Differential uptake of chemically modified *Cowpea mosaic virus* nanoparticles in macrophage subpopulations present in inflammatory and tumor microenvironments

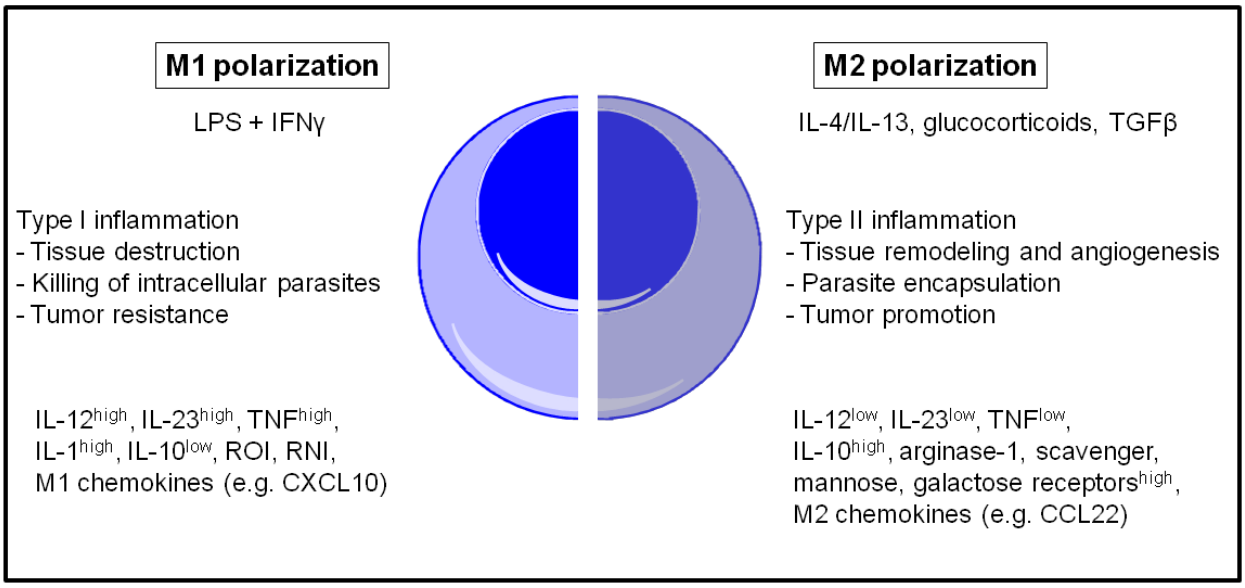
Arpita Agrawal[1] *and Marianne Manchester*[1]*

Supporting Information (SI)

[1]Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093

* To whom correspondence should be addressed mmanchester@ucsd.edu

SI Figure 1. Adapted from.[3] Macrophage polarization to M1 and M2. A schematic representation of various cytokines and/or effector molecules that induce "classically activated" (M1) or "alternatively activated" (M2) macrophages. Also shown are various molecular signatures including receptors and cytokines that are differentially up regulated by each class. ROI: reactive oxygen intermediates, RNI: reactive nitrogen intermediate.



SI Figure 2. FACS data showing results of vimentin and CPMV-AF488 dual staining in M1 (A) and M2 (B) cells. Vimentin was stainined with a polylconal goat anti-vimentin primary antibody followed by donkey anti goat Alexa Fluor 647 conjugated antibody. Quantitative results are repesented as percentages in each quadrant (Q). In both graphs (A) and (B), Q1 represents the population of cells that stained for vimentin only (single positive). Q2 represents the population of cells that stained positive for both CPMV and vimentin (double positive). Q3 represents the population of cells that did not stain for CPMV or vimentin (double negative). Q4 represents the population of cells that contain CPMV only (single positive).