

Supporting information

Polyurea dendrimer for efficient cytosolic siRNA delivery

Rita B. Restani,^a João Conde,^{b,c,d} Pedro V. Baptista,^b Maria Teresa Cidade,^e Ana M. Bragança,^f Jorge Morgado,^{f,g} Ilídio J. Correia,^h Ana Aguiar-Ricardo^{a,*} and Vasco D. B. Bonifácio^{f,*}

^a REQUIMTE, Departamento de Química, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal.

^b CIGMH, Departamento de Ciências da Vida, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal.

^c Instituto de Nanociencia de Aragon, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain.

^d Current address: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard-MIT Biomedical Engineering Center, E25-449, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

^e Departamento de Ciências dos Materiais e CENIMAT, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal.

^f Instituto de Telecomunicações, Instituto Superior Técnico, Av. Rovisco Pais, 1049-001 Lisboa, Portugal.

^g Departamento de Bioengenharia, Instituto Superior Técnico, Av. Rovisco Pais, 1049-001 Lisboa, Portugal.^h CICS-UBI Health Sciences Research Center, University of Beira Interior, Avenida Infante D. Henrique, 6200-506 Covilhã, Portugal.

Corresponding Authors

*Tel. +351 212949648; Email: air@fct.unl.pt (A.A.R.), vasco.bonifacio@tecnico.ulisboa.pt (V.D.B.B.).

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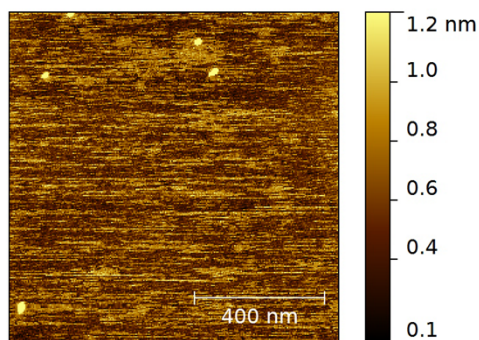


Figure S1. AFM topographical non-contact image of a PURE-G4 dendrimer on a mica surface (scan area $1 \times 1 \mu\text{m}$).

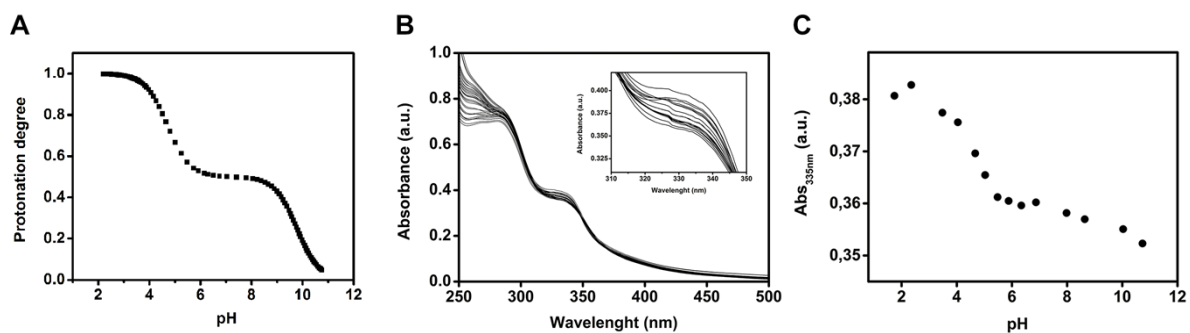


Figure S2. (A) Protonation degree of PURE-G4 versus pH (A). (B) Absorption spectra of PURE-G4 aqueous solutions at different pHs (the inset shows a magnification of the absorbance spectra at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 335 \text{ nm}$). (C) Plot of the pH dependence of the absorbance at 335 nm.

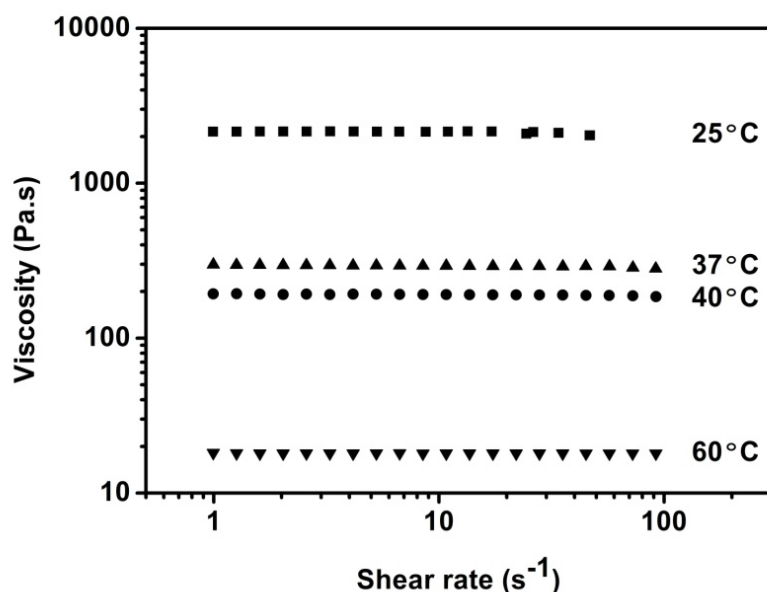


Figure S3. Viscosity of PURE-G4 *versus* the shear rate measured at different temperatures (25, 37, 40 and 60 °C).

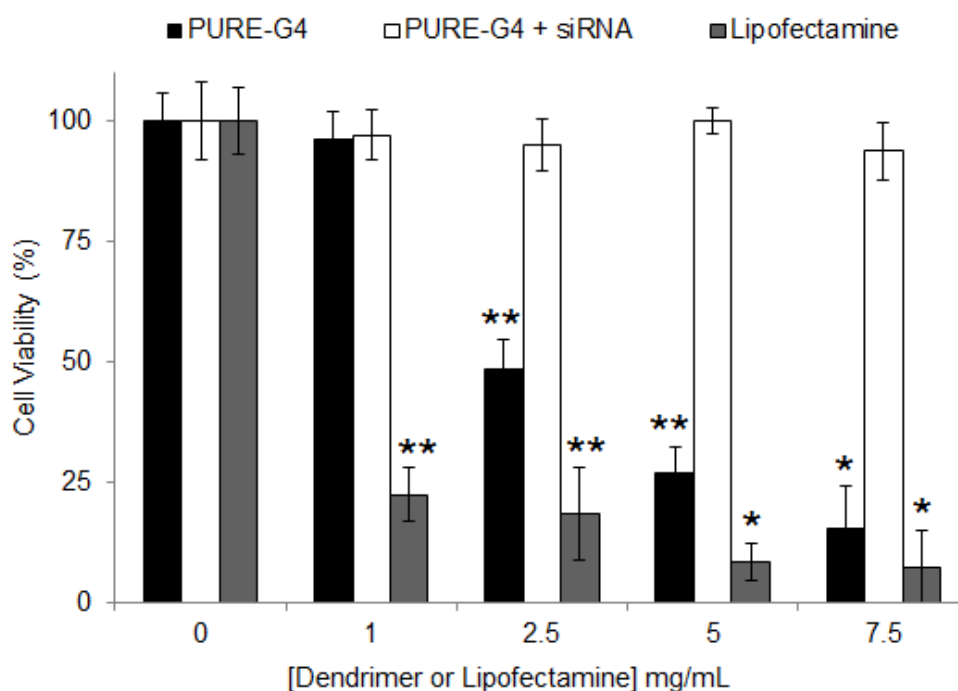


Figure S4. Cell viability via the MTT assay of PURE-G4 (1, 2.5, 5 and 7.5 mg/mL) and PURE-G4 complexed with siRNA (1, 2.5, 5 and 7.5 mg/mL of dendrimer pre-incubated with 10 μ M of siRNA), compared with the commercial delivery vector Lipofectamine. All the assays were performed in HepG2 cells at 48 hours of exposure (*, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.001$).

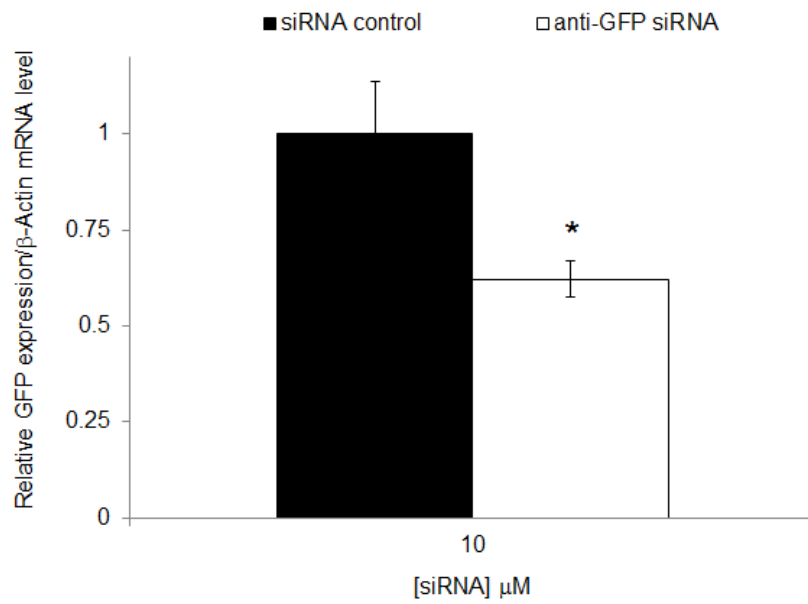


Figure S5. GFP silencing was compared using the same siRNA concentration (10 μM) on PURE-G4-siRNA dendriplexes with a commercially transfection agent – Lipofectamine 2000® (1.5 mg) by Real-Time PCR. β-Actin was used a reference gene. All the assays were performed in HepG2 cells at 48 hours of exposure (*, $P < 0.05$).