Supporting Information

for

Self-assembling Nanoplatform Co-delivery of Brusatol to Sensitize Sorafenib for Hepatocellular Carcinoma Treatment

Fengrui Liu[a,b†], Senlin Li[a†], Chengcheng Huang[a†], Zhenfei Bi[a], Xiao Xiang[a] , Shuqi Zhang[a], Ruihao Yang[a*], Lu Zheng[a*]

[a]Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Army Medical University, Chongqing 400038, P. R. China

[b]Key Laboratory of Tongliang District People's Hospital, Chongqing 402560, P. R. China

*: Corresponding authors: yangruihao@alumni.sjtu.edu.cn (R. Yang);

zhenglu@tmmu.edu.cn (L. Zheng)

†: These authors contributed equally to this work.

Fengrui Liu
lfrtlqrmhospital@163.com

Senlin Li
lisenlin@tmmu.edu.cn

Chengcheng Huang
13883278155@163.com

Shuqi Zhang
a15923676293@163.com

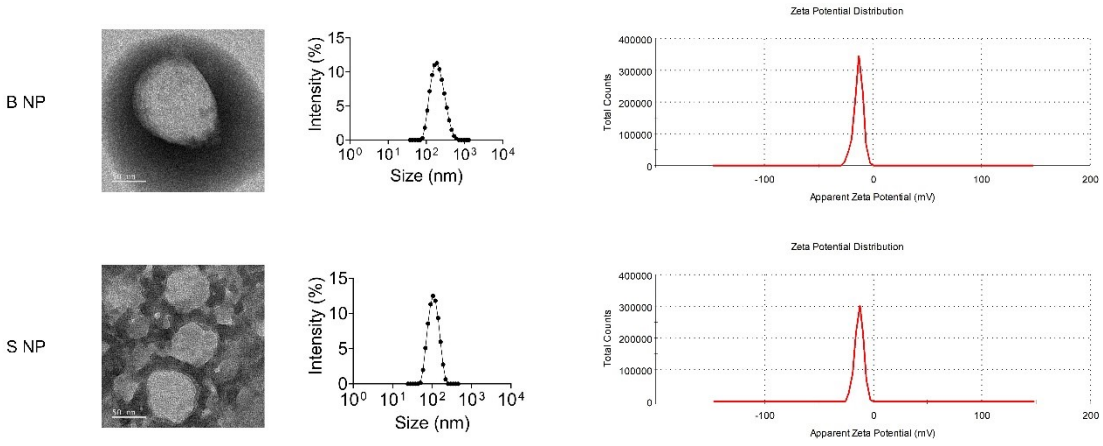

Figure S1 Characterizations of Bru NP and Sor NP.

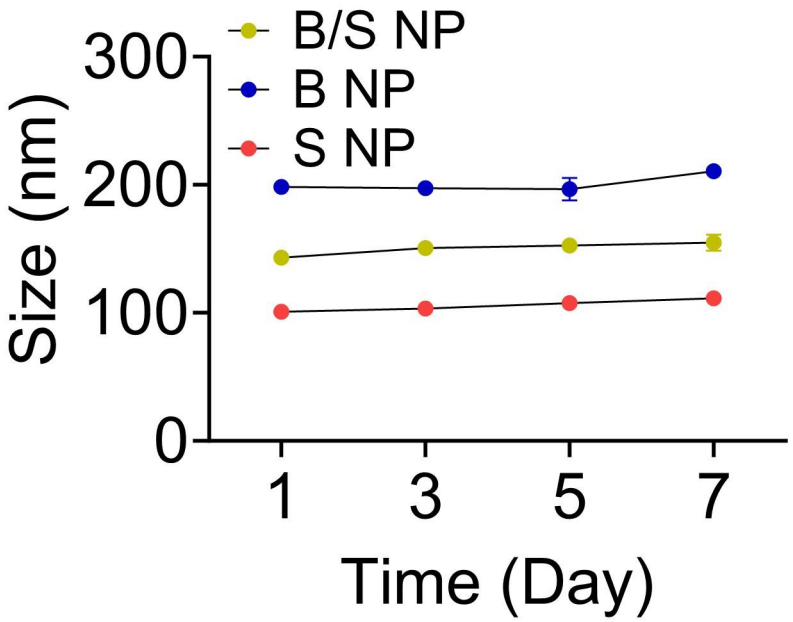

Figure S2 The changes in particle size of B/S NP, B NP and S NP over a period of seven days.

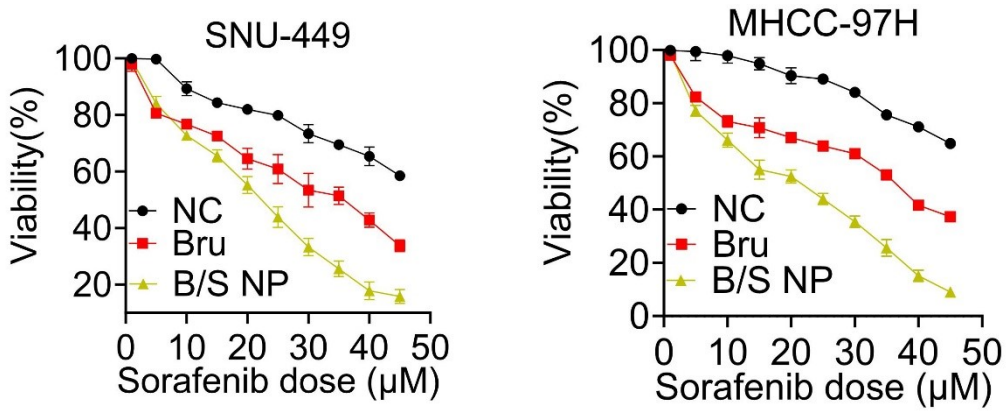

Figure S3 Comparison of therapeutic effects between B/S NP and free B/S.

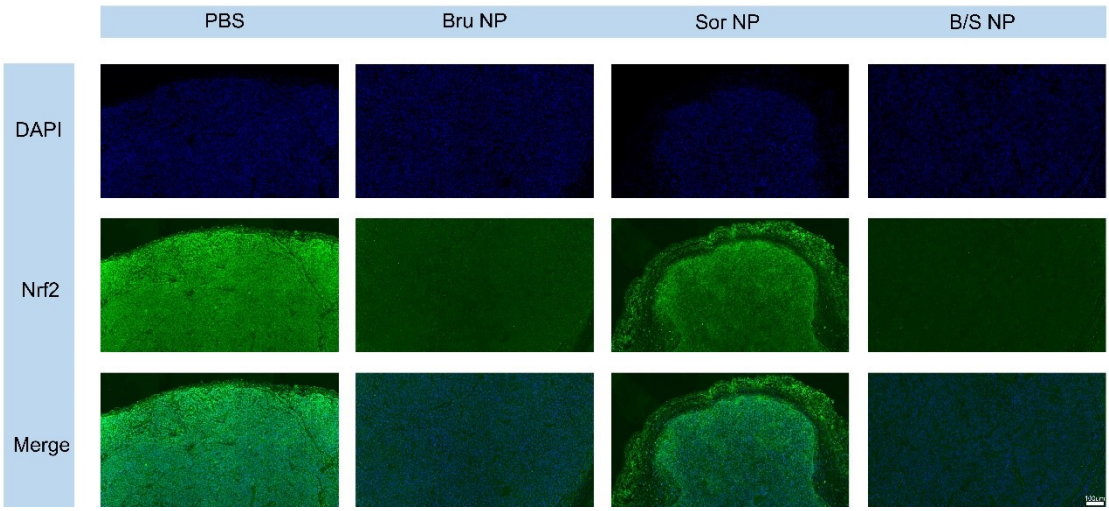

Figure S 4

Figure S4 Immunofluorescence imaging exhibited nrf2 expression level in tumor-bearing mice treated with PBS, Bru NP, Sor NP, or B/S NP, respectively.