

Systemic in vivo delivery of siRNA to tumours using combination polyethyleneimine and transferrin- polyethyleneimine conjugates

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Supplementary Material

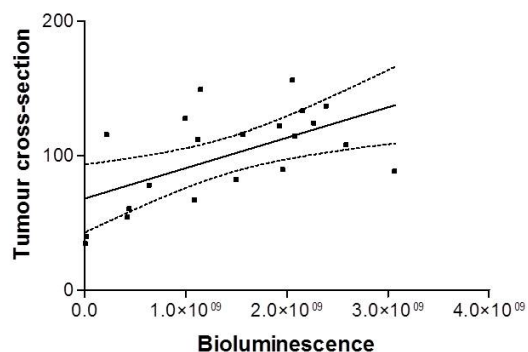


Figure S1 Correlation between size of tumour and bioluminescence in the MGLVA1 bioluminescent xenograft model

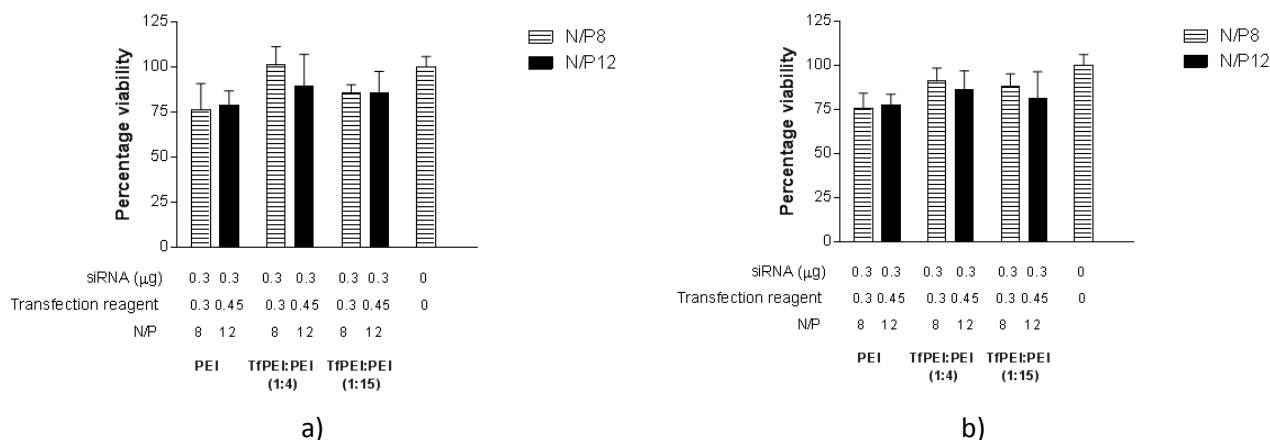


Figure S2. Effect of transfection reagents on cell metabolic activity. Percentage cell metabolic activity as a proxy for viability, using an MTT assay, was calculated relative to untransfected cells for a) HCT116 or b) MGLVA1 cells 48 hrs after transfection with siRNA using PEI, TfPEI:PEI (1:4) or TfPEI:PEI(1:15) at N:P ratios of 8 or 12. Error bars represent standard deviations.

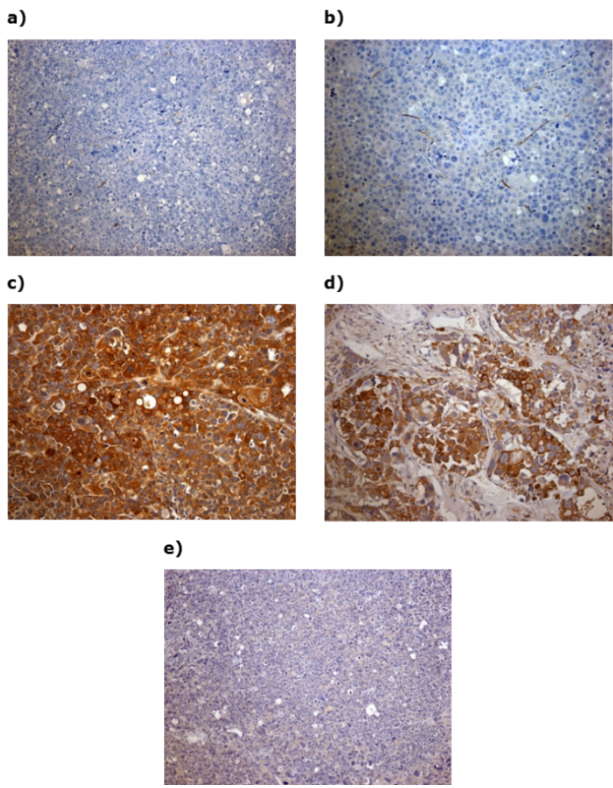


Figure S3 Vascularisation of MGLVA1 xenografts. MGLVA1 xenograft stained for blood vessels using an antibody to CD34 (a and b); the transferrin receptor, CD71 (c and d); or stained with a negative control antibody. Magnification x10 (a,e), x20 (b,c,d).

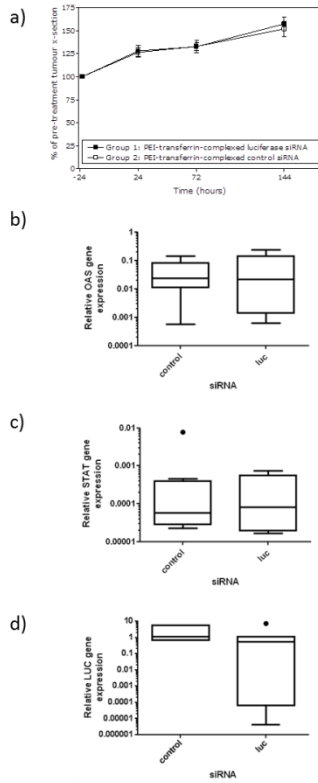


Figure S4 Effect of siRNA administration on tumour growth and interferon response. TfPEI-complexed luciferase or control siRNA (TfPEI:PEI ratio of 1:4) was administered via the intra-peritoneal routes (n=7 and 8 respectively) and tumour x-section was measured at 24hrs before and 24, 72 and 144 hrs after injection (a). OAS (b) STAT (c) and luciferase (d) gene expression were measured at end-point (shown as Tukey box and whiskers plot).

Table S1

Primer	Primer sequence (5' → 3')
OAS1 F	CAAGCTCAAGAGCCTCATCC
OAS1 R	TGGGCTGTGTTGAAATGTGT
STAT1 F	AAATTCCTGGAGCAGGTTCA
STAT1 R	TGGCCCAAGTCACTTAATC
Luc F	GGTGGGTGAGGCTGTGGCAA
Luc R	GCCACAGCACCAGGCTTGT
HPRT F	GACCAGTCAACAGGGGACAT
HPRT R	CGACCTTGACCATCTTGGGA