# Bio-orthogonal triazolinedione (TAD) crosslinked protein nanocapsules affect protein adsorption and cell interaction

Marie-Luise Frey<sup>a</sup>, Johanna Simon<sup>a,b</sup>, Maximilian Brückner<sup>a,b</sup>, Volker Mailänder<sup>b,a</sup>, Svenja Morsbach<sup>a</sup>, Katharina Landfester<sup>a,\*</sup>

 <sup>a</sup>Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research, Ackermannweg 10, 55128 Mainz, Germany
<sup>b</sup>Department of Dermatology, University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Langenbeckstr. 1, 55131 Mainz, Germany

# Content

2
3
3
4
4
6
7

### 1. Synthesis scheme of MDI-TAD

This procedure was adopted after a previously published procedure from Du Prez and coworkers.<sup>1</sup>



**Scheme S1:** Synthesis scheme of 4,4'-(4,4'-diphenylmethylene)-bis-(1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione) MDI-TAD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. Billiet, K. De Bruycker, F. Driessen, H. Goossens, V. Van Speybroeck, J. M. Winne and F. E. Du Prez, *Nat Chem*, 2014, **6**, 815-821.

# 2. Dynamic light scattering



**Figure S1**: Size distribution of the different nanocapsules at an exemplary scattering angle of  $90^{\circ}$  in toluene represented by the distribution of relaxation times H(In  $\tau$ ) (solid lines) together with the respective autocorrelation functions g2(t) (filled squares).

## 3. NMR spectra



**Figure S2**: Full <sup>1</sup>H-NMR-Spectra of a Trp-TAD emulsion (green) in comparison to a TAD-TAD emulsion (red) in d6-DMSO.

#### 4. Pierce Assay



**Figure S3**: Quantification of the protein corona amount. Protein nanocapsules  $(0.05 \text{ m}^2)$  were incubated with human serum (1 mL) for 1 h at 37 °C and the amount of all corona proteins was quantified via Pierce Assay (in mg). The red line indicates the threshold of 0.5 mg m<sup>-2</sup> protein, below which quantification becomes less sensitive to differences.



### 5. SDS-PAGE

**Figure S4**: Protein corona profile. BSA-nanocapsules were incubated with human serum for 1 h at 37 °C and the protein corona was analyzed SDS-PAGE.



**Figure S5**: Protein corona profile. OVA-nanocapsules were incubated with human serum for 1 h at 37 °C and the protein corona was analyzed SDS-PAGE.



**Figure S6**: Protein corona profile. HSA-nanocapsules were incubated with human serum for 1 h at 37 °C and the protein corona was analyzed SDS-PAGE.



#### 6. Confocal laser scanning microscopy (cLSM)

**Figure S7:** Confocal laser scanning microscopy (cLSM) of HeLa cells incubated with differently crosslinked protein nanocapsules. On the left panel, cells incubated with nanocapsules with a concentration of 75  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> for 2 h are shown, while on the right panel, cells incubated with the same concentration (75  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>) for 24 h are shown. All experiments were performed in cell culture medium containing 10% FBS. As a negative control, HeLa cells without nanocapsules treatment were stained with CellMask Deep Red only. The cell membrane is pseudo-coloured in red and the nanocapsules are pseudo-coloured in green. All scale bars represent 25  $\mu$ m.

# 7. Cell viability



**Figure S8:** Cell viability of HeLa cells treated with differently crosslinked protein nanocapsules at concentrations of 75  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> for 2 h and 24 h of incubation. Untreated cells were incubated with the same volume of 10% FBS supplemented DMEM. The percentage of viable cells is proportional to the measured luminescence signal.