

Supplementary Information

Fluorinated PEG-PEI Coated Magnetic Nanoparticles for siRNA Delivery and CXCR4 Knockdown

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Supplementary Tables and Figures

Table S1. Relative Content of C, O, F Elements in F7-PEG-COOH measured by EDS

| Elements | Percentage of weight | Percentage of atoms |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| C | 57.62% | 64.94% |
| O | 36.44% | 30.83% |
| F | 5.94% | 4.23% |

Table S2. Lattice spacing measured by HRTEM and SAED. The results were compared with the Standard lattice spacing of each plane (According to MDI Jade)

| Planes | Standard | SAED | HRTEM |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (Fe ₃ O ₄) | <i>d</i> (nm) | <i>d</i> (nm) | <i>d</i> (nm) |
| (111) | 0.467 | 0.439 | |
| (220) | 0.286 | 0.297 | 0.295 |
| (311) | 0.244 | 0.254 | |
| (222) | 0.234 | | |
| (400) | 0.202 | 0.215 | |
| (422) | 0.165 | 0.168 | |
| (511) | 0.156 | 0.154 | |
| (440) | 0.143 | | |
| (533) | 0.123 | | |

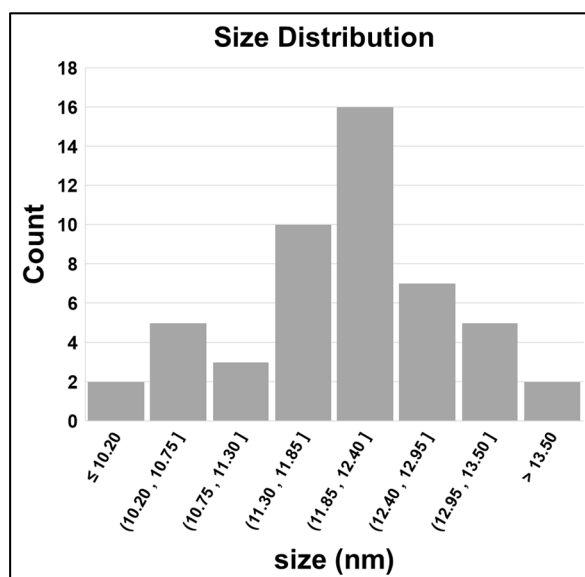


Figure S1. TEM size distribution of MNPs.

The mean size of prepared Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles is 11.92 ± 0.94 nm

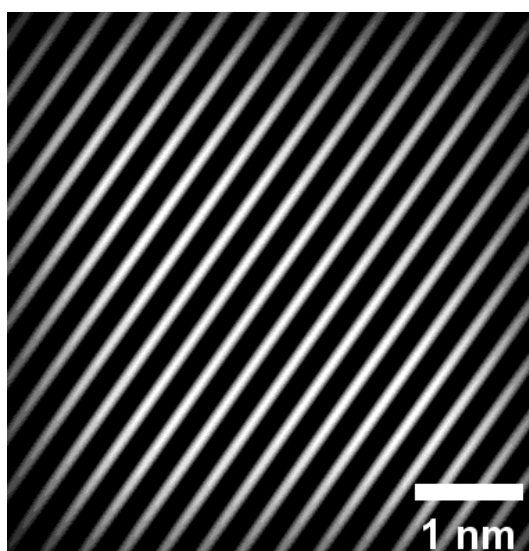


Figure S2. Filtered HRTEM image for measuring lattice spacing of Fe_3O_4 NPs

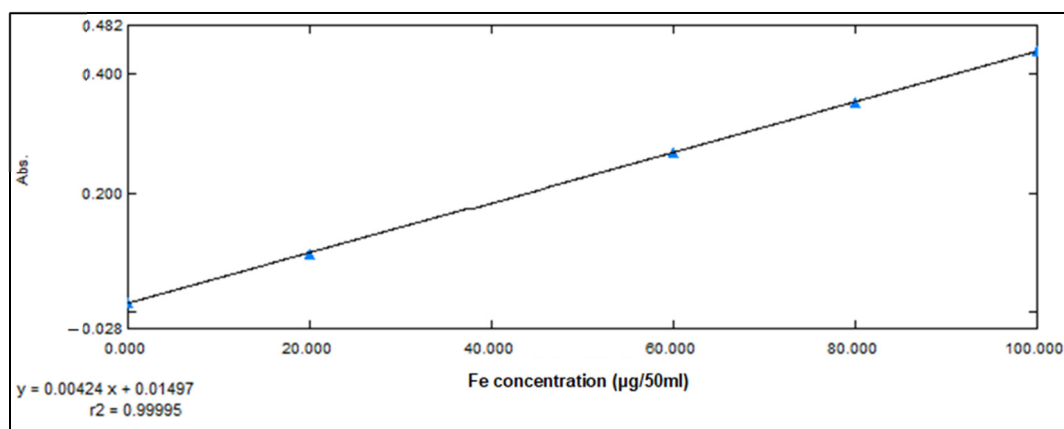


Figure S3. Standard curve for measuring Fe concentration

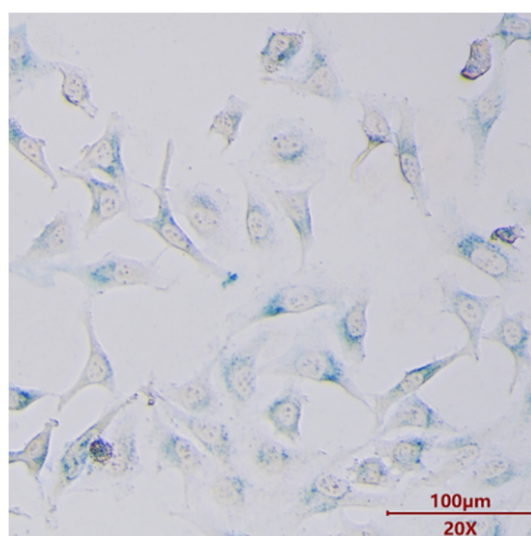


Figure S4. Fe^{3+} distribution in HeLa cells measured by Prussian blue Staining

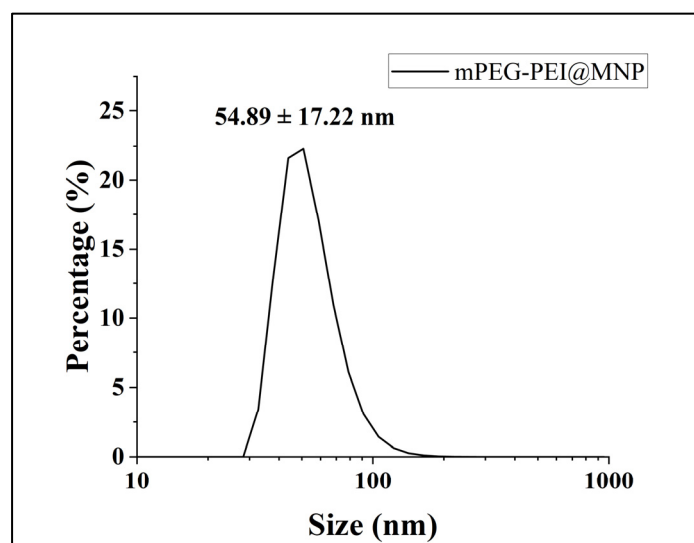


Figure S5. DLS distribution of mPEG-PEI@MNPs

Supplementary Methods

Method S1. Preparation of mPEG-PEI@MNPs (mPP@MNPs):

- (1) The suspension of DMSA@MNPs (containing 5 mg of Fe), and 20 mg of methoxy-polyethylene glycol-polyethyleneimine (mPEG-PEI, Mw 2000–25000, Provided by Xi'an Ruixi Co. Ltd.) were mixed in 40 ml of pure water.
- (2) The above mixture was reacted under electric stirring at 500 rpm with 100 W ultrasonic vibration for 1 h.
- (3) Removal of excess mPEG-PEI: after step (2), the products were then purified by ultrafiltration (100 kDa NMWL) for 6 times, and kept in aqueous suspension. The DLS distribution of mPP@MNPs is shown in Figure S5.

Method S2. Measurement of Fe concentration by UV-Vis Spectrophotometry:

- (1) 50 μ L of the sample was added into 2 mL of hydrochloric acid (6 mol/L), and 100 W ultrasonic vibration for 30 min was used.
- (2) 1 mL of hydroxylamine hydrochloride solution (HONH_2Cl , mass fraction 10%) was added, and then 100W ultrasonic vibration for 10 min was used.
- (3) 2 mL of 1,10-phenanthroline solution (mass fraction 0.1%) was added and mixed well.
- (4) 2 mL of NaOH solution (6 mol/L) was added and the solution was shaken quickly.
- (5) 5 mL of pH 5.0 HAc-NaAc buffer (17 g of NaAc with 15 mL of glacial acetic acid, made up to 62.5 mL) was added. The solution was shaken well and placed for 30 min.
- (6) The solution to be measured was made up to 50 mL with ultrapure water.
- (7) Baseline and Background: Ultrapure water was taken into a quartz cuvette as the background for baseline scanning (520 nm–500 nm), and the absorbance measured at the wavelength of 510 nm was set as 0 value.
- (8) Absorbance: The solution to be measured was added into a quartz cuvette, and the absorbance was measured at the wavelength of 510 nm.
- (9) The Fe concentration was determined according to the standard curve.

Method S3. Prussian blue staining:

- (1) Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde solution for 30 min at 4 °C.
- (2) Staining solution preparation: 1M potassium ferrocyanide solution was mixed with 1 M hydrochloric acid in a 1:1 ratio.
- (3) Paraformaldehyde solution was removed, and the cells were rinsed for 3 times with PBS buffer.
- (4) Staining solution was added to the cells, and the cells were placed at room temperature for 30 min–60 min.
- (5) Prussian Blue Staining Solution was removed, and the cells were rinsed for 3 times with PBS buffer.
- (6) Nuclear Fast Red Staining Solution was used at room temperature for 3 min.
- (7) Nuclear Fast Red Staining Solution was removed, and the cells were rinsed for 3 times with PBS buffer.
- (8) Cells were observed under a light microscope.