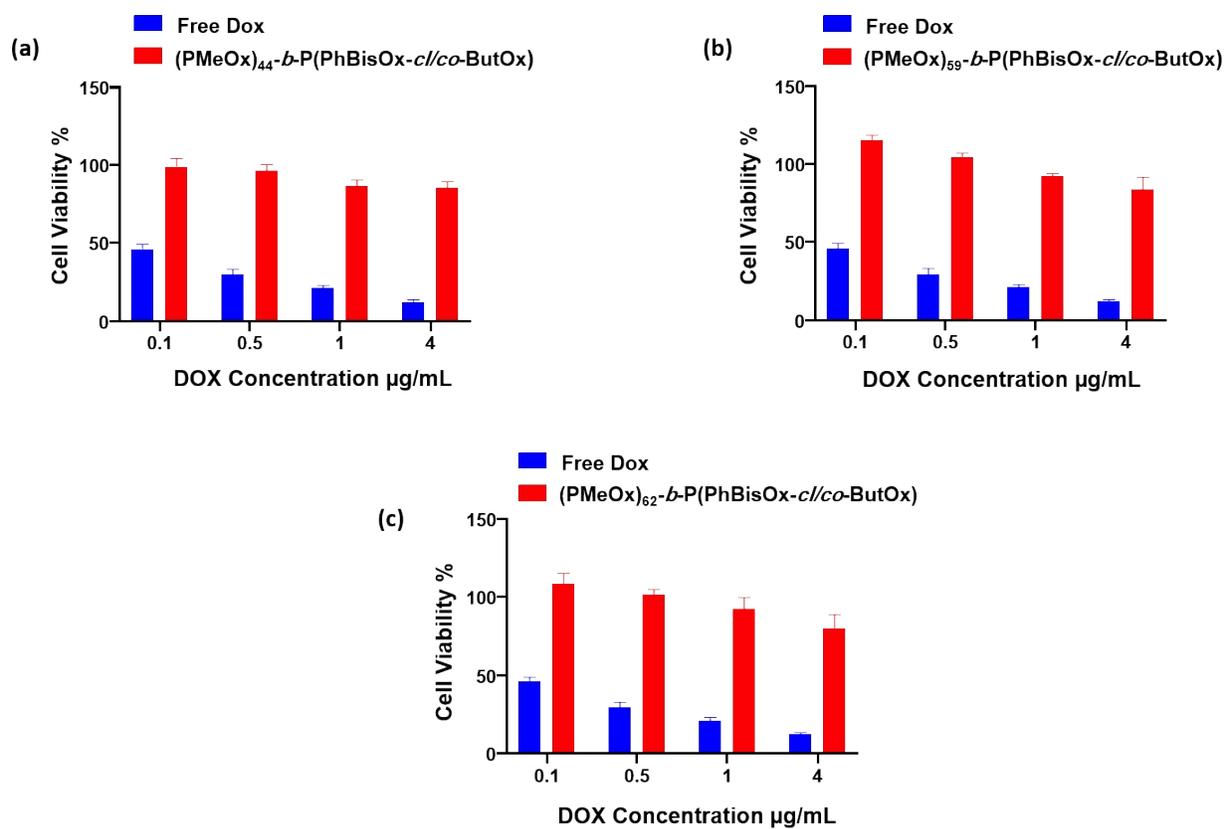


Figure S11. Cytotoxicity of DOX-loaded series of CCS POxs and free DOX in Hela cells for 24 h. (a) (PMeOx)₄₄-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*//*co*-ButOx), (b) (PMeOx)₅₉-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*//*co*-ButOx), and (c) (PMeOx)₆₂-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*//*co*-ButOx). Error bars are based on SD (n=2).

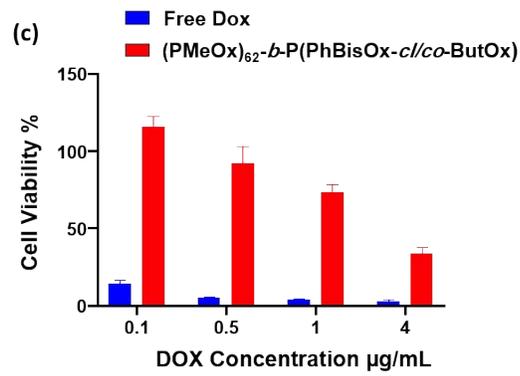
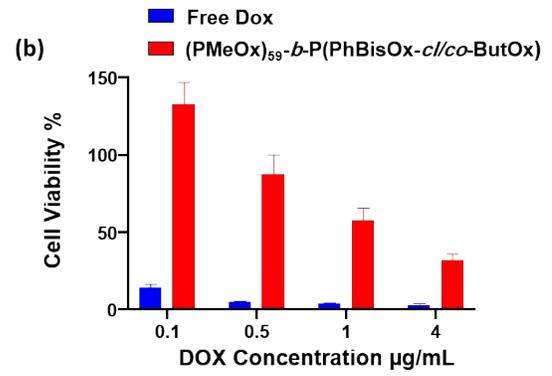
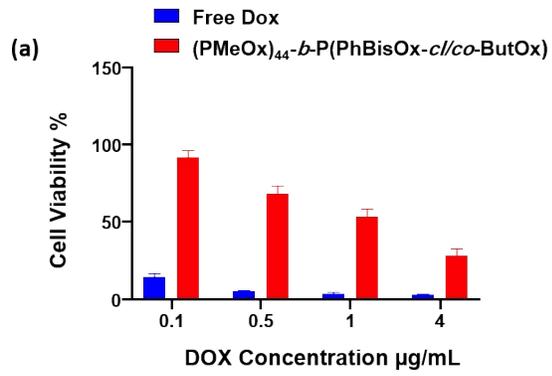


Figure S12. Cytotoxicity of DOX-loaded a series of CCS POxs and free DOX in Hela cells for 48 h. (a) (PMeOx)₄₄-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/*co*-ButOx), (b) (PMeOx)₅₉-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/*co*-ButOx), and (c) (PMeOx)₆₂-*b*-P(PhBisOx-*cl*/*co*-ButOx). Error bars are based on SD (n=2).