Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

of

Self-delivery nanomedicine to overcome drug resistance for synergistic chemotherapy

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Fig. S1 The particle size distribution of α -TD in three independent experiments.



Fig. S2 Zeta potential of self-assembled (A) α -TOS and (B) α -TD.



Fig. S3 The particle size distribution and the stability of α -TD in the presence of

DMEM or FBS.



Fig. S4 (A) CLSM images and (B) quantitative fluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells after treatment with gradient concentrations of α -TOS and stained by Rhodamine 123.

Scale bar: 20 µm.



Fig. S5 Western blot and quantification analysis of P-gp expression in MCF-7 ADR cells after treatment with α -TOS, DOX, α -T + D or α -TD for 6 h.



Fig. S6 Cell viability of normal 3T3 cells after treatment with gradient concentrations

of α-TD.



Fig. S7 The growth and relative quantification analysis of MCF-7 ADR tumor spheroids after treatment with α -TOS, DOX, α -T + D or α -TD for 1, 4, 7 and 10 days.



Fig. S8 Blood circulation of α -TD after intravenous injection into mice.



Fig. S9 Biodistributions of α -TD after intravenous injection for 2 h.



Fig. S10 H&E staining of the sacrificed heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney after

treatment with α -TOS, DOX, α -T + D or α -TD on the 14th day.



Fig. S11 (A) Hemolysis detection and (B) hemolysis rate analysis of α -TOS, DOX, α -TOS + DOX or α -TD. Red blood cells incubated in PBS or deionized water were

employed as controls.



Fig. S12 Photoacoustic images and quantification analysis of left ventricular ejection fractions (LVEF) and left ventricular fractional shortening (LVFS) of mice after

treatment with PBS, DOX or α -TD for 14 day.