Supporting Information

Floxuridine-loaded silk fibroin nanospheres

Shuying Yu^{*a*}, Wenhua Yang^{*a*}, Sheng Chen^{*b*}, Mengjie Chen^{*a*}, Yezhuo Liu^{*c*}, Zhengzhong Shao^{*a*} and Xin Chen^{**a*}

^a State Key Laboratory of Molecular Engineering of Polymers, Department of Macromolecular Science, Laboratory of Advanced Materials, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, China.. Fax: 86 21 5163 0300; Tel: 86 21 6564 2866; E-mail: chenx@fudan.edu.cn

^b Department of General Surgery, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, 200025, China.

^c Booocle Pharmaceutical Technology Co., Ltd., 1883 South Huicheng Road, Shanghai, 201821, China



Fig. S1 TEM images of FUDR-loaded RSF nanospheres. (a) to (f) is from Sample 1 to 6 in Table 1, respectively.



Fig. S2 TEM image of pristine RSF nanospheres ([RSF] = 20mg/mL).



Fig. S3 *In vitro* drug-release curves of FUDR-loaded RSF nanospheres prepared when [RSF] = 40 mg/mL. (a) FUDR/RSF = 0.375, FUDR loading = 6.8%; (b) FUDR/RSF =0.25, FUDR loading = 6.0%; (c) FUDR/RSF =0.1, FUDR loading = 3.7%.