## Supporting Information

# pH-Responsive Supramolecular Hydrogels for Codelivery of Hydrophobic and Hydrophilic Anticancer Drugs 

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Fig. $\mathbf{S 1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right)$ spectrum of mPEG formyl benzoic acid ester.


Fig. S2 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR (a) ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR (b) ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) spectrum of NPOD-PEG.


Fig. S3 Calibration curve of DOX.


Fig. S4 The dependence of the viscoelastic moduli on frequency for various NPODPEG/ $\alpha$-CD hydrogel samples. (a) NPOD-PEG $=10 \mathrm{mg} \mathrm{mL}^{-1}, \mathrm{~b}$ ) $\mathrm{NPOD-PEG}=30 \mathrm{mg}$ $\mathrm{mL}^{-1}$.


Fig. 55 (a) Dynamic and (b) steady rheological behaviors of the diluted HCl -treated NPOD-PEG/ $\alpha-C D$ hydrogel.

Table S1. Dose-effect relationship parameters for NPOD and DOX in cancer model


Shape (sigmoidicity) and conformity of dose-effect curve (linear correlation coefficient) are represented by $D_{\mathrm{m}}$, linear equation, r , respectively, where $D_{\mathrm{m}}$ is the antilog of x-intercept in $\mu \mathrm{g}$ $\mathrm{mL}^{-1}, \mathrm{r}$ is the linear correlation coefficient of the median-effect plot.

Table S2. Interaction of NPOD and DOX combinations in cells at different stage of carcinogenesis: combination indices at different effect levels

| Cell | Combination index (CI) at: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| type | $f \mathrm{a} 0.1$ | $f \mathrm{a} 0.2$ | $f \mathrm{a} 0.3$ | $f \mathrm{a} 0.4$ | $f \mathrm{a} 0.5$ | $f \mathrm{a} 0.6$ | $f \mathrm{a} 0.7$ | $f \mathrm{a} 0.8$ | $f \mathrm{a} 0.9$ |  |
| A549 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 |  |

$C I$ value $<1,=1,>1$ indicates synergism, additive effect, and antagonism, respectively. $f$ a is the fraction effected.


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