

Determination of the critical micelle concentration (CMC) of copolymers

The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of K-g-PHPMA graft copolymers was estimated by fluorescence probe. Pyrene was used as the probe and the concentration of pyrene was kept at $5.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ in all the solutions with different K-g-PHPMA concentrations ($1.0 \times 10^{-6} - 1.0 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$). Emission fluorescence spectra of the solutions excited at 393 nm were recorded on a Perkin Elmer LS 55 fluorescence spectrometer equipped with a 20 kW Xenon discharge lamp. The intensity ratio of the peak at 338 nm to 336 nm (I_{338} / I_{336}) in the excitation spectra reflects the polarity of the microenvironment around pyrene. The intensity ratio was plotted as a function of copolymer concentrations and the turn point was used as the CMC of the K-g-PHPMA graft copolymers.

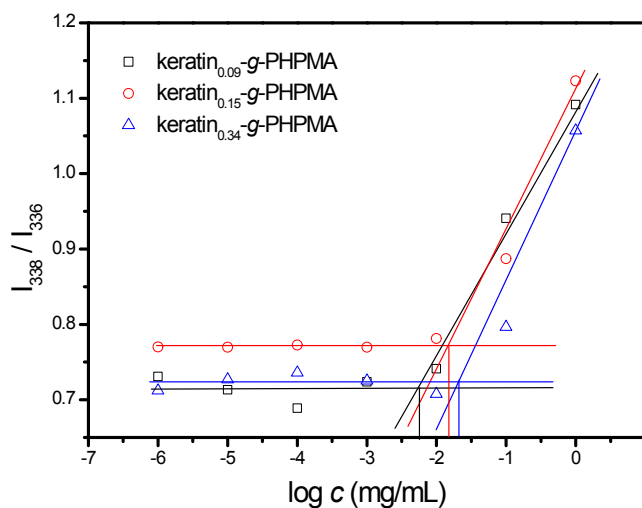


Fig. S1. CMC of K-g-PHPMA graft copolymers determined by pyrene.

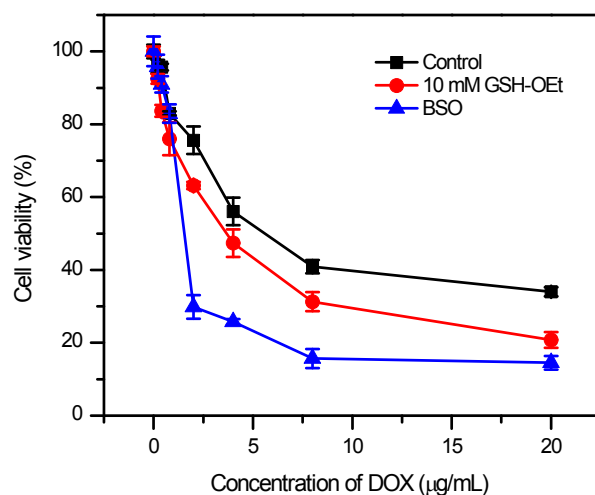


Fig. S4 Relative cell viability of MCF-7 cells against DOX-loaded $K_{0.15}$ -g-PHPMA micellar solution after cultured for 48 h. The cell viability was determined by MTT assay. The concentration of DOX was calculated by the DOX loaded in the micelles. MCF-7 cells incubated in micellar solutions were used as the control. Each point is the mean of four independent measurements.

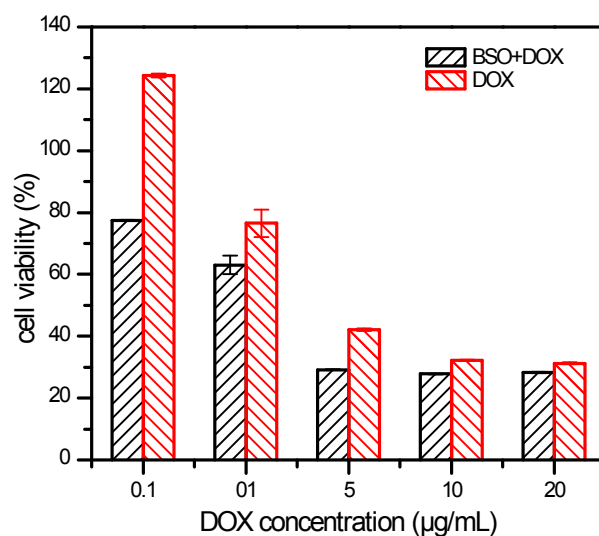


Fig. S5 Relative cell viability of MCF-7 cells against DOX and BSO (1.0 mM) + DOX after cultured for 48 h. The cell viability was determined by MTT assay. Each point is the mean of four independent measurements.

