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Supporting Information

SPION decorated exosome delivered TNF- α targeting cancer cell membrane through magnetism

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Fig. S1. The consists of primer sequences of overlapping PCR.



Fig. S2. Size distribution of carboxylated CS decorated SPIONs. (A) Size distribution of SPIONs was measured in the presence of different concentrations of carboxylated CS; (B) Size distribution of SPIONs was measured in the presence of 0.08 mg/mL CS at the different reaction time. Six independent experiment, significance levels are shown as p < 0.05 and p < 0.01.



Fig. S3. The standard curve of BSA or TNF- α . (A) Concentration standard curve of BSA protein assay with the BCA kit for protein standards concentration; (B) Concentration standard curve of TNF- α assay with the TNF- α kit.



Fig. S4. Stability of CTNF- α -exosome-SPION in serum. (A) Change in size of CTNF- α -exosome-SPIONs stored at 4°C in PBS; (B) Change in TNF- α concentration of TNF- α or CTNF- α -exosome-SPIONs stored at 37°C in serum. Six independent experiment, significance levels are shown as *p < 0.05 and **p < 0.01. of <72 characters]

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Fig. S5. The binding efficiency of CTNF- α -exosome-SPIONs with or without MF. The cells were incubated with TNF- α , TNF- α -exosome-SPION, CTNF- α -exosome-SPION and CTNF- α -exosome-SPION//MF for 1 h, the cellular binding efficiency of CTNF- α -exosome-SPIONs analyzed by detecting the fluorescence intensity of TNF- α via flow cytometry assay.



Fig. S6. The mechanism of CPP mediated TNF-α anchoring to the cell membrane. (A) TNF-α content in exosome membrane were detected by Western blot; (B) Binding abilities of TNF-α and TNFR I were analyzed by CO-IP;
(C) The structure diagram of TNF-α-exosome-SPION or CTNF-α-exosome-SPION.



Fig. S7. Cytotoxic effects of TNF- α , CTNF- α -exosome-SPION and CTNF- α exosome-SPION/MF on tumor cell lines (A375, MCF-7, A549 and Colo 201) and normal cell lines (HCM, HUVECS, MCF-10A and L 929). The cells were treated increasing concentration (10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 nmol/L) of TNF- α , CTNF- α -exosome-SPION and CTNF- α -exosome-SPION/MF, cell viability was examined by MTT.



Fig. S8. Effect of SPION or exosome on tumor cell viability. (A) and (B) Anti-cancer activity of different concentrations of SPION or exosome were examined in A375 cells by MTT. (C) and (D) Anti-cancer activity of different concentrations of SPION or exosome were examined in MCF-7 cells by MTT. Six independent experiment, significance levels are shown as *p < 0.05 and **p < 0.01.



Fig. S9. The binding activity of CTNF- α and TNFR I. (A) Effect of etanercept inhibitor on the combination of CTNF- α and TNFR I; (B) The amount of binding TNFR I was analyzed with gray gel scan.



Fig. S10. The proliferation inhibition of A375 melanoma cells after different treatments. S₁: Control, S₂: TNF- α , S₃: CTNF- α -exosome-SPION, S₄: CTNF- α -exosome-SPION/MF, S₅: CTNF- α -exosome-SPION/MF + Etanercept, S₆: CTNF- α -exosome-SPION/MF + z-VAD-fmk. Six independent experiment, significance levels are shown as *p < 0.05 and **p < 0.01.



Fig. S11. The distribution of Fe in the major organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney) and tumors of mice treated with normal saline, CTNF- α -exosome-SPION and CTNF- α -exosome-SPION/MF for 24h. Fe content was measured via ICP-OES.



Fig. S12. HE-stained tumor tissues obtained from laboratory mice.

Primers	Sequence ^{a)}		Comment ^{b)}
TNF-α-F1	CGGCTAGCTTCCCCAGGGACCTCTCTCT		Restricted site: Nhe I
TNF-α-R1	GTCTCCCACCAGGTCTCCTTGCCGGAGCCGGAGC CGCCGCCGCCTCACAGGGCAATGATCCCAAAG		Flexible peptide
CPP-F2	CTTTGGGATCATTGCCCTGTGAGGCGGCGGCGG CTCC GGCTCCGGCAAGGAGACCTGGTGGGAGACB		Flexible peptide
CPP-R2	CGGGATCCCTCGACAAAAGCAATTCCAAGGG		Restricted site: BamH
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Table S1. Sequences of primers used in overlapping PCR and their structural characteristics.

^{a)}The primer sequence; ^{b)}The recognition sequence of a restriction enzyme and the sequence of flexible peptide.