Supporting Information

Substitution of percutaneous ethanol injection with a low molecular weight peptide gel mimicking chemoembolization for cancer therapy

Long Xu§, Yan Liang§, Changzheng Sunª, Na Haoª, Jianqin Yanª, Wenxia Gaoª*, Bin Heª**

ª National Engineering Research Center for Biomaterials, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610064, China

ª College of Chemistry and Materials Engineering, Wenzhou University, Wenzhou 325027, China

§These authors contributed equally in this work

*To whom correspondence should be addressed, E-mail: wenxiag@wzu.edu.cn (W. Gao);

bhe@scu.edu.cn (B. He)

1HNMR and HRMS spectra of the synthesized compounds
Compound 1: \[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_2\text{CONHCHCH}_2
\end{align*}
\]
Compound 2:

\[
\text{CH}_2\text{CONHCHCH}_2\text{COOH}
\]
Compound 3:

\[
\text{CH}_2\text{CONHCHCH}_2\text{CONHCHCOOCH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}
\]
Figure S2. The $^1$H NMR spectra of the sol-gel transition with different concentrations (A) and gelation time (B).

Figure S3. Photos of tumor-bearing BALB/c male mice treated with DOX-loaded gel (a) and saline (b) at 21 day, the inflammation in liver (c) and spleen (d) in tumor-bearing BALB/c male mice treated with saline at 21 day.