Supporting Information

A Bioswitchable siRNA Delivery System: RNAi Therapy Based on Tetrahedral Framework Nucleic Acids for Bone Defect Repair

Shengnan Liao,^{1,4} Songhang Li,¹ Zhiqiang Liu,¹ Weitong Lu,¹ Yutian He,¹ Kai Xia,^{1,4} Yigan Wang,^{1,4} Zhihe Zhao, *^{1,4} and Yunfeng Lin*^{1,2,3}

AUTHOR ADDRESS:

¹State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, National Center for Stomatology, National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041, China

²Sichuan Provincial Engineering Research Center of Oral Biomaterials, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041, China

³National Center for Translational Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China

⁴Department of Orthodontics, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China.

* Corresponding author: Zhihe Zhao, Yunfeng Lin

Mailing address: South Renmin Road, Section 3, No.14, Chengdu, China

Phone: 86-28-85503487 E-mail: zhzhao@scu.edu.cn; yunfenglin@scu.edu.cn

Oligonucleoti des Name	Sequence (5'-3')		
BiRDS			
S1	ggacuuggAGGATGGGCATGCTCTTCCCGACGGTATTGGACCCTCGCAT GAgcaaggaaTAAG		
S2	ggacuuggACATGCGAGGGTCCAATACCGACGATTACAGCTTGCTACA CGAgcaaggaaTAAG		
S 3	ggacuuggACGTGTAGCAAGCTGTAATCGACGGGAAGAGCATGCCCAT CCAgcaaggaaTAAG		
siRNA	uuccuugcuaccaagucccuua		
Cy5-siRNA	Cy5- uuccuugcuaccaagucccuua		
Cy5-siRNA- BHQ	Cy5- uuccuugcuaccaagucccuua-BHQ		
tFNA			
S1	ATTTATCACCCGCCATAGTAGACGTATCACCAGGCAGTTGAGA CGAACATTCCTAAGTCTGAA		
S2	ACATGCGAGGGTCCAATACCGACGATTACAGCTTGCTACACGA TTCAGACTTAGGAATGTTCG		
S3	ACTACTATGGCGGGTGATAAAACGTGTAGCAAGCTGTAATCGA CGGGAAGAGCATGCCCATCC		
S4	ACGGTATTGGACCCTCGCATGACTCAACTGCCTGGTGATACGA GGATGGGCATGCTCTTCCCG		

Table S1. Sequences of the Oligonucleotides used in this study

Primer Name		Sequences from 5' to 3'
CVID 1	Forward	AGAGCGGACTCAGACAGGAT
CKIP-I	Reverse	TGGGTAACTTCTTCAGTGCTTG
CADDII	Forward	ACAGCAACAGGGTGGTGGAC
GAPDH	Reverse	TTTGAGGGTGCAGCGAACTT

Table S2. The primer sequences used in this study.



Figure S1. Verification of the stepwise loading process of tFNA in AGE. As shown in the gel images, the lanes 1-8 (from left to right) represent S1, S2, S3, S4, S1-2, S1-3 and tFNA, respectively.



Figure S2. Zeta potential and molecular size of tFNA.



Figure S3. Cell viability assays by CCK-8 experiments. Data are presented as mean \pm SD (n =3). Statistical method compared between groups involved one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post-hoc analysis (Sidak. Test). Statistical analysis: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, #P < 0.05, ##P < 0.01, ###P < 0.001. *: control group versus other groups, #: siRNA group versus other groups.



Figure S4. The semi-quantitative analysis of relative fluorescence intensity of OPN and Col-I. Data are presented as mean \pm SD (n =3). Statistical method compared between groups involved one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post-hoc analysis (Sidak. Test). Statistical analysis: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, #P < 0.05, ##P < 0.01, ###P < 0.001. *: control group versus other groups, #: siRNA group versus other groups.



Figure S5. The raw data for the western blotting protein bands for Figure 2F (CKIP-1 and GAPDH).



Figure S6. The raw data for the western blotting protein bands for Figure 3D (Col-I, OPN, OSX, ALP, RUNX2 and GAPDH).