Supplementary information to

Delivery of TRAIL-expressing Plasmid DNA to Cancer Cells in vitro and in vivo using Aminoglycoside-derived Polymers

Sheba Goklany^{1,#}, Ping Lu², Sudhakar Godeshala¹, Andrea Hall¹, Elizabeth Garrett-Mayer²,

Christina Voelkel-Johnson², & Kaushal Rege^{1, #}

¹ Chemical Engineering, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 85287-6106, USA ² Department of Microbiology and Immunology Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston SC, 29425 USA

Corresponding authors:
Sheba Goklany
Chemical Engineering
501 E. Tyler Mall, ECG 303
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-6106, USA
Email: sheba.goklany@asu.edu

Kaushal Rege Chemical Engineering 501 E. Tyler Mall, ECG 303 Arizona State University Tempe, AZ 85287-6106, USA Email: <u>kaushal.rege@asu.edu</u>



Figure S1. Viability of UMUC3 cells at 72h following delivery of pEF-TRAIL (75 ng) using the PG-C18 (1:5) polymer. The polymer:pDNA weight ratios (w/w) used were 10:1, 15:1, 20:1, and 25:1. In the figure, pDNA indicates plasmid-alone control (pEF-GFP or pEF-TRAIL, 75 ng). Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA and cell viability of pEF-TRAIL treated cells was compared to that of pEF-GFP treated cells for the corresponding polymer:pDNA ratio. Error bars represent the standard error (n = 3 independent experiments, * denotes 0.01 , and ** denotes <math>p < 0.01).

(A)

15:1



25 ng

(B)

15:1



Figure S2. GFP expression, 48h following pEF-GFP plasmid delivery using PG-C18 (1:5), at different polymer:pDNA (w/w) ratios and pDNA amounts (25, 75, 100, or 200 ng) in (A) BJ5T α cells and (B) NIH/3T3 cells.