Electronic Supplementary Information

Drug-loaded nanoparticles induce gene expression in human pluripotent stem cell derivatives

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Figure S.1. $^1$H NMR spectra of (A) H40-OH in DMSO-d$_6$, (B) $^{32}$(HOOC)-H40-(OH)$_{32}$ in acetone-d$_6$, and (C) $^{32}$(OH)-H40-NHS ester in acetone-d$_6$. 
Figure S-2. $^1$H NMR spectra of $^{32}$(OH)-H40-DXC in DMSO-d$_6$. 
Figure S-3. Fluorescent images of proliferative cells of the fibroblast lines in Fig. 7a. A Click-iT EdU assay was performed prior to imaging. EdU is incorporated during DNA synthesis, and click chemistry is utilized for fluorescent detection. Immunocytochemistry was performed after the Click-iT EdU assay against Oct3/4 and Sox2, as previously described in Fig. 7c.
Figure S-4. Bar graph of the number of cells per representative fluorescent image (45,000 µm$^2$) that are EdU- (no EdU detected via Click-iT EdU assay), but OS+ (positive staining for Oct3/4 and Sox2). Double asterisk represents a statistically significant difference between DXC-treated and PEG-H40-DXC treated secondary C1 fibroblasts with a $p<0.01$, two-tailed Student t-test.
Figure S-5. Representative heatmap of background staining from fluorphore-conjugated isotype control antibodies with C1 fibroblasts.