

Biocompatible Supramolecular Pseudorotaxane Hydrogel for Controllable Release Doxorubicin in Ovarian Cancer SKOV-3 Cells

Caixia Li,¹ Hanxue Li,² Jiahao Guo,² Liang Li,³ Xiaowei Xi^{1*}, Yanyan Yu^{2*}

1. Shanghai General Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, 100 Haining Road,

Hongkou District, Shanghai, 200080, P.R. China

2. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kunshan traditional Chinese Medicine

Hospital, 189 West Chaoyang Road, Jiangsu, P.R.China.

3. School of Chemical and Environmental Engineering of Shanghai Institute of

Technology, Shanghai 201418, P.R. China

E-mail: Xiaoweixi19@126.com; sshnhyyy@sit.edu.cn

Table of Contents

Table S1 The composition for the DOX-loaded hydrogels

Figure S1 ^1H NMR spectrum of 2N- β -CD in D_2O (a), FT-IR spectrum of 2N- β -CD (b).

Figure S2 TEM images of DOX-loaded hydrogel **2**.

Figure S3. GPC chromatogram of prodrug hydrogels (1 mg/mL in 1 mol/L aqueous NaNO_3).

Figure S4. The sizes of prodrug hydrogels obtained with different DOX content ($n = 3$).

Figure S5. Zeta potentials of prodrug hydrogels obtained with different DOX content ($n = 3$).

Figure S6. Angular frequency sweep profiles of hydrogel **1-6**.

Figure S7. Steady shear rate sweep profiles of hydrogel **1-6**.

Figure S8 Dynamic step strain amplitude test of hydrogels **1-6** at 25 °C two weeks later.

($\gamma=0.05\%$ or 100%)

Figure S9 Dynamic step strain amplitude test of hydrogels **1-6** at 37 °C. ($\gamma=0.05\%$ or 100%) after weeks later.

Figure S10 Dynamic step strain amplitude test of hydrogels at 40 oC. ($\gamma=0.05\%$ or 100%) two weeks later.

Figure S11 Dynamic step strain amplitude test of blank hydrogels without DOX ($\gamma=0.05\%$ or 100%)

Figure S12 The release of DOX from the DOX-loaded hydrogel **1** and **6** under different pH conditions two weeks later. The data is shown as the mean \pm SD ($n = 6$) with * $P < 0.05$.

Figure S13 Cell viability of SKOV-3 cells treated with different concentrations of blank hydrogel **1**.

Table S1 The composition for the DOX-loaded hydrogels

Blank Hydrogels	α -CD	2N- β -CD	F127
1	20 %	1 %	5 %
2	14.5 %	2 %	5 %
3	20%	3%	5%
4	20%	4 %	5%
5	14.5%	4%	5%
6	20%	8%	5 %

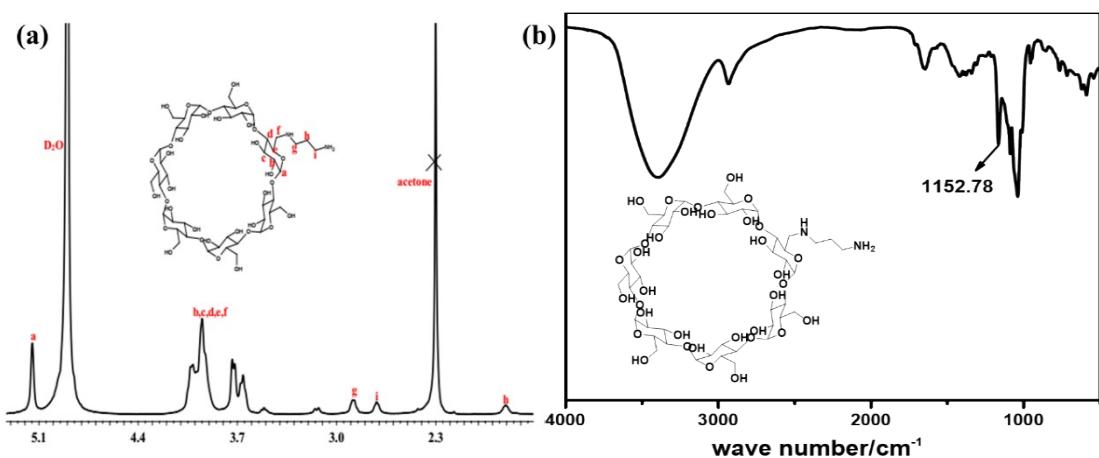


Figure S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of 2N- β -CD in D_2O (a), FT-IR spectrum of 2N- β -CD (b).

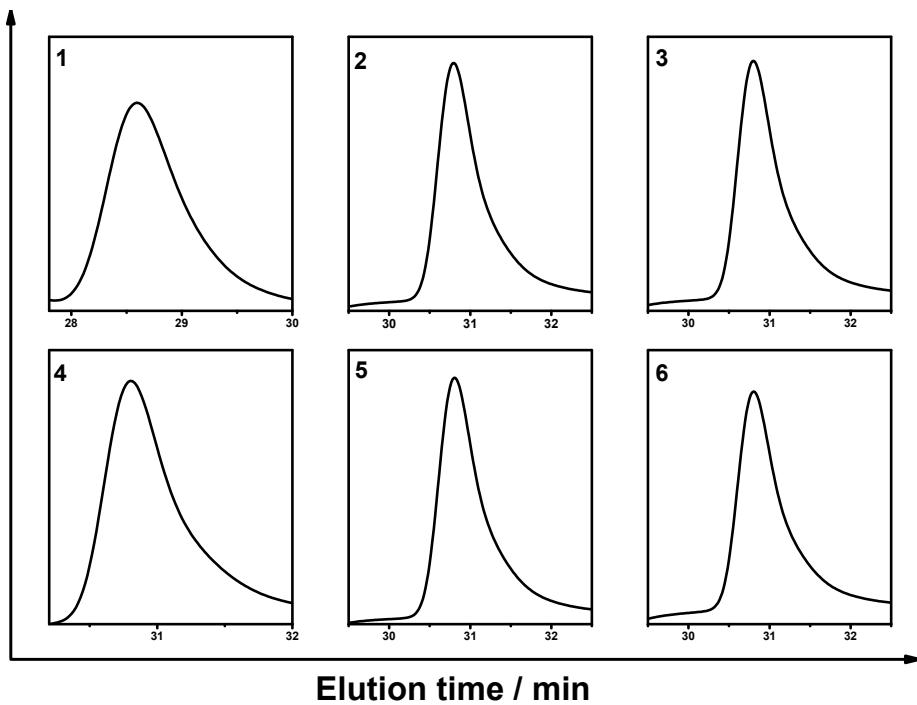


Figure S2. GPC chromatogram of prodrug hydrogels (1 mg/mL in 1 mol/L aqueous NaNO₃).

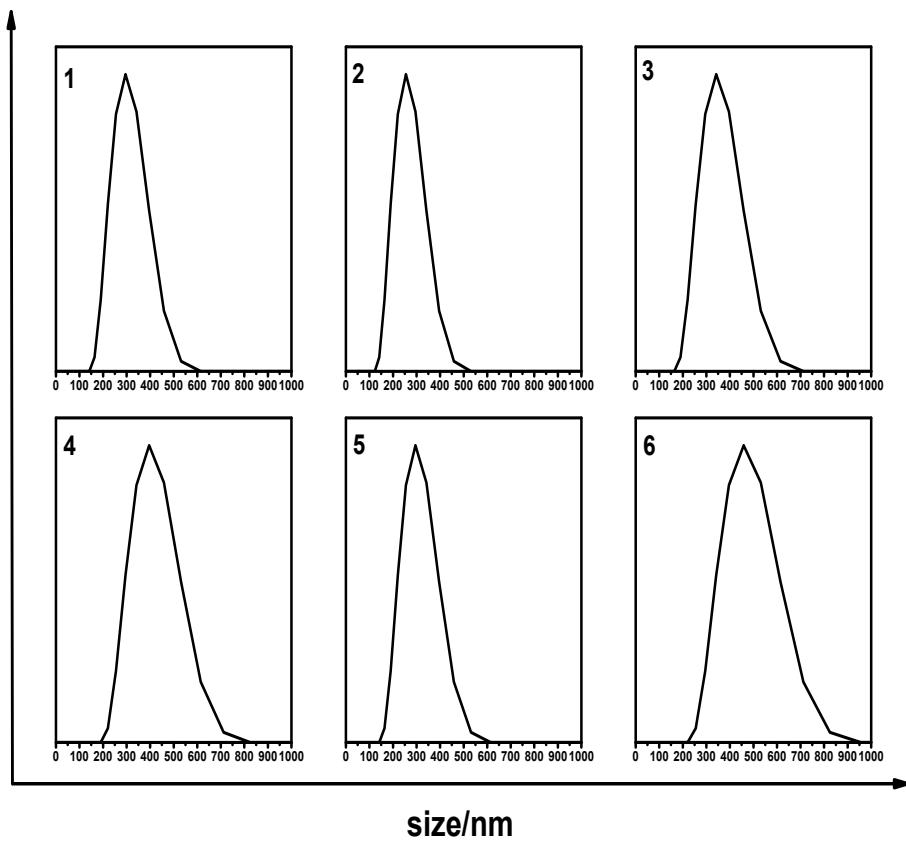


Figure S3. The sizes of prodrug hydrogels obtained with different DOX content (n = 3).

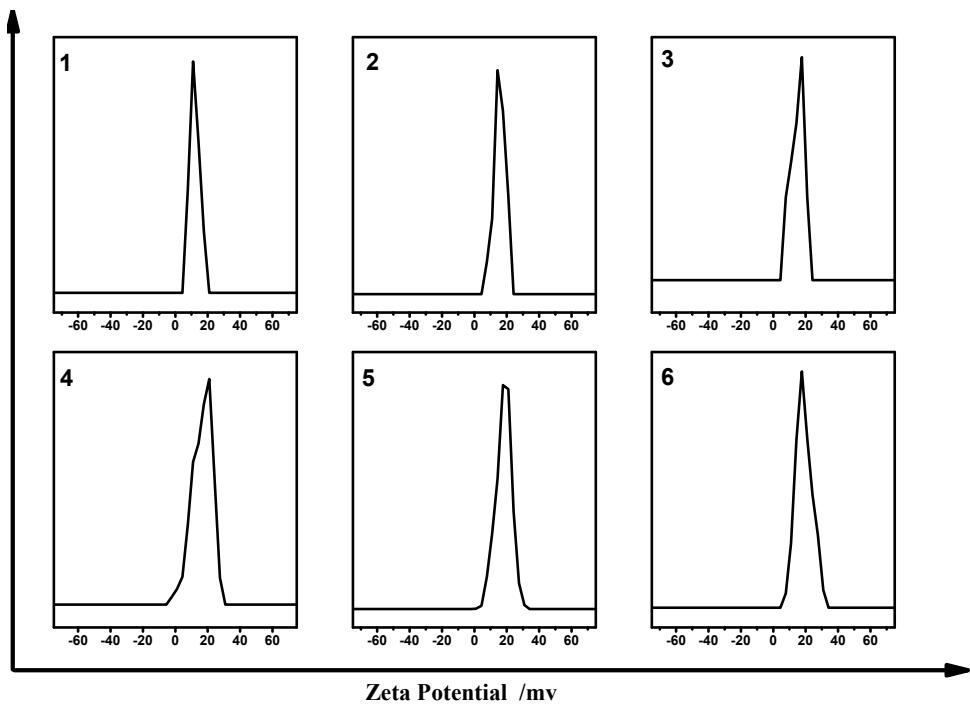


Figure S4. Zeta potentials of prodrug hydrogels obtained with different DOX content ($n = 3$).

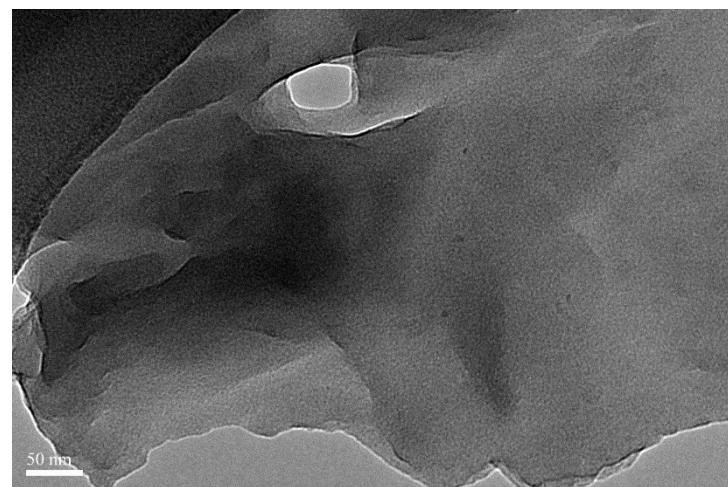


Figure S5. TEM images of DOX-loaded hydrogel 2.

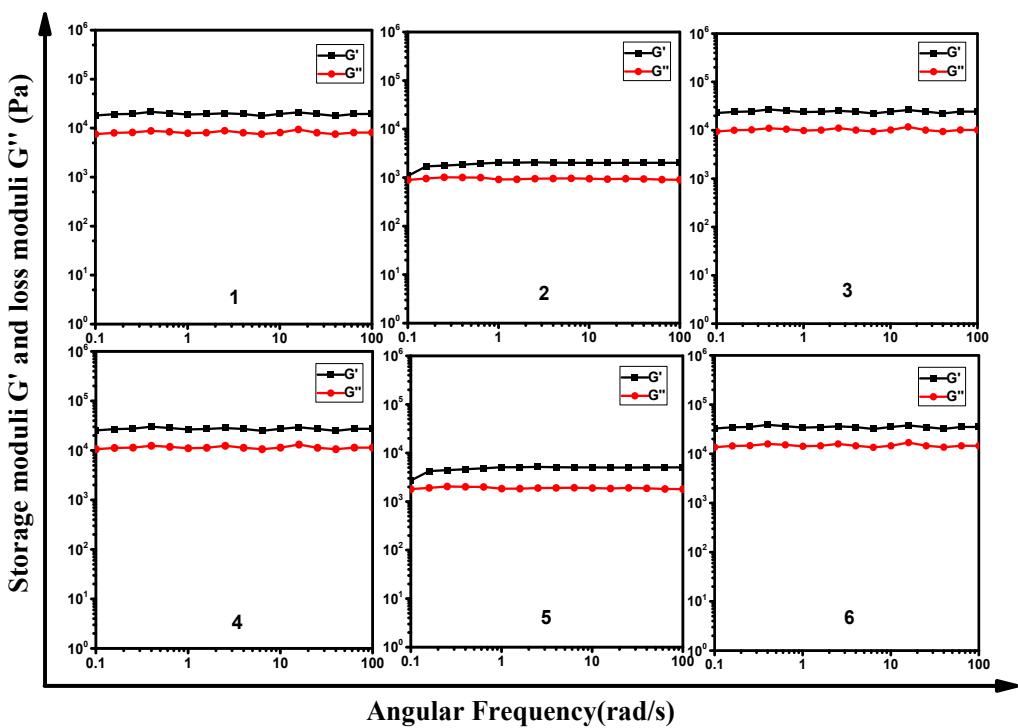


Figure S6. Angular frequency sweep profiles of hydrogel **1-6**.

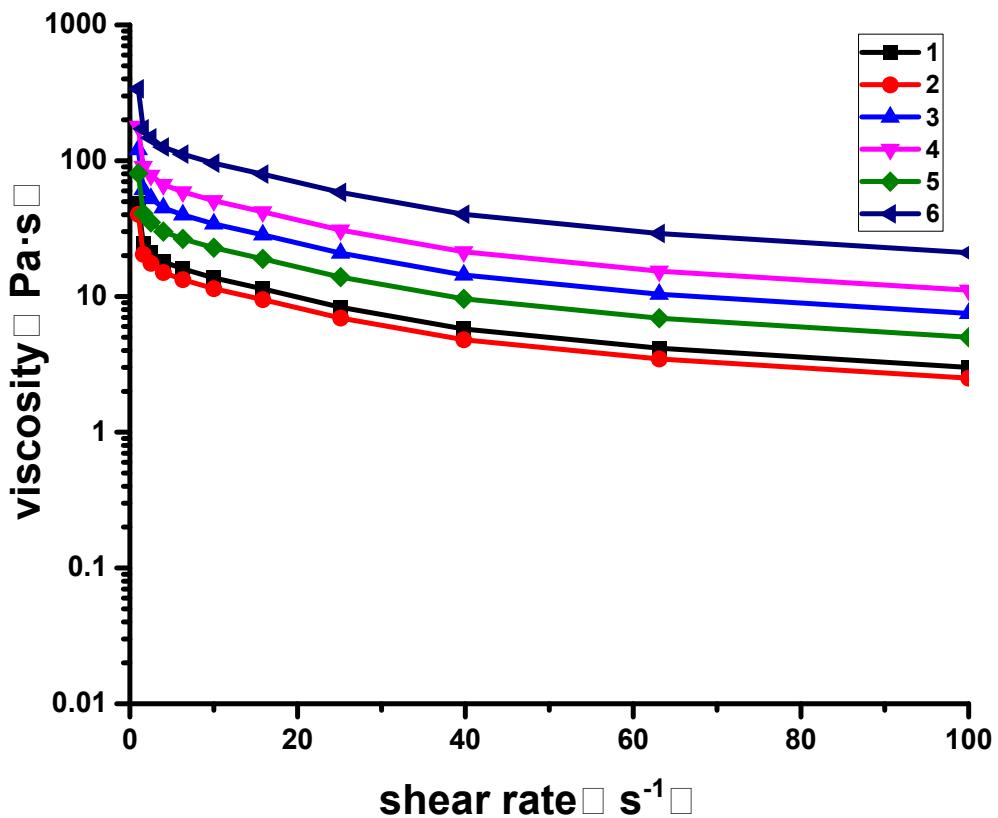


Figure S7. Steady shear rate sweep profiles of hydrogel **1-6**.

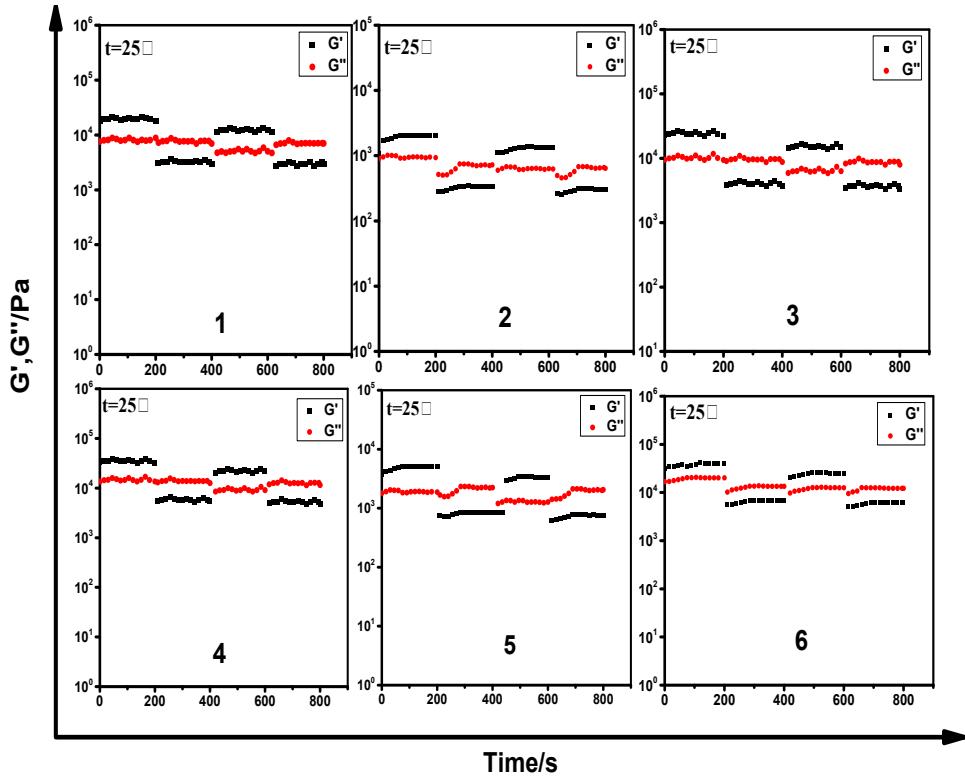


Figure S8 Dynamic step strain amplitude test of hydrogels at 25°C two weeks later.
($\gamma=0.05\%$ or 100%)

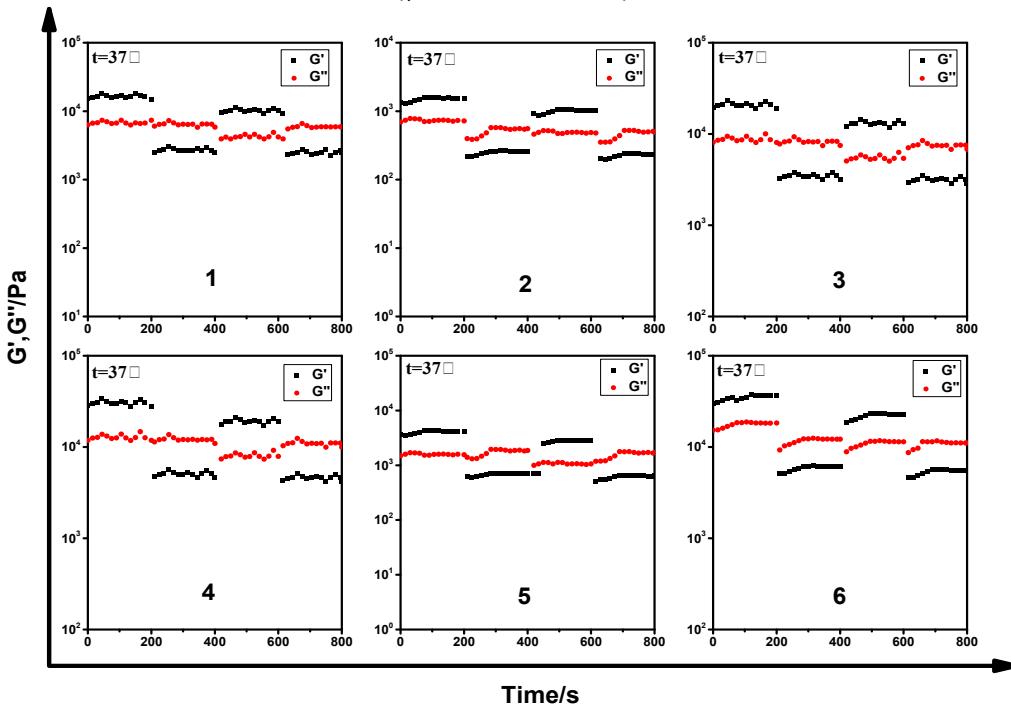


Figure S9 Dynamic step strain amplitude test of hydrogels at 37°C . ($\gamma=0.05\%$ or 100%)
two weeks later.

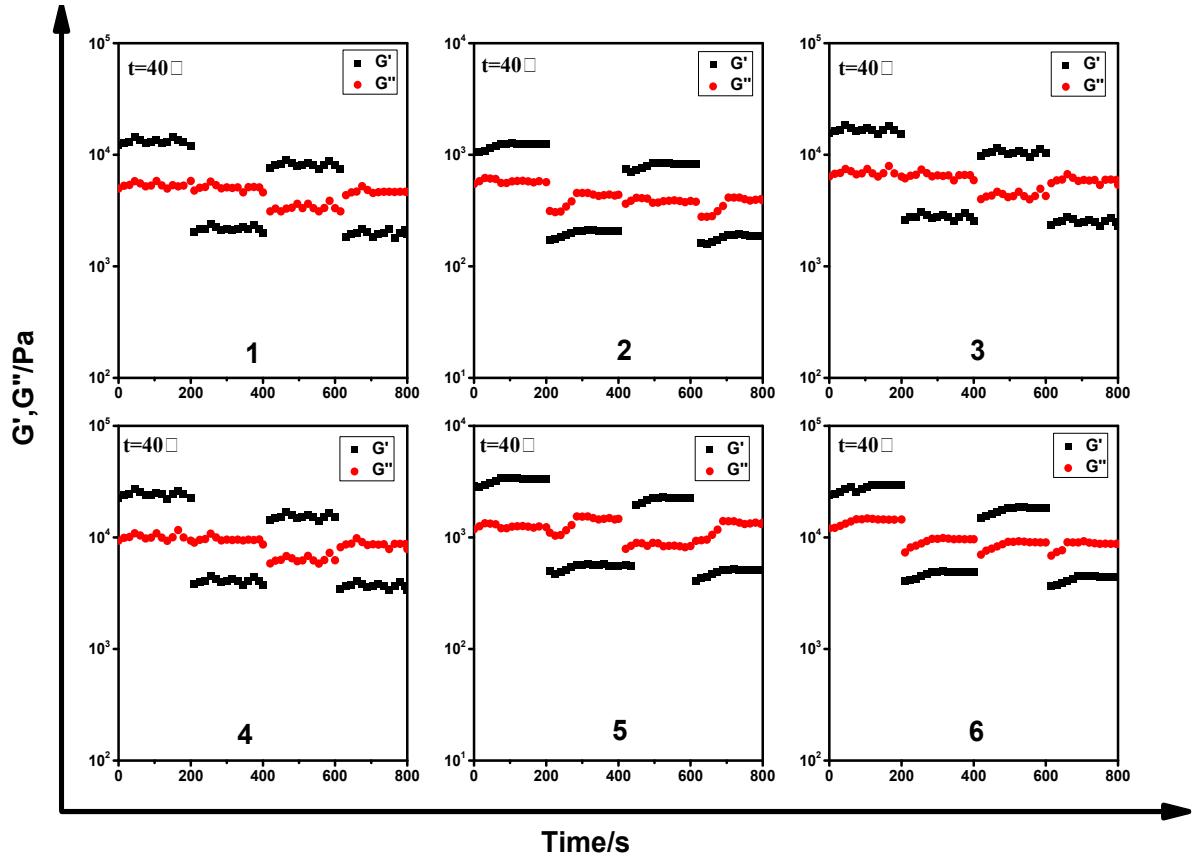


Figure S10 Dynamic step strain amplitude test of hydrogels at 40 °C. ($\gamma=0.05\%$ or 100%) two weeks later.

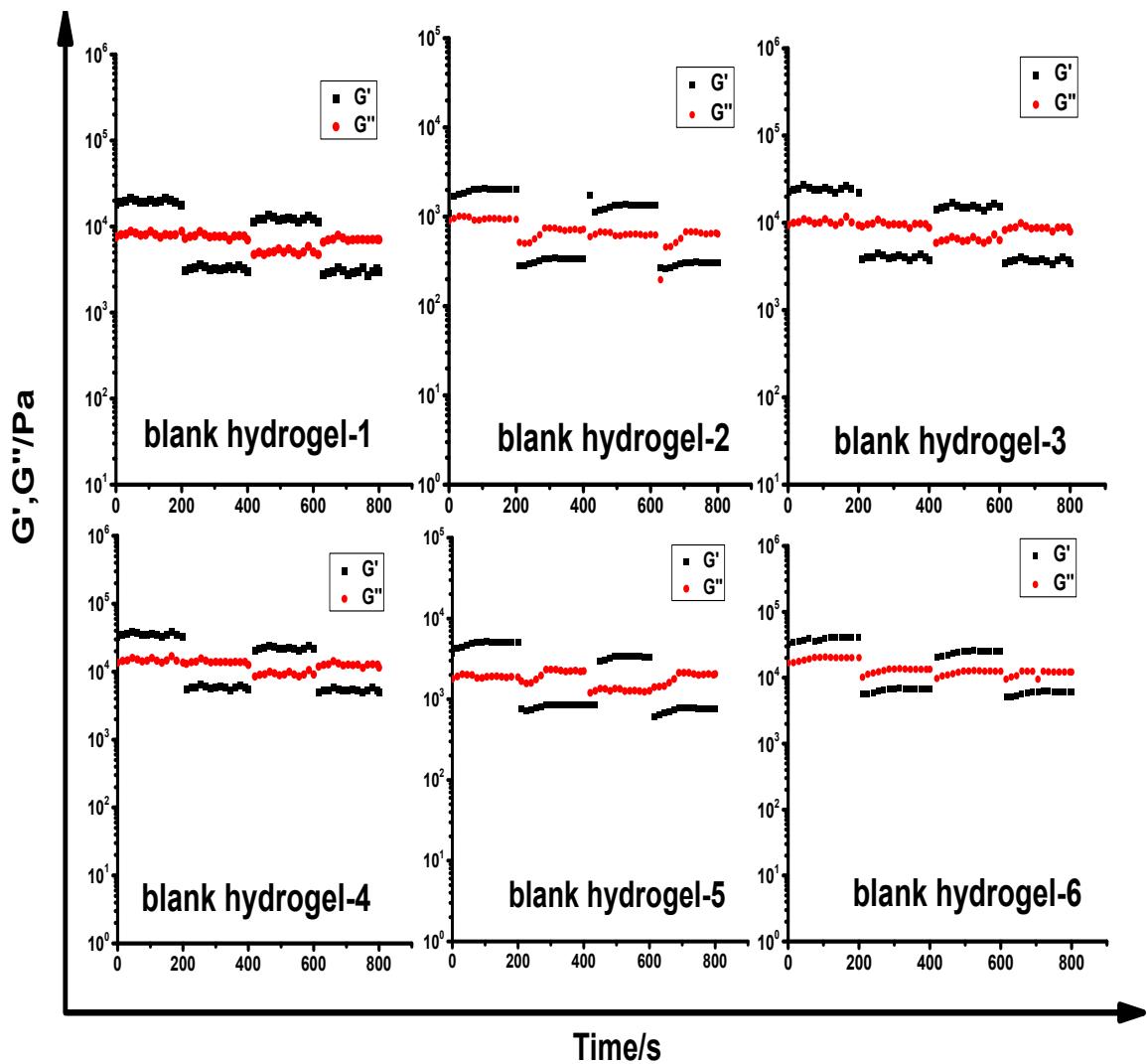


Figure S11 Dynamic step strain amplitude test of blank hydrogels without DOX ($\gamma=0.05\%$ or 100%)

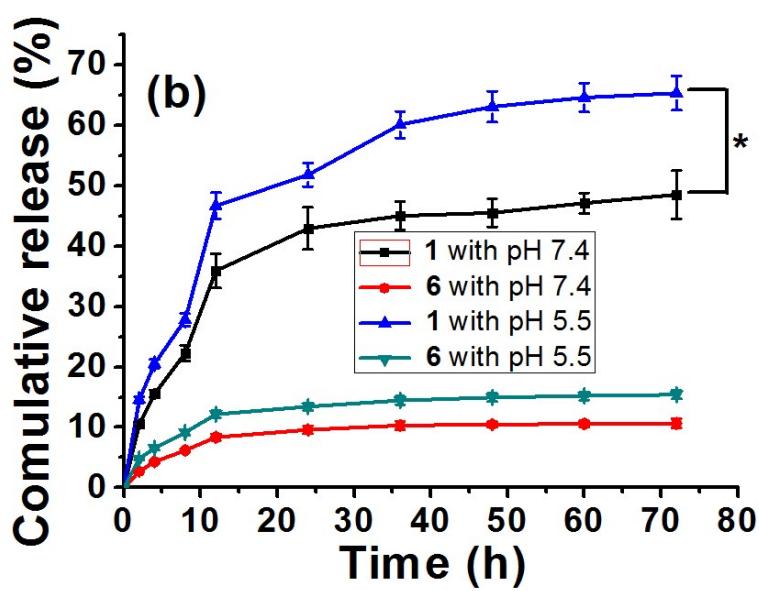


Figure S12 The release of DOX from the DOX-loaded hydrogel **1** and **6** under different pH

conditions two weeks later. The data is shown as the mean \pm SD ($n = 6$) with $*P < 0.05$.

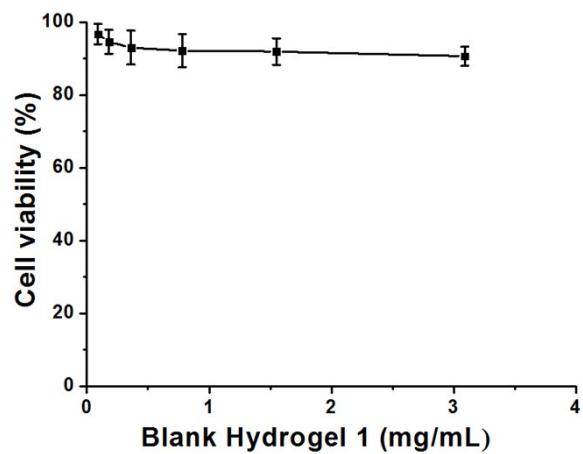


Figure S13 Cell viability of SKOV-3 cells treated with different concentrations of blank hydrogel 1.