Supplementary Information

CpG Molecular Structure Controls Mineralization of Calcium Phosphate

Nanoparticles and their Immunostimulation Efficacy as Vaccine Adjuvants

Razieh Khalifehzadeh ^{a,b,#}, Hamed Arami ^{b,c,#,*}

^a Department of Chemical Engineering, Stanford University, Shriram Center, 443 Via Ortega, Stanford, California 94305, United States

^b Department of Radiology, Stanford University School of Medicine, James H. Clark Center, 318 Campus Drive, E-153, Stanford, California 94305, United States

^c Molecular Imaging Program at Stanford (MIPS), Stanford University School of Medicine, James H. Clark Center, 318 Campus Drive, E-153, Stanford, California 94305, United States

These authors contributed equally.

* Corresponding author (E-mail address: arami1@stanford.edu)



Fig. S1. Immunostimulatory effect of the CaP's formed in the presence of CpG 1826-PS (40 μ g/mL). The IL-6 and IFN- α values were almost similar to free CpG-1826-PS, indicating these nanoparticles did not induce considerable immunostimulation. There was not statistically significant differences between free CpG-1826-PS as compared to all other samples tested here.



Fig. S2. The effect of hydrodynamic size on immunostimulation performance of CaP's mineralized in the presence of CpG 1826-PO (a and b) or CaP CpG 2216 (c and d) [CaP-CpG/cell ratio ~ 1000]. CaP's with larger hydrodynamic sizes had relatively lower immunostimulation, due to their reduced uptake. The asterisk denotes the significantly greater amount of IL-6 production as compared to all other samples (a = 0.05). There was no statistically significant difference in IL-6 production between nanoparticles smaller than 290 nm shown in part (c).