Supporting Information

Nanoparticle-Mediated Delivery of Micheliolide Analogs to Eliminate Leukemic Stem Cells in the Bone Marrow

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Schematic S1. RAFT polymerization schematic showing PSMA-*b*-PS nanoparticle selfassembly and subsequent loading with MCL analogs via solvent exchange ^{*a*}Amphiphilic PSMA-*b*-PS diblock copolymers were synthesized via reversible addition-fragmentation chain transfer (RAFT) polymerizations using cyano-4dodecysulfanyltrithiocarbonyl sulfanyl pentanoic acid (DCT) chain transfer agent. C) Schematic showing the development of TBP-NP_{MCL-64} using in efficacy studies. D) Representative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of NPs used for studies.

A)





Figure S1: Relationship between LC₅₀ and CLogP. Line of best fit drawn using nonlinear regression function on Prism V7.

Solvent conditions alter loading capacity

Since solvent choice has been previously shown to impact PSMA-*b*-PS loading [27], a subset of studies tested loading of MCL, MCL-13, and MCL-38 with acetone. The trends for the compounds were similar to loading with chloroform except that MCL and MCL-38 displayed reduced loading capacity of ~ 2-fold and ~ 5-fold while MCL-13 loading was unaffected. Since changing the solvent did not improve loading capacity of MCL, MCL-38 or MCL-13, acetone was omitted from loading experiments moving forward.



Figure S2: Solvent dependent loading conditions. B) Loading capacity for MCL and selected MCL analogs using acetone compared to chloroform.



Figure S3: Relationship between loading capacity and drug and NP physiochemical properties. A) CLogP of compounds loaded, B) NP size after loading, C) polydispersity index of loaded NPs, D) Surface charge of loaded NPs. Line of best fit drawn using non-linear regression function.

B)



Figure S4: Gating strategy used for identifying A) LSCs, B) LSKs, and LT-HSCs.



Figure S5: A) Schematic showing the initiation of the leukemia model used in these studies. **B)** bcCML mouse survival after treating with saline, free MCL-64 and NP loaded MCL-64 using 45 mg/kg free MCL and in TBP-NP. **C)** GFP+ bcCML cells in the marrow after treatment with 45 mg/kg MCL-64 as free drug and in NP. **D)** LSCs and E) LT-HSCs. Data represents mean ± std (n = 4- 5). * p < 0.05 represents statistical differences comparisons using unpaired *t*-tests.



Figure S6: bcCML in the marrow after treatment with empty TBP-NPs. A) GFP+ bcCML cells, B) LSCs, C) LSKs, and D) LT-HSCs. Data represents mean \pm SEM (n = 5). No statistical differences noted after statistical analysis via unpaired *t*-tests.



injected at D7 with fluorescent TBP-NPs, and *in vivo* live imaging (IVIS) was performed 24 hours later after mice were sacrificed and tissues were collected. Data represents n = 5.













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