Electronic Supplementary Information

Effects of chain lengths and backbone chirality on the bone-targeting ability of poly(glutamic acid)s

Jianglong Xia,^{‡a} Wanying Wang,^{‡b} Xiaoxiong Jin,^b Jing Zhao,^b Jiaoyu Chen,^b Ning Li,^b Shanshan Xiao,^b Dongjun Lin,^{*a} and Ziyuan Song^{*b}

^a Department of Haematology, The Seventh Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Shenzhen 518107, China.

^b Institute of Functional Nano & Soft Materials (FUNSOM), Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Carbon-Based Functional Materials and Devices, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China.

*Corresponding email: zysong@suda.edu.cn; lindongjun@163.com

[‡] These authors contributed equally.



Scheme S1. Synthetic routes to Cy5-labelled poly(glutamic acid)s. *a. n*-hexylamine or α-helical PBLG macroinitiators, DCM, rt. *b*. HBr/HOAc, TFA, 0 °C, 2 h. *c*. Cy5 NHS ester, NaHCO₃ (aq), rt, overnight.



Scheme S2. Synthetic routes to PHEA. *a. n*-hexylamine, DCM/DMF (1:1, v/v), rt. *b*. ethanolamine (3 equiv.), DMF, 35 °C, 12 h.



Figure S1. Characterization of poly(γ -benzyl glutamate)s precursors before side-chain deprotection. (a) Normalized GPC-LS traces of poly(γ -benzyl glutamate)s with different backbone chirality. (b, c) CD spectra of poly(γ -benzyl glutamate)s in DCM with different backbone chirality (b) and chain lengths (c).



Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum (300 MHz) of representative poly(glutamic acid) (PL100) after side-chain deprotection in D₂O.

The integral of the residue peak at 7.5 ppm was used for the calculation of side-chain deprotection efficiency.



Figure S3. CD spectra of $poly(_L-glutamic acid)$ s in water at pH = 7.4 with different chain lengths.



Figure S4. HA binding affinity of poly(glutamic acid)s with different chain lengths (a) and backbone chirality (b) after 30-min incubation (n = 3). PHEA with neutral side-chain hydroxyl groups was used as a control. ***p < 0.001, ****p < 0.0001.



Figure S5. Cell viability of RAW 264.7 cells after 48-h incubation with various poly(glutamic acid)s at 0.01 (a) or 0.1 mg/mL (b) (n = 3). Cells treated with PBS were used as control groups.



Figure S6. Mean fluorescent intensity of RAW 264.7 cells after 16-h incubation with various poly(glutamic acid)s. Cells treated with PBS were used as control groups (n = 3). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01.



Figure S7. Cellular uptake of poly(glutamic acid)s by MV-4-11 cells. (a) Flow cytometric analysis of MV-4-11 cells after 16-h incubation with various poly(glutamic acid)s. (b) Cellular uptake efficiency of poly(glutamic acid)s by MV-4-11 cells (n = 3). (c) Mean fluorescent intensity of MV-4-11 cells after 16-h incubation with various poly(glutamic acid)s (n = 3). Cells treated with PBS were used as control groups. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ****p < 0.0001.



Figure S8. Cellular uptake of poly(glutamic acid)s by NIH/3T3 cells. (a) Flow cytometric analysis of NIH/3T3 cells after 16-h incubation with various poly(glutamic acid)s. (b) Cellular uptake efficiency of poly(glutamic acid)s by NIH/3T3 cells (n = 3). (c) Mean fluorescent intensity of NIH/3T3 cells after 16-h incubation with various poly(glutamic acid)s (n = 3). Cells treated with PBS were used as control groups. *p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001, ****p < 0.0001.



Figure S9. *In vivo* fluorescent imaging of mice at 6, 12, and 24 h post injection of Cy5-labelled PL100 and PL800. Mice treated with PBS were used as control groups.



Figure S10. The change in plasma concentration of Cy5-labelled PGAs in mice over time (n = 3).



Figure S11. CLSM images of femur bone slices at 24 h post injection of Cy5-labelled PL100. Scale bar = $100 \mu m$.

Supporting Tables

Table S1. The estimation of FUA size	able S1.	e S1. The estin	ution of	`PGA size
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Entry	PGAs	DP ^a	$< r^2 >_0^{1/2} (nm)^b$
1	PL30	30	5.4
2	PL50	63	7.9
3	PL100	108	10.4
4	PL400	515	22.7
5	PL800	766	27.7
6	PD100	83	9.1
7	PDL100	70	8.4

^{*a*}Degree of polymerization of PGAs calculated from molecular weights by GPC analysis. ^{*b*}Estimated size of PGAs calculated through equation: $\langle r^2 \rangle_0^{1/2} \sim (DP)^{1/2}$.