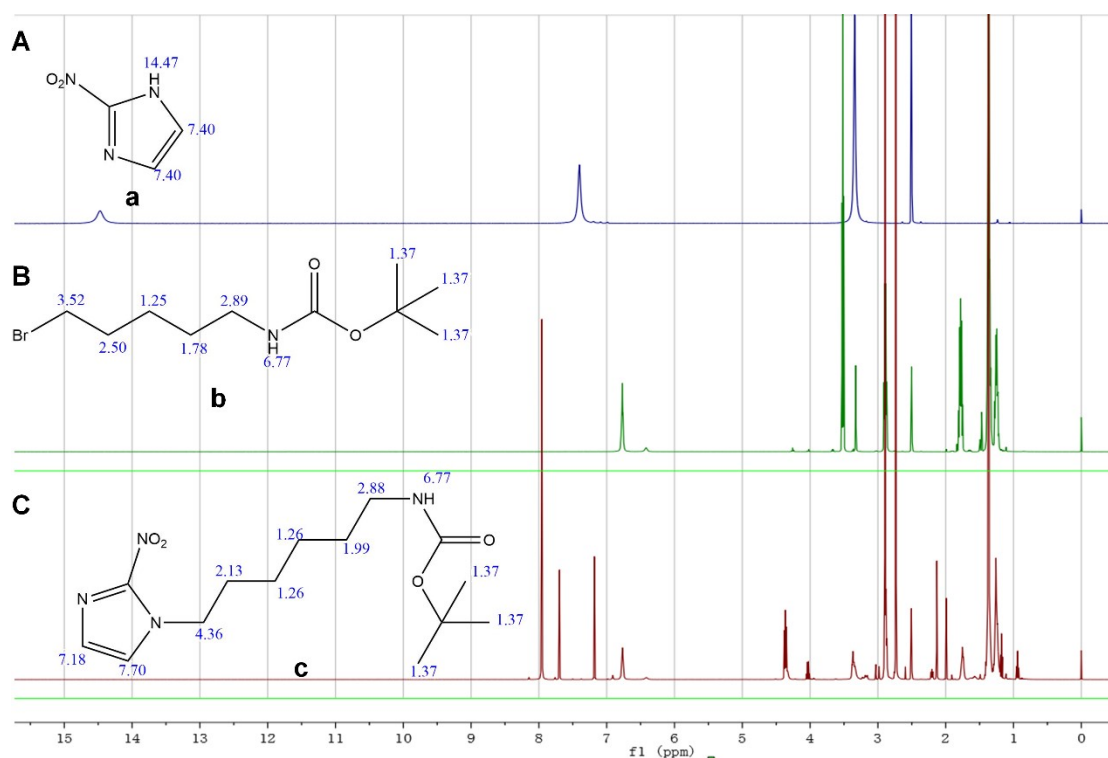


Supplementary Materials

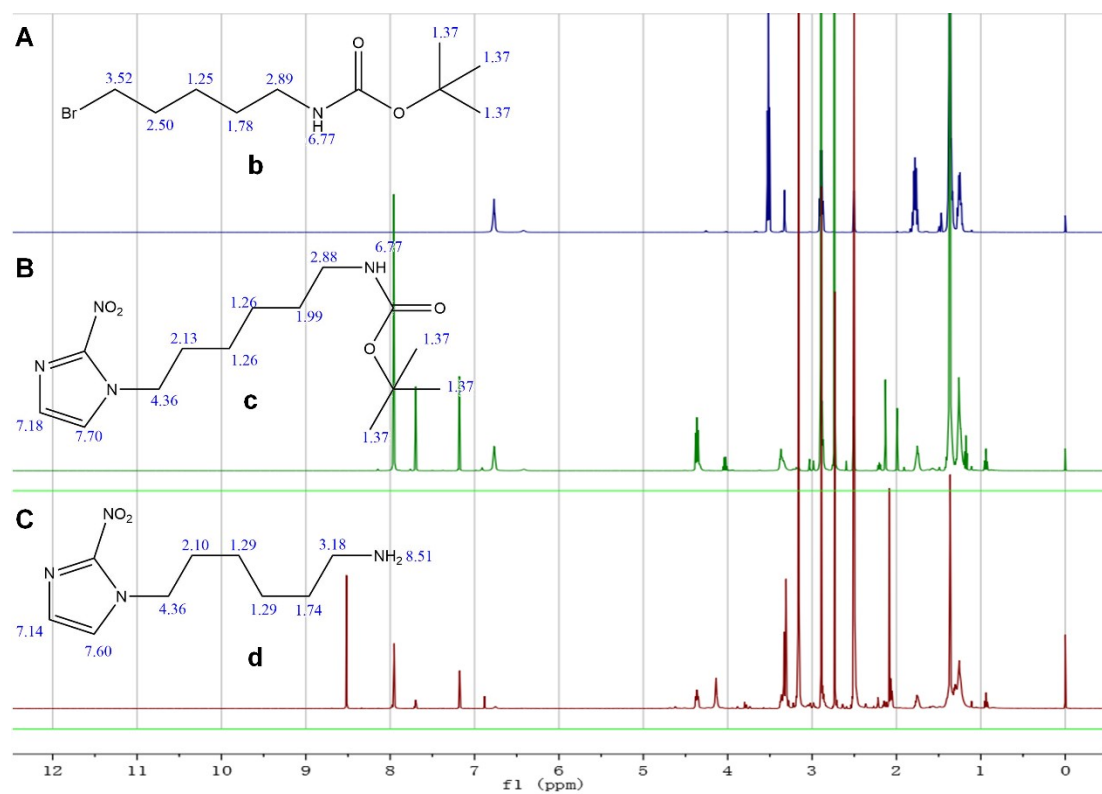
Figure S1-S4. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h. The tables D in each figure show the characteristic chemical shift both in reactants and products. “Existence” stood for the characteristic chemical shift co-contained by both reactants and products. “Disappearance” referred to the chemical bond only contained in the reactants, which disappeared in the reaction processes and did not exist in the products. “Formation” represented the chemical bonds only existing in the products, which newly generated in the chemical reaction processes and were not found in the reactants. Solvent peaks of NMR (Water 3.33ppm; Dimethyl sulfoxide 2.49 ppm; N, N-Dimethylformamide 7.95, 2.89, 2.73ppm; Deuterium solvent (CD₃)₂SO).



D

Compound	The characteristic chemical shift	
	Existence	Disappearance
a	-CH=CH- (7.40ppm)	-NH- (14.47ppm)
b	-O-CO-NH- (6.77ppm)	-C(CH ₃) ₃ (1.37ppm)
c	-CH=CH- (7.18ppm , 7.70ppm)	-O-CO-NH- (6.77ppm) -C(CH ₃) ₃ (1.37ppm)

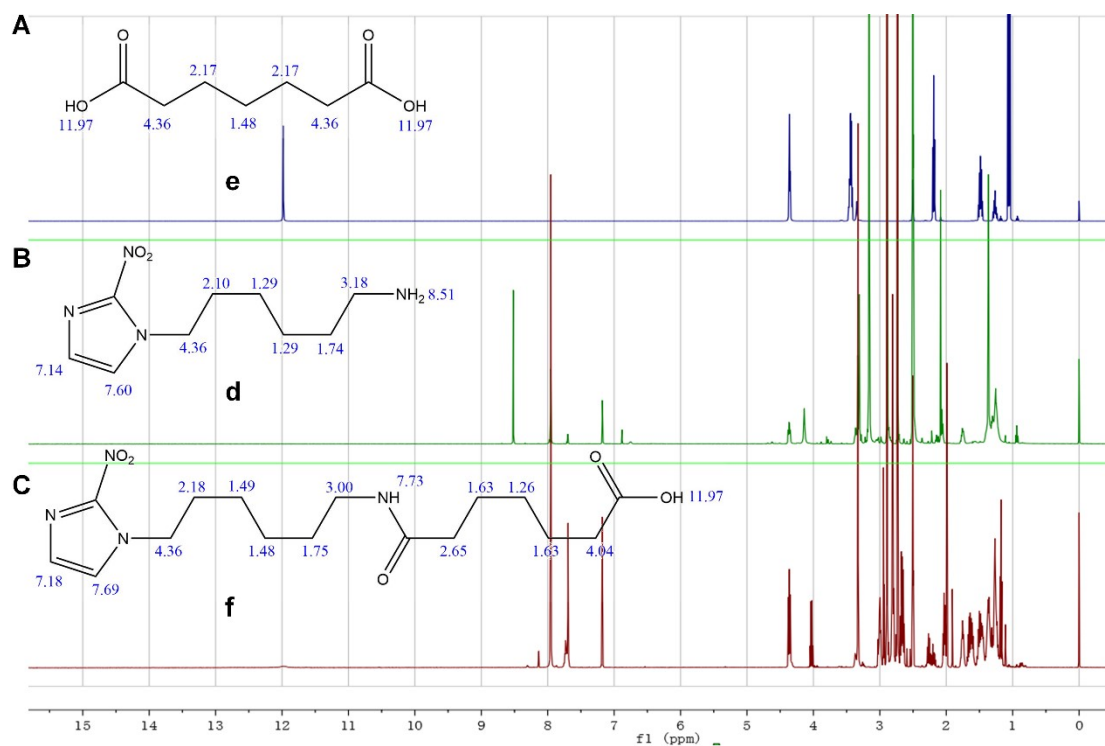
Figure S1



D

Compound	The characteristic chemical shift		
	Existence	Disappearance	Formation
c	-N-CH ₂ - (4.36ppm)	-CH=CH- (7.18ppm, 7.70ppm)	-O-CO-NH- (6.77ppm)
d	-N-CH ₂ - (4.36ppm)	-CH=CH- (7.14ppm, 7.60ppm)	-NH ₂ (8.51ppm)

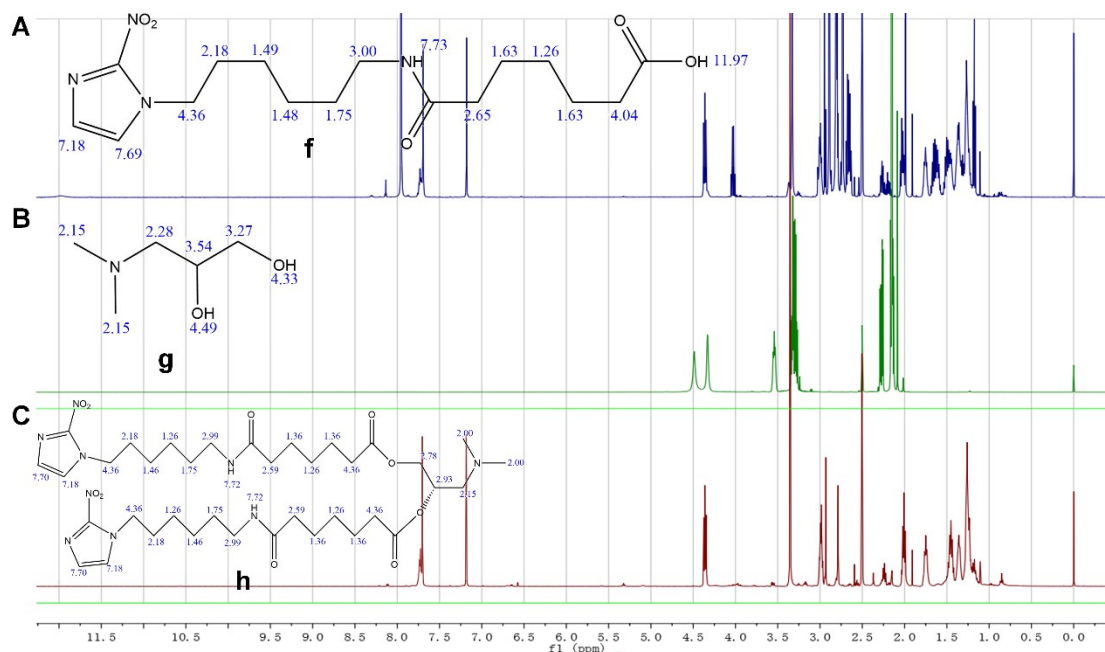
Figure S2



D

Compound	The characteristic chemical shift		
	Existence	Disappearance	Formation
d	-CH=CH- (7.14ppm, 7.60ppm)	-NH ₂ (8.51ppm)	
e		-COOH (11.97ppm)	
f	-CH=CH- (7.18ppm, 7.69ppm)	-COOH (11.97ppm)	-NH-CO- (7.73ppm)

Figure S3



D

Compound	The characteristic chemical shift		
	Existence	Disappearance	
f	-CH=CH- (7.18ppm, 7.69ppm)	-NH-CO- (7.73ppm)	-COOH (11.97ppm)
g			
h	-CH=CH- (7.18ppm, 7.70ppm)	-NH-CO- (7.72ppm)	

Figure S4

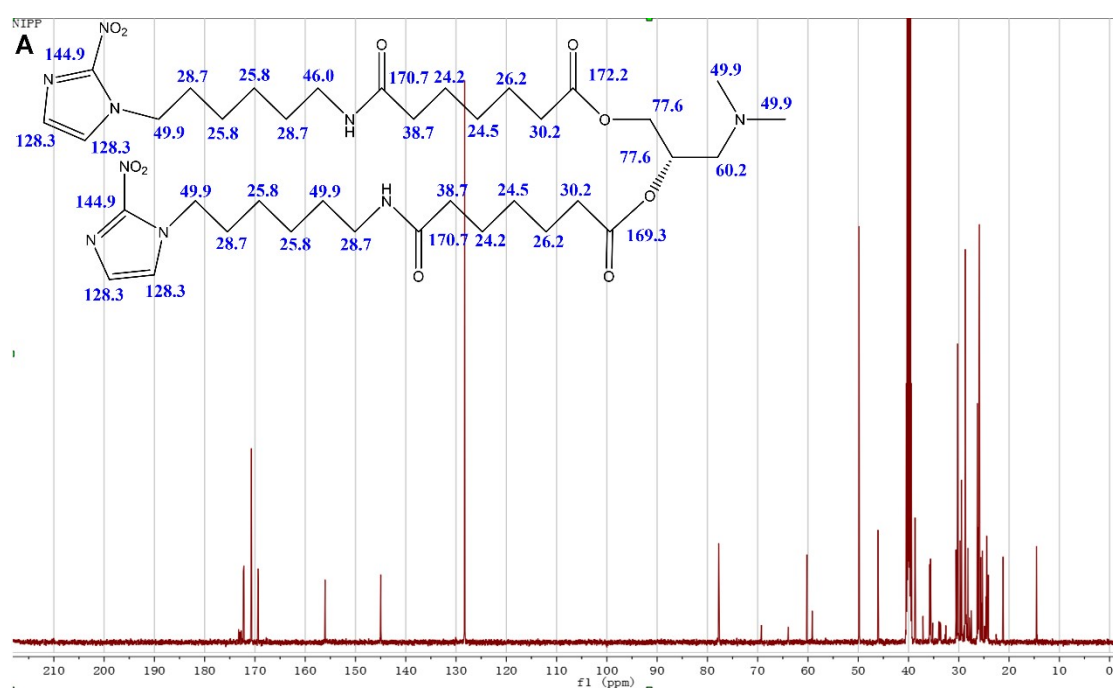


Figure S5. ¹³C NMR spectrum for NIPP in deuterated DMSO (DMSO-d₆). The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of synthesized lipid NIPP was consistent with the proposed structure. The characteristic carbon chemical shift of -O-CO- were respectively 172.2 ppm and 169.3 ppm. And the characteristic carbon chemical shift of -NH-CO- was 170.7 ppm. The carbon chemical shift of -CH=CH- on the imidazole ring was 128.3 ppm. And the carbon chemical shift of -C-NO₂ on the imidazole ring was 144.9 ppm. In addition, the carbon chemical shift of 156.1 ppm was the N, N-Dimethylformamide solvent peak of -CHO.

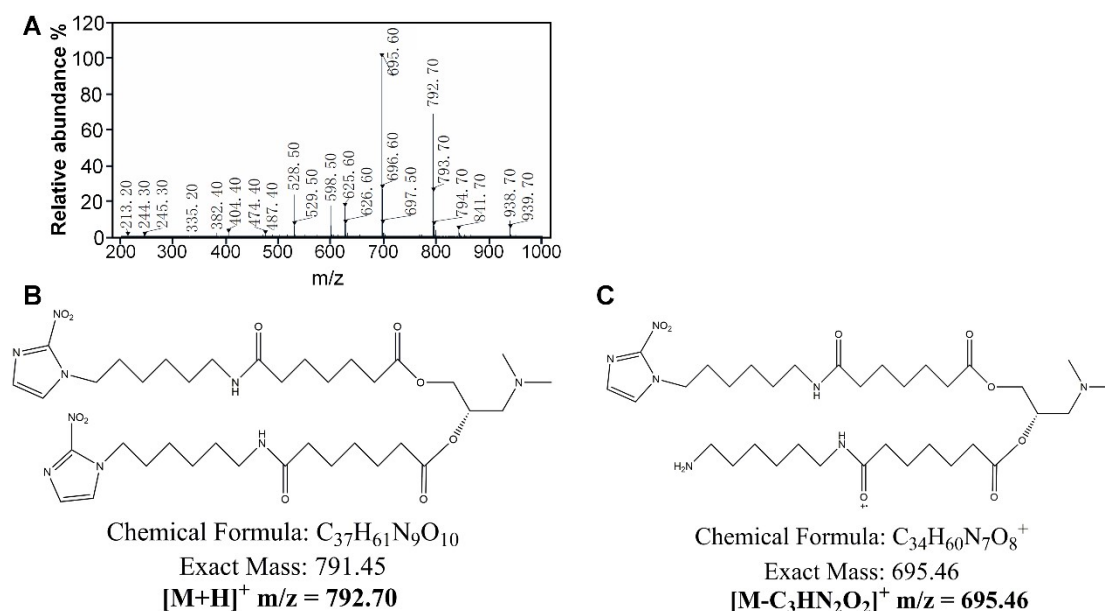


Figure S6. ESI-MS for NIPP. (A) Positive ion mass spectrum of NIPP at a mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) ranging from 200 Da to 1000 Da. (B) [M + H]⁺ peak. (C) Possible structure of the m/z 695.46 fragment major ion peak.

Table S1. The hydrated particle size, zeta potential, drug loading and encapsulation efficiency of each nanoparticle.

nanoparticles	hydrodynamic diameter /nm	Polydispersity index	Zeta potential/mV	DL/%	EE/%
DOTAP	105.44±1.93	0.221±0.015	5.4±0.5	/	/
NIPP	132.66±4.61	0.250±0.011	-1.7±0.2	/	/
DOTAP/ER	161.25±3.40	0.144±0.015	2.2±0.4	11.55	51.49
NIPP/ER	154.75±3.20	0.242±0.008	-4.1±1.0	10.44	46.69
DOTAP/ER@HL-D	209.75±4.03	0.242±0.006	0.2±0.2	8.94	41.57
NIPP/ER@HL-D	210.25±5.25	0.232±0.021	-10.2±0.2	6.56	31.48

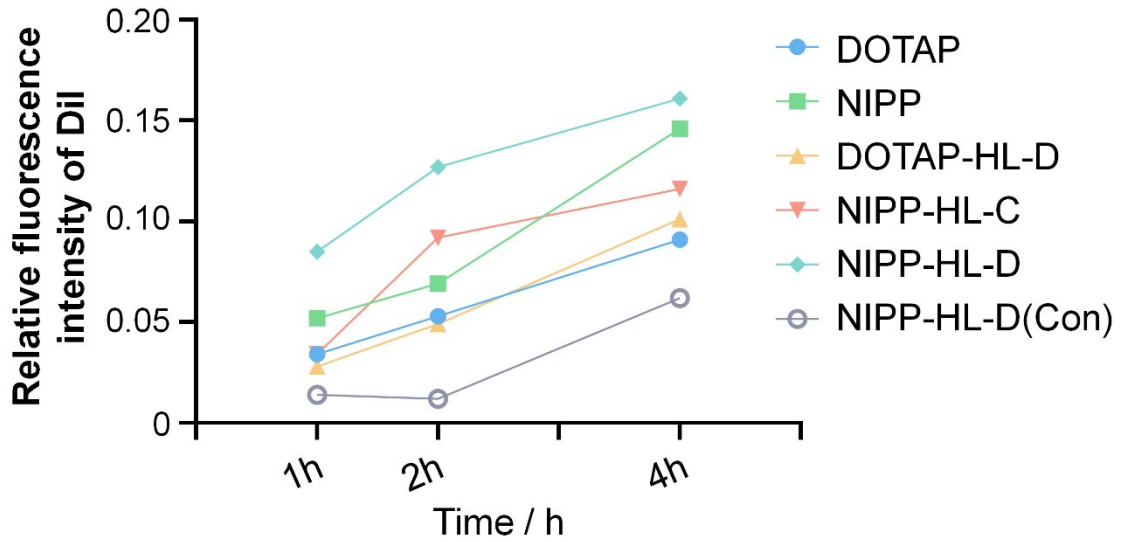


Figure.S7. The Dil relative fluorescence intensity of images in Figure.3A.

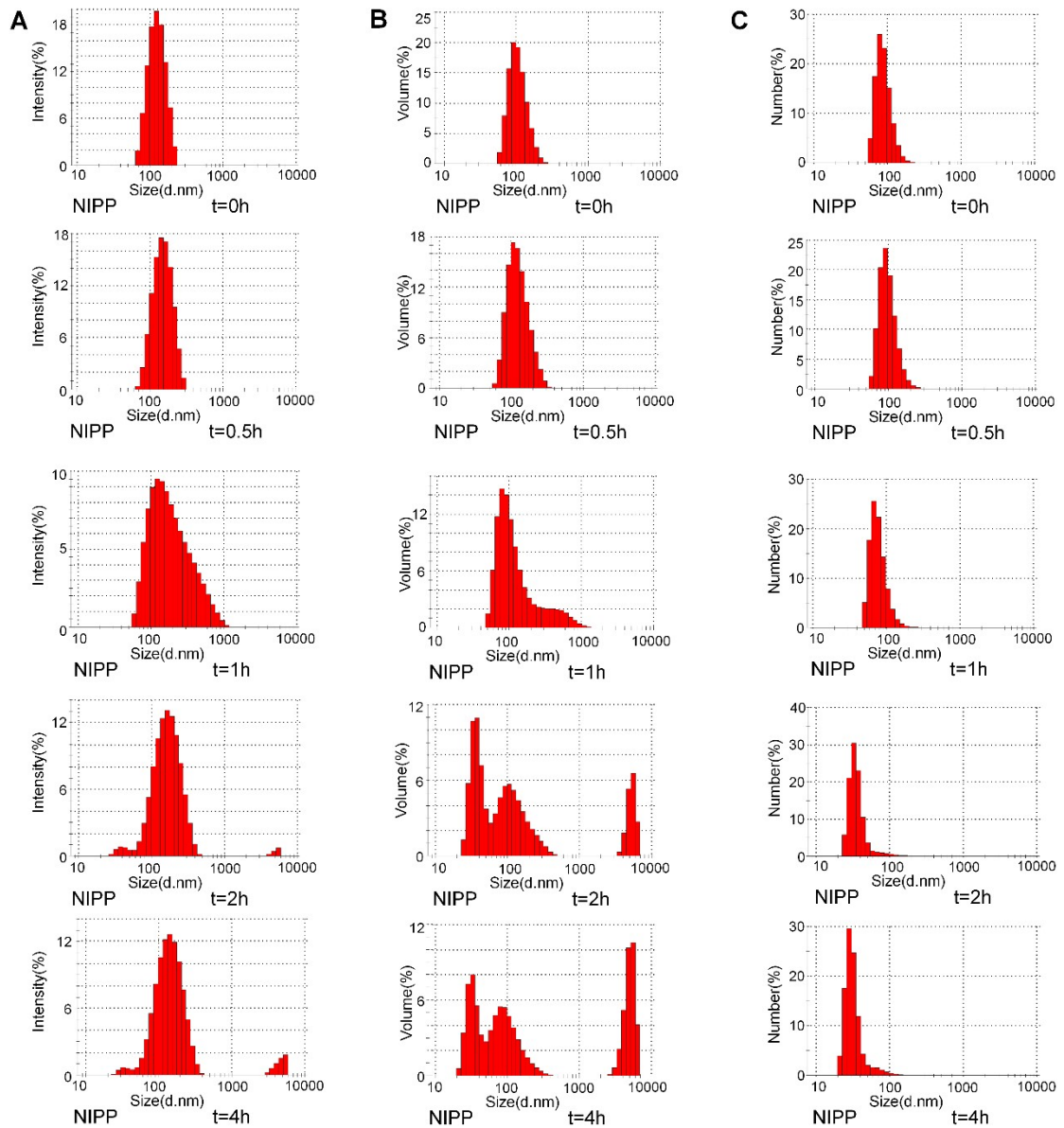


Figure.S8. The changes of size distributions of NIPP/ER liposomes at different time points under a simulated hypoxic microenvironment. (A) The intensity-weighted particle size distribution. (B) The volume-weighted particle size distribution. (C) The number-weighted particle size distribution.

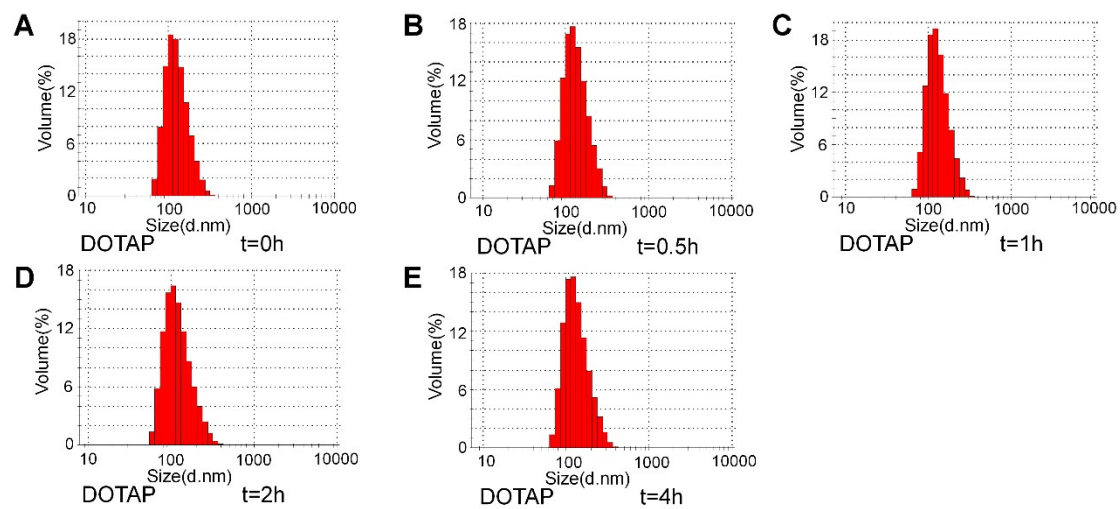


Figure S9. The changes of the volume-weighted particle size distribution of the DOTAP liposomes at different time points under a simulated hypoxic microenvironment.

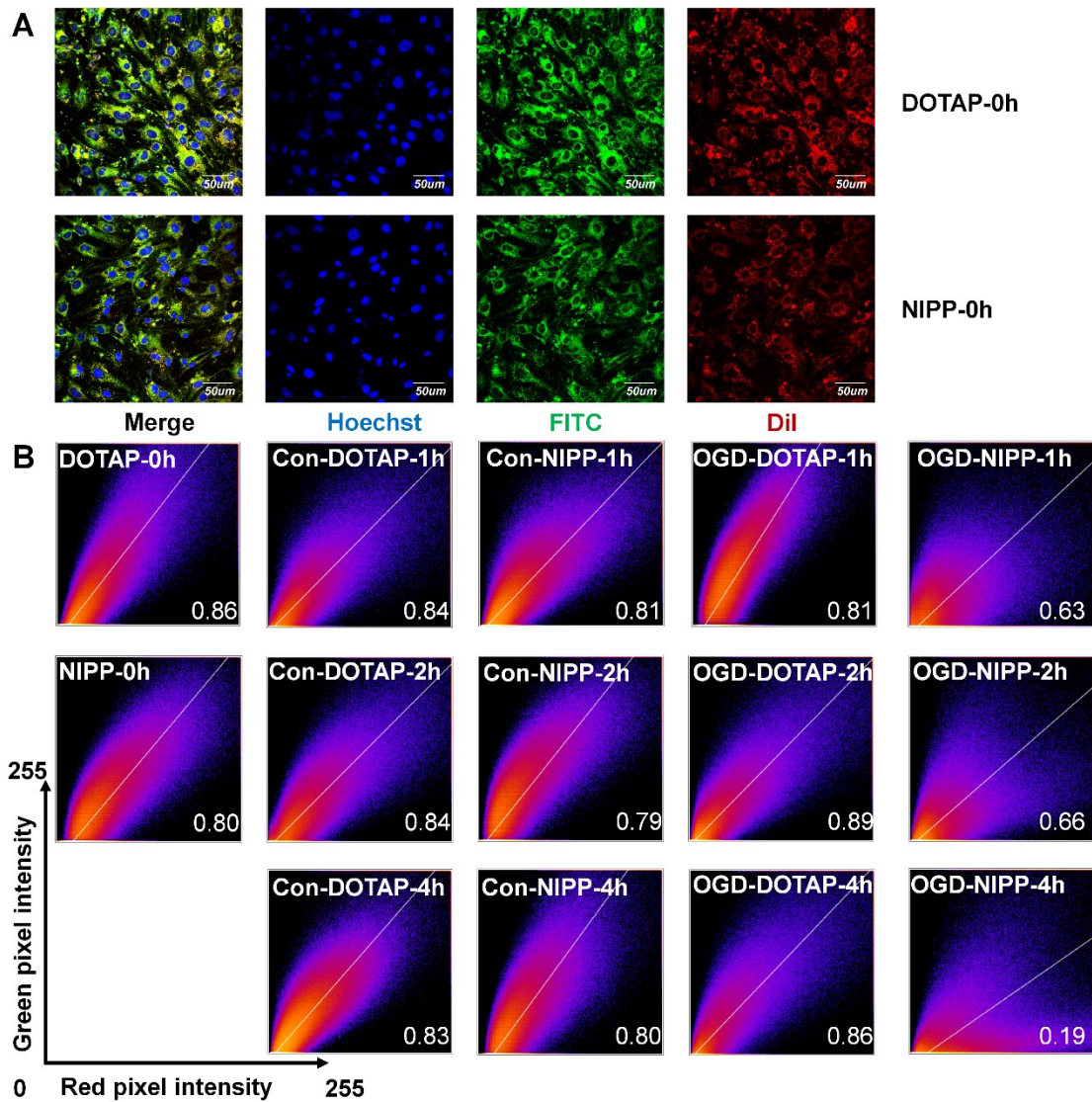


Figure S10. Hypoxia-sensitive properties of the NIPP liposomes. (A) After 4 h cellular uptake under normal culture conditions, the intracellular release of liposomes DOTAP was like liposomes NIPP, which was beneficial to the evaluation of the hypoxia-sensitive properties of the NIPP liposomes under OGD condition. (B) The intracellular hypoxia-sensitive releases in Fig.3D was characterized by the co-localized pixels of scatter plots and their Pearson's correlation coefficients (PCCs) between red fluorescence (DiI) and green fluorescence (FITC). PCCs were marked at the lower right corner of the scatter plots.

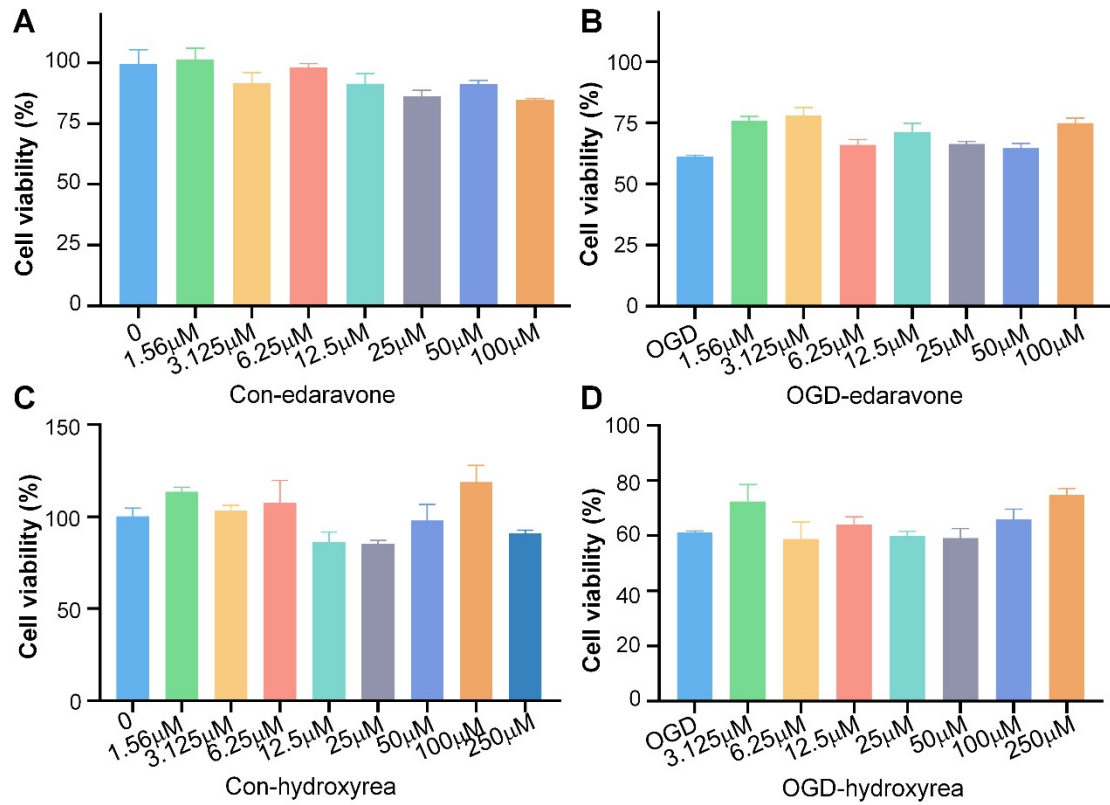


Figure S11. The optimal dose of edaravone and hydroxyurea was determined by MTT assay in bEnd.3 cells under OGD conditions for 12 h. (A) Cell survival rate of edaravone at 0~100 μM under normal conditions for 12 h. (B) Cell survival rate of edaravone at 0~100 μM under OGD conditions for 12 h. (C) Cell survival rate of hydroxyurea at 0~250 μM under normal conditions for 12 h. (D) Cell survival rate of hydroxyurea at 0~250 μM under OGD conditions for 12 h.

Figure S13. The Western Blot analyses of anti-apoptosis protein Bcl-2 and pro-apoptosis protein Bax in bEnd.3 cells after different treatments under 12h OGD or normal conditions.

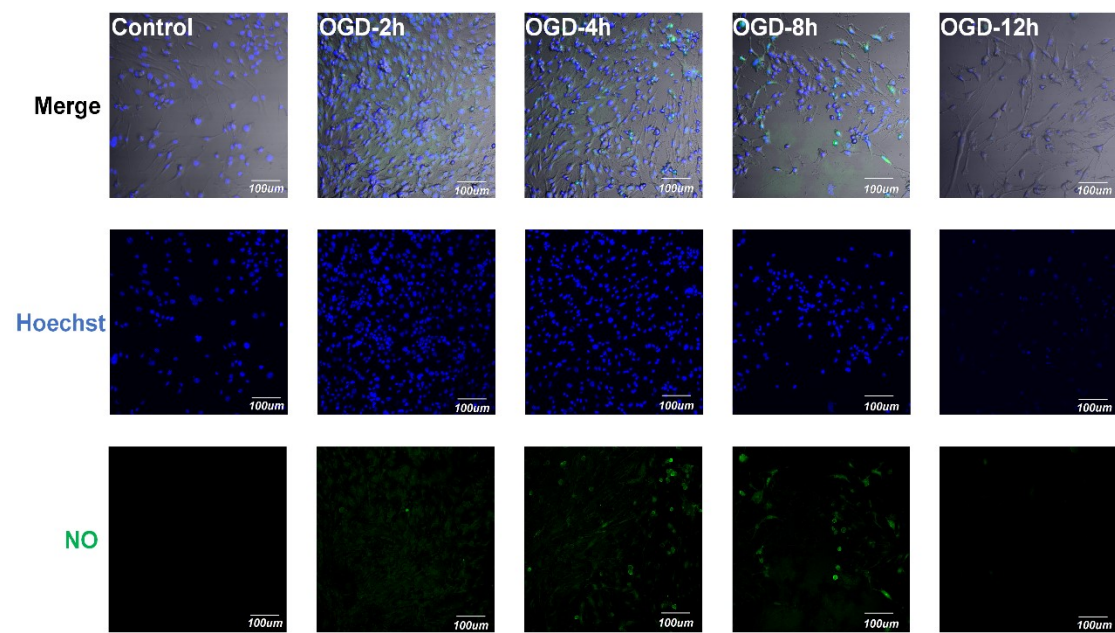


Figure S14. Changes of NO production with the duration of OGD (0h, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h) in bEnd.3 cells.

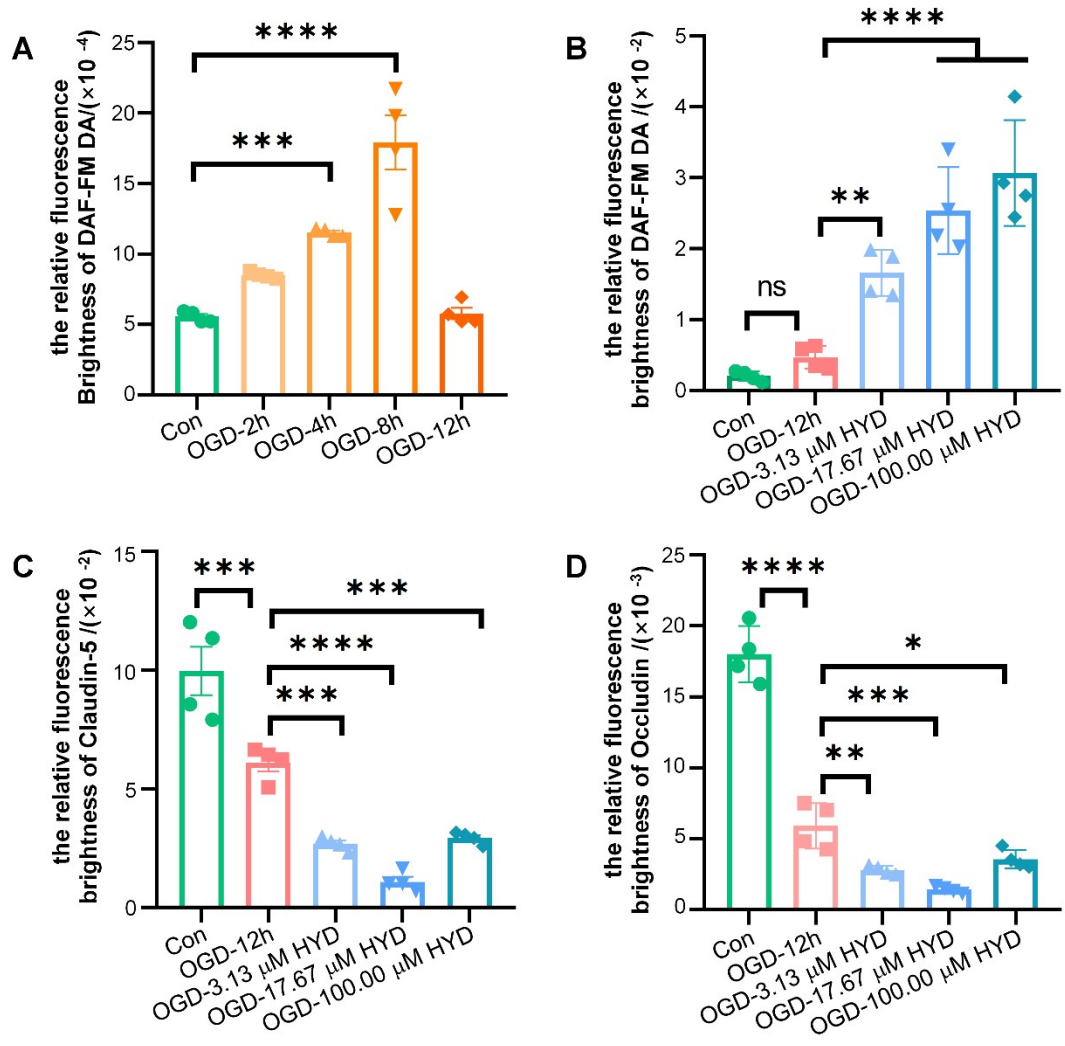


Figure S15. Quantitative results of immunofluorescence. (A) The immunofluorescence quantitative results of the changes of NO production with the duration of OGD (0h, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h) in bEnd.3 cells in Figure.S8. (B) The immunofluorescence quantitative results of NO production in bEnd.3 cells treated with different concentrations of HYD (0, 3.13 μ M, 17.67 μ M and 100 μ M) under OGD condition in Fig.4C. (C) The immunofluorescence quantitative results of the changes of tight junction protein claudin-5 in bEnd.3 cells treated with different concentrations of HYD under OGD condition in Fig.4C. (D) The immunofluorescence quantitative results of the changes of tight junction protein occludin in bEnd.3 cells treated with different concentrations of HYD under OGD condition in Fig.4C.

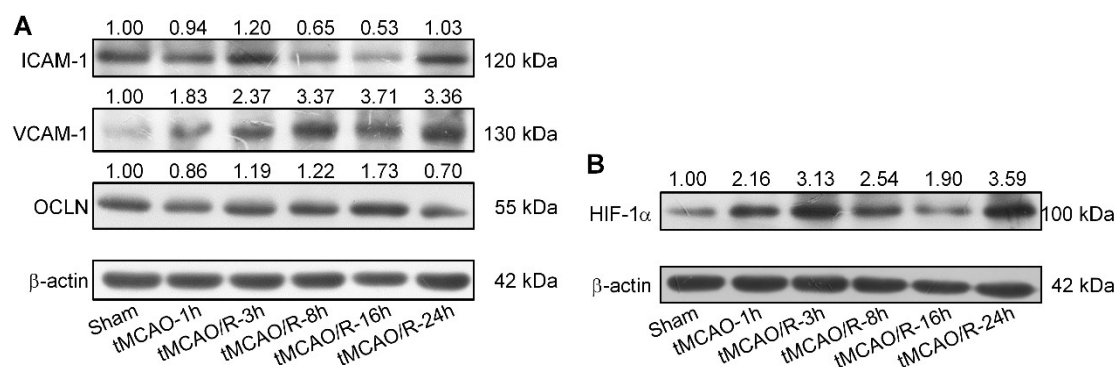


Figure S16. The protein expressions of ICAM-1, VCAM-1, occludin (OCLN) and HIF-1 α were measured by WB analyses in lesioned tissue of cerebral ischemic rats subjected to different ischemic time.

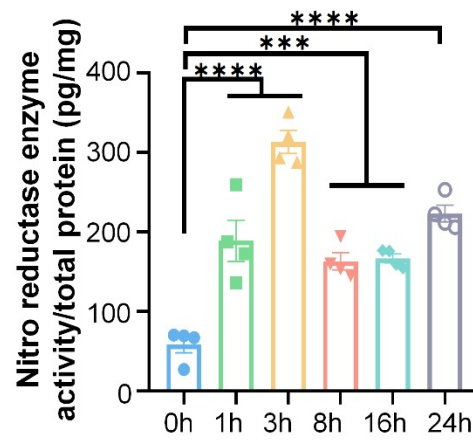


Figure S17. The nitro reductase enzyme activity was detected by ELISA in lesioned tissue of brain ischemic rats subjected to different ischemic times.

Electrophoretic gels and blots.

