Supporting information

Self-Assisted Membrane-Penetrating Helical Polypeptides Mediate Anti-Inflammatory RNAi against Myocardial Ischemic Reperfusion (IR) Injury

Qiujun Liang, ^a Fangfang Li, ^a Yongjuan Li, ^a Yong Liu, * ^b Min Lan, ^a Songhua Wu, ^c Xuejie Wu, ^c Yong Ji, * ^d Rujing Zhang, ^e Lichen Yin * ^a

^a Institute of Functional Nano and Soft Materials (FUNSOM), Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Carbon-Based Functional Materials and Devices, Collaborative Innovation Center of Suzhou Nano Science & Technology, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China.

^b Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Groningen and University Medical Center Groningen, Antonius Deusinglaan 1, 9713 AV Groningen, The Netherlands

^c Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou 215004, China.

^d Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Wuxi People's Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing Medical University, Wuxi 214023, China

^e Department of Micro- and Nanotechnology, DTU Nanotech, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark.

*Email: https://www.icwaics.com (Y. Ji); y.liu@umcg.nl (Y. Liu) (Y. Liu)

Instrumentation

¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian U400 MHz spectrometer.

Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) experiments were conducted on a system equipped with an isocratic pump (Model 1260, Agilent Technology), a multi-angle laser light scattering (MALLS) detector (Agilent Technology), and a refractive index detector (Agilent Technology). Separations were performed using serially connected size exclusion columns (5 μ m, Agilent Technology) using DMF containing 0.05 M LiBr as the mobile phase. The MWs were determined based on the dn/dc value of polymers calculated offline by using the internal calibration system processed by the same software.

Circular dichroism (CD) experiments were performed on a JASCO J-815 CD spectrometer. Polypeptides were dissolved in deionized (DI) water at the concentrations of 0.05 mg/mL. The solution was placed in a quartz cell with a light path of 1 mm. The mean residue molar ellipticity of each polypeptide was calculated based on the measured apparent ellipticity by the following equation: Ellipticity ([θ] in deg·cm²·dmol-1) = (millidegrees × mean residue weight)/(pathlength in millimeters concentration of polypeptide in mg mL⁻¹). The helicity of the polypeptides was calculated by the following formula: helicity = (-[θ_{222}] + 3000)/39000.¹



Fig. S1. GPC trace of the PPLG polymer.



Fig. S2. Particle size and zeta potential of polypeptide/siRNA polyplexes in DEPC at various polymer/siRNA ratios as determined by DLS measurement.



Fig. S3. Relative uptake levels of different polypeptide/FAM-siRNA polyplexes (w/w = 15) in H9C2 cells in the presence of various endocytic inhibitors (n = 3).

Table S1. Sequences of siRAGE and siScr.

		Sequence
siRAGE	Sense	5'-CACUCUACGAUCCCAAUUCAAdTdT-3'
	Anti-sense	5'-UUGAAUUGGGAUCGUAGAGUGdTdT-3'
siScr	Sense	5'-UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUTT-3'
	Anti-sense	5'-ACGUGACACGUUCGGAGAATT-3'

Table S2. Primer sequences of RAGE and GAPDH.

		Sequence
RAGE	Forward	5'-GAATCCTCCCCAATGGTTCA-3'
	Reverse	5'-GCCCGACACCGGAAAGT-3'
GAPDH	Forward	5'-CATGCCGCCTGGAAACCTGCCA-3'
	Reverse	5'-TGGGCTGGGTGGTCCAGGGGTTTC-3'

n Nivik Spectral uata			
(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ , δ, ppm): 3.34 (t, 2H, -CH ₂ NHC(NH)NH ₂), 3.21 (t,			
2H, -CH ₂ N ₃), 1.76 (m, 2H, -CH ₂ CH ₂ NHC(NH)NH ₂), 1.65 (m, 2H,			
–CH ₂ CH ₂ N ₃), 1.32 (m, 4H, –(CH ₂) ₂ (CH ₂) ₂ N ₃).			
(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ , δ, ppm) : 7.78 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.31 (m, 3H, ArH),			
4.62 (s, 2H, –CH ₂ Ar)			
(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ , δ, ppm) : 8.30 (1H, d, ArH), 7.85 (2H, m, ArH),			
7.54 (2H, m, ArH), 7.43 (2H, m, ArH), 5.44 (s, 2H, –CH ₂ Ar)			
(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ , δ, ppm) : 7.60 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.46 (t, 2H, ArH),			
7.37 (m, 3H, ArH), 4.38 (s, 2H, –CH ₂ Ar)			
(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ , δ, ppm) : 8.56 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.33 (d, 2H, ArH), 8.10			
(d. 2H. ArH), 7.60 (t. 2H. ArH), 7.53 (t. 2H. ArH), 5.39 (s. 2H.			
$-CH_{2}Ar)$			
(400 MHz, CDCl ₂ , δ, ppm) : 8.31 (m, 4H, ArH), 8.16 (m, 5H, ArH).			
4.94 (s. 2H. –CH ₂ Ar)			
(400 MHz, CDCl ₂ , δ, ppm) : 4.57 (s. 1H. −CH2C≡CH), 3.98 (s. 1H.			
(100 MHz) = 2003, 0, ppH + 133, (0, H) = 0.12020, 0, 0.000, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,			
2HCH ₂ CH ₂ COO-).			
[400 MHz TFA-d/D2O (9.1 v/v) δ npm]: 8.47 (s 1H triazole-H)			
5.5 (s 2H -COOCH ₂ -) $4.5-4.8$ (t 3H α -H and			
$-CH_2(CH_2)_4CH_2-NHC(NH)NH_2$ 3.3 (t 2H			
$-CH_2(CH_2)_4CH_2NHC-(NH)NH_2$ 2 76 (t 2H $-CH_2CH_2COO-)$			
2.34-2.15 (m. 4HCH ₂ CH ₂ COO- and			
$-CH_2CH_2(CH_2)_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2)$ 1.76 (m 2H			
$-CH_2(CH_2)_2-CH_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2)$ 1 43–1 58 (m 4H			
$-CH_{2}(CH_{2})_{3}CH_{2}-NHC(NH)NH_{2})$			
$[400 \text{ MHz} \text{ TEA-d/D2O} (9.1 \text{ v/v}) \delta \text{ ppm}] \cdot 8.1 (s 1H triazole-H)$			
7.2-7.0 (m. 1H. ArH), 5.1 (s. 2HCOOCH ₂ -), 4.48-4.2 (t. 2.8H.			
α -H, and $-CH_2(CH_2)_4CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2$, 3.4 (m, 0.2H, $-CH_2Ar$), 2.9 (t.			
$1.8H - CH_2(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_3(CH_2)_1(C(NH))_1 = 1.51 - 1.32 (m - 2H - 1.8H)$			
$-CH_2(CH_2)_2CH_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2)$ 1 1 (m 3 6H			
$-CH_2(CH_2)_3CH_2(H_2(H_1)(H_2))$			
[400 MHz TEA-d/D20 (9.1 v/v) δ nnm]: 8.1 (s. 1H triazole-H)			
7.52-6.91 (m. 0.9H. ArH), 5.1 (s. 2HCOOCH ₂ -), 4.47-4.21 (t.			
2.8H. α -H. and $-CH_2(CH_2)_4CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2$). 3.51 (m. 0.2H.			
$-CH_2Ar$), 2.92 (t. 1.8H, $-CH_2CH_2(CH_2)_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2$), 1.52–1.3			
$(m, 1.8H, -CH_2(CH_2)_2CH_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2), 1.12 (m, 3.6H, -CH_2)$			
(H_2) $(H_2$			
[400 MHz TEA-d/D2O (9.1 y/y) & ppm] & 1 (s 1H triazole-H)			
$7 91-7 12$ (m 0.7H Δ rH) 5.1 (c 2H $-COOCH_{-1}$) $\Lambda A5-\Lambda 10$ (+			
2.8H. α -H and -CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ NHC(NH)NH ₂) 3 41 (m 0.2H -CH ₂ Δr)			
$2.61, 4.1.416 - CH_2(CH_2)_4CH_2(H)C(NH)NH_2), 5.41 (11, 0.21), CH_2(H),$ $2.9 (t - 1.8H - CH_2(H_2)(CH_2)_2(H)C(NH)NH_2) - 1.51-1.22 (m - 1.94)$			

 Table S3. ¹H NMR spectral data of chemicals synthesized.

	-CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ NHC(NH)NH ₂), 1.12 (m, 3.6H, -CH ₂ CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₂
	$-CH_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2).$
P-Anth	[400 MHz, TFA-d/D2O (9:1, v/v), δ, ppm]: 8.1 (s, 1H, triazole-H),
	7.91–6.02 (m, 0.9H, ArH), 5.1 (s, 2H, -COOCH ₂ –), 4.46–4.22 (t,
	2.8H, α -H and –CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ NHC(NH)NH ₂), 3.52 (m, 0.2H, –CH ₂ Ar),
	2.9 (t, 1.8H, -CH ₂ CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂ NHC(NH)NH ₂), 1.50-1.31 (m, 1.8H,
	$-CH_2(CH_2)_3CH_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2)$, 1.13 (m, 3.6H,
	$-CH_2CH_2(CH_2)_2CH_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2)$
P-Pyre	[400 MHz, TFA-d/D2O (9:1, v/v), δ, ppm]: 8.1 (s, 1H, triazole-H),
	8.02–6.90 (m, 0.9H, ArH), 5.12 (s, 2H, -COOCH ₂ –), 4.45–4.20 (t,
	2.8H, α -H and –CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ NHC(NH)NH ₂), 3.51 (m, 0.2H, –CH ₂ Ar),
	2.93 (t, 1.8H, -CH ₂ CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂ NHC(NH)NH ₂), 1.51-1.31 (m, 1.8H,
	$-CH_2(CH_2)_3CH_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2)$, 1.1 (m, 3.6H,
	$-CH_2CH_2(CH_2)_2CH_2CH_2NHC(NH)NH_2).$

References:

1. R. Zhang, N. Zheng, Z. Song, L. Yin and J. Cheng, *Biomaterials*, 2014, **35**, 3443-3454.