Polymer-DNA assembled Nanoflower for Targeted Delivery of

Dolastatin-Derivatived Microtubule Inhibitors

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Supplementary Data

Name of the nanoflower	Drug (MW)	LC^1 ($\mu g/mL$)	EE ² %	Diameter (µm)
PN@PE	701.98	433 ± 19	86.5 ± 3.8	1.74 ± 0.58
PN@D-10	785.09	407 ± 23	81.3 ± 4.6	1.33 ± 0.31
PN@MMAE	731.96	351 ± 34	75.1 ± 6.8	1.16 ± 0.48
PN@MMAE (PN@M)	717.98	426 ± 25	85.6 ± 5.0	0.92 ± 0.29

Table S1. Drug loading performance of the nanoflower.

 Table S2. DNA sequences of the template.

Name	Sequence (5'-3')
Template	Phosphate- CATATCCCTAGGGATATGTCTAACCGTACAGTATTTTCCCGGCGG CGCAGCAGTTAGATTTGTTGGTACGTTAATACGACT
Anti-Sgc8 aptamer	ATCTAACTGCTGCGCCGCCGGGAAAATACTGTA
Cy5- aptaemr	Cy5-ATCTAACTGCTGCGCCGCCGGGAAAATACTGTA



Figure 1. Illustration of the drug-loaded nanoflower.



Figure 2. Release of MMAE in PBS at 37 °C.



Figure 3. Relative MMAE accumulation in cells. The accumulation efficacy was measured by quantifying MMAE through HPLC. (** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001; **** P < 0.0001).



Figure 4. Cell apoptosis imaging. MCF-7/ROS cells were stained with Annexin V-FITC and PI after being cultured with different drugs.



Figure 4. Tumor volume changes during the treatment of different drugs.