

## **Supporting information**

### **Complying the Physiological Functions of Golgi Apparatus for Secretory Exocytosis**

#### **Facilitated Oral Absorption of Protein Drugs**

Liyun Xing, Yaxian Zheng, Yinglan Yu, Ruinan Wu, Xi Liu, Rui Zhou\* and Yuan Huang\*

Key Laboratory of Drug-Targeting and Drug Delivery System of the Education Ministry and Sichuan Province, Sichuan Engineering Laboratory for Plant-Sourced Drug and Sichuan Research Center for Drug Precision Industrial Technology, West China School of Pharmacy, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

**Supplementary information includes:**

Supplementary methods.

Supplementary Scheme S1. Synthetic routes of DSPE-PEG-Cys and DSPE-PEG-R8.

Supplementary Figures:

Fig. S1 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of DSPE-PEG-Cys and DSPE-PEG-R8.

Fig. S2 Effect of NPs on viability of Caco-2 cells.

Fig. S3 TEER values before and after treatment of NPs.

Fig. S4 Synthetic route and <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of DSPE-PEG-Ala.

Fig. S5 Effect of L-cysteine and L-alanine on viability of Caco-2 cells.

Fig. S6 Colloidal stability of NPs.

Fig. S7 Hemolysis assay of NPs.

Fig. S8 Enzymatic stability of insulin.

Supplementary Tables:

Table S1 Characterization of Ala NPs.

Table S1 Characterization of insulin-loaded NPs.

## **Supplementary methods**

### ***In vitro* cytotoxicity study**

The cytotoxicity of NPs and chemicals on Caco-2 cells was investigated by the Alamar Blue method. Caco-2 cells were seeded in 96-well plates at  $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well and cultured for 36 h. Different concentrations of NPs (100-400  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of PLGA) or tested chemicals was added respectively. After incubated for 3 h, the NPs and chemicals were removed. The cells were washed by PBS and incubated with Alamar Blue solution (10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) for another 1 h. The fluorescence intensity was measured by multimode reader.

### **Colloidal stability study**

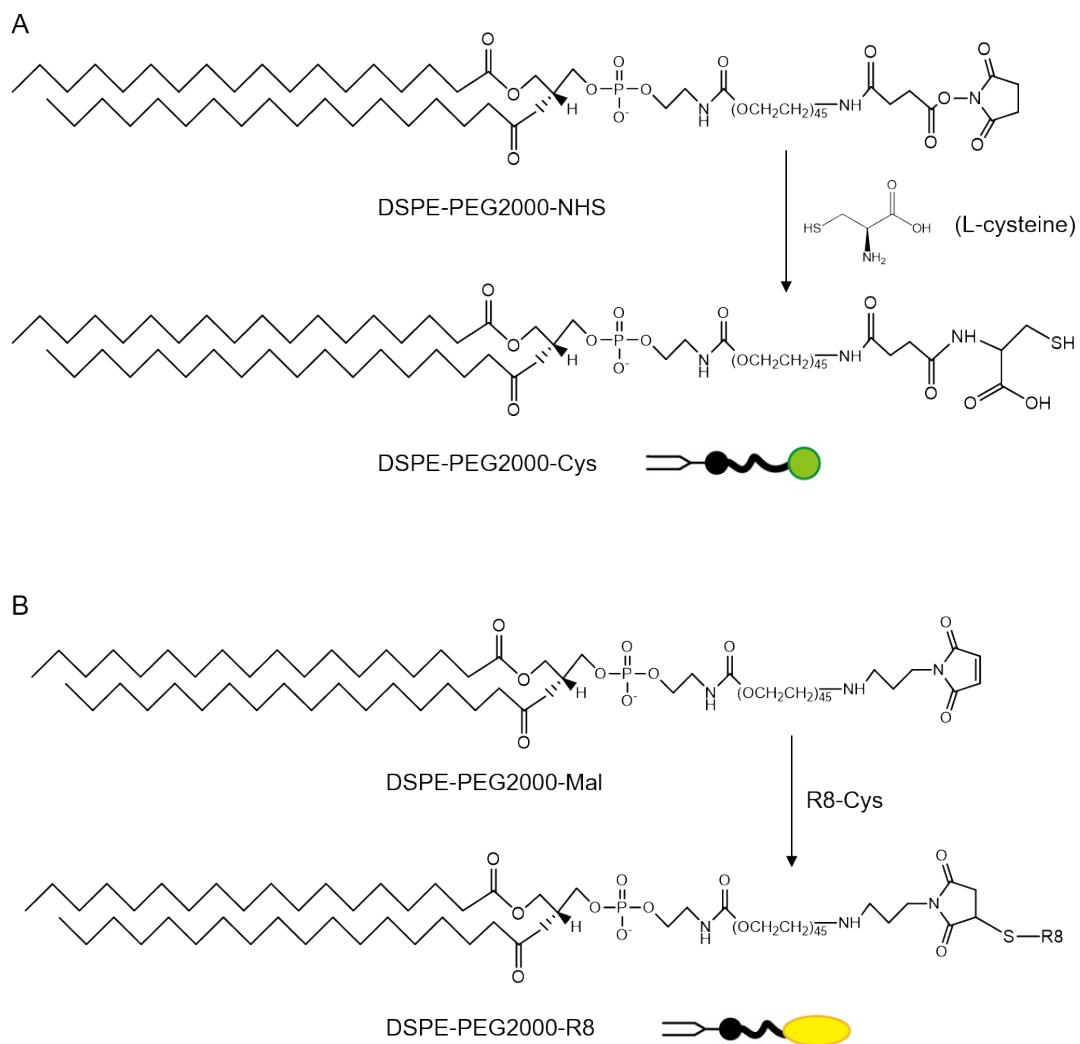
To investigate the colloidal stability of NPs in mimic gastrointestinal environment, NPs were suspended in simulated gastric fluids (SGF, with 0.32% (w/v) pepsin) and simulated intestinal fluids (SIF, with 1% (w/v) trypsin) at 37°C with gentle shaking. At predetermined time intervals, the particle size of NPs was measured by Malvern Zetasizer NanoZS90 analyzer (Malvern Instruments Ltd, UK).

### **Enzymatic stability of insulin**

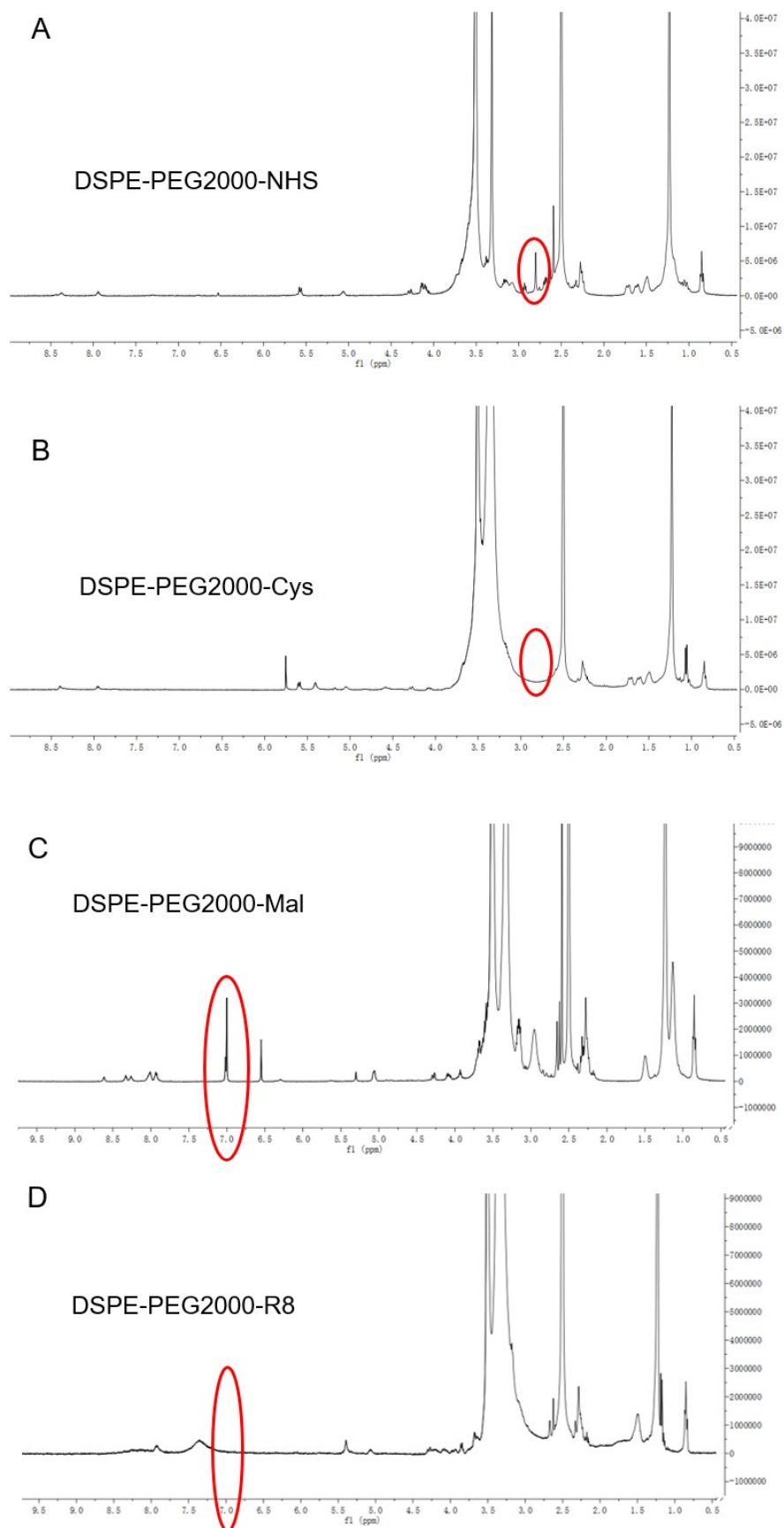
To evaluate the protection of NPs on insulin, the enzymatic stability of insulin was investigated. INS PEG NPs, INS 25%R8+75%Cys NPs and free insulin solution were incubated in SIF (with trypsin, 40  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ), making the final concentration of insulin at 200  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of samples was withdrawn at each time point (0, 1, 2, 4 h) and mixed with 100  $\mu\text{L}$  DMSO containing 2% trifluoroacetic acid to terminate the enzymatic interaction. Finally, the amount of insulin was tested by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

### **Statistical Analyses**

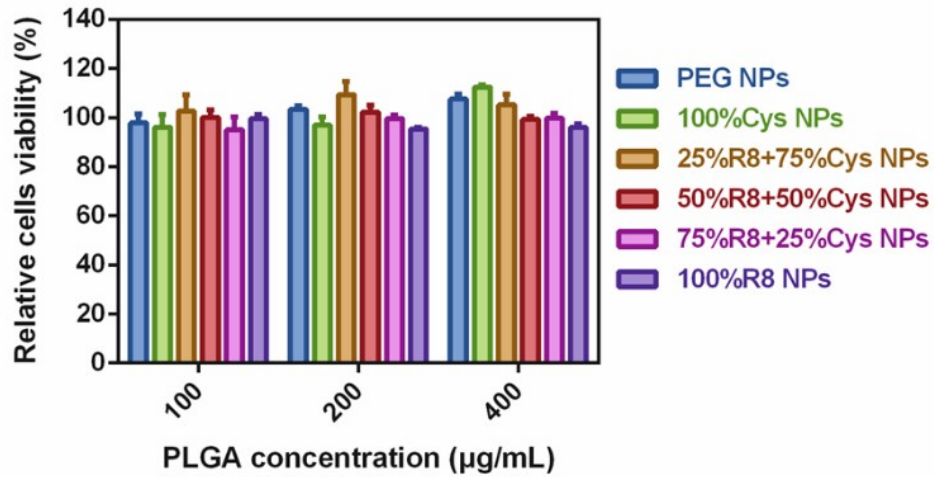
Student's t-test or one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used for statistical analyses. All data were presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD. Experiments were performed in triplicate if not specified. Differences at P values  $< 0.05$  were considered to be statistically significant.



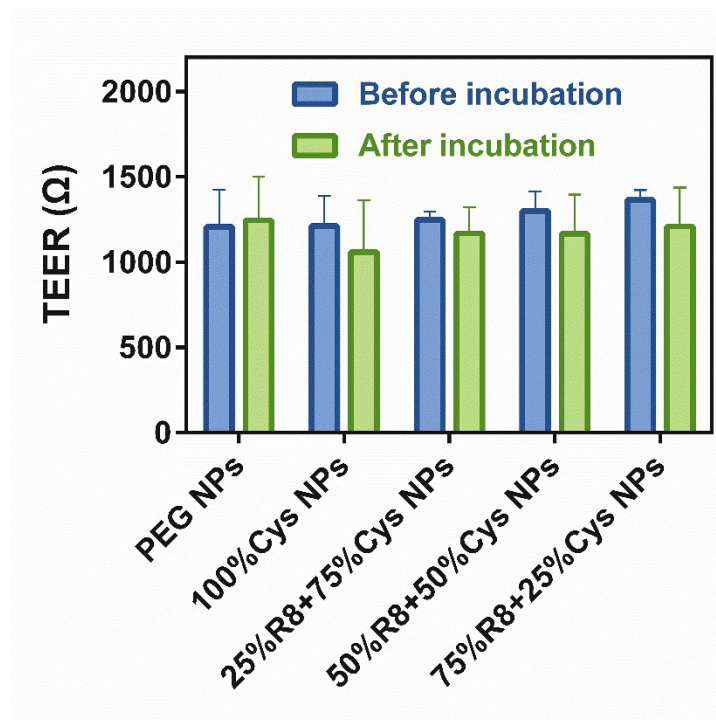
**Scheme S1** Synthetic routes of (A) DSPE-PEG-Cys and (B) DSPE-PEG-R8.



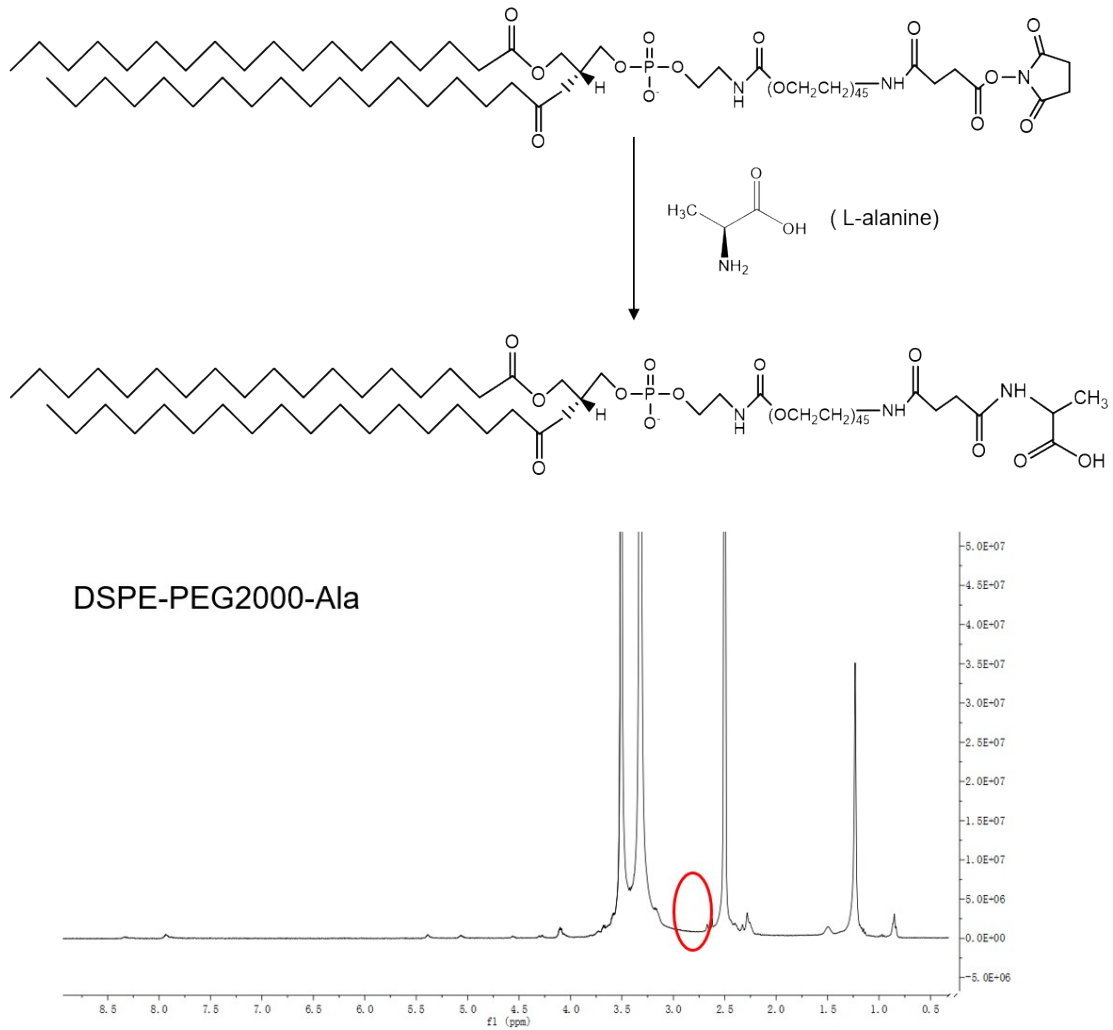
**Fig. S1**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of (A) DSPE-PEG-NHS, (B) DSPE-PEG-Cys, (C) DSPE-PEG-Mal and (D) DSPE-PEG-R8.



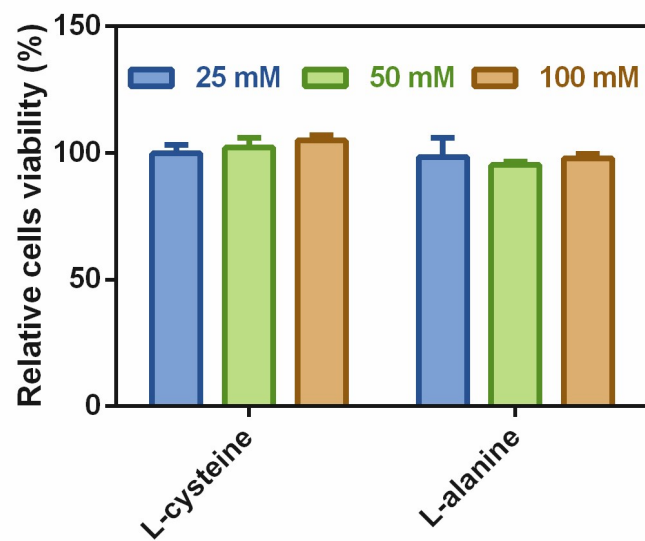
**Fig. S2** Caco-2 cells viability after treatment with various concentrations of NPs in different concentrations via Alamar Blue method (n = 3).



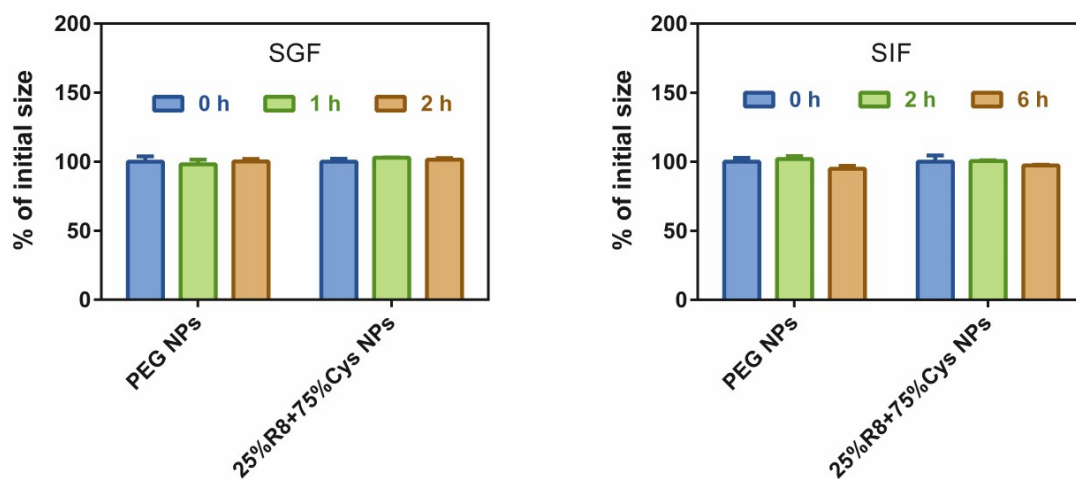
**Fig. S3** TEER values of Caco-2 cell monolayers before and after NPs incubation (n=3).



**Fig. S4** Synthesis of DSPE-PEG-Ala and  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of DSPE-PEG-Ala.

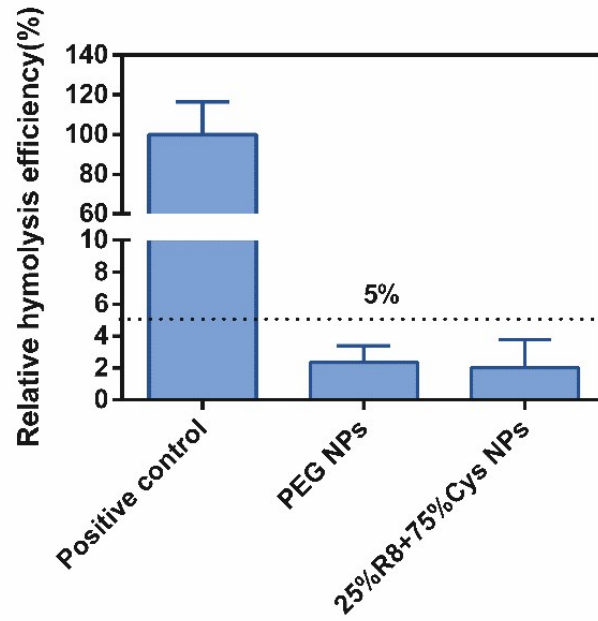


**Fig. S5** Caco-2 cells viability after treatment with various concentrations of L-cysteine and L-alanine in different concentrations via Alamar Blue method (n = 3).

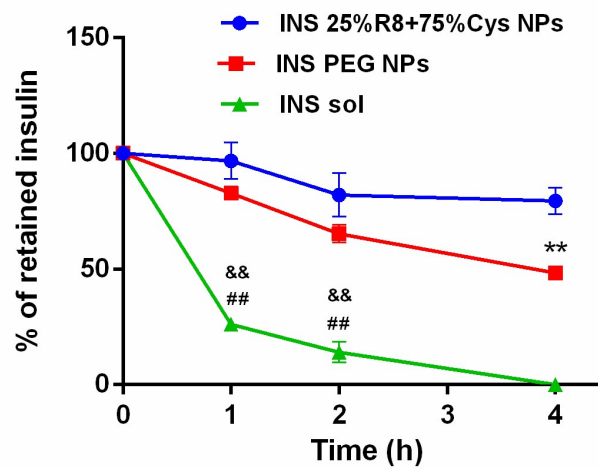


**Fig. S6** Colloidal stability of NPs in SGF and SIF (n = 3).





**Fig. S7** Hemolysis rate of NPs after incubated with erythrocyte for 2 h (n = 3).



**Fig. S8** The percentage of remained insulin in SIF with trypsin (n = 3). \*\*p < 0.01, ##P < 0.01 vs INS 25%R8+75%Cys NPs, &&p < 0.01 vs INS PEG NPs.

**Table S1** Characterization of Ala NPs.

Sample	Size (nm)	PDI	Zeta potential (mV)
Ala NPs	89.0±3.7	0.225±0.053	-26.76±0.76

**Table S2** Characterization of insulin-loaded NPs.

Sample	Size (nm)	PDI	Zeta potential (mV)	EE%	DL%
PEG NPs	86.2±7.9	0.287±0.005	-26.03±1.80	69.12±6.51	11.53±1.27
25%R8+75%Cys NPs	103.5±5.2	0.229±0.043	-19.93±0.45	74.44±10.61	11.38±2.34