Supporting Information

Engineered Nanomicelles Targeting the Proliferation and Angiogenesis Inhibit the Tumour Progression by Impairing the Synthesis of Ceramide-1-Phosphate

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Figure S1. (A) Expression of Apoptotic cells in DTX-CA4 NMs treated tissues as compared to DTX NMs, CA4 NMs treated and untreated tumor tissues. (B) Immunofluorescence images showing the change in the expression of α -FAP staining the cancer-associated fibroblast in DTX-CA4 NMs treated tissues in compared to DTX NMs, CA4 NMs treated and untreated tumor tissues.



Figure S2. Gating strategy for quantification of Granzyme B⁺ CD8⁺ T cells.



Figure S3. Original immunoblots.





Figure S4. ¹H NMR of the compound 5 (CA4-Azide).



Figure S5. ¹³C NMR of the compound 5 (CA4-Azide).



Figure S6. ¹H NMR of the compound 7 (LCA-PA).



Figure S7. ¹³C NMR of the compound 7 (LCA-PA).

¹H NMR of Compound 8



Figure S8. ¹H NMR of the compound 8 (PEG-LCA-PA).

¹H NMR of Compound 2



Figure S9. ¹H NMR of the compound 2 (PEG-LCA-CA4).



Figure S10. Representative HPLC chromatographs at different time points show the release of DTX and CA4 in the presence of esterase.