Supporting Information

Cancer cell membrane camouflaged supramolecular self-assembly of antisense oligonucleotide and chemodrug for targeted combination therapy

Tianbao Chen\textsuperscript{a,b}, Jie Xu\textsuperscript{a,b}, Lijuan Zhu\textsuperscript{a,\ast}, Deyue Yan\textsuperscript{a,b,\ast}

a. Institute of Molecular Medicine, Renji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 160 Pujian Road, Shanghai, 200217, China.
b. School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, 200240, China.
E-mail: lijuanzhu@sjtu.edu.cn; dyyan@sjtu.edu.cn
Figure S1. Drug loading efficiency of Mito and anti-Bcl-2 ASO in NP$_{[\text{Bcl-2/Mito}] @ \text{CCM}}$ detected by UV-vis spectroscopy or fluorescence spectrophotometer. (a) Standard curve of UV-Vis absorption at 660 nm to concentrations of Mito. (b) Standard curve of fluorescence intensity of FAM-anti-Bcl-2 ASO to concentrations of Mito, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 524$ nm.

Figure S2. Photographs of MCF-7/ADR tumor-bearing nude mice every three days.
Figure S3. H&E staining of heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney of mice after different drug formulations treatment.

Figure S4. Ki67 and Bcl-2 protein expression of tumors after treatment.