

Supporting Information

1. Spectroscopic data of PLA-ITA polymer

From the integration ratio between lactate and itaconate ^1H NMR peaks, the molecular weight of PLA-ITA was estimated as $M_n = 3850\text{--}4050\text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

The peaks of IR, NMR, and MS are listed as follows:

- IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2995, 1755, 1456, 1382, 1359, 1211, 1182, 1130, 1087, 4043, 871;
- ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3)

Chemical shift (ppm)	Multiplicity	Number of protons	J coupling (Hz)	Assignment
6.45	singlet,	2H		$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$
5.88	singlet	2H		$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$
5.17	quadruplet	52H	7.2	$\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2$
4.20	triplet	4H	6.3	$\text{OCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCO}$
3.45	doublet	2H	16.8	$(\text{CH}_2=\text{C})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
3.38	doublet	2H	16.8	$(\text{CH}_2=\text{C})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
1.99	quintuplet	2H	6.3	$\text{OCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCO}$
1.57	doublet	147H	7.2	$\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2$
1.50	doublet	3H	7.2	$\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

- ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3):

Chemical shift (ppm)	Assignment
170.1-169.7 ($\text{m}^{(a)}$)	COO
132.8	C in $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$
130.9	CH_2 in $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$
69.6-69.1 (m)	CH in $\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2$
61.8	CH_2 in $\text{OCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCO}$
36.9	CH_2 in $(\text{CH}_2=\text{C})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
27.9	CH_2 in $\text{OCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCO}$
16.76	CH_3 in $\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2$

^(a) m means multiplet

- MS (ESI-) $m/z = [328.1 + (36.03)_n]$ with $n = 3$ to 50 for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_8 + (\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_n]^{2-}$.

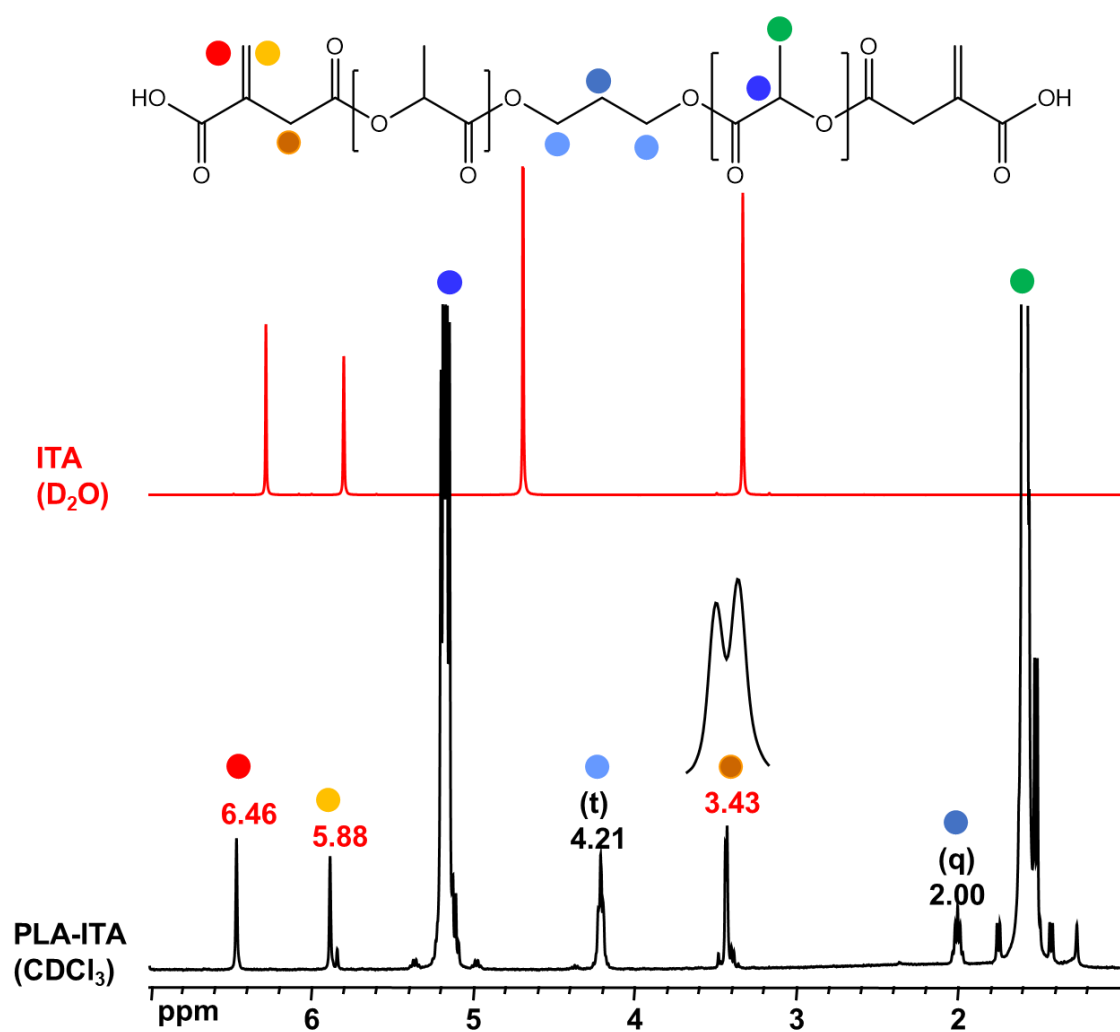


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum (in CDCl_3) of the itaconate-PLA polymer compared to the spectrum of itaconic acid (in D_2O).

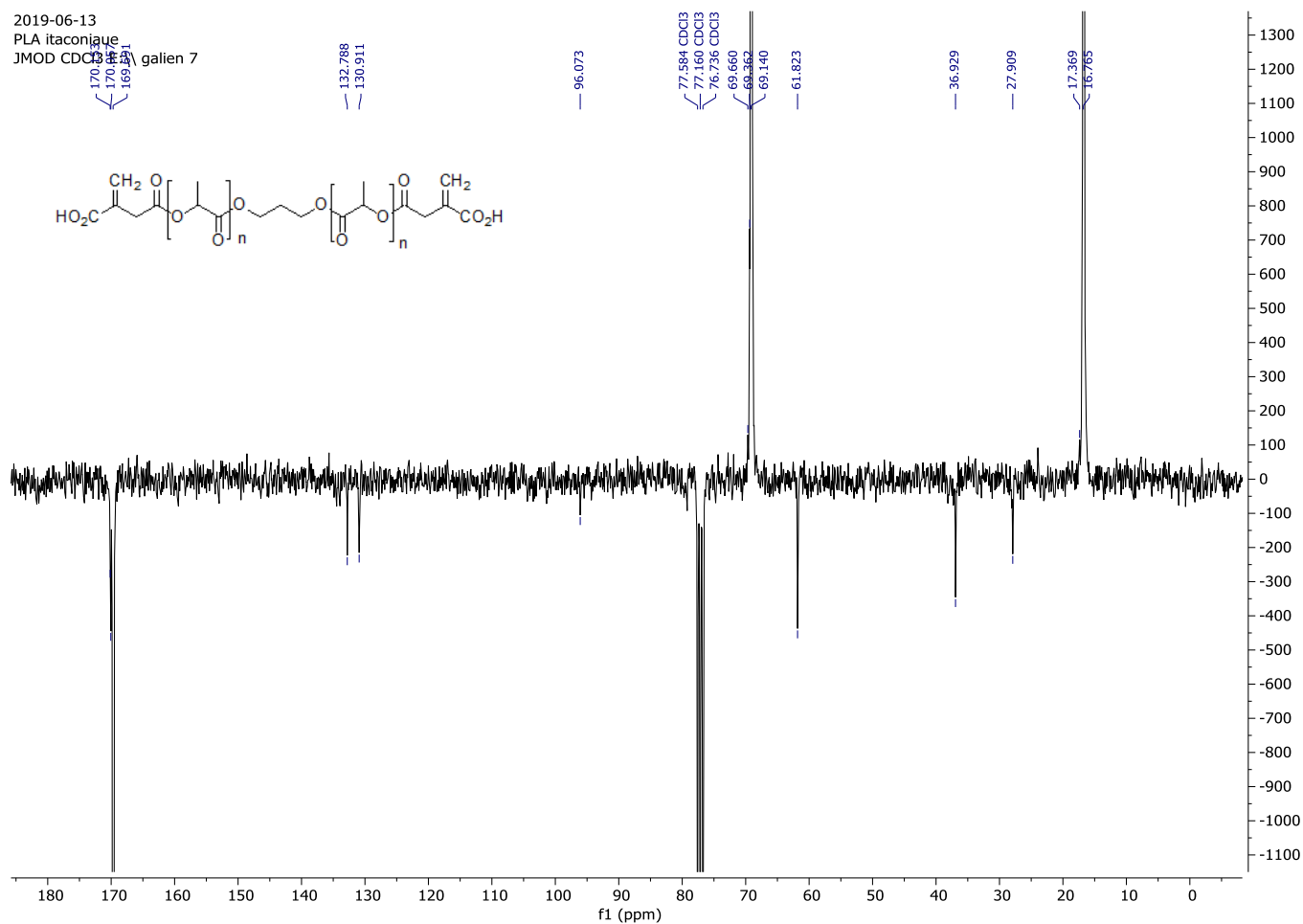


Figure S2. ¹³C DEPT-135 NMR spectrum (in CDCl₃) of the itaconate-PLA polymer.

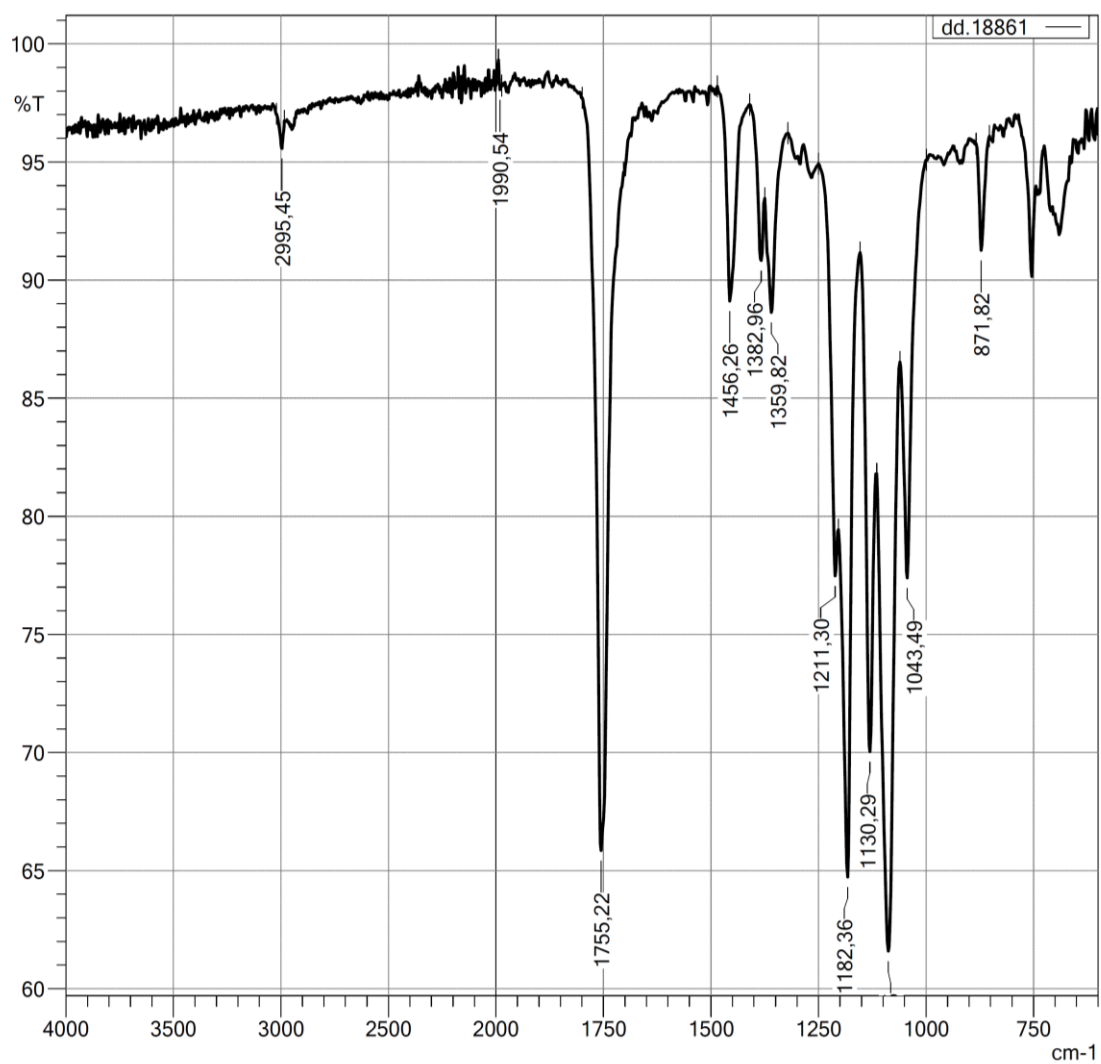


Figure S3. IR spectrum of the itaconate-PLA polymer.

20190607_dd1887_190607122056 #48-121 RT: 0.30-0.48 AV: 74 NL: 3.08E6
F: FTMS - p ESI Full ms [300.00-2000.00]

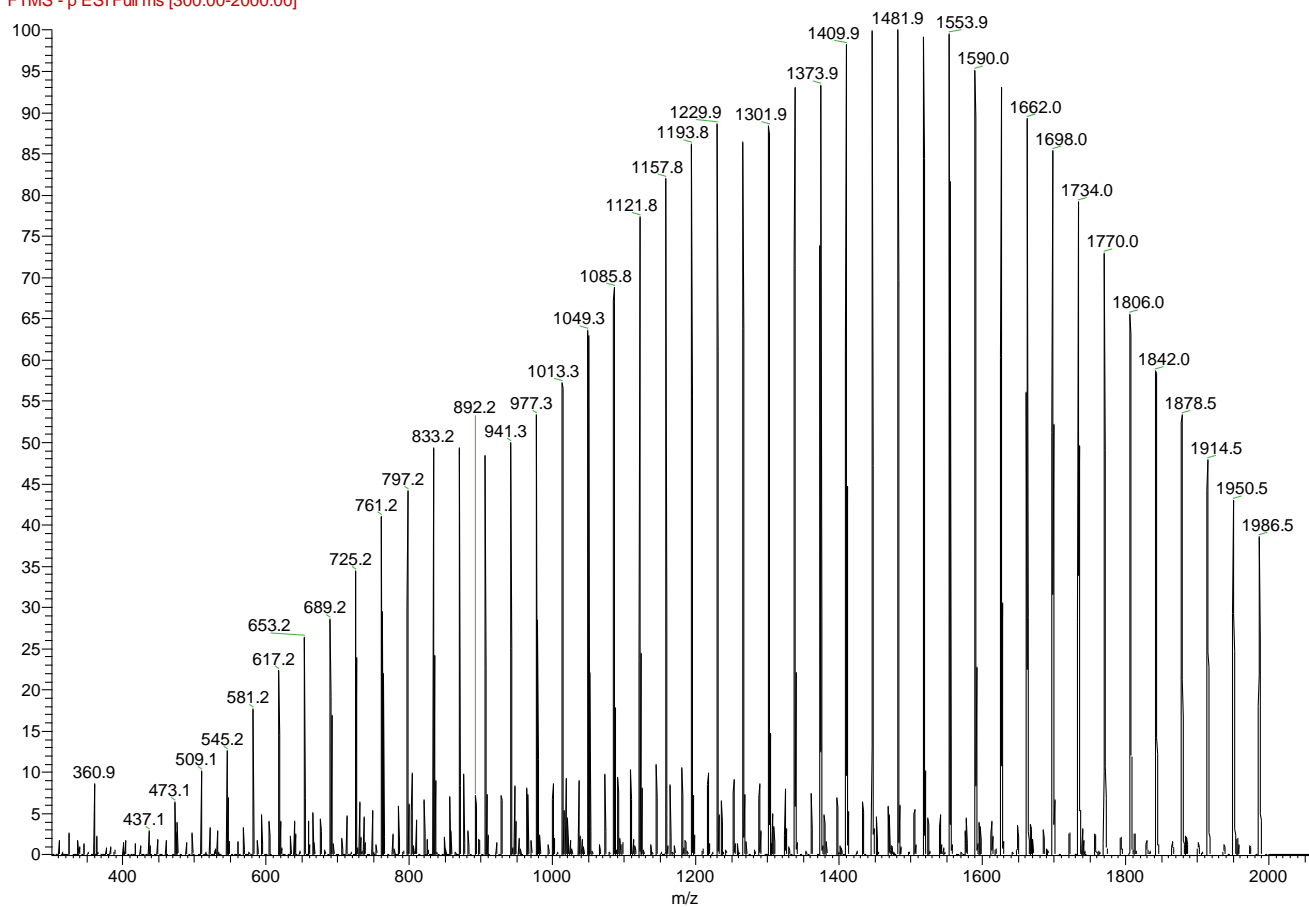


Figure S4. ESI(-) mass spectrum of the itaconate-PLA polymer in MeOH/DCM.

2. Preparation of PLA-ITA polymer-drug conjugate nanoparticles

Table S2. Mean hydrodynamic diameter (z_average) and polydispersity value of several PLA-ITA NPs formulations

Method	[PLA-ITA] (mg.mL ⁻¹)	Organic and aqueous phase	z_average (nm)	PdI	Observation
Single emulsion	5	1.5 mL dichloromethane, 4 mL PVA 4 wt% aqueous solution	301 ± 12	0.13 ± 0.02	some precipitate after solvent evaporation
	10		310 ± 7	0.12 ± 0.09	
	15		331 ± 12	0.05 ± 0.03	
	20		323 ± 14	0.07 ± 0.01	
Nanoprecipitation	5, 10, 15, 20	1.5 mL acetone, 4 mL PVA 4 wt% aqueous so- lution	aggregate		
Nanoprecipitation small volume	5	0.75 mL acetone, 2 mL DI water	343 ± 36	0.49 ± 0.07	

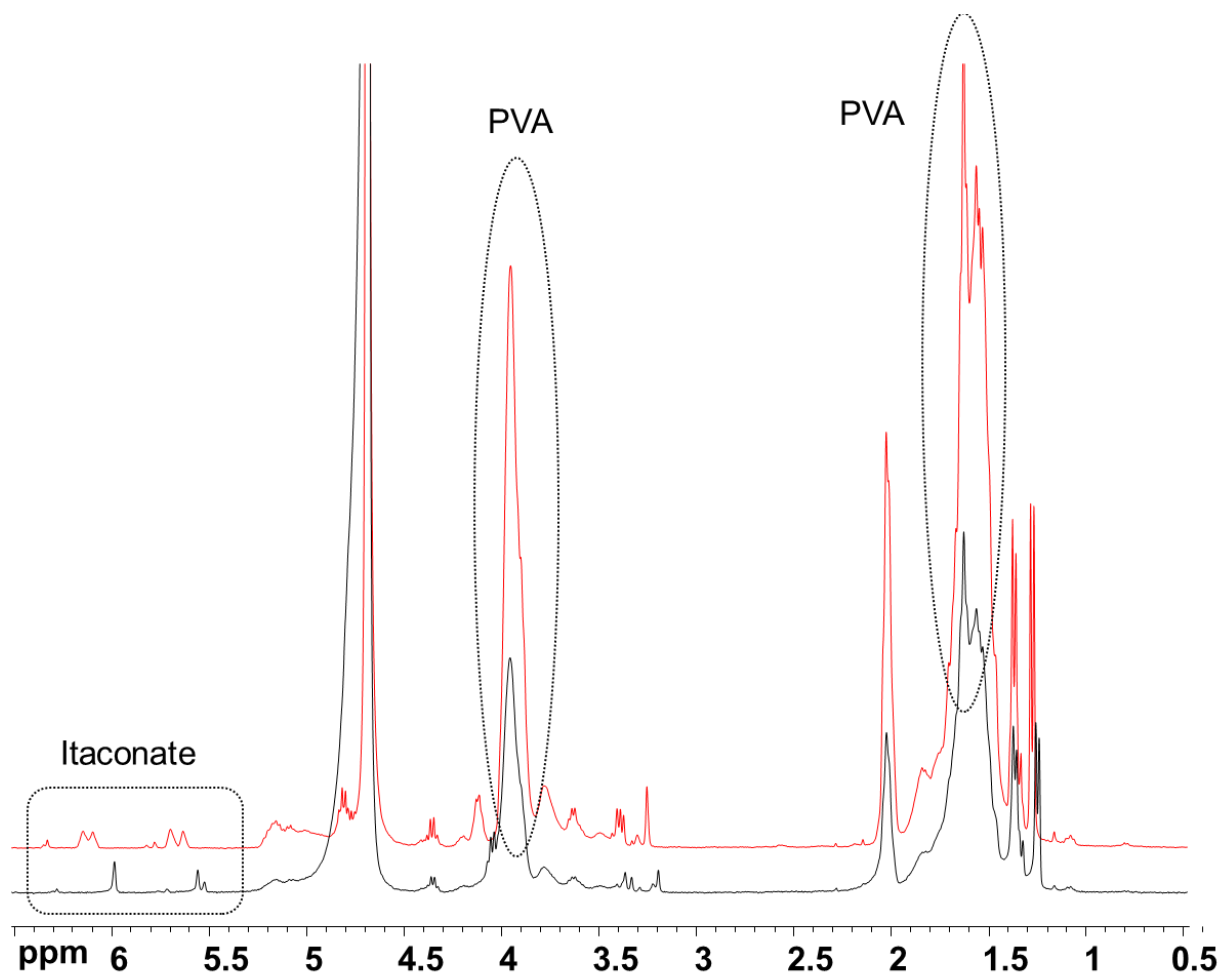


Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectra of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA single emulsion degraded in pH 7.4 and 5.3 for 1 month 11 days.

3. Identification of degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoparticles

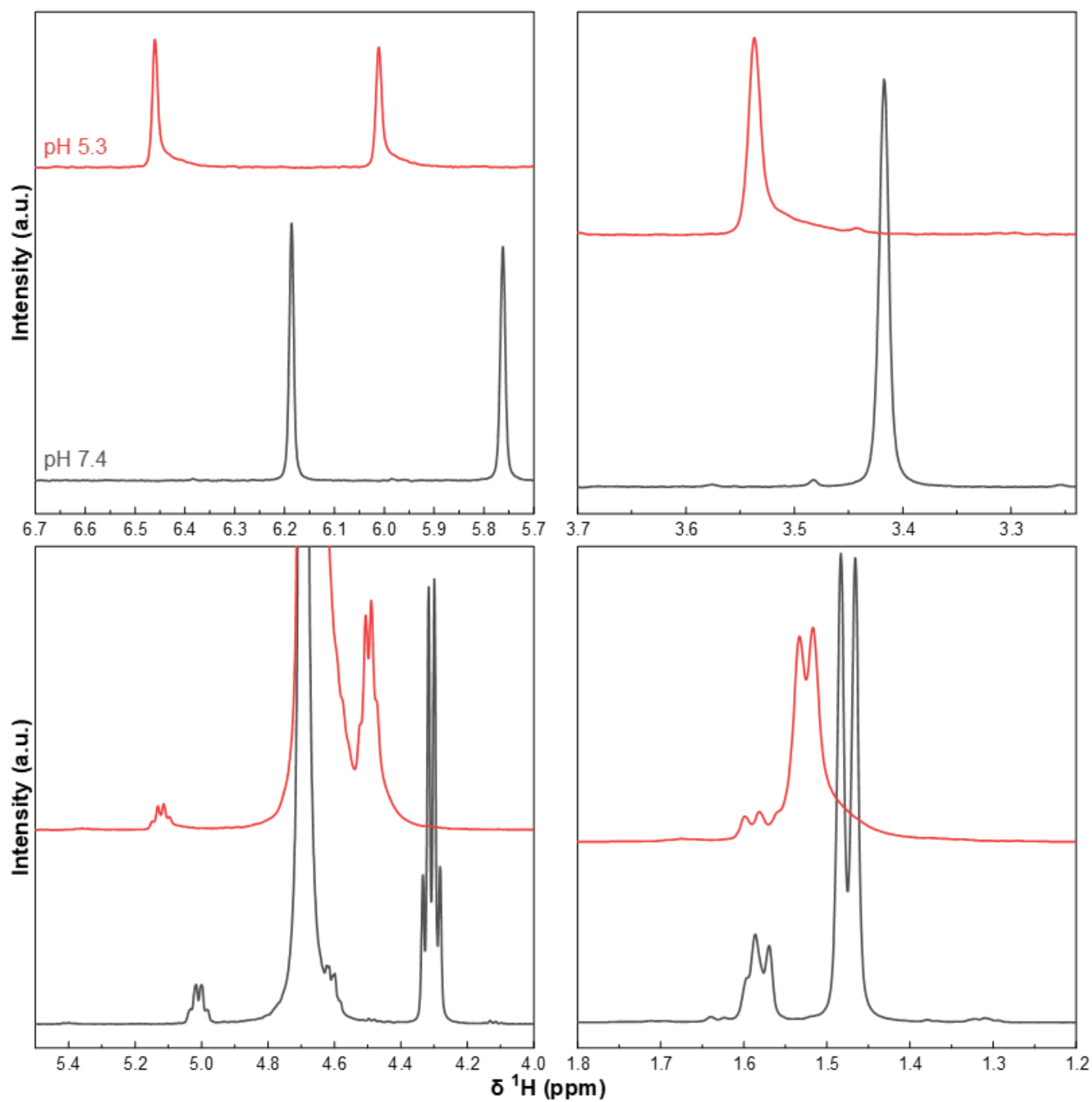


Figure S6. Zoom in ^1H NMR spectra of itaconic acid and lactic acid solution mixture incubated at pH 5.3 and 7.4 for 1 month.

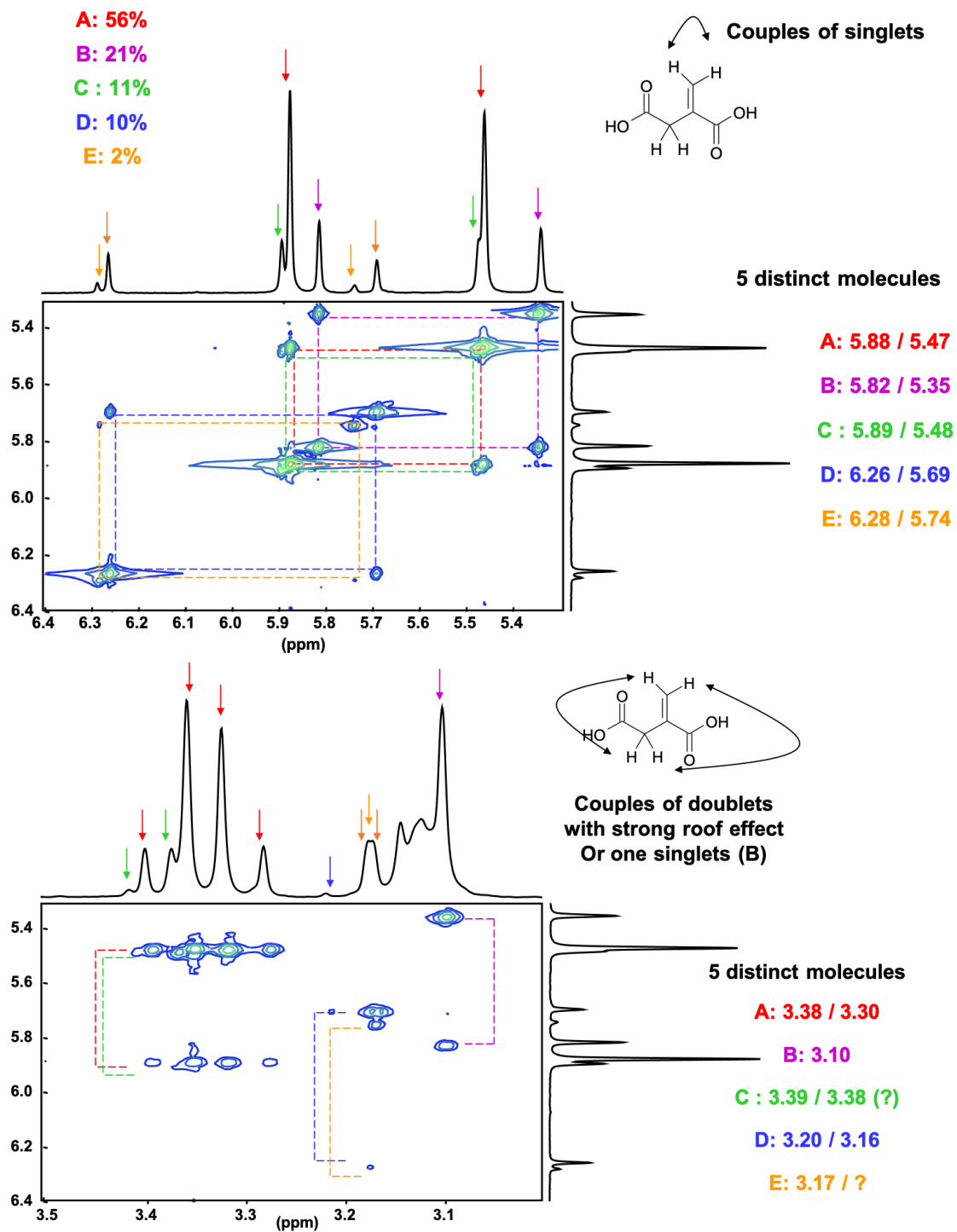


Figure S7. Zoom on ITA resonances in the ^1H - ^1H COSY NMR spectrum of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation degraded at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

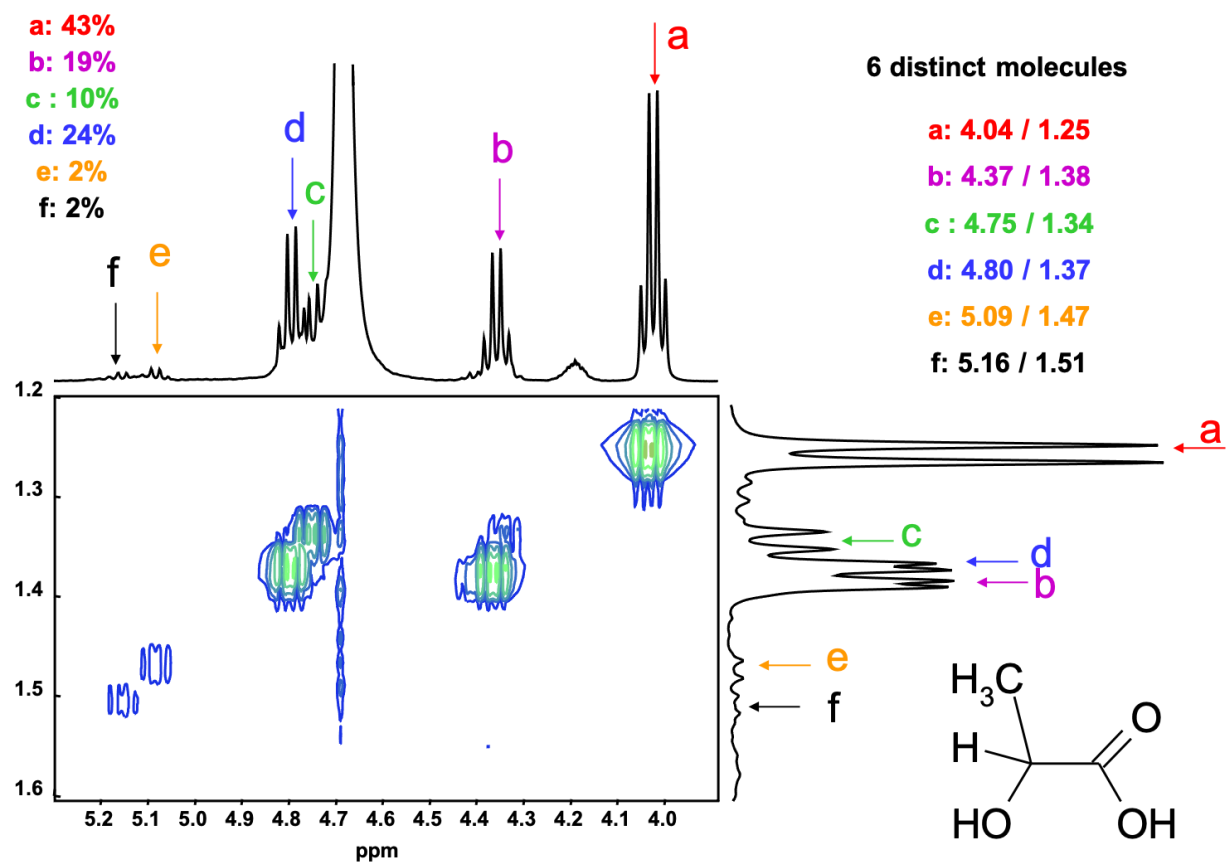


Figure S8. Zoom on LA resonances in the ^1H - ^1H COSY NMR spectrum of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation degraded at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

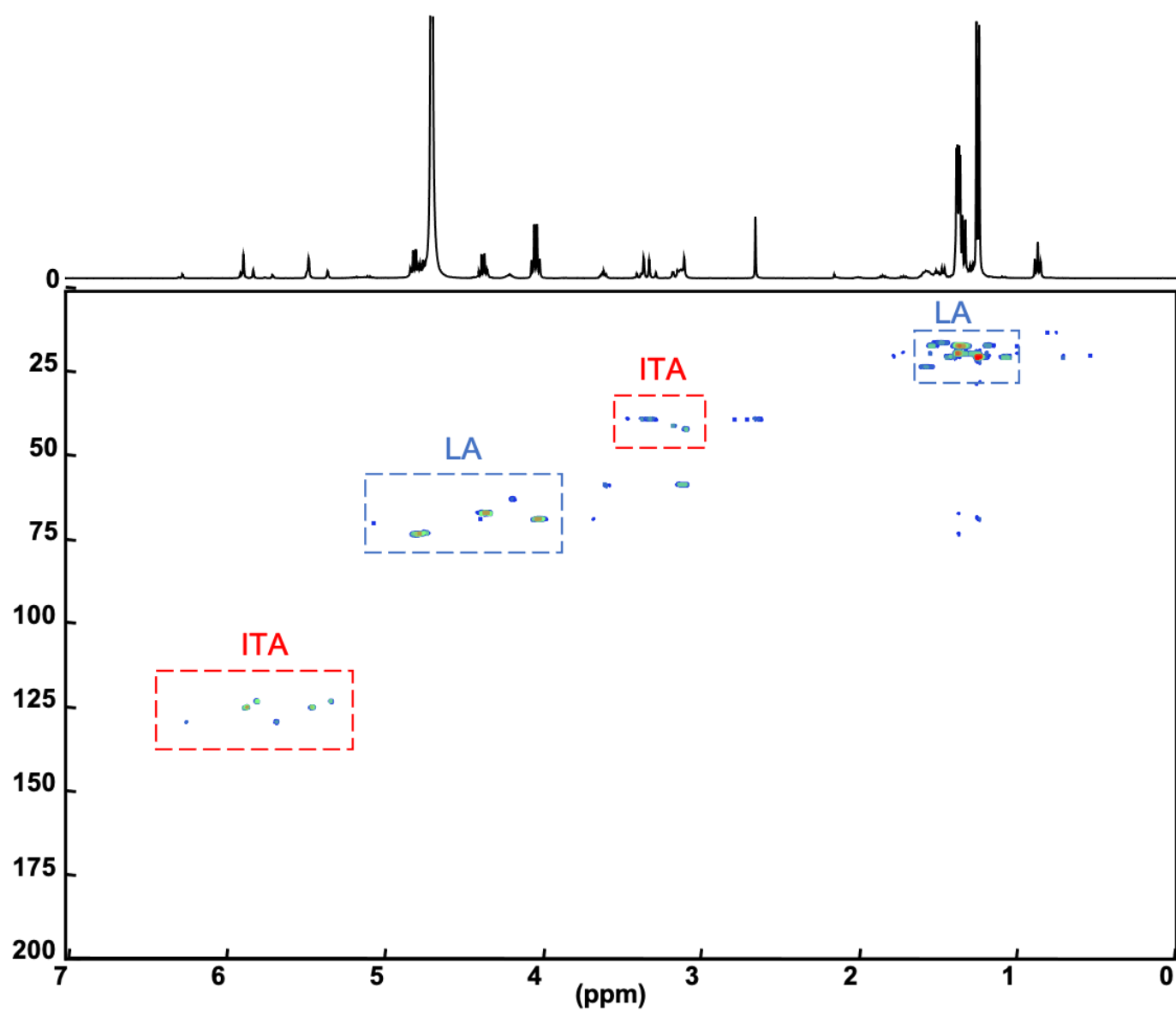


Figure S9. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR spectra of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation degraded at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

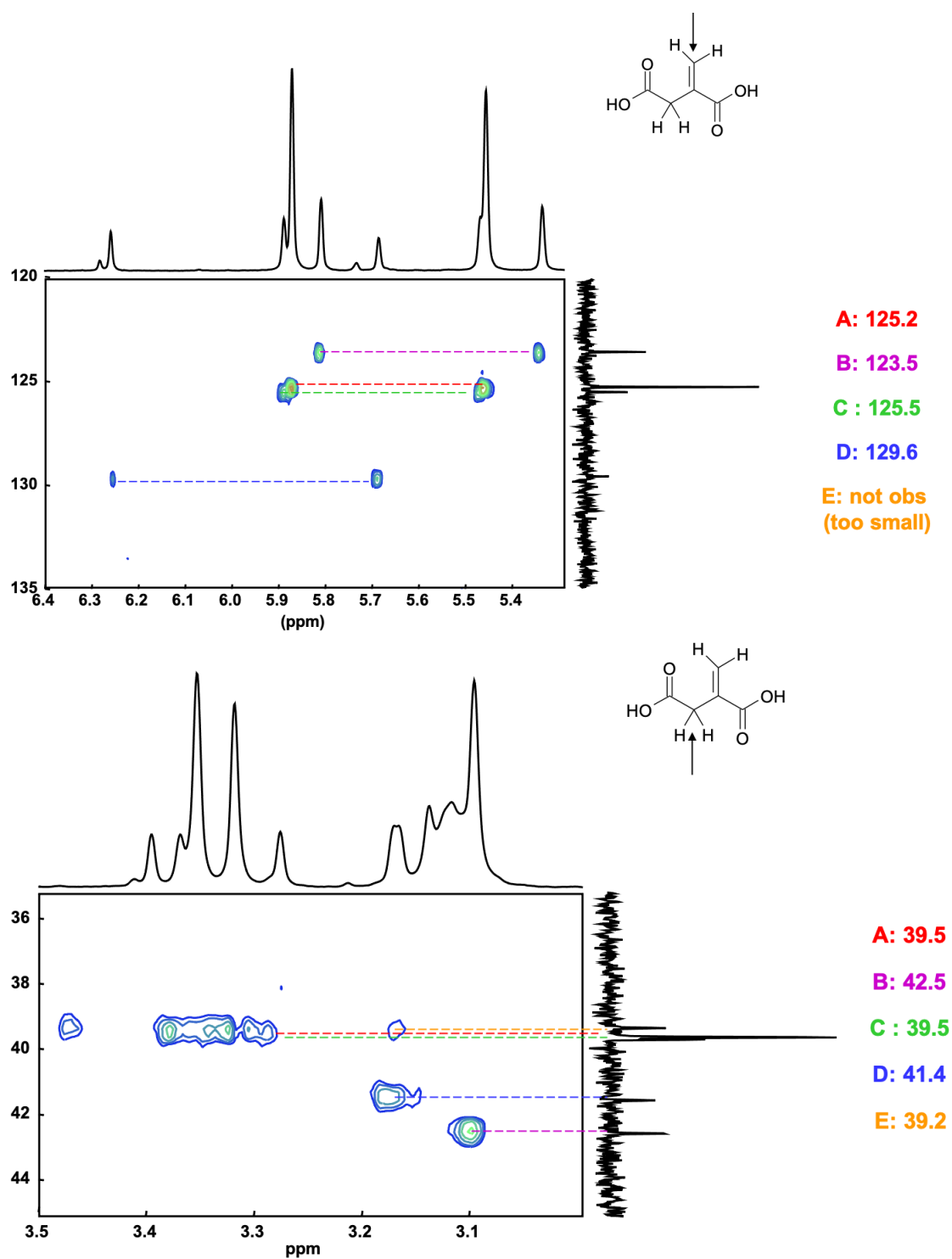


Figure S10. Zoom on ITA resonances in the ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR spectra of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation degraded at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

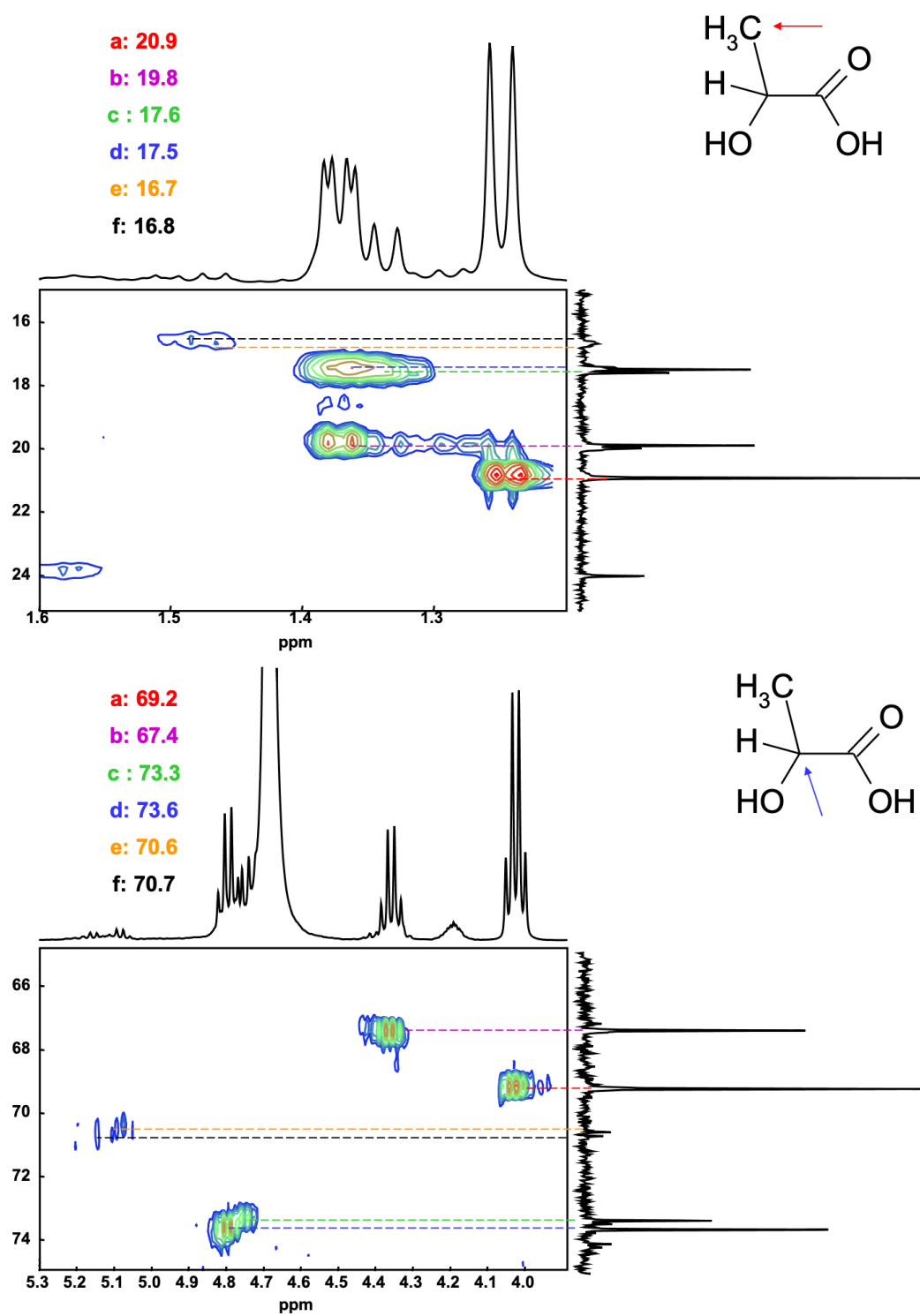


Figure S11. Zoom on LA resonances in the ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR spectra of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation degraded at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

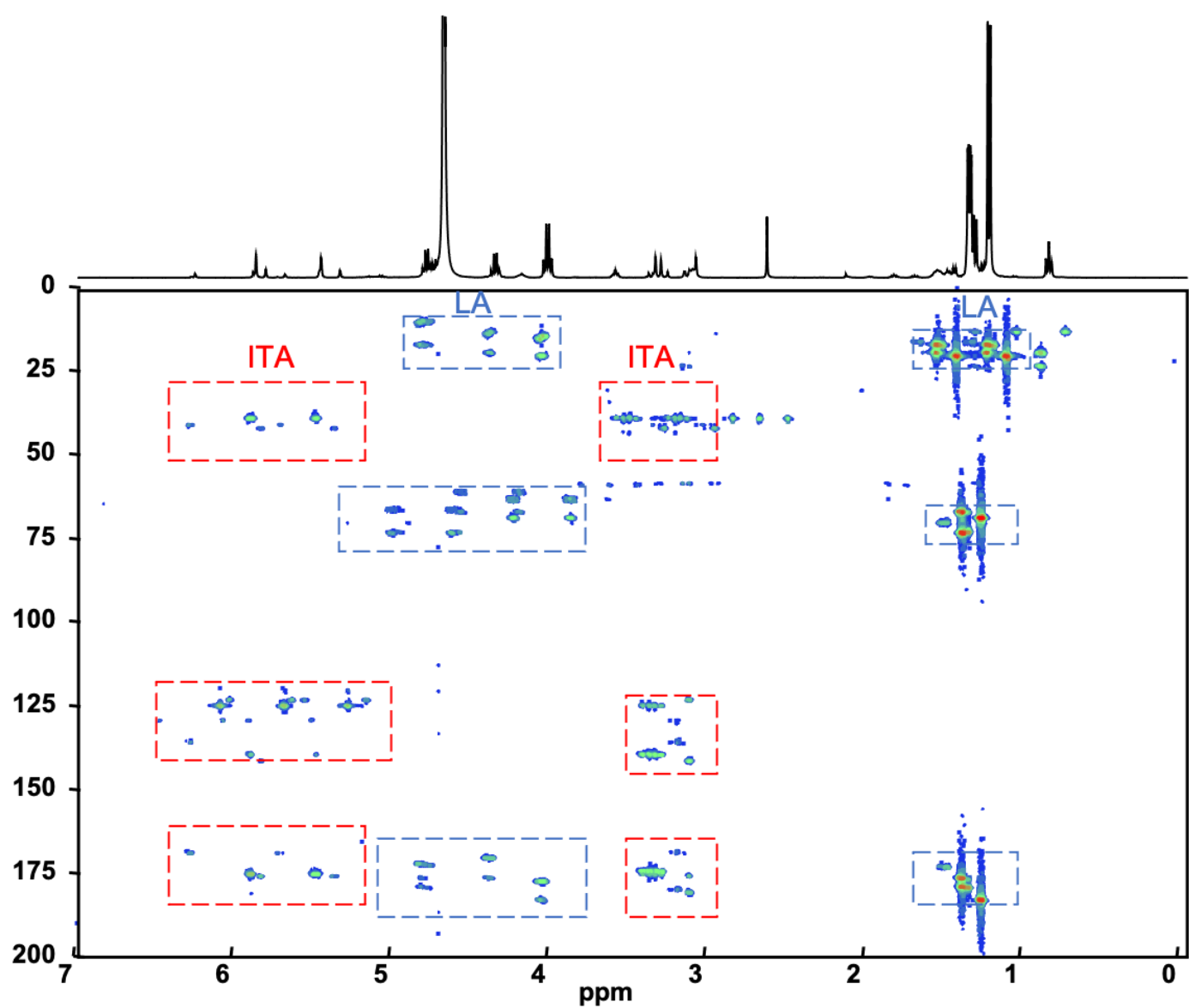


Figure S12. ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC NMR spectra of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation degraded at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

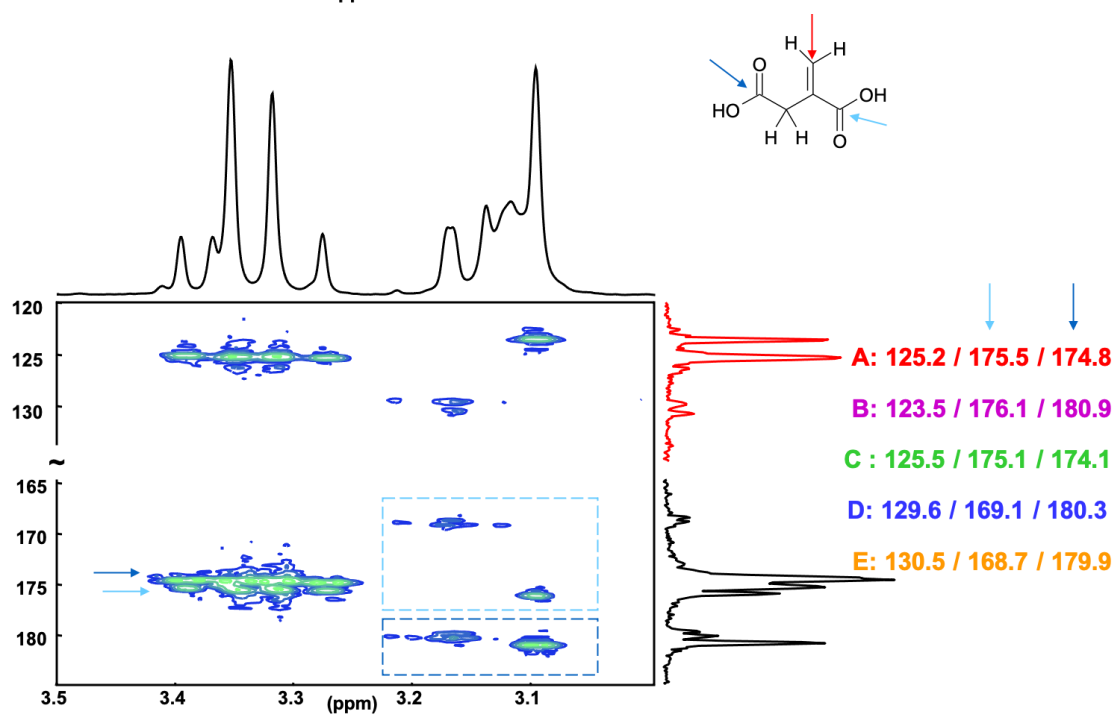
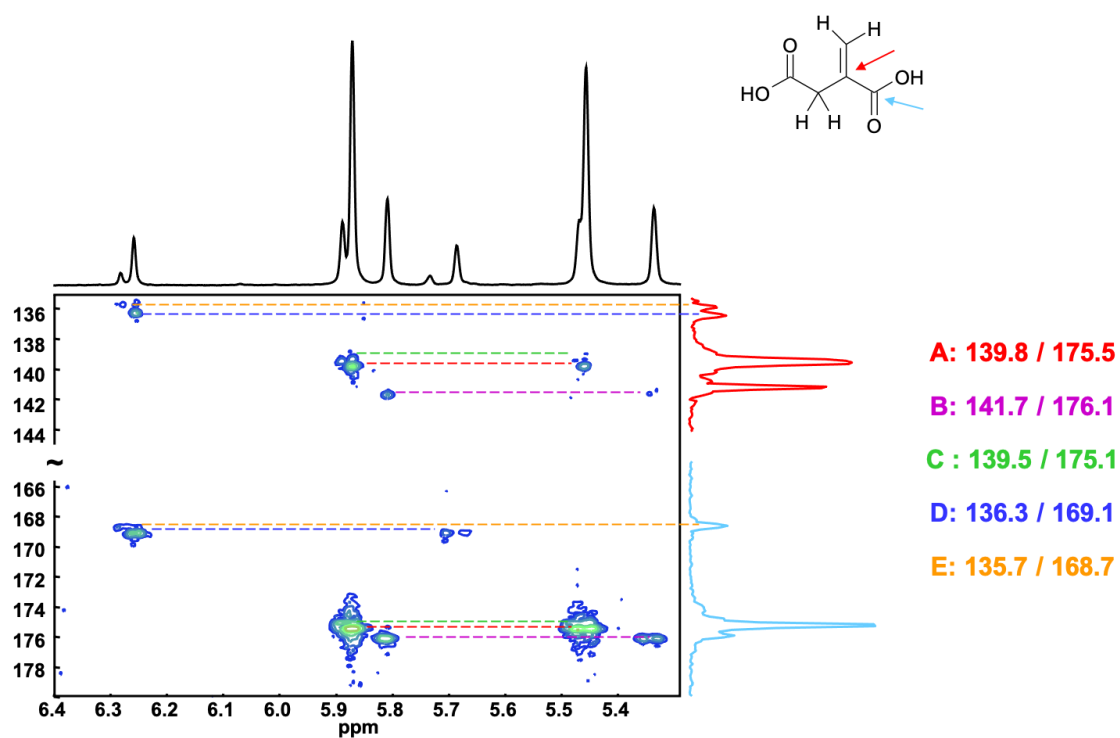


Figure S13. Zoom on ITA resonances in the ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC NMR spectra of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation degraded at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

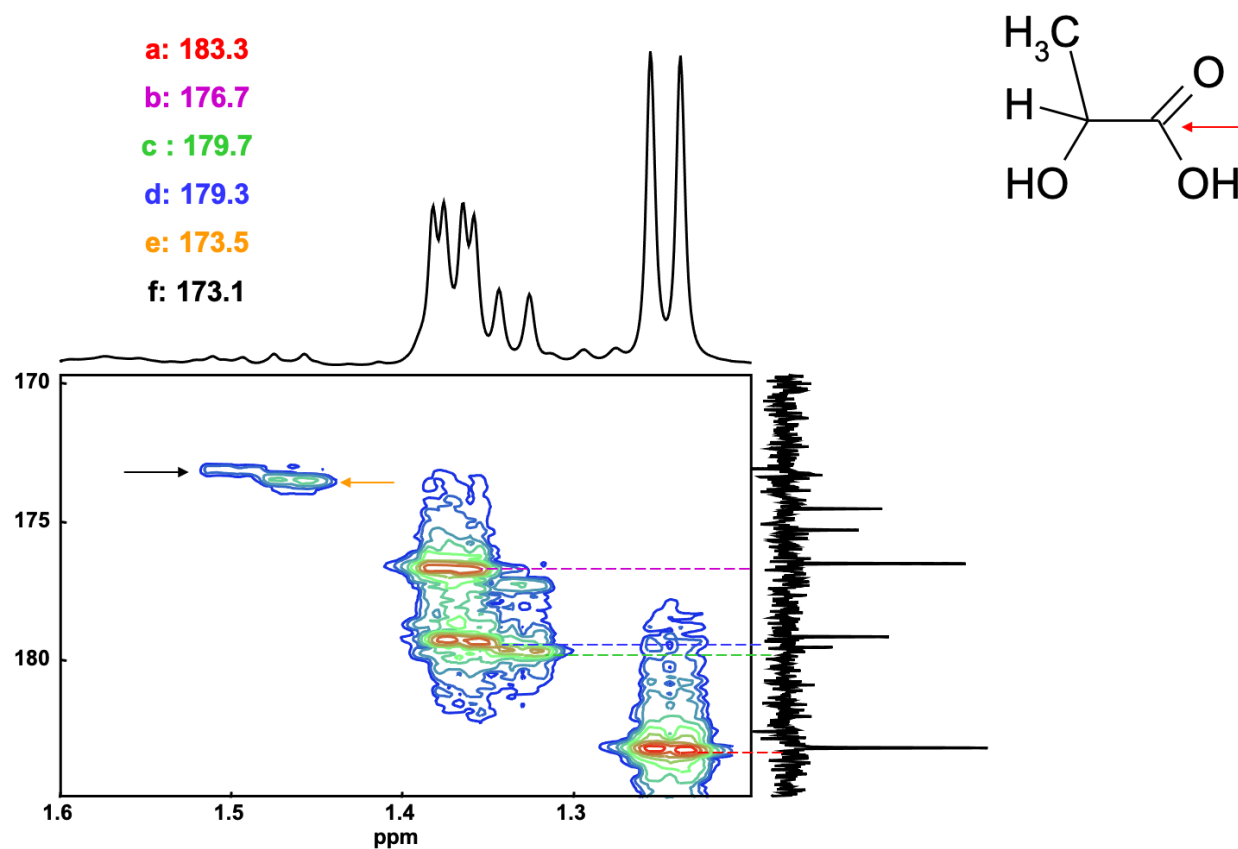


Figure S14. Zoom on LA resonances in the ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC NMR spectra of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation degraded at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

20211126_MVP06 #75-98 RT: 0.38-0.50 AV: 24 NL: 6.01E5
F: ITMS -p ESI Full ms [50.00-700.00]

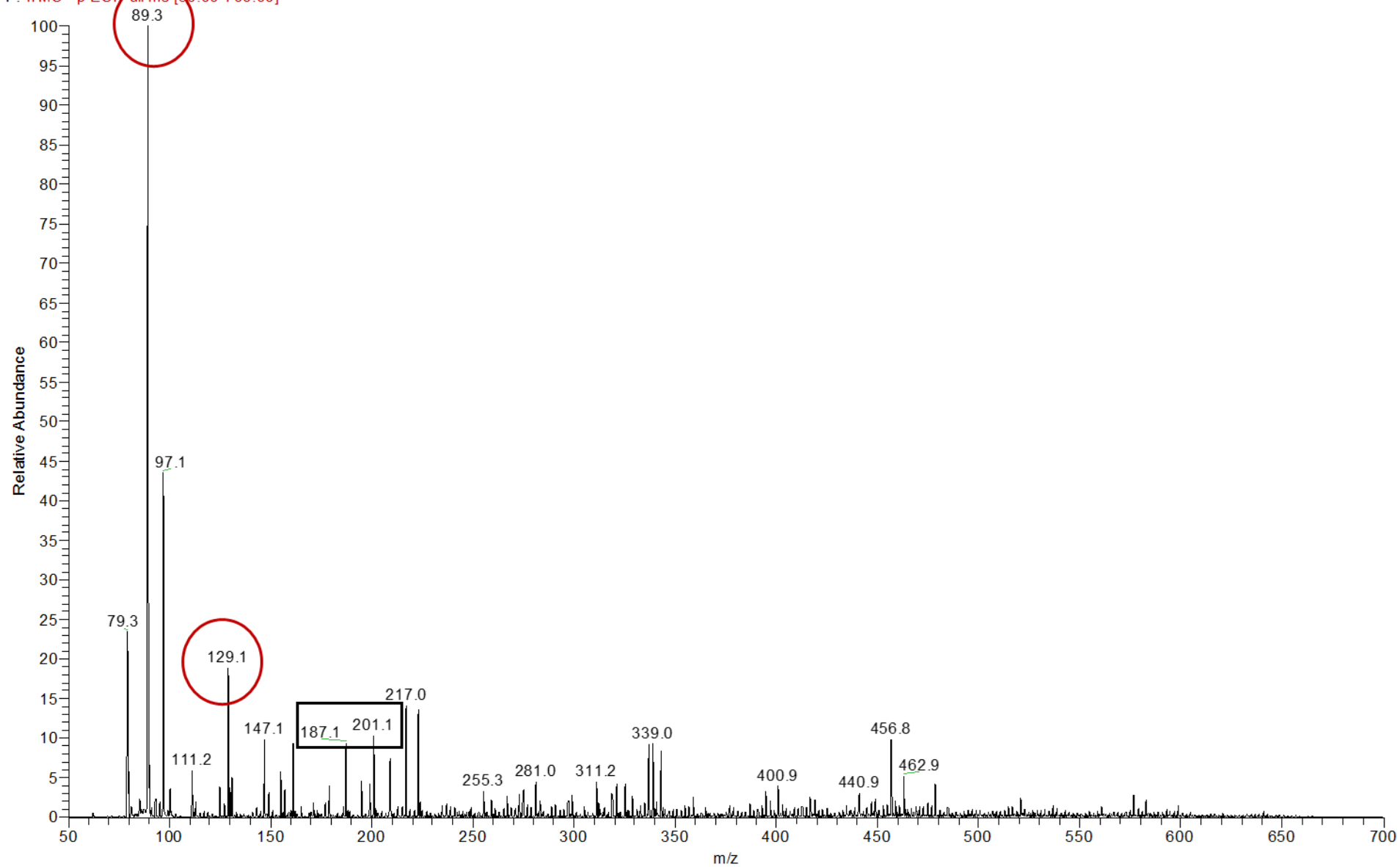


Figure S15. ESI(-) Mass spectrum of water-soluble degradation products of PLA-ITA nanoprecipitation obtained after degradation in PBS at pH 7.4 for 2 months.

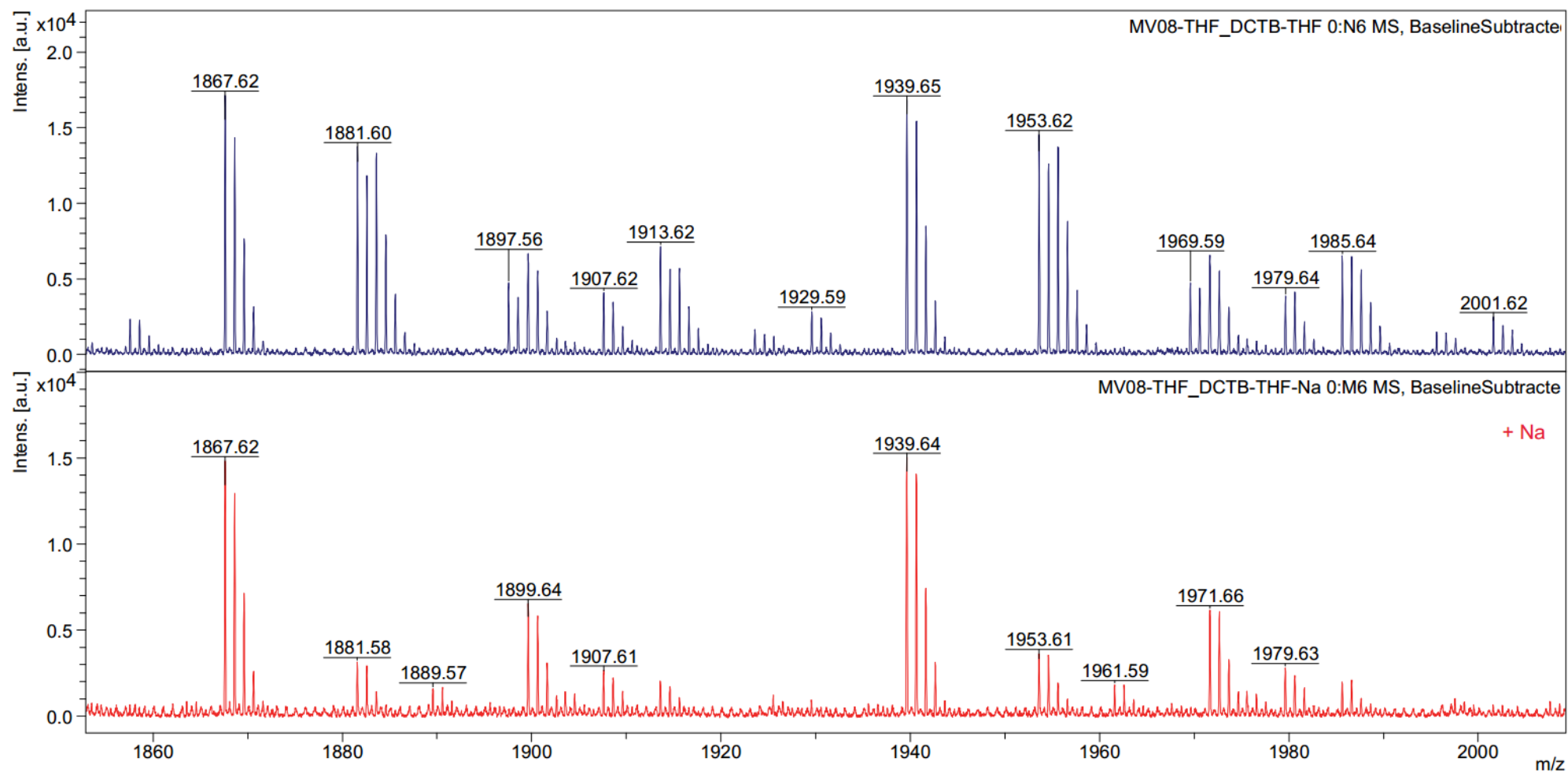


Figure S16. MALDI Mass spectrum of degraded PLA-ITA pellet at pH 5.3.

4. Degradation mechanism of PLA-ITA nanoparticles

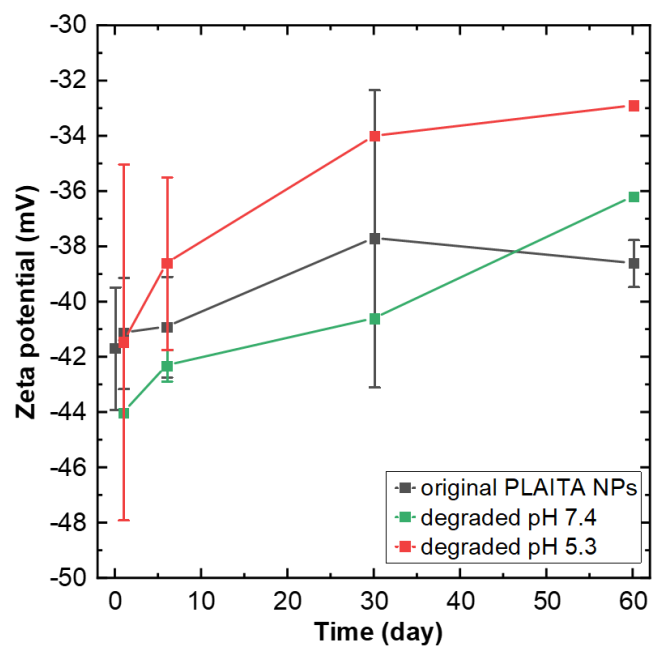


Figure S17. Evolution of zeta-potential of original and degraded PLA-ITA NPs suspension.

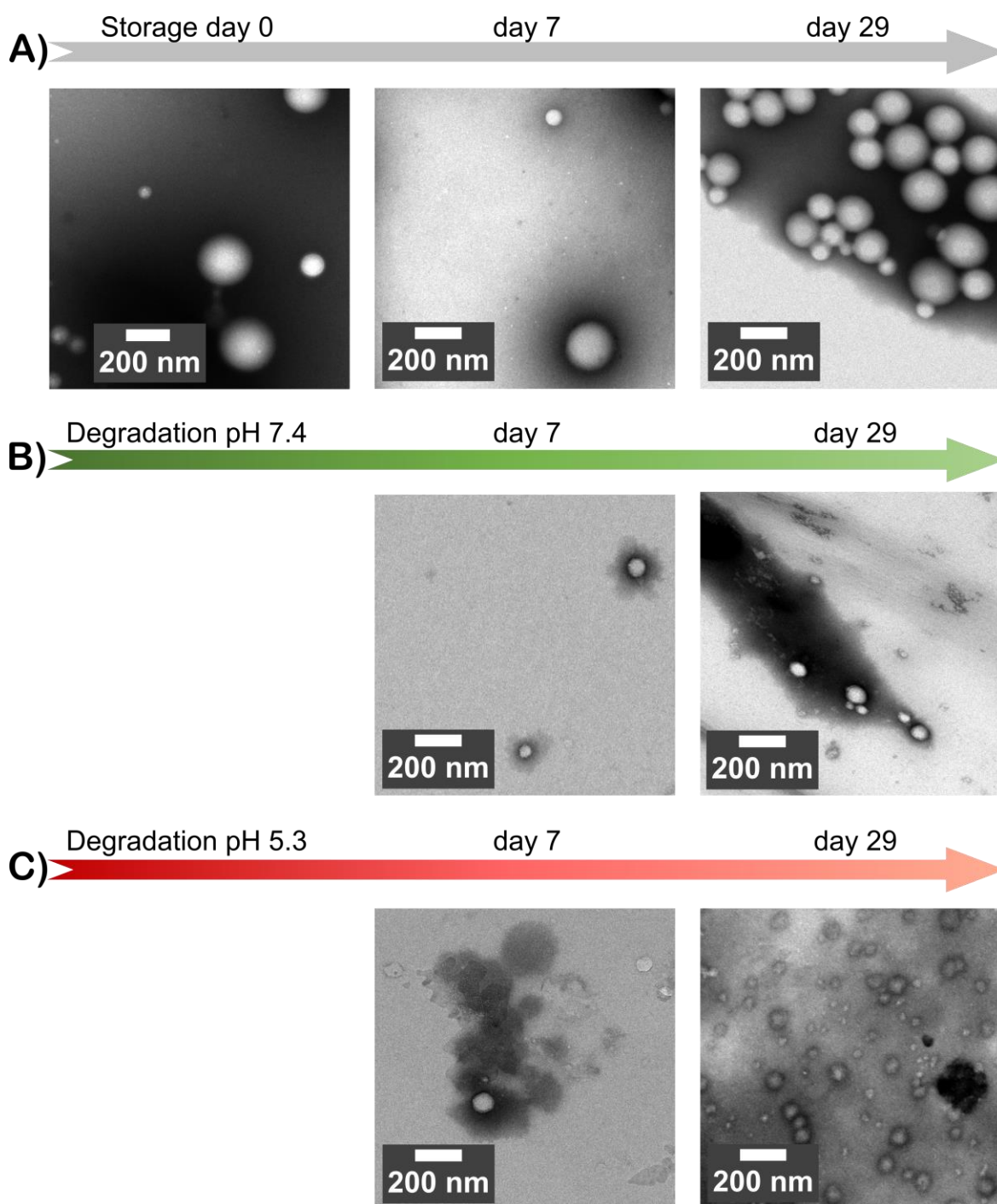


Figure S18. TEM images of PLA NPs in a 1-month course: (A) original, and degraded at (B) pH 7.4, and (C) pH 5.3.