

## Supporting Information.

# Nanodrug Formed by Co-assembling of Dual Anticancer Drugs to Inhibit Cancer Cell Drug Resistance

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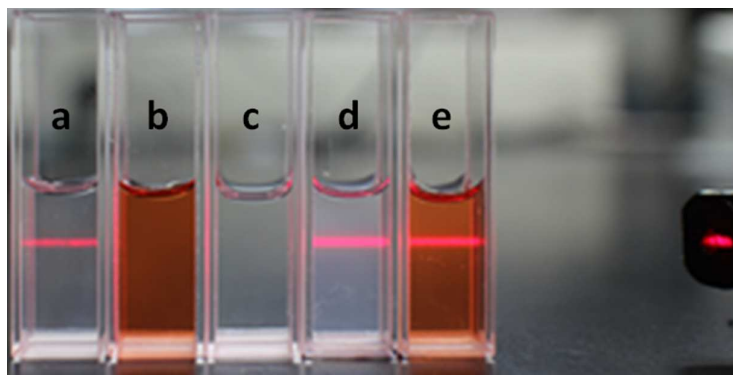
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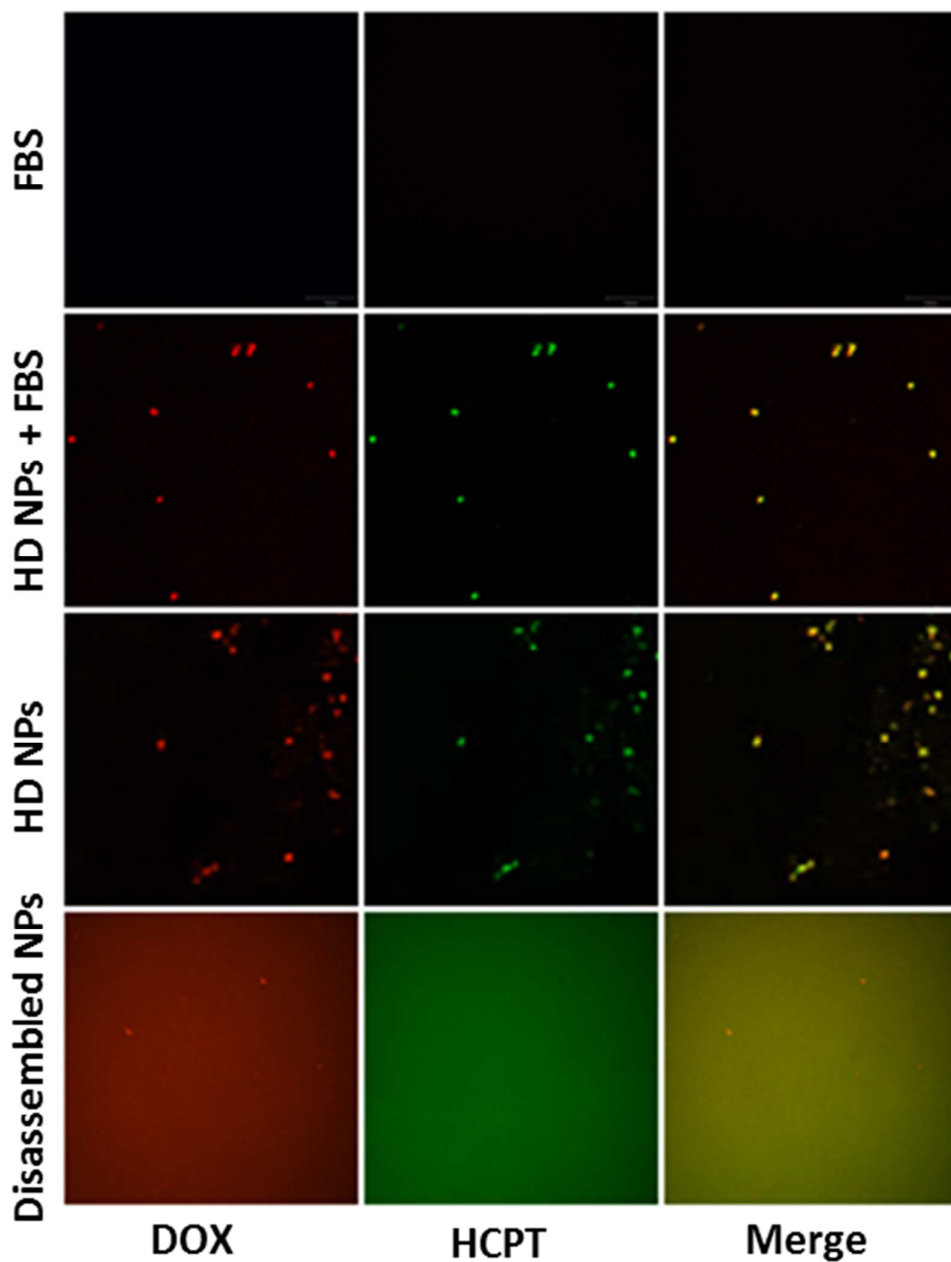
**Evaluation of Size and Morphology of Nanostructures.** The morphology of HCPT nanorods (NRs) and HD nanoparticles (NPs) was assessed using a scanning electron microscope (SEM, Hitachi S4800). The size distribution and surface charge of HD NPs were measured by dynamic light scattering (DLS, Nano ZS90, Malvern, UK).

**Cell Culture.** Cells from the human breast cancer line MCF-7R were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) with 4.5 g/L glucose, 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and antibiotics (100 units/mL penicillin and 100 µg/mL streptomycin) in a water-jacketed CO<sub>2</sub> incubator (Forma™ Series II 3110, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., USA) providing a humidified atmosphere containing 5 % CO<sub>2</sub> at 37 °C.

**Colony Formation Assay.** Cells were trypsinized and plated at a density of 500 per plate. Fourteen days later, drugs in cell culture medium were added to the plates, and cells were incubated for a further 7 days. Cells were then fixed with 3% paraformaldehyde, stained with crystal violet and imaged with a light microscope. The experiment was performed in triplicate. The number of colonies, defined as containing >50 cells, was counted.



**Figure S1.** Tyndall effect of a) HCPT in ethanol/water solution (50% water fraction), b) DOX in aqueous solution, c) H<sub>2</sub>O, d) HCPT NRs in ethanol/water solution (90% water fraction), e) HD NPs in ethanol/water solution (90% water fraction).

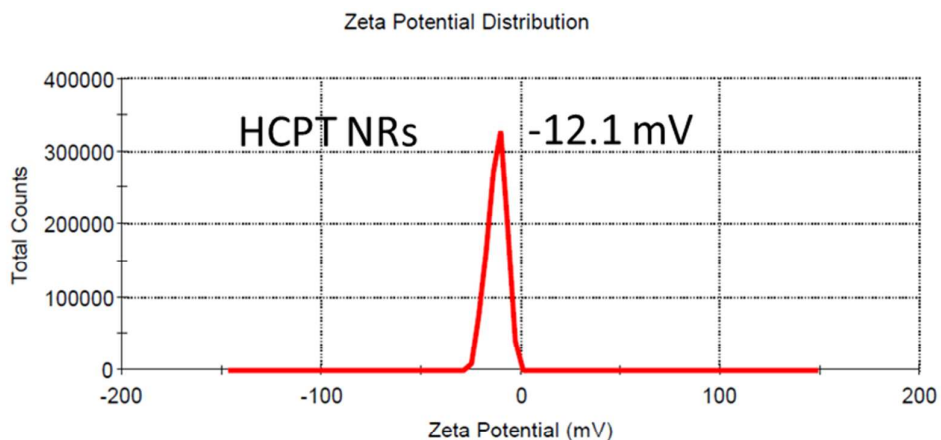


**Figure S2.** Analysis of the stability of HD NPs dispersed in 10% FBS. Confocal images of FBS solution, HD NPs + 10% FBS solution, HD NPs and dis-assembled HD NPs. The HD NPs were incubated in 10% FBS at 37 °C for 2 hours. The disassembled HD NPs were prepared by adding DMSO to a solution of HD NPs to release the drug molecules.

### Results

	Mean (mV)	Area (%)	Width (mV)
<b>Zeta Potential (mV): -12.1</b>	Peak 1: -12.1	100.0	4.74
<b>Zeta Deviation (mV): 4.74</b>	Peak 2: 0.00	0.0	0.00
<b>Conductivity (mS/cm): 0.00260</b>	Peak 3: 0.00	0.0	0.00

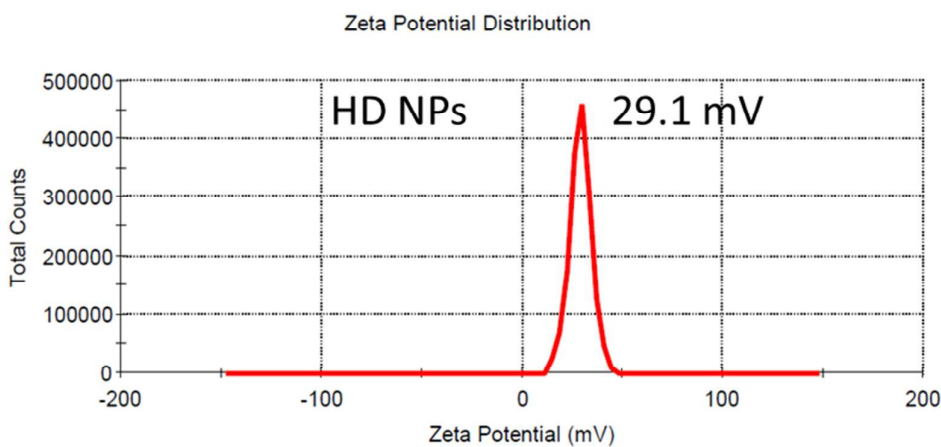
**Result quality : Good**



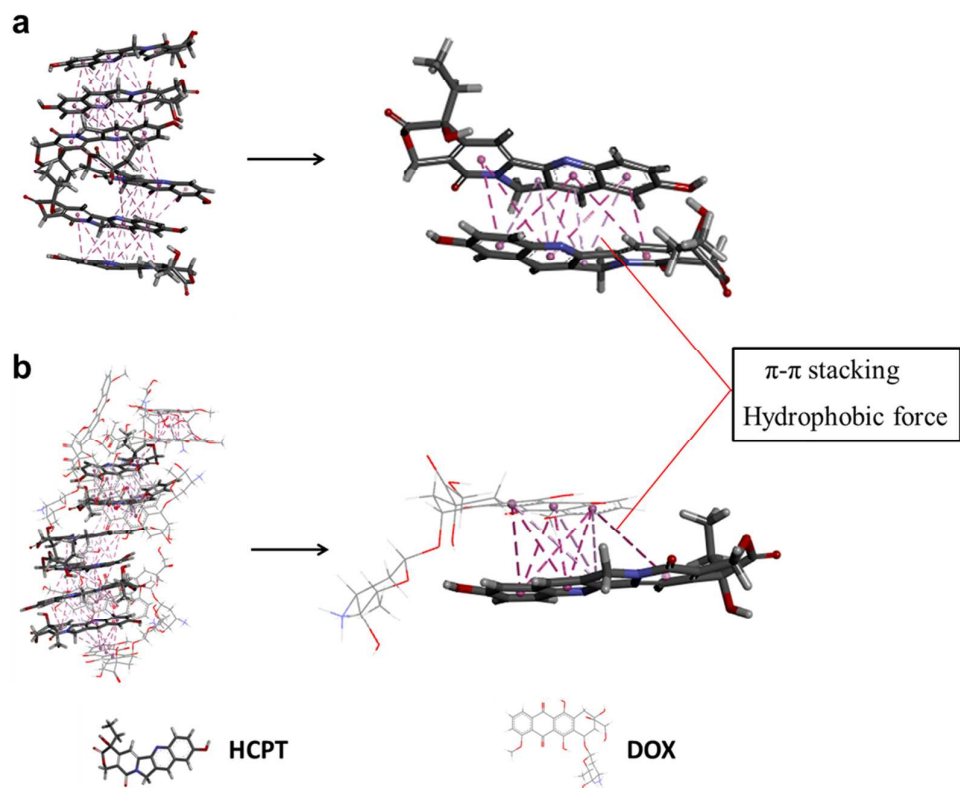
### Results

	Mean (mV)	Area (%)	Width (mV)
<b>Zeta Potential (mV): 29.1</b>	Peak 1: 29.1	100.0	5.43
<b>Zeta Deviation (mV): 5.43</b>	Peak 2: 0.00	0.0	0.00
<b>Conductivity (mS/cm): 0.0108</b>	Peak 3: 0.00	0.0	0.00

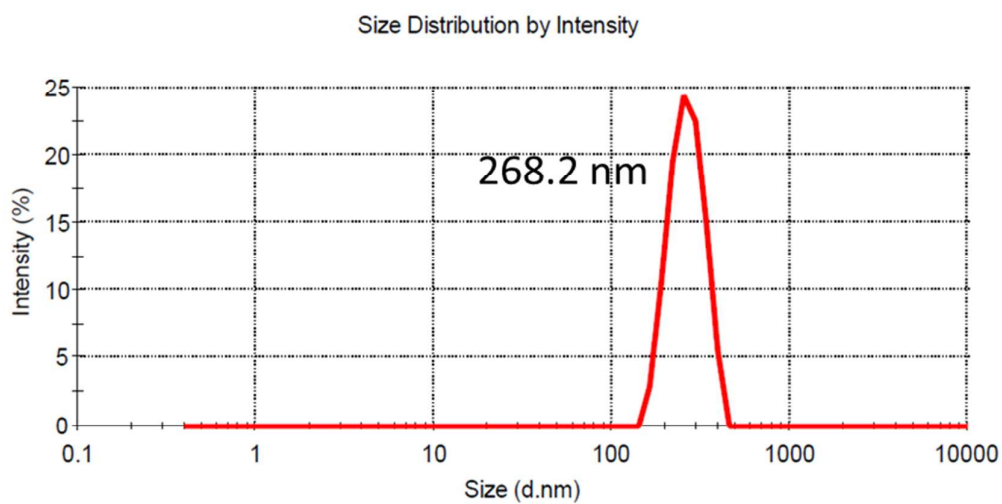
**Result quality : Good**



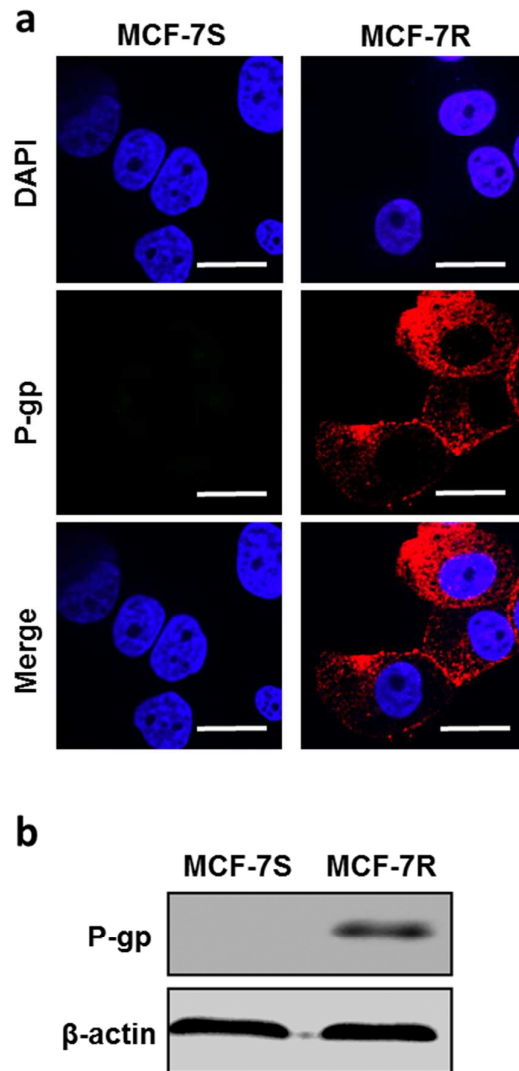
**Figure S3.** Zeta potential values of HCPT NRs and HD NPs.



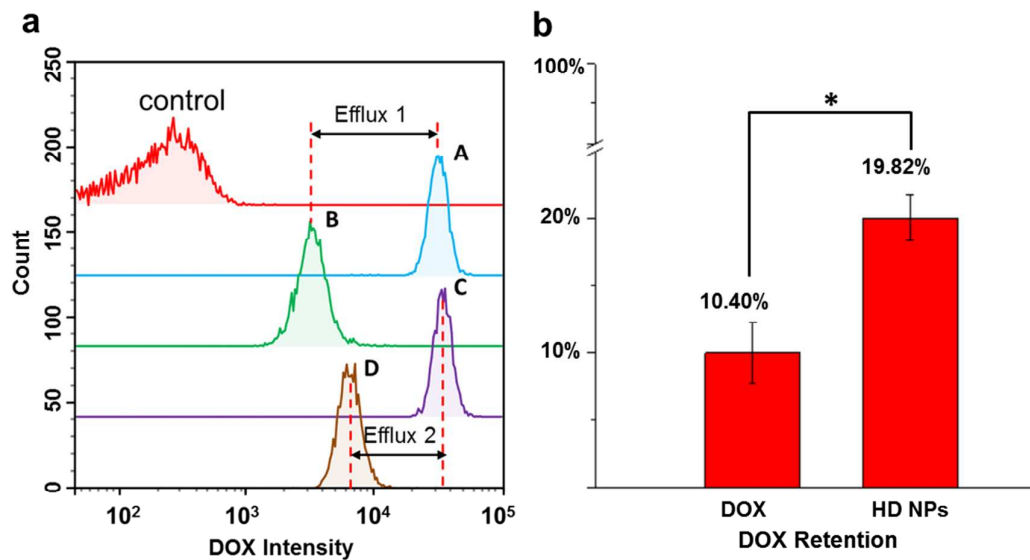
**Figure S4.** Molecular interaction analysis of a) HCPT self-assembly; and b) HCPT/DOX coassembly by DS 4.0. Hydrophobic forces were shown by purple lines, while  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interaction was marked by dark purple lines.



**Figure S5.** Size distribution of HD NPs after they were lyophilized and redissolved in water. PDI=0.362.



**Figure S6.** a) Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of MCF-7S (sensitive) and MCF-7R (resistant) cells using MDR1/ABCB1 Rabbit mAb (red). Cell nuclei were stained by Hoechst 33342. Scale bars are 20  $\mu$ m. b) Western blot of P-gp in MCF-7R and MCF-7S cells.



**Figure S7.** Flow cytometry measurements of P-gp-mediated drug efflux. a) MCF-7R cells were pre-incubated for 1 h with DOX or HD NPs (DOX 40  $\mu$ M). Half of the cells were analyzed for DOX content (A, free DOX; C, HD NPs). The other half were incubated for another 4 h in drug-free medium, then analyzed for DOX content (B, free DOX; D; HD NPs). DOX efflux was calculated as A-B for free DOX (Efflux 1) and C-D for HD NPs (Efflux 2). Efflux 1 > Efflux 2. b) The percentages of DOX left inner cells after 4h P-gp efflux. The retention percentages was calculated as B/A for free DOX and D/C for HD NPs. \* $p < 0.05$ .