

Glucose Decorated Engineering Platelet for Active and Precise Tumor Targeted Drug Delivery

Jiaxuan Zhao^{a,1}, Yan Shi^{a,1}, Lixia Xue^b, Yuqing Liang^b, Jiale Shen^a, Jiarui Wang^a, Meng Wu^a, Hao Chen^{b*}, Ming Kong^{a*}

^a *College of Marine Life Science, Ocean University of China, 5 Yushan Road, 266003, Qingdao, China.*

^b *Department of Neurosurgery, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine*

** Send Correspondence to: Dr. Ming Kong (E-mail: kongming@ouc.edu.cn) & Dr. Hao Chen (E-mail: hao.chen@shsmu.edu.cn)*

¹ *these two authors contributed equally in this work.*

Biocompatibility of DPG-PL

L929 was mixed with different concentrations of DPG-PL, and CCK-8 solution was added after co-culture for 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h, respectively. After the reaction in the dark for 2 h, the absorbance value at 450 nm was detected by a microplate reader, and the cell viability was calculated. After coculture for 24 h, the mixture solution of Calcein -AM and propidium iodide (PI) was added and incubated at room temperature for 30 min. Followed by rinsing with PBS for three times and observation under fluorescence microscope.

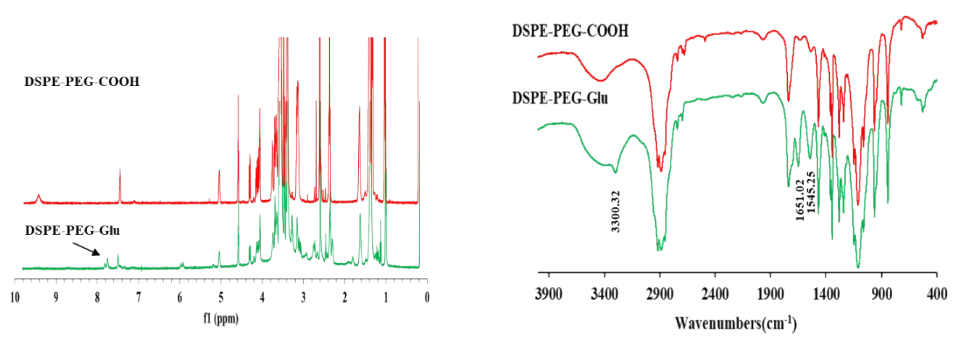


Fig. S1. ¹H NMR spectrum and FTIR absorption spectra of DSPE-PEG-Glu.

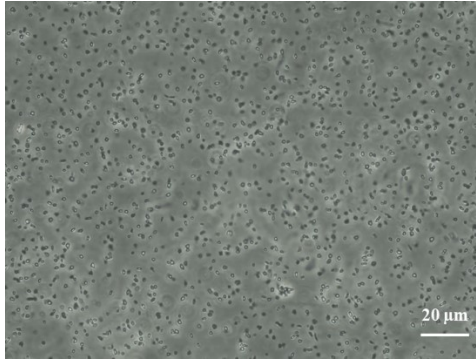


Fig. S2. Representative image of purified platelets (scale bar: 20 µm).

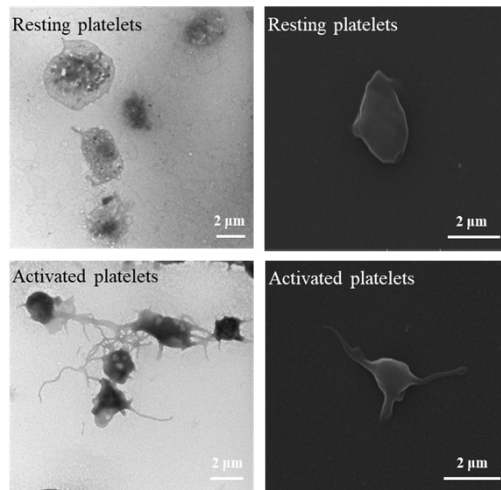


Fig. S3. Representative TEM image and SEM image of resting platelets and activated Platelet (scale bar: 2 μm).

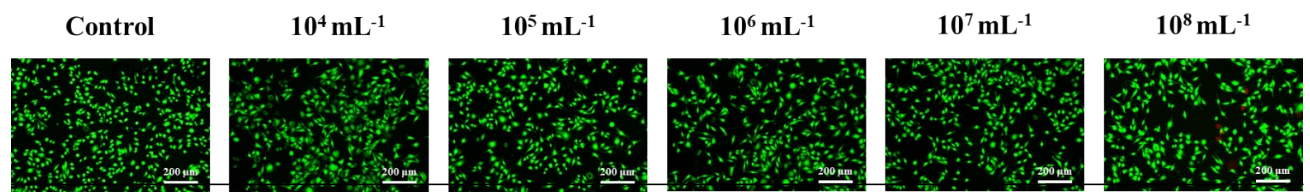


Fig. S4. Live/dead assays for DPG-PL -treated L929 (scale bar: 100 μm , n=5).

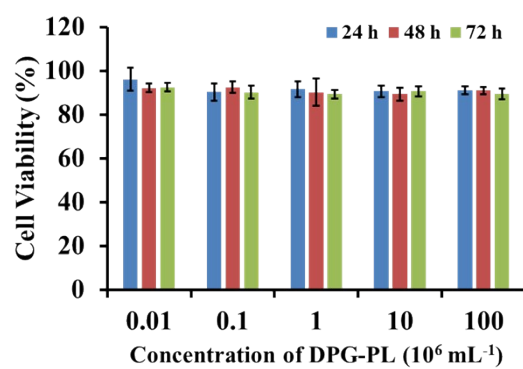


Fig. S5. Viability L929 after incubation with different concentration of DPG-PL (n=5).

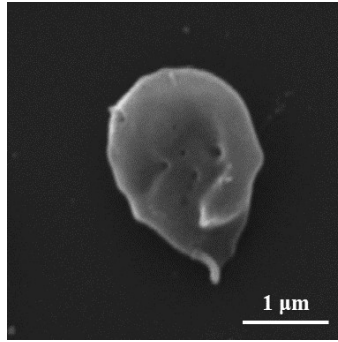


Fig. S6. Representative SEM image of DPG-PL@DOX (scale bar: 1 μm).

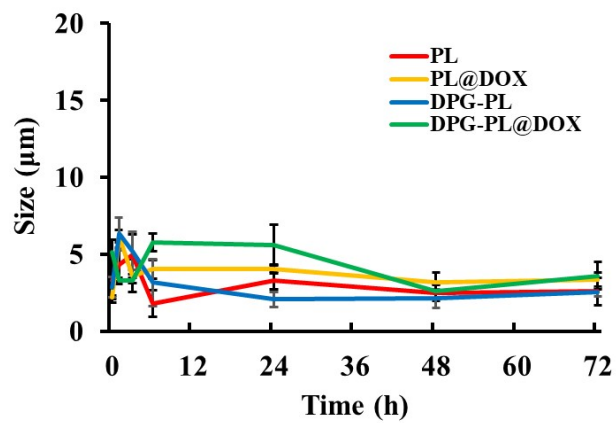


Fig. S7. Changes of PL, PL@DOX, DPG-PL, DPG-PL@DOX particle size in 72h.

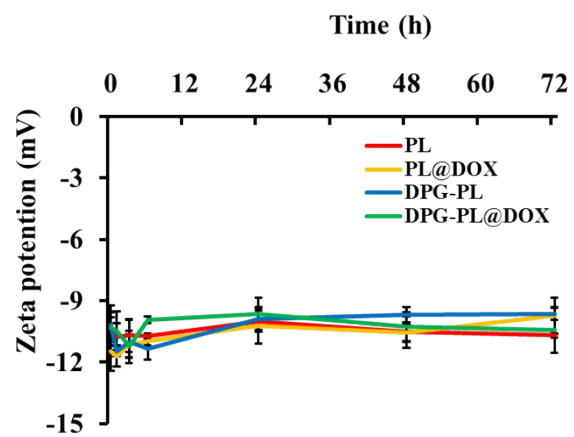


Fig. S8. Changes of PL, PL@DOX, DPG-PL, DPG-PL@DOX Zeta potential in 72h.

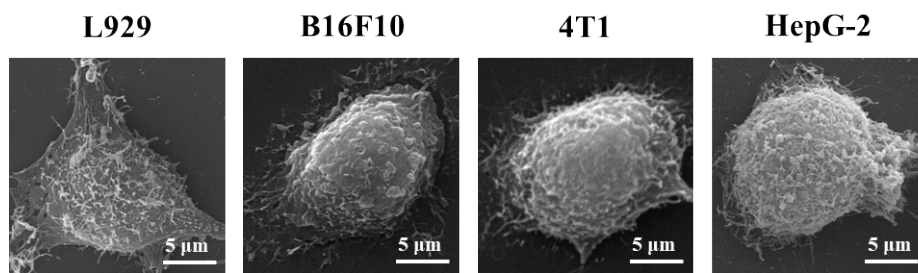


Fig. S9. Representative SEM images of L929, 4T1, B16F10 and HepG-2.

Table S1 Influence of NC, DOX, PL@DOX, and DPG-PL@DOX on heart, liver, and kidney function after different treatments using serum biochemical analysis.

Groups	CK-MB ¹	ALT ²	AST ³	AST/ALT	TBIL ⁴	CREA ⁵	UA ⁶
Normal	157.06 ±21.72	54.91 ±4.6	145.95 ±7.34	2.66 ±1.6	7.06 ±0.47	34.99 ±7.77	99.89 ±7.18
NC	143.67 ±31.84	46.81 ±5.19	148.62 ±7.33	3.17 ±1.4	7.29 ±0.7	33.32 ±12.12	119.65 ±12.77
DOX	242.83 ±37.09	48.42 ±2.2	155.3 ±11.77	3.21 ±5.48	7.12 ±0.4	45.52 ±9.94	128.44 ±14.43
PL@DOX	219.77 ±34.15	42.47 ±7.66	150.37 ±16.15	3.54 ±2.16	7.97 ±0.99	34.18 ±6.31	103.86 ±15.92
DPG-PL@DOX	181.03 ±27.57	56.86 ±8.48	156.23 ±16.78	2.75 ±1.97	7.01 ±0.65	36.74 ±6.44	112.22 ±11.47

The heart function is evaluated with serum level of ¹ creatine kinase isoenzyme-MB (CK-MB, U L⁻¹). The liver function is evaluated with serum levels of ² alanine aminotransferase (ALT, U L⁻¹), ³ aspartate aminotransferase (AST, U L⁻¹) and ⁴total bilirubin level (TBIL, μmol L⁻¹). The kidney function is evaluated with serum levels of ⁵ creatinine (CREA, μmol L⁻¹), f uric acid (UA, μmol L⁻¹).