Supplementary Info

Cell surface binding, uptaking and anticancer activity of L-K6, a lysine/leucine-rich peptide, on human breast cancer MCF-7 cells

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Supplementary Figures Legends

Suppl Fig. S1. Effects of endocytosis inhibitors on the cellular uptake of FITC-labeled L-K6 peptides in MCF-7 cells, as assessed by flow cytometry and a microplate reader. Consistent with the super-resolution microscopy observation, the FACS (a) and microplate reader (b) data also revealed that MβCD, EIPA and CyD could reduce the internalization of L-K6 into MCF-7 cells, whereas CPZ did not ameliorate the cellular uptake of L-K6. Additionally, this interrupted uptake of L-K6 by the various endocytosis inhibitors leads to reduced cytotoxicity (c,d). Additionally, the microplate data also indicated that low temperature (4 °C) will decrease L-K6 uptake (b, right panel), which was consistent with the reduced cytotoxicity of L-K6 at 4 °C (Fig. 1c)

Suppl Fig. S2. FACS analysis of the mitochondrial membrane potential using Rhodamine123 (a), intracellular calcium (Ca²⁺) levels using Fluo-3 AM (b) and ROS production using DCFH-DA (c), after a one-hour L-K6 exposure to MCF-7 cells. The data indicated that after one hour of treatment, L-K6 induced only a slight reduction of the mitochondrial membrane potential (a). The cytosolic Ca²⁺ level was also slightly decreased at higher concentrations (b), which may be due to the membrane damage and the elevated membrane permeability. In addition, ROS production was also elevated after one hour of L-K6 exposure (c).

Suppl Fig. S3. Control experiment of ITC test.

Suppl Fig. S4. Schemetic illustration of cellular process and cytotoxic mechanisms of L-K6 in MCF-7 cells.

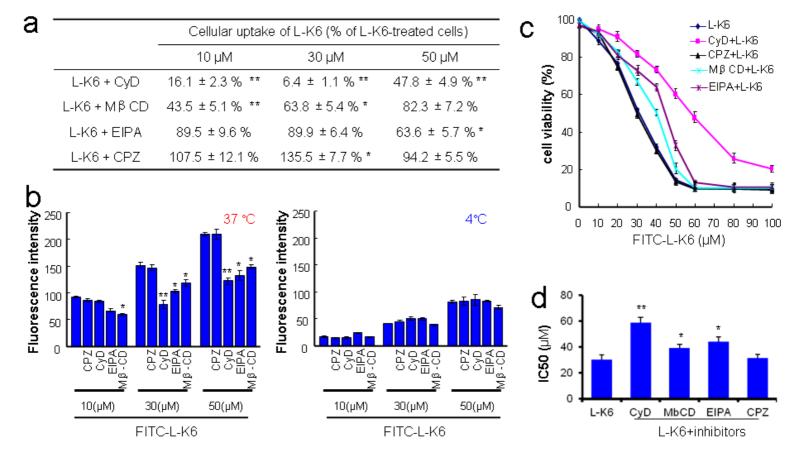


Fig. S1

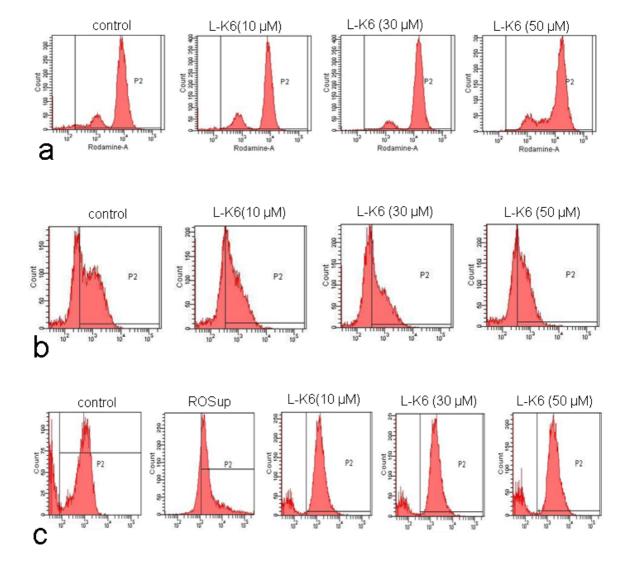


Fig. S2

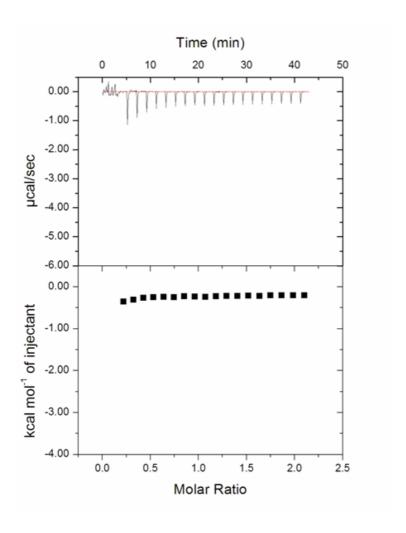


Fig. S3

