Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry B.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Bifunctional pH-Sensitive Zn(II)-Curcumin Nanoparticles/siRNA Effectively Inhibit Growth of Human Bladder Cancer Cells *in Vitro* and *in Vivo*

Zhou-Hao Xing, Jin-Huan Wei, Tuck-Yun Cheang, Zong-Ren Wang, Xiao Zhou, Sha-Sha Wang, Wei Chen, Shen-Ming Wang, Jun-Hang Luo,*and An-Wu Xu*

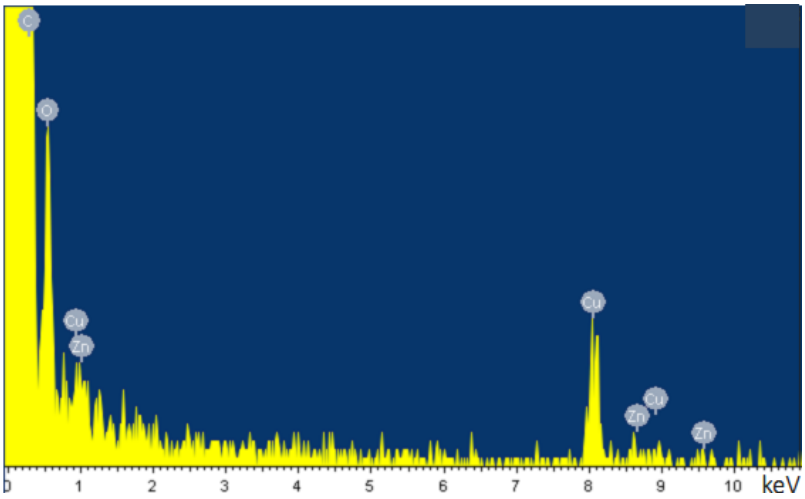

Fig. S1 EDS spectrum of the obtained Zn(II)-Cur NPs. Cu peak came from the TEM grid.

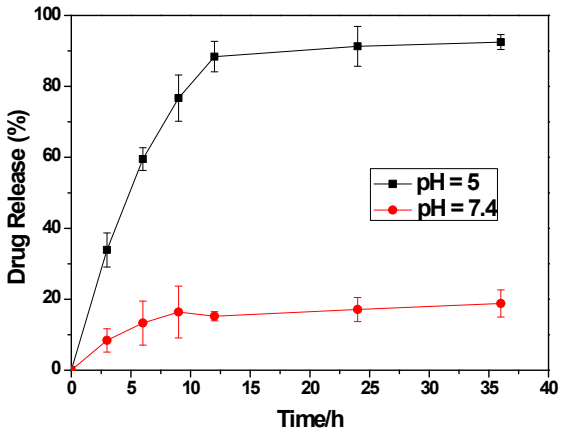

Fig. S2 Drug release profiles under pH control at two different pH = 5 and 7.4 (n = 3, *p < 0.01).

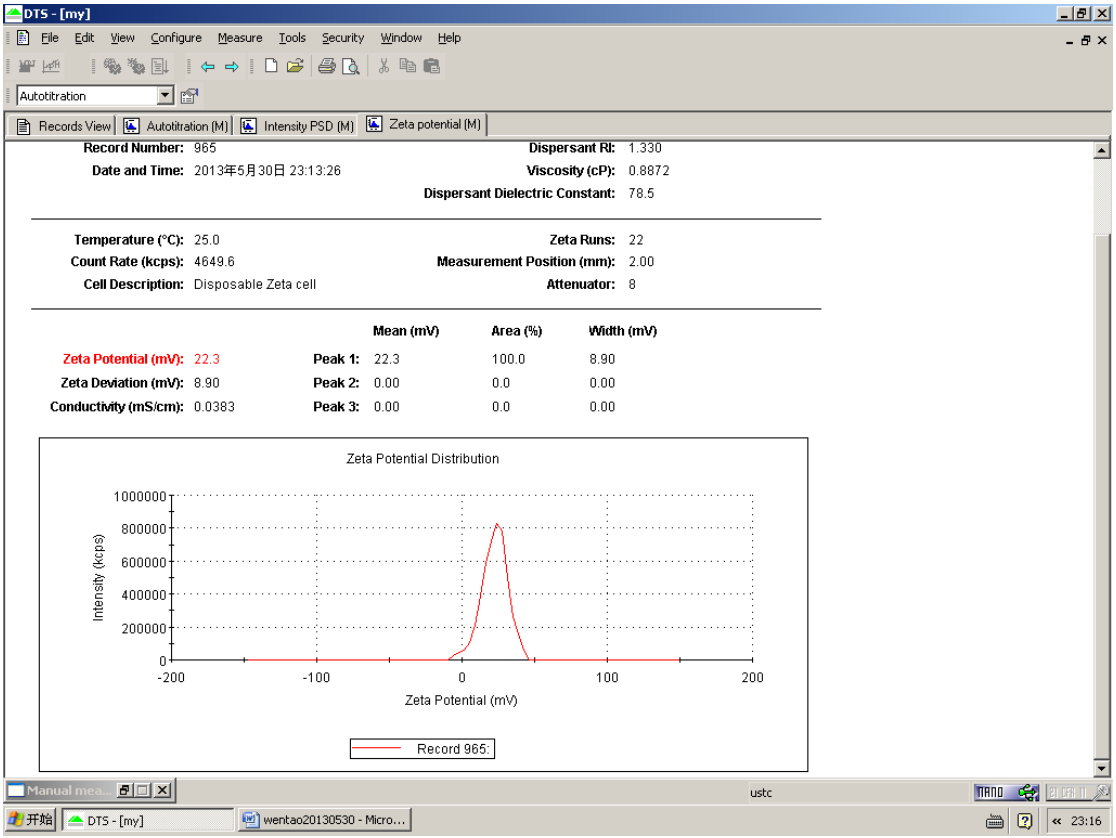

Fig. S3 Zeta potential distribution of Zn(II)-Cur NPs.

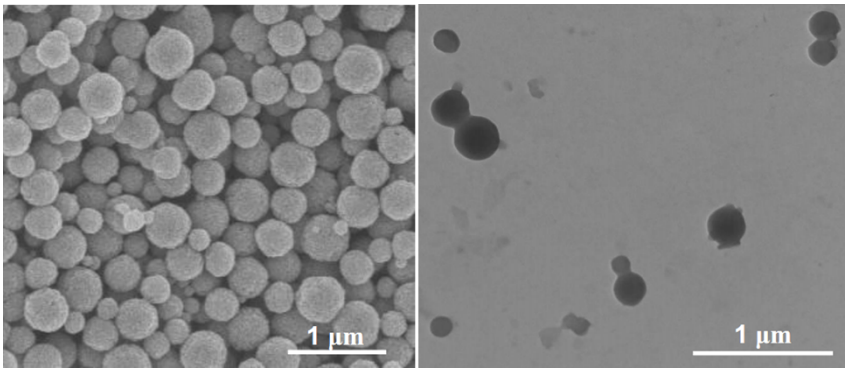

Fig. S4 SEM (left) and TEM (right) image of Zn(II)-Cur NPs/siEIF5A2 complex.

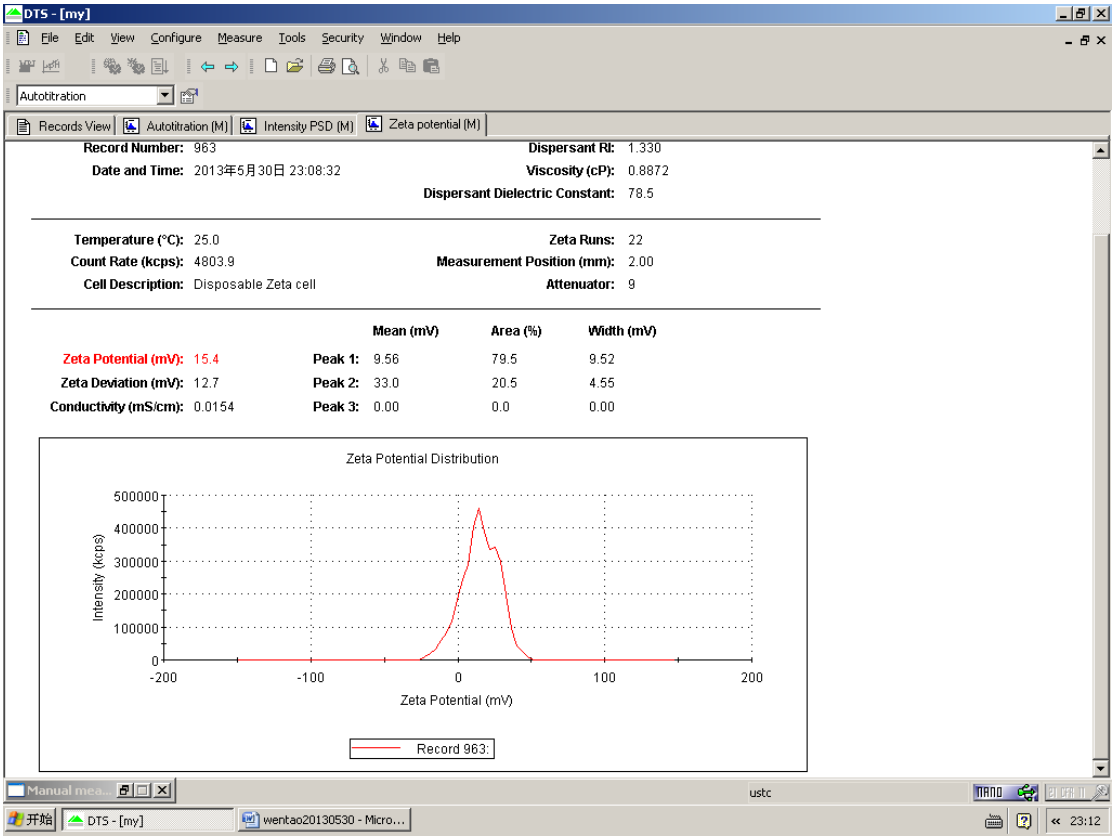

Fig. S5 Zeta potential distribution of Zn(II)-Cur NPs/siEIF5A2 complex.

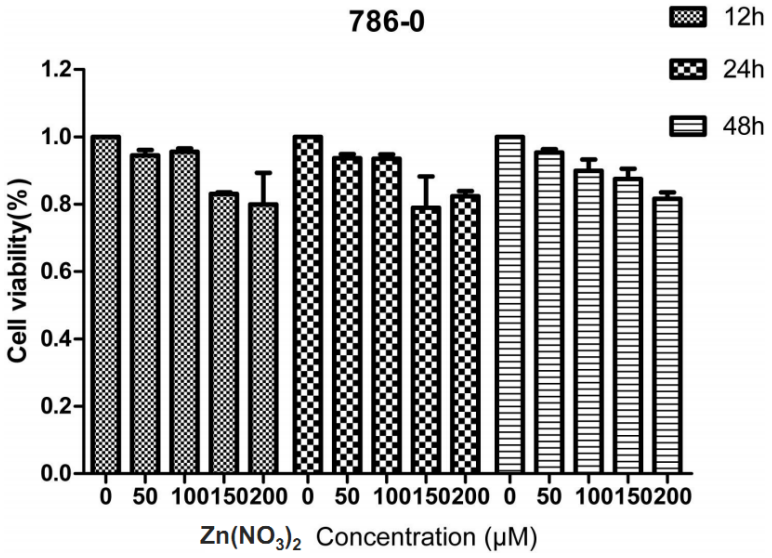

Fig. S6 The toxicity of Zn^{2+} at the concentration of 0, 50 nM, 100 nM, 150 nM and 200 nM at 12 h, 24 h and 48 h (n = 6, *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, and ***P < 0.001 compared to other groups).

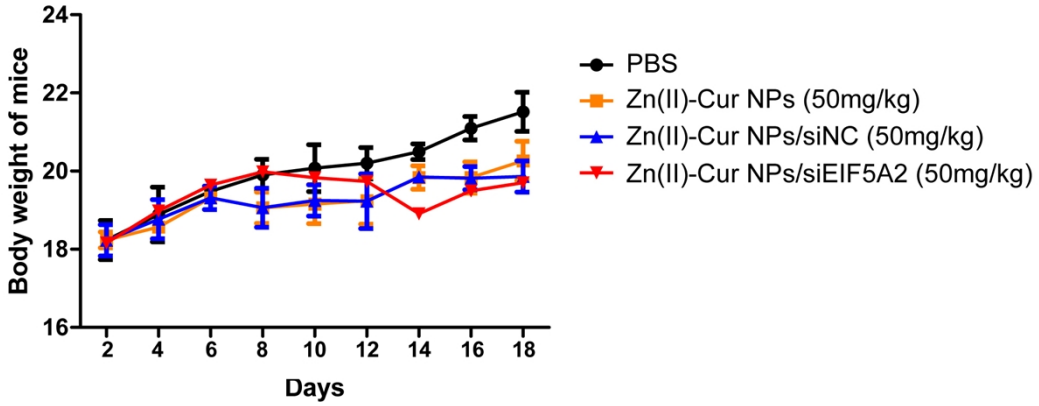

Fig. S7 Changes of body weight after injection of PBS, Zn(II)-Cur NPs, Zn(II)-Cur NPs/siNC and Zn(II)-Cur NPs/siEIF5A2 at 50 mg/kg. The means ± SD are cumulative results from five independent experiments.