Supplementary Information

Sequestering Survivin to functionalized nanoparticles: A

strategy to enhance apoptosis in cancer cells

Ragini Jenkins, Yuriy P. Bandera, Michael A. Daniele, LeAnna L. Ledford, Ashlee Tietje,

Andrew A. Kelso, Michael G. Sehorn, Yanzhang Wei, Mrinmay Chakrabarti, Swapan Ray and

Stephen H. Foulger*

Table of contents

TEM image of PA particles	S2
Toxicity study of azTM in NL20 cells	S3
Toxicity study of PA/ azTM in NL20 cells	S4
Toxicity study of PA/ azTM/ azPEG in NL20 cells	S5

TEM image of PA particles:



TEM micrograph of unmodified poly(propargyl acrylate) (PA) particles. Scale bar represents ca. 100 nm.

Cytotoxicity tests carried out in NL20 cells:



Proliferation of NL20 cells after 2 days of incubation with azTM small molecule at concentrations of ca. 1, 2.5 and 5 μ M. Each condition was tested in four replicates. Cell viability was determined via 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium inner salt (MTS)

assay.



Proliferation of NL20 cells after 2 days of incubation with PA/ azTM nanoparticles at concentrations of ca. 1, 2.5 and 5 µM. Each condition was tested in four replicates. Cell viability was determined via 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium inner salt (MTS)

assay.



Proliferation of NL20 cells after 2 days of incubation with PA/ azTM/ azPEG nanoparticles at concentrations of ca. 1, 2.5 and 5 μ M. Each condition was tested in four replicates. Cell viability was determined via 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium inner salt (MTS)

assay.