## Targeted delivery of a guanidine-pendant Pt(IV)-backboned polyprodrug by an anisamide-functionalized polypeptide

Shao-Lu Li,<sup>a,b†</sup> Yaoyi Wang,<sup>b†</sup> Jingfang Zhang,<sup>b</sup> Wei Wei,<sup>c,\*</sup> and Hua Lu<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Separation Membranes and Membrane Processes, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tianjin Polytechnic University, Tianjin 300387, People's Republic of China

<sup>b</sup> Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Center for Soft Matter Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory of Polymer Chemistry and Physics of Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China

<sup>c</sup> State Key Laboratory of Biochemical Engineering, Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 10090, People's Republic of China

<sup>†</sup>these authors contributed equally

\*Email: chemhualu@pku.edu.cn and weiwei@ipe.ac.cn;



Fig. S1 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of Gu-1 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Fig. S2. MS spectrum of Gu-1.



**Fig. S3** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of Gu-2 in DMSO- $d_6$ .



Fig. S4 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of Gu-2 in DMSO- $d_6$ .



Fig. S5. MS spectrum of Gu-2.



Fig. S6 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of Gu-3 in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.



Fig. S7 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of Gu-3 in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.



Fig. S8 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of Gu-3.



Fig. S9 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of P(DSP-Gu) in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>.



**Fig. S10** Plot of reduction peak potential maxima of P(DSP-Gu) at pH a) 7.4 and b) 6.0 as a function of scan rate.











**Fig. S13** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of A-4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>/TFA (v/v) = 4:1 at 50 °C.



**Fig. S14** GPC curves of A-2, A-3, A-4 determined in DMF at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min at 50°C.



**Fig. S15** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of AA-PEG-PpY-PLeu in D<sub>2</sub>O.



**Fig. S16** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of mPEG-3 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>/TFA-D ( $\nu/\nu$ )= 4:1.



**Table S1** Size, zeta potential, and polydispersity index of different Tg-PICs at various P/Gu ratios.

	AA-PEG- PpY-PLeu	Tg-PIC-1:1	Tg-PIC-2:3	Tg-PIC-1:2
Eff.Diam. <sup>a</sup> (nm)	230.0	89.7	87.6	95.0
PDI <sup>b</sup>	0.369	0.091	0.090	0.078
Zeta potential (mV)	-19.58	-17.50	-14.00	-6.26

[a] Mean hydrodynamic diameters at 25 °C. [b] Polydispersity index determined by dynamic light scattering.

		mPEG- PpY-PLeu	NT-PIC-1:1	NT-PIC-2:3	NT-PIC-1:2	
Eff.Diam.	<sup>a</sup> (nm)	265.0	119.0	155.8	135.7	
PDI <sup>b</sup>		0.325	0.201	0.115	0.161	
Zeta po (mV)	otential	-26.02	-10.25	-4.71	-3.16	

**Table S2** Size, zeta potential, and polydispersity index of different NT-PICs at various P/Gu ratios.

[a] Mean hydrodynamic diameters at 25 °C. [b] Polydispersity index determined by dynamic light scattering.





**Fig. S18** The concentration-dependent cytotoxicity of P(DSP-Gu), Tg-PIC-2:3, and NT-PIC-2:3 to PC3 cells; determined by Cell Titer Blue assays.



Fig. S19 CLSM images of PC3 cells following 4 h incubation with various formulations.



**Fig. S20** Relative tumor volume (a) and body weight (b) of mice receiving PBS, CDDP, P(DSP-Gu), NT-PIC, or Tg-PIC (P/Gu = 2/3). Mice bearing PC3 tumors (n = 5) of 50 mm<sup>3</sup> were i.v. treated with each therapy every other day at 2.0 mg Pt/Kg dose. Treatments stopped on day 14. Each # represents a deceased mouse during the experiment on the day it appears; the color of the # indicates the treatment, namely, red, green, and yellow represents CDDP, P(DSP-Gu), and NT-PIC group, respectively. Data

were expressed as means  $\pm$  SD.