

Electronic Supplementary Information

Mitochondrial targeting dendrimer allows efficient and safe gene delivery

Xinyu Wang^a, Naimin Shao^a, Qiang Zhang^a, Yiyun Cheng^{a,b,*}

^aShanghai Key Laboratory of Regulatory Biology, School of Life Sciences, East China Normal University, Shanghai, 200241, P.R. China

^bGuangxi Collaborative Innovation Center for Biomedicine and Drug Discovery, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, Guangxi 530021, China

*e-mail: yycheng@mail.ustc.edu.cn

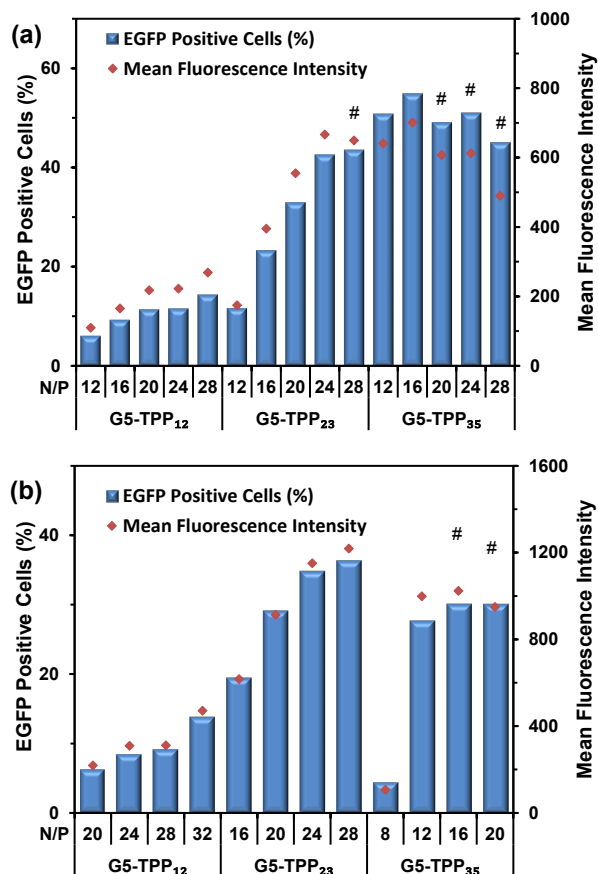


Figure S1. Screening the optimal N/P ratios for the synthesized materials (G5-TPP₁₂, G5-TPP₂₃ and G5-TPP₃₅) in HeLa cells (a) and COS-7 cells (b). The cells were incubated with the polyplexes for 48 h. The positive EGFP cells after transfection were analyzed using flow cytometry. The optimized N/P ratio for each material is chosen at which the highest transfection efficacy is achieved and the formed polyplex should be low cytotoxic on the transfected cells. # in the figures demonstrates that the materials are cytotoxic on the transfected cells.

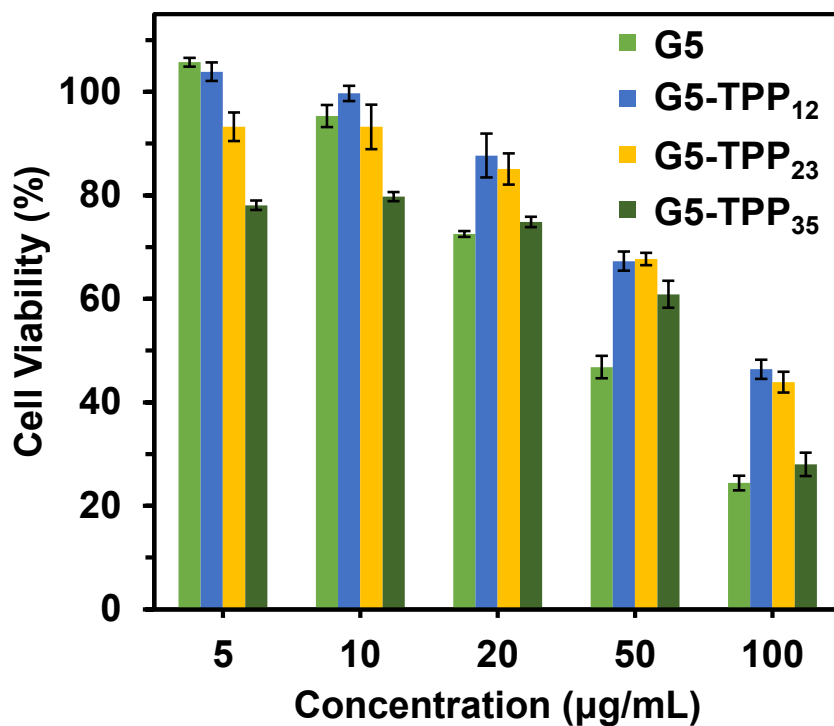


Figure S2. Cytotoxicities of G5 dendrimer and G5-TPP dendrimers at different concentrations on HeLa cells.

Note: TPP functionalization on G5 PAMAM dendrimer does not cause additional cytotoxicity on the cells. In fact, the cytotoxicity of the G5-TPP dendrimer is reduced if 12 or 23 TPP molecules were modified on each G5 dendrimer.

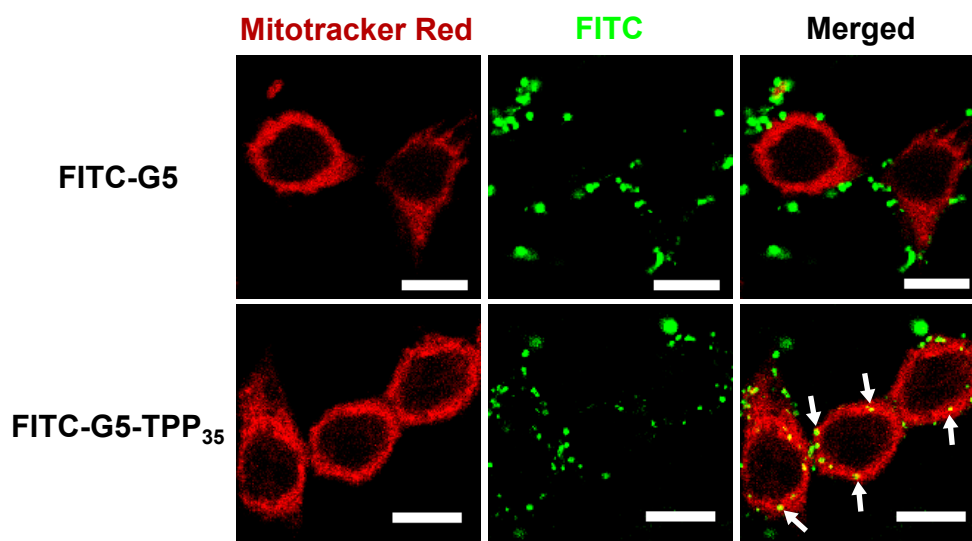


Figure S3. Mitochondria targeting efficiency of G5/DNA and G5-TPP₃₅/polyplexes in HeLa cells by CLSM. The dendrimers were labeled by a green fluorescent dye FITC and complexed with luciferase plasmid, the cellular uptake of the polyplexes was allowed for 2 h. The mitochondria of the cells were labeled with Mitotracker Red (Invitrogen). The arrows indicate co-localization of the G5-TPP₃₅ polyplexes with the mitochondria. The scale bars in the images represent 10 μm .