**Supplementary Data**



**Figure S1.**

The stability of Cer-RUB nanomicelles.The diameter and zeta potential of the Cer-RUB nanomicelles in PBS (1 mg/ml), pH 7.4, were assessed, as described below, after 5 days of storage at 37 ºC. **A**, The alterations of zeta potentials. **B**, The alterations of particle sizes.



**Figure S2.**

Effects of Cer and CDDP on cell response.Cells were treated with Cer-RUB nanomicelles, Cer-BSA complex, RUB alone, or CDDP for 72 h. **A,** Cell viability of A2780 cells. #, p<0.001 compared to RUB. **B,** MCF-12A cells. #, p<0.001 compared to RUB.



**Figure S3.**

Effects of treatments on body weights of mice bearing tumors. Mice bearing A2780 tumors or OVCAR-3 tumors were treated with CDDP (1.5 mg/kg, i.p. once every 6 days) alone or combined with Cer-RUB nanomicelles (1 mg/kg, *i.p.,* once every 3 days; 5 mice/group) for 24 days.

**Supplementary Materials and Methods**

Analysis of nanomicelle stability

The mean nanoparticle diameter and zeta potential of the Cer-RUB nanomicelles were measured by dynamic light scattering (DLS) using Zetasizer Nano ZS90 (Malvern Panalytical, Malvern, U.K.). Cer-RUB nanomicelles were reconstituted at room temperature in PBS, pH 7.4, to a final concentration of 1 mg/ml. Samples were collected over 5 days of storage at 37 ºC for size and potential analysis according to the manufacturer’s manual. The size was recorded at 25 ºC by scattering light at an angle of 90º for 180 seconds equilibrium with refractive index. The zeta potentials of the Cer-RUB were measured using the same instrument Zetasizer Nano ZS90 under zeta mode. The Zeta potential was measured by the Helmholz-Smoluchowsky equation as follows: , where ξ, η, μ, ε are mean zeta-potential, viscosity, electrophoretic mobility and dielectric constant, respectively.