

## Supporting Information for

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### **Intracellular codelivery of anti-inflammatory drug and anti-miR155 to treat inflammatory disease**

Chao Teng<sup>a</sup>, Chenshi Lin<sup>a</sup>, Feifei Huang<sup>a</sup>, Xuyang Xing<sup>a</sup>, Shenyu Chen<sup>a</sup>, Ling Ye<sup>b</sup>, Helena S. Azevedo<sup>c</sup>, Chenjie Xu<sup>d</sup>, Zhengfeng Wu<sup>e</sup>, Zhongjian Chen<sup>f</sup>, Wei He<sup>a,f,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*School of Pharmacy, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China*

<sup>b</sup>*School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510515, China*

<sup>c</sup>*School of Engineering and Materials Science, Institute of Bioengineering, University of London, London E1 4NS, UK*

<sup>d</sup>*Department of Biomedical Engineering, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China*

<sup>e</sup>*Key Laboratory of Modern Preparation of TCM, Ministry of Education, Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanchang 330004, China*

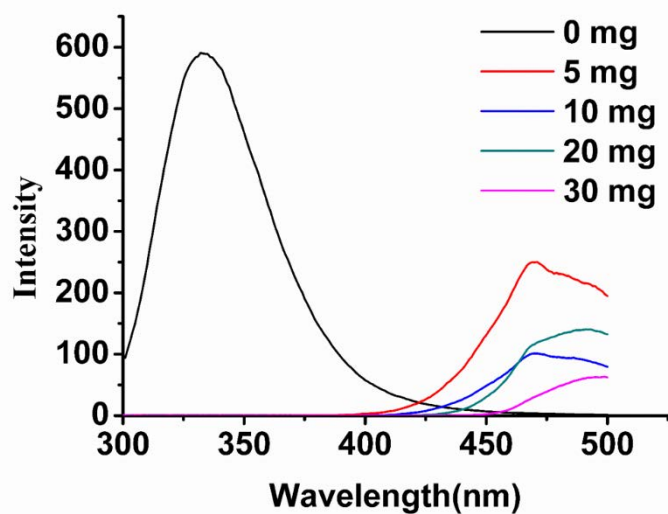
<sup>f</sup>*Shanghai Skin Disease Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200443, China*

\*Corresponding author.

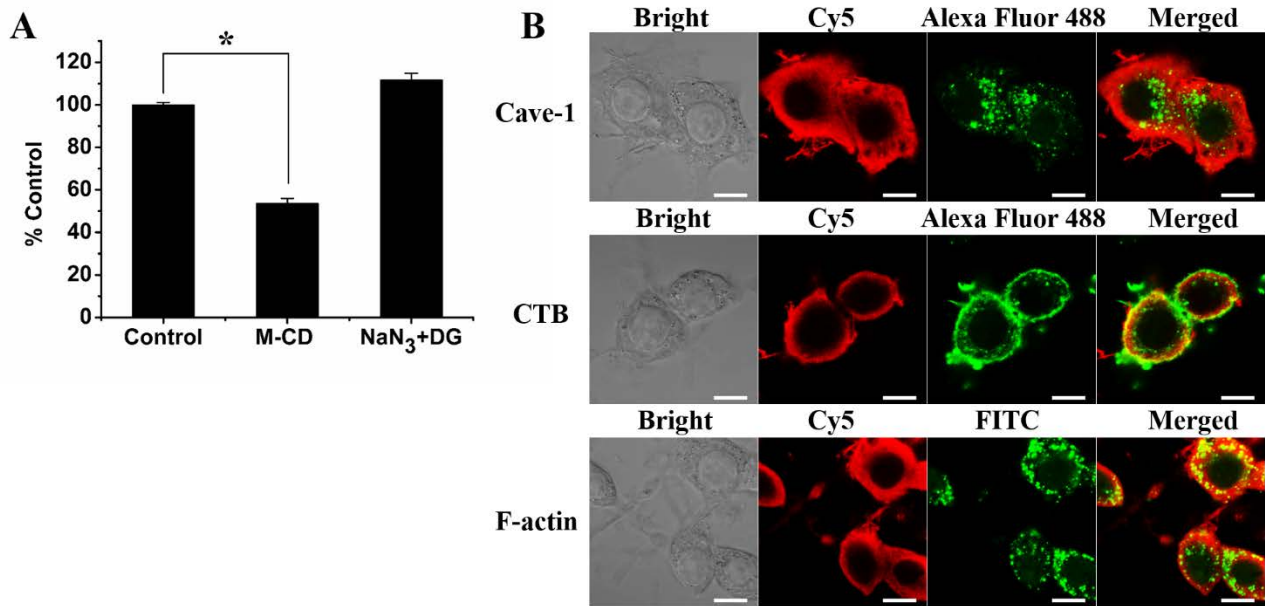
E-mail addresses: weihe@cpu.edu.cn (Wei He).

Received 12 March 2020; received in revised form 18 April 2020; accepted 25 May 2020

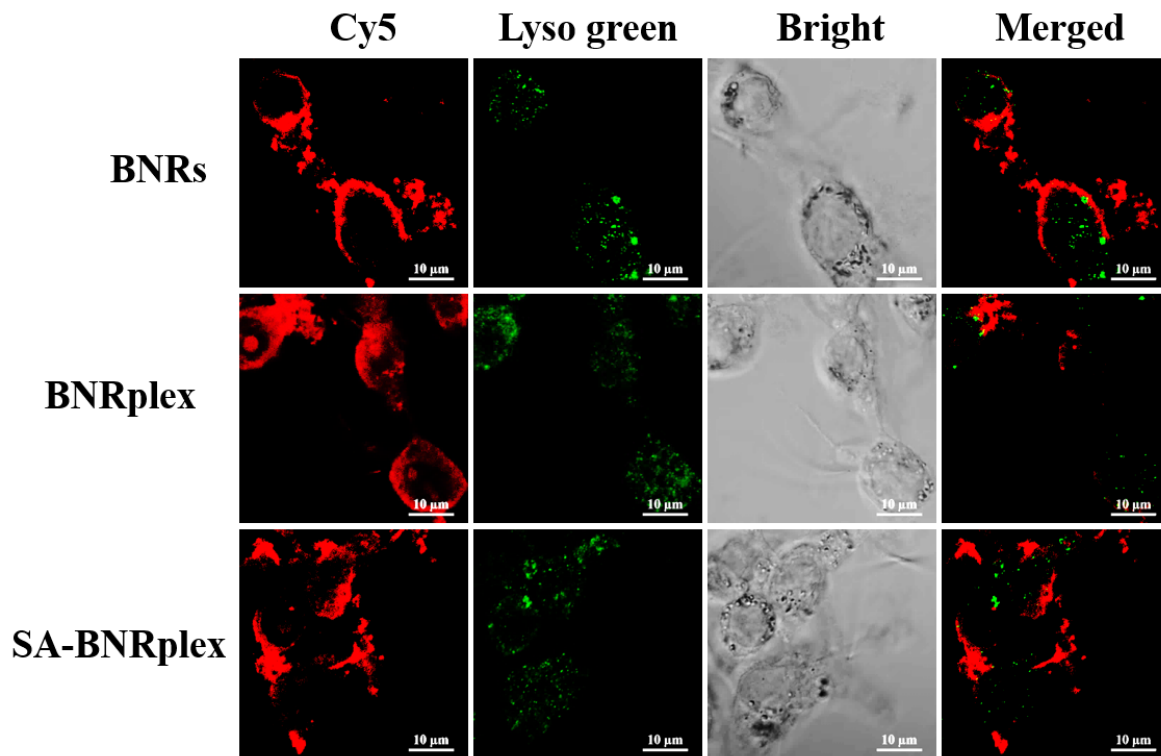
Running title: Intracellular codelivery to treat inflammatory disease



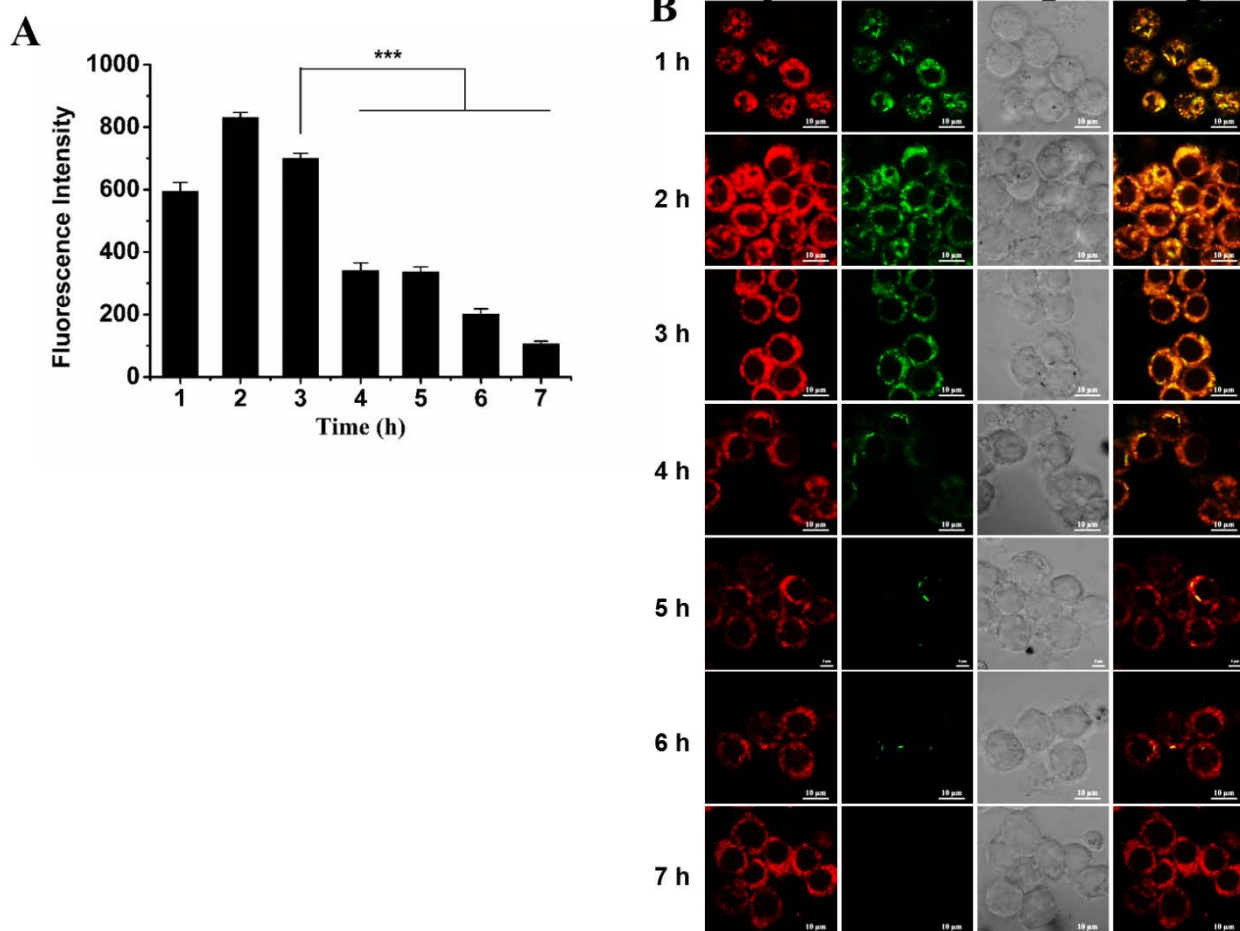
**Figure S1** Fluorescence emission of BNRs with 0%–75% of drug-loading (0–30 mg in drug formulation). The emission spectrum from 300–500 nm was scanned at an excitation wavelength of 295 nm using a fluorescence spectrometer (SHIMADZU RF-5301PC, Japan). The stabilizer (CLG) was 0.1 mg/mL.



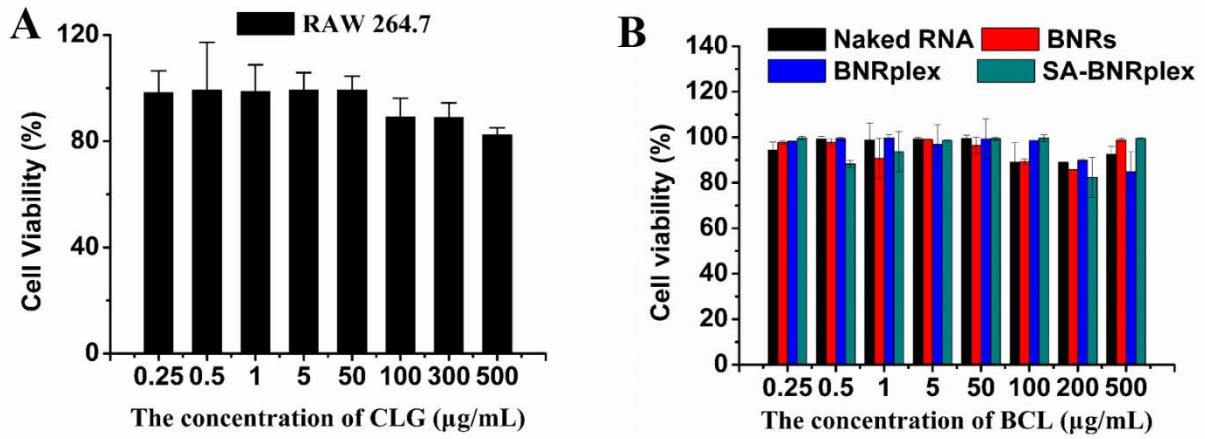
**Figure S2** Endocytic pathway and caveolae tracking. (A) Cellular uptake of Cy5-labeled SA-BNRplex in RAW264.7 cells pretreated with different inhibitors for 0.5 h, followed by 4 h incubation at 37 °C at a dose of 100 nmol/L Cy5-RNA (mean±SD,  $n=5$ , \* $P<0.05$ ). (B) Colocalization of Cy5-labeled SA-BNRplex with Alexa Fluor 488-labeled CTB (green), and Alexa Fluor 488-labeled Cave-1 (green), FITC-labeled F-actin (green). The scale bar is 10  $\mu$ m. Yellow spots display the colocalization of SA-BNRplex with F-actin, CTB, or Cave-1.



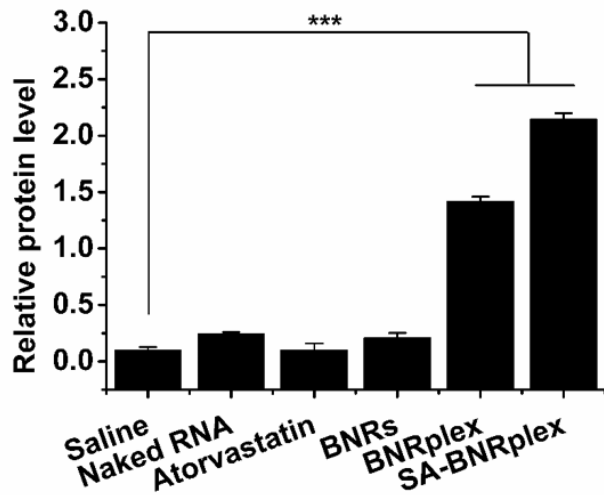
**Figure S3** Uptake *via* bypassing lysosomes. Colocalization of Cy5-labeled nanoparticles with lysosomes after 4 h incubation at 37 °C at a dose of 100 nmol/L Cy5-RNA. The scale bar is 10 μm.



**Figure S4** Intracellular fate study. (A) Fluorescence intensity quantified by flow cytometry (mean±SD,  $n=5$ , \*\*\* $P<0.001$ ) and (B) CLSM observation (Cy5: red, TPE: green). RAW264.7 were cultured with dual-labeled nanoparticles, Cy5-SA-BRNplex-TPE, at 37 °C at a TPE concentration of 50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  and Cy5 of 100  $\text{nmol/L}$ . The scale bar is 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . When encapsulated in the nanoparticles, the dye TPE emits green fluorescence due to the aggregation-induced emission; however, fluorescence quenching would occur if the dye is released from the nanoparticles and indicating the disintegration of the nanoparticles.



**Figure S5** Cell viability. (A) Cytotoxicity of CLG against RAW 264.7 cells after 48 h incubation with CLG at concentration ranging from 0.25 to 500 µg/mL (mean±SD,  $n=5$ ). (B) Cytotoxicity of preparations against RAW 264.7 cells after 48 h incubation with baicalein concentration ranging from 0.25 to 500 µg/mL (mean±SD,  $n=5$ ).



**Figure S6** Transfection *in vivo*. Quantitative analysis of BCL-6 by PCR (mean±SD,  $n=3$ ,  $***P<0.001$ ). The formulations (0.5 mL) were injected to the models *via* the tail vein every 3 days at a baicalein dose of 5 mg/kg, anti-miR155 dose of 0.2 mg/kg, or atorvastatin dose of 1 mg/kg, according to the body weight.