

Electronic Supplementary Information

Novel Approach to Enhancing the Anticancer Efficacy of Methyl Jasmonate with PEG-incorporated Cationic Polymers

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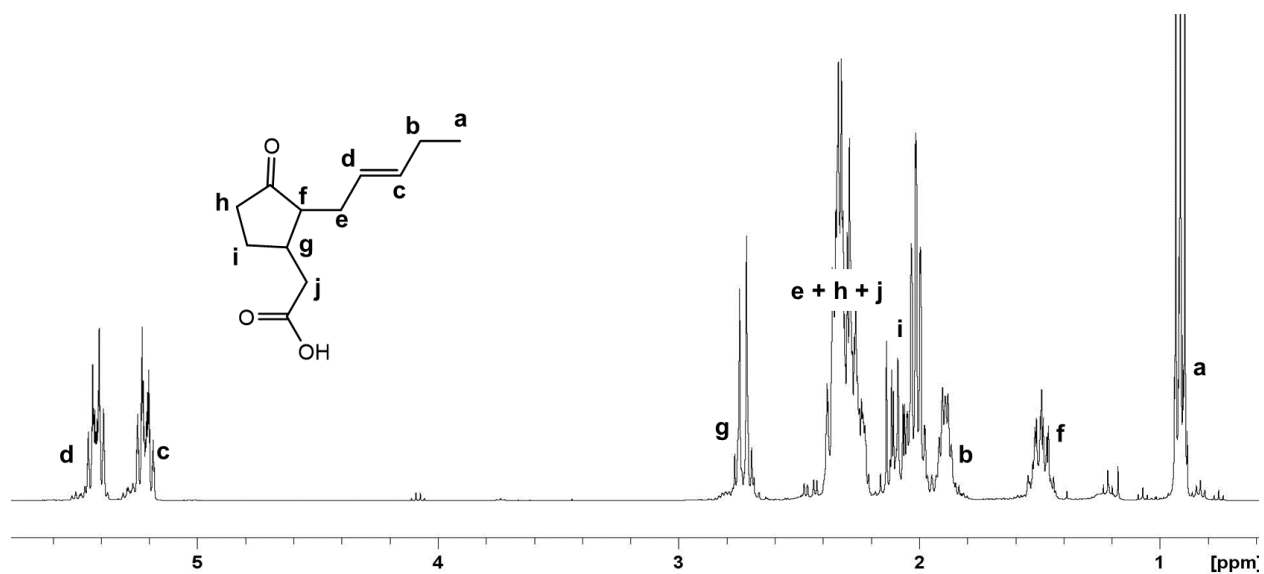


Figure S1: Confirmation of jasmonic acid (JA) formation using ¹H-NMR.

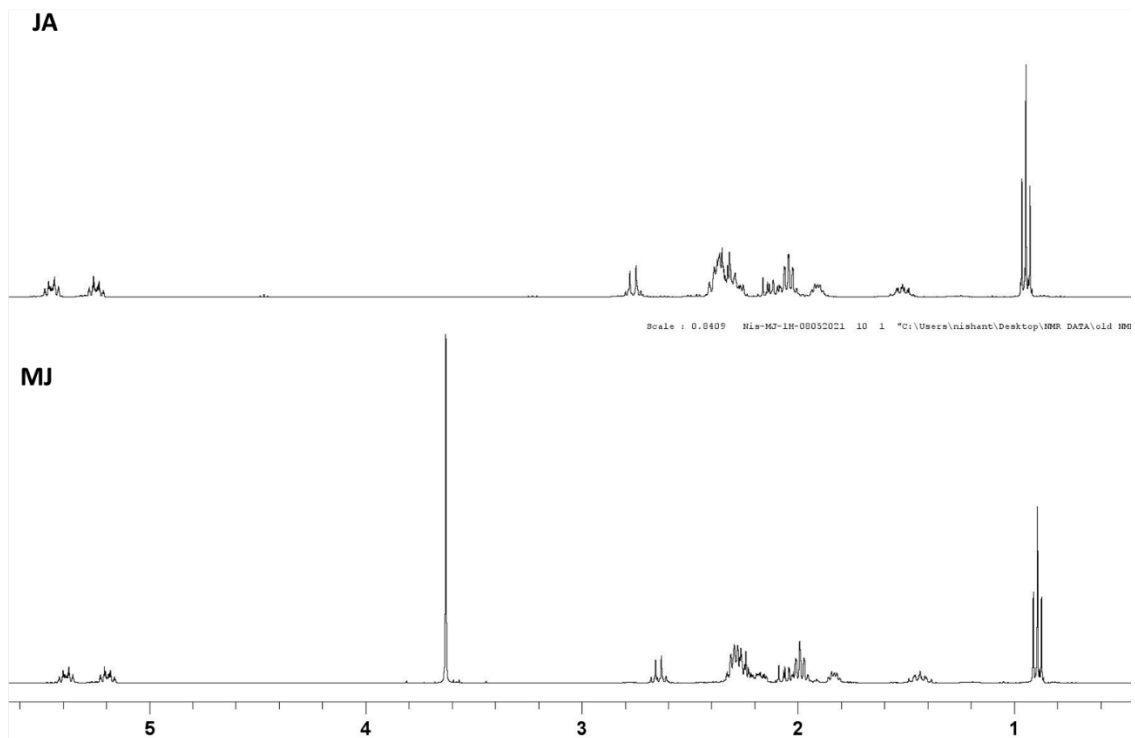


Figure S2: Comparison of the ¹H-NMR spectra of methyl jasmonate (MJ) and jasmonic acid (JA).

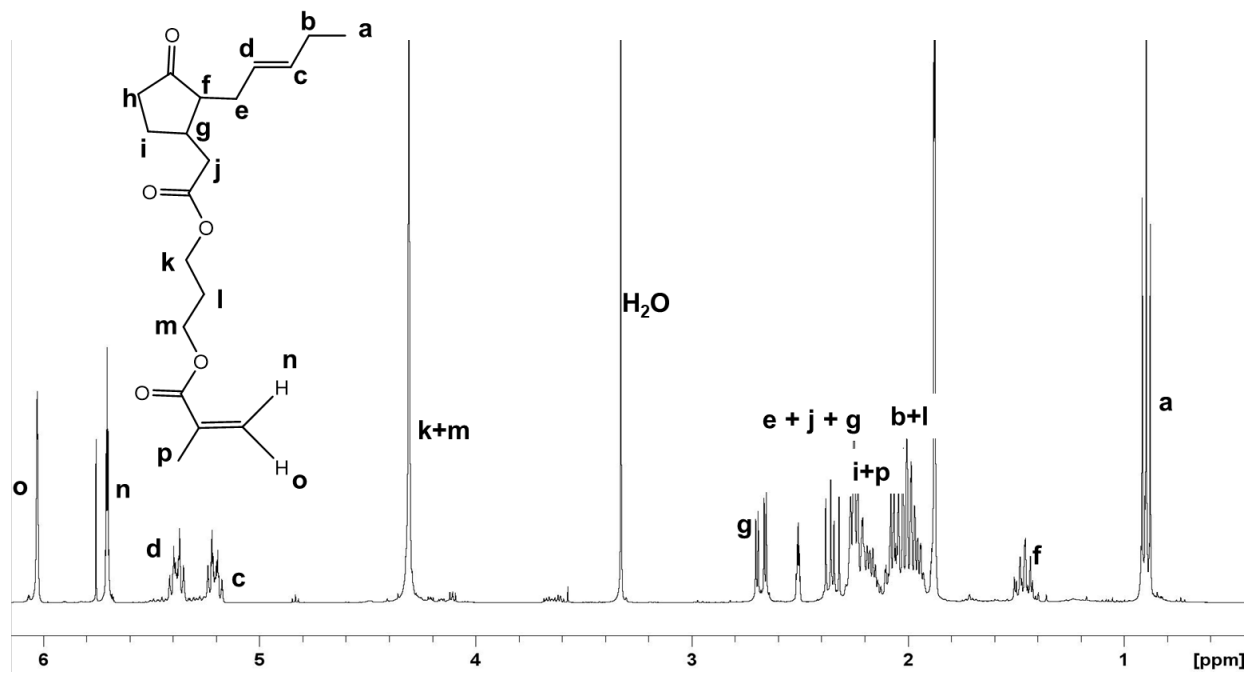


Figure S3: Confirmation of JA-HEMA monomer formation using ¹H-NMR.

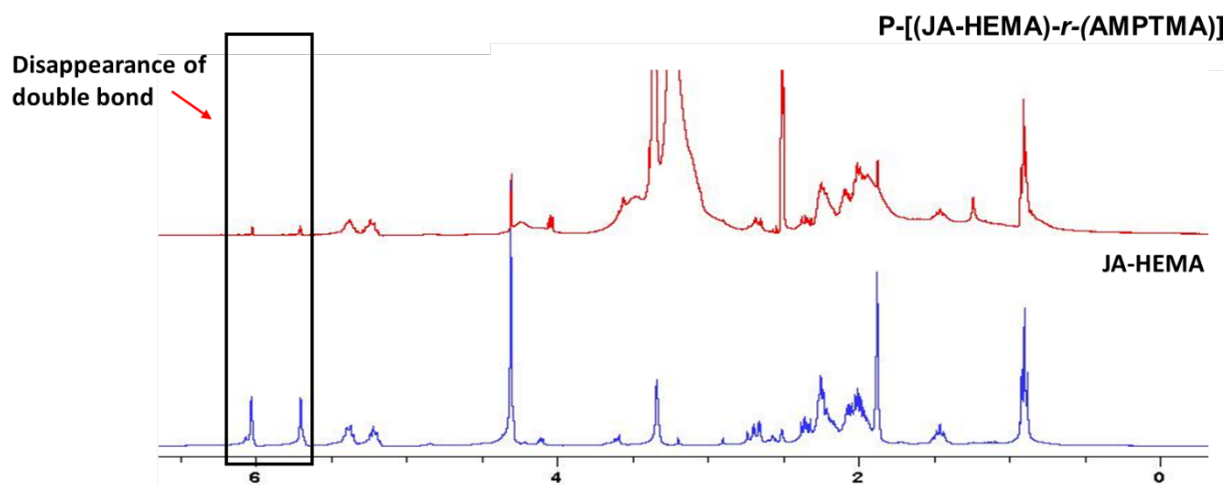


Figure S4: Comparison of the ¹H-NMR spectra of the JA-HEMA monomer and its copolymer P-[(JA-HEMA)-r-(AMPTMA)].

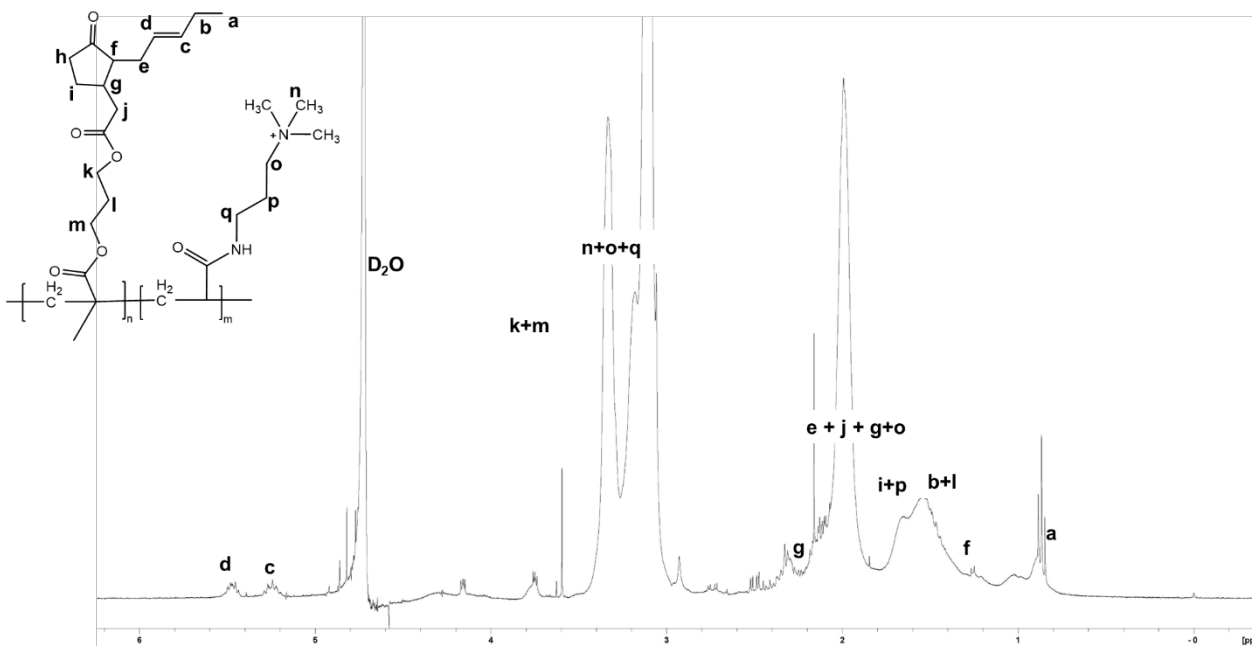


Figure S5: ¹H-NMR spectrum of the copolymer P-[(JA-HEMA)-r-(AMPTMA)].

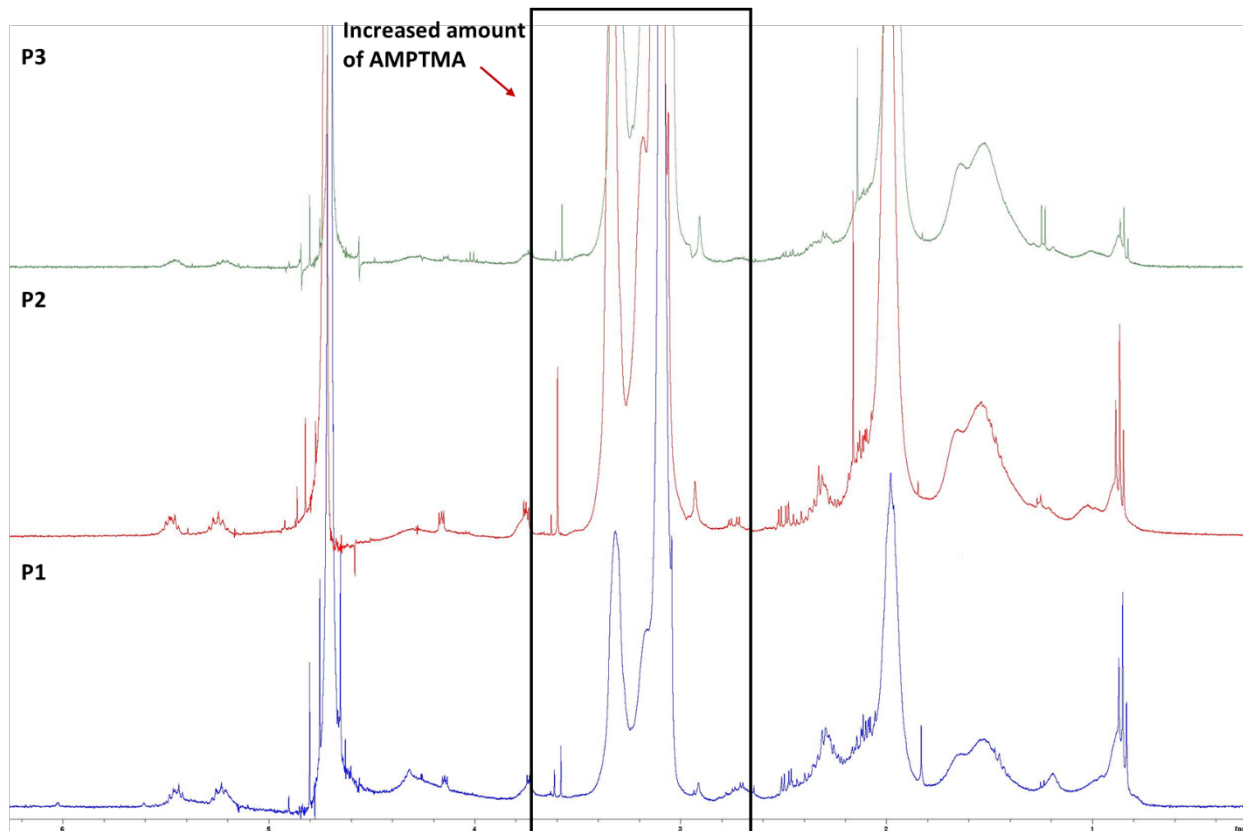


Figure S6: Comparison of copolymers formed from P-[(JA-HEMA)-r-(AMPTMA)].

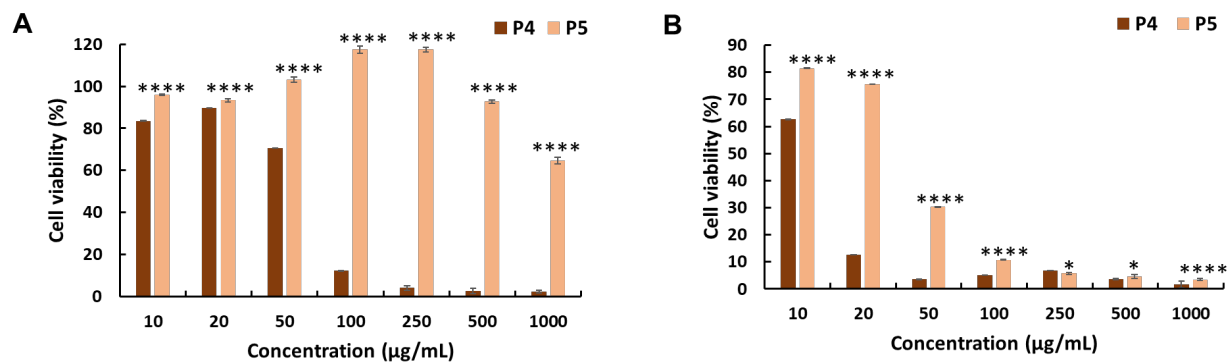


Figure S7: Cell viability of (A) HepG2 cancer cells and (B) normal human dermal fibroblasts after treatment with polymers synthesized from P4 and P5. Statistical analysis was performed using two-way ANOVA with Šidák's multiple comparison test ($n = 4$), $P < 0.05$.

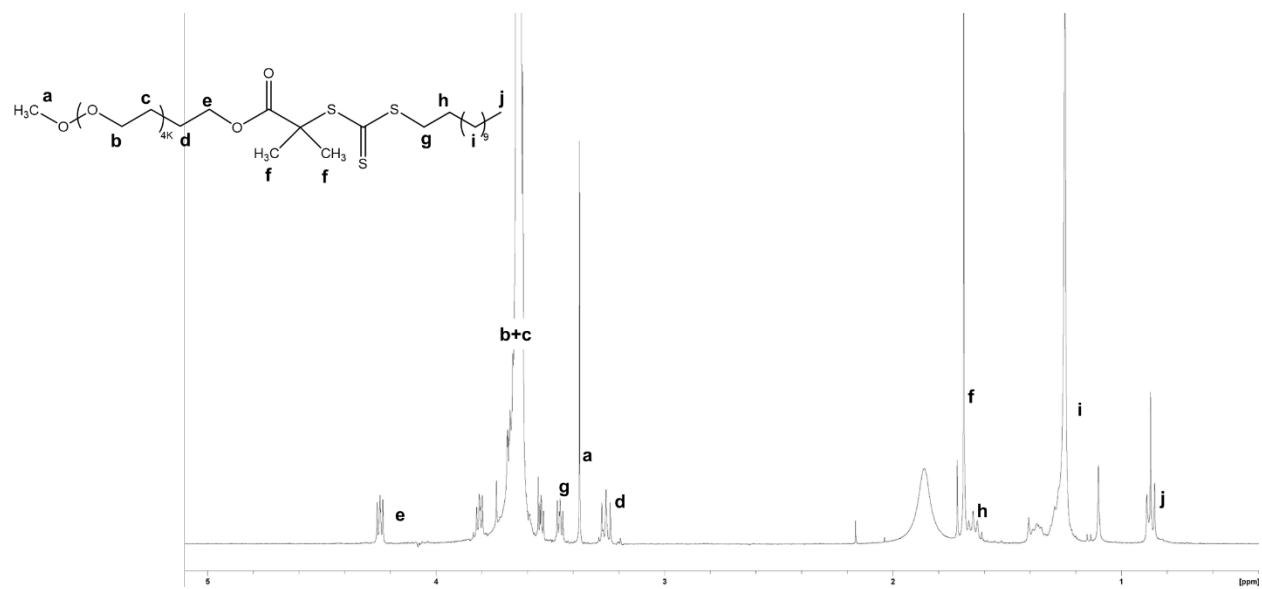


Figure S8: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of the macro-RAFT agent PEG-CTA.

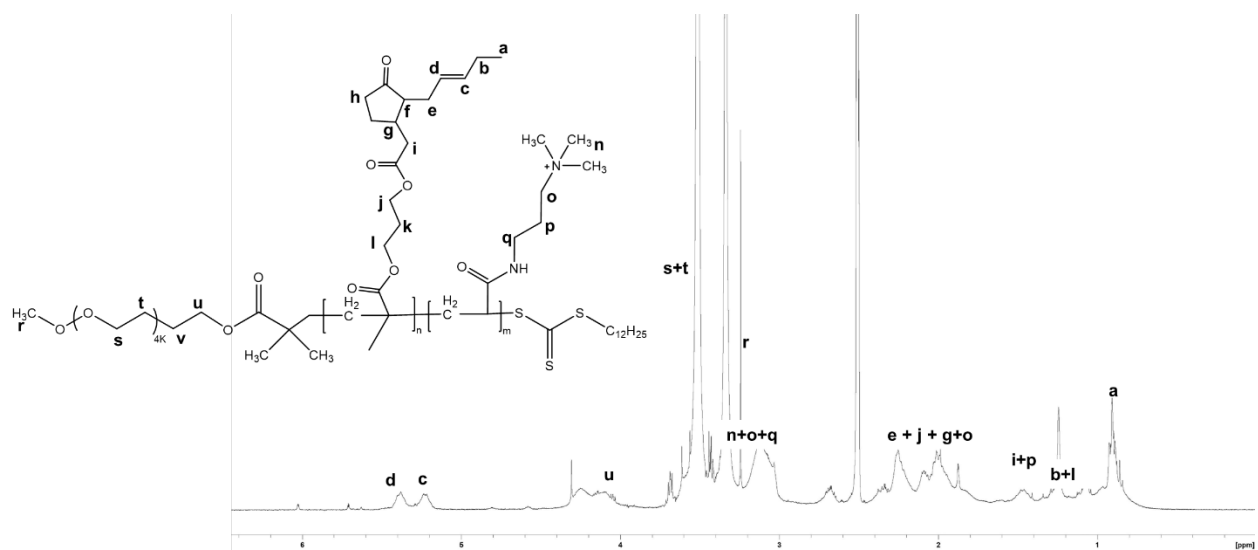


Figure S9: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of the PEG-based copolymers of JA-HEMA and AMPTMA.

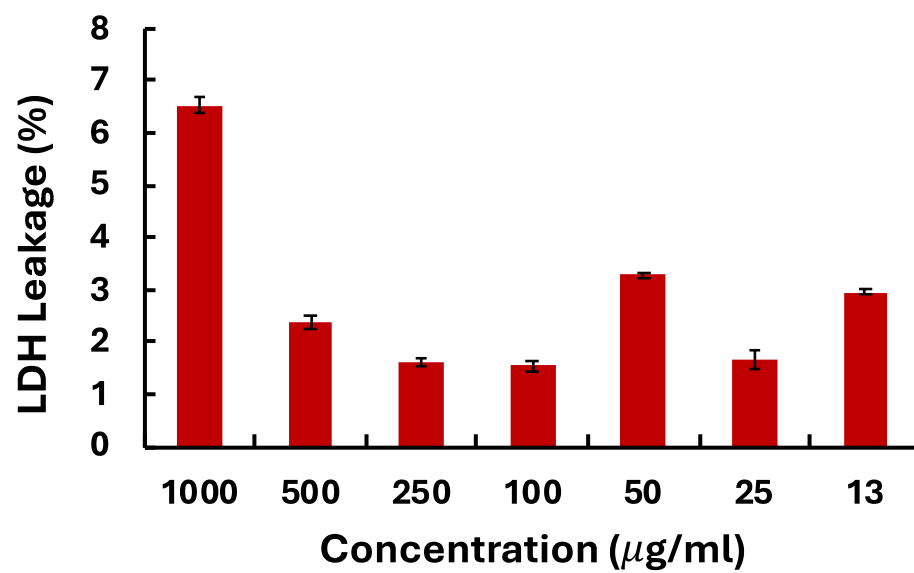


Figure S10: Lactate dehydrogenase leakage induced by polymer P8 in HepG2 cells.