

Supporting Information

Dendritic polyglutamic acid-chelerythrine nanocomplex for the reversal of bacterial tooth decay

Yan Zhang^{a,1}, Yihua Liu^{a,1}, Fan Fan^{a,1}, Hongbo Zhang^a, Qiangwei Xin^a, Shiran Sun^a, Xinyuan Xu^a, Liwei Zheng^b, Yang Liu^a, Chunmei Ding^{a}, Mingming Ding^{a*} and Jianshu Li^{a,b,c*}*

^a College of Polymer Science and Engineering, State Key Laboratory of Polymer Materials Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, China

^b State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

^c Med-X Center for Materials, Sichuan University, 610041, China

¹ These authors contribute equally to this work.

* Author for correspondence:

Chunmei Ding, Ph.D

E-mail address: dingcm@scu.edu.cn

Mingming Ding, Ph.D

E-mail address: dmmshx@163.com

Jianshu Li, Ph.D

E-mail address: jianshu_li@scu.edu.cn

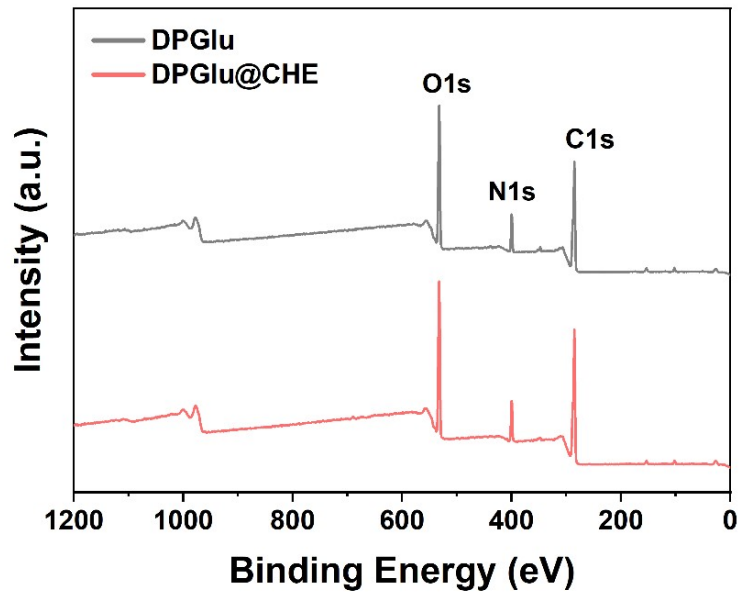


Fig S3. XPS spectra of DPGlu and DPGlu@CHE.

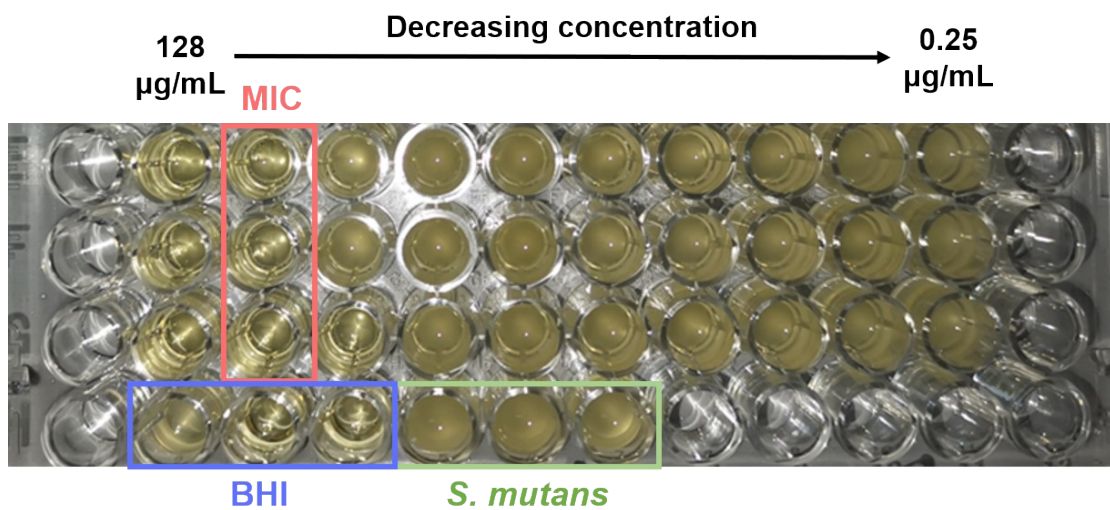


Fig. S4 Antibacterial experiments of CHE against *Streptococcus mutans*.

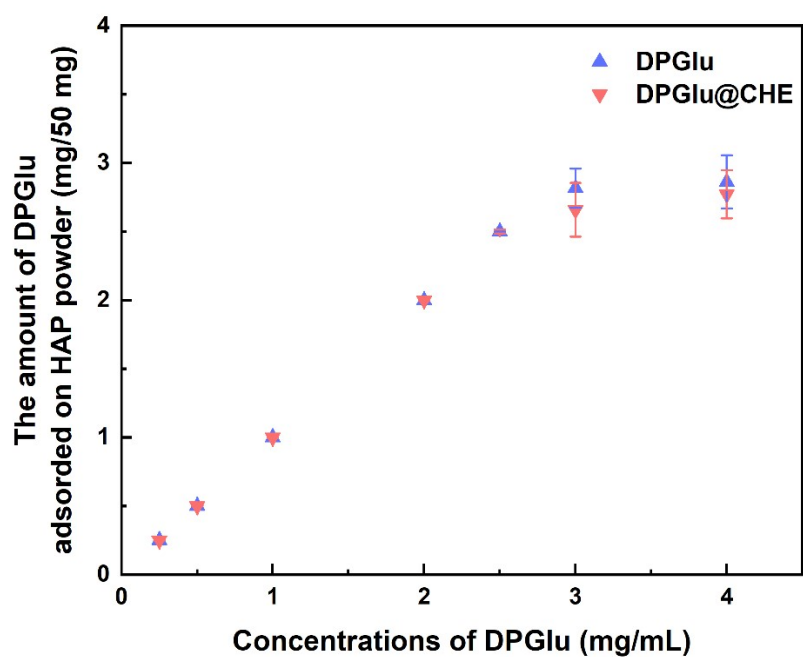


Fig. S5 The apparent absorption of DPGlu and DPGlu@CHE on HAP powders.

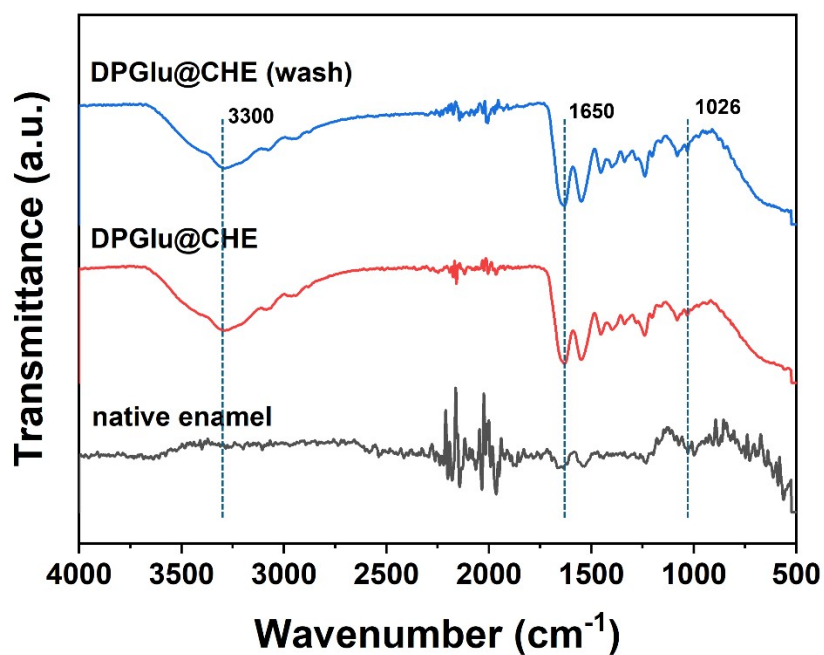


Fig. S6 ATR-IR spectra of acid-etched tooth enamel before/ after DPGlu@CHE modification and after washing.

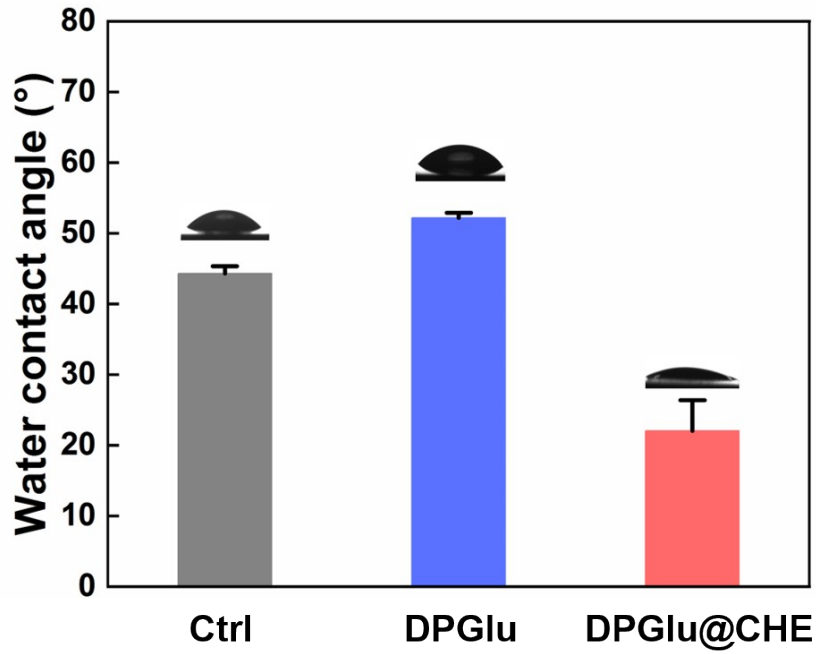


Fig. S7 Water contact angle of intrinsic tooth enamel (Ctrl group), enamel modified with DPGLu (DPGLu group) and DPGLu@CHE (DPGLu@CHE group) respectively.

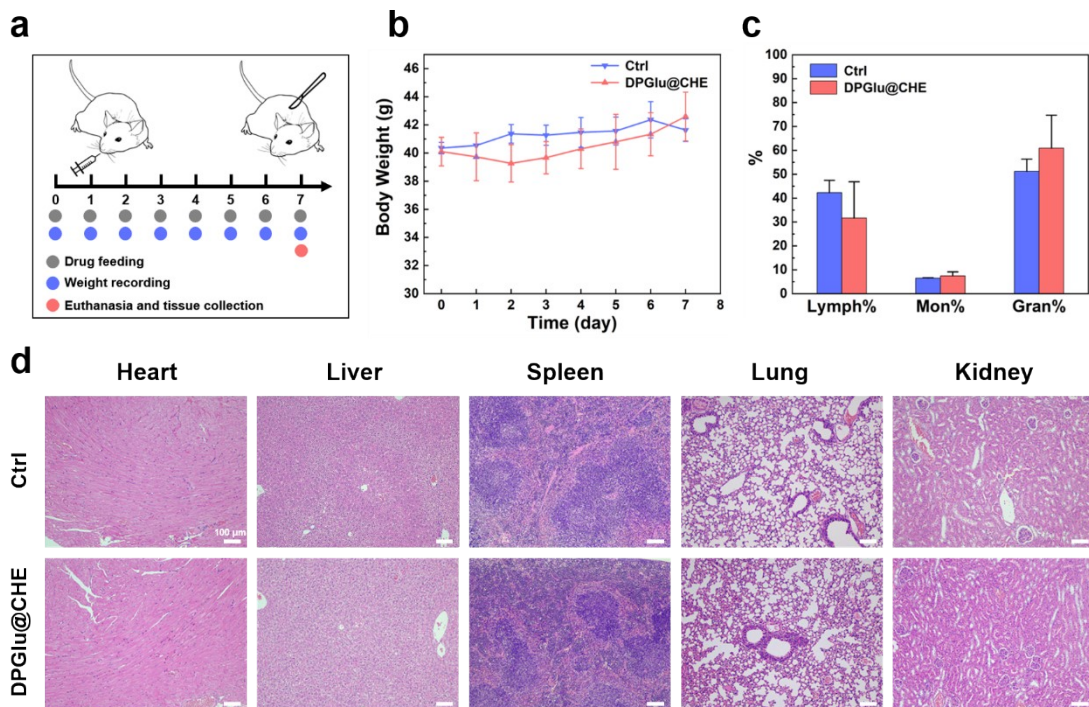


Fig. S8 (a) Schematic illustration of the schedule for in vivo experiment. (b) The body weight of rats in control and DPGLu@CHE groups. (c) Blood routine analysis of rats. (d) H&E staining images of heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney in each group.

Name	Element	Atomic %
DPGlu	C	62.47
	N	9.73
	O	27.8
DPGlu@CHE	C	63.62
	N	9.66
	O	26.72

Table S1. Relative atomic content of DPGlu and DPGlu@CHE.