

Supporting Information

A two-pronged anti-leukemic agent based on hyaluronic acid-green tea catechin conjugate for inducing targeted cell death and terminal differentiation

Kun Liang,^a Ki Hyun Bae,^a Akiko Nambu,^b Bibek Dutta,^b Joo Eun Chung,^a Motomi Osato,^{a,b,c,d} and Motoichi Kurisawa^{a*}

^aInstitute of Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, 31 Biopolis Way, The Nanos, Singapore 138669

^bCancer Science Institute of Singapore, National University of Singapore, 14 Medical Drive, 117599 Singapore.

^cInternational Research Center for Medical Sciences, Kumamoto University, 2-2-1 Honjo, Chuo-ku, Kumamoto City, 860-0811 Japan.

^dDepartment of Paediatrics, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, 1E Kent Ridge Road, NUHS Tower Block, Level 12, 119228 Singapore

*Corresponding author. Tel.: +65-6824-7139; fax: +65-6478-9083

E-mail address: mkurisawa@ibn.a-star.edu.sg

Supplementary Table

Table S1. Mean fluorescence intensity of HEK293, HL60 and NB4 cells treated for 30 min with DyLight 488-labelled HA-EGCG conjugate (500 µg/mL) in comparison to untreated control.

Cell Type	Treatment	Mean Fluorescence Intensity
HEK293	Control	302
	HA-EGCG	537
HL60	Control	271
	HA-EGCG	1123
NB4	Control	354
	HA-EGCG	1288

Supplementary Figures

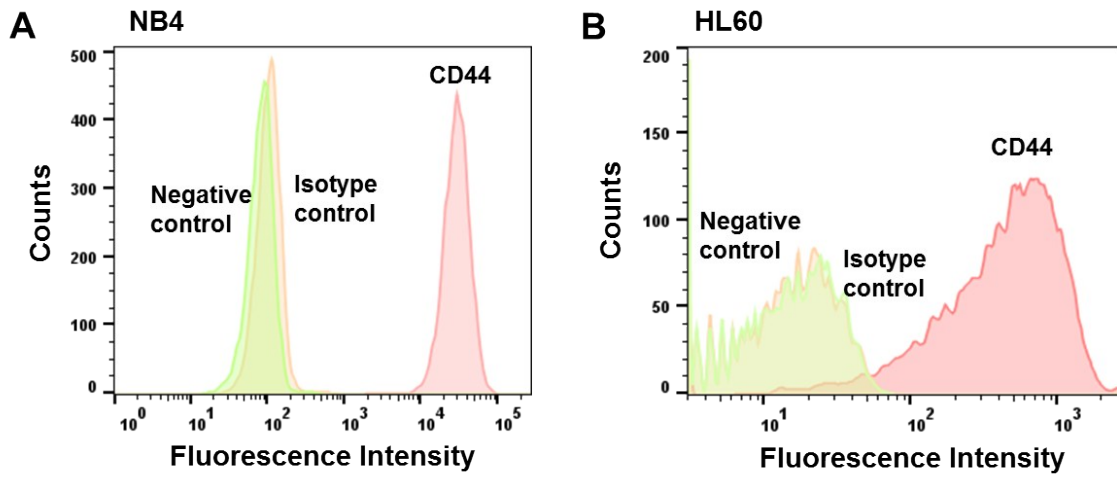


Fig. S1. Both AML cell types (A) NB4 and (B) HL60 cells exhibited high levels of CD44 expression.

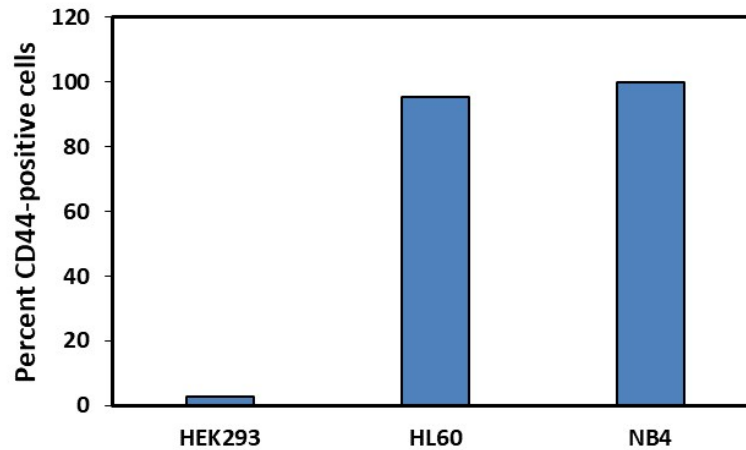


Fig. S2. CD44 expression of three different cell lines (HEK293, HL60 and NB4) measured by flow cytometry.

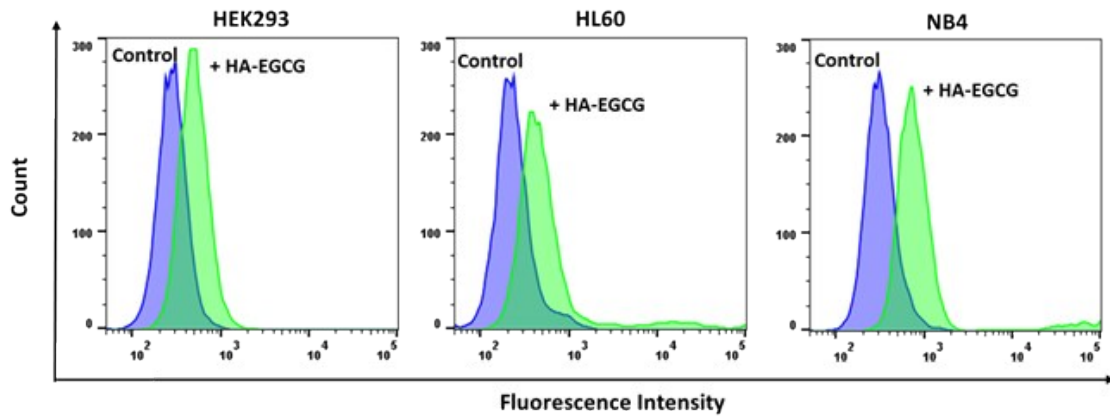


Fig. S3. Flow cytometry histograms of HEK293, HL60 and NB4 cells after incubation for 30 min with DyLight 488-labelled HA-EGCG conjugate (500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$).