

## Producing Protein-Nanoparticle Co-assembly Supraparticles by the Interfacial Instability Process

*Xueqing Yong*<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>, *Yanming Chen*<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>, *Xiaoya Yu*<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>, *Gang Ruan*<sup>1, 2, 3, 4, \*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Biomedical Engineering, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Nanjing University, China

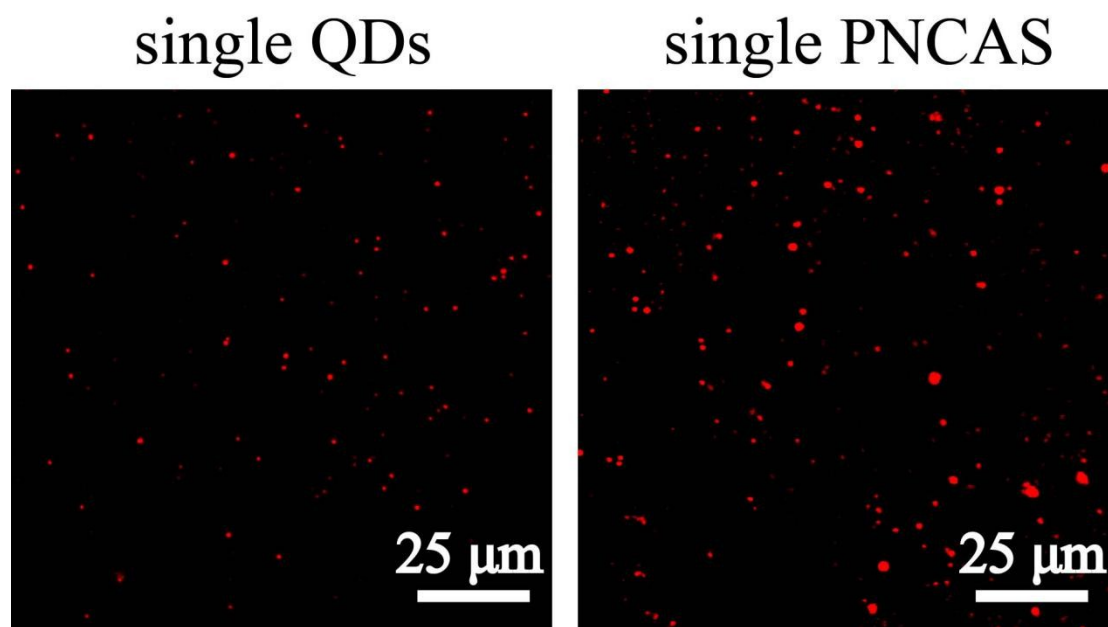
<sup>2</sup> Institute of Materials Engineering, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Nanjing University, China

<sup>3</sup> Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemistry for Life Sciences, Nanjing University, China

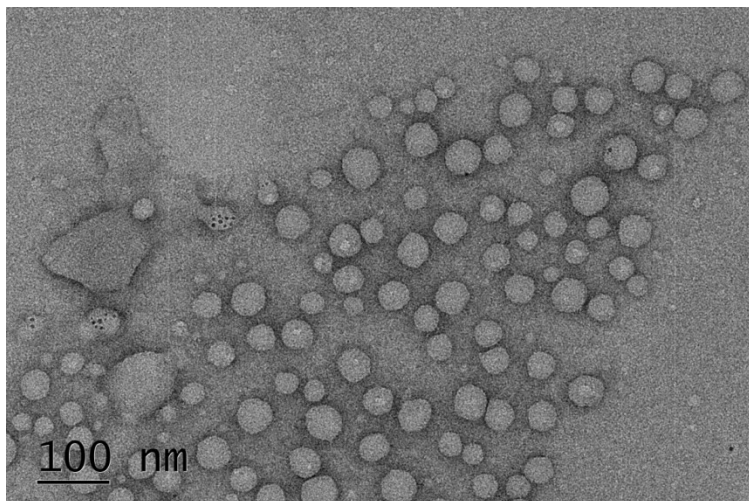
<sup>4</sup> Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Artificial Functional Materials, Nanjing University, China

\*Correspondence to: [gangruan@nju.edu.cn](mailto:gangruan@nju.edu.cn).

### Supplementary Information



**Supplementary Figure S1.** Confocal fluorescent microscopy images of individual QDs (left) and individual PNCAS with QDs-encapsulated (right) immobilized on glass coverslip.



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of nanoparticle-polymer assemblies formed by the interfacial instability process. The amphiphilic block copolymer used was poly (styrene-co-ethylene glycol) (PS-PEG), with the molecular weight of the PS segment being 9.5 kD and that of the PEG segment being 18 kD. The nanoparticles used were quantum dots (QDs). It can be seen from the TEM image that most assemblies contained only polymers (the circles in the image), while only a small number of assemblies had QDs (dark spots in the image) encapsulated.