Sequential delivery of different microRNAs nanocarriers facilitates the M1-to-M2 transition of macrophages

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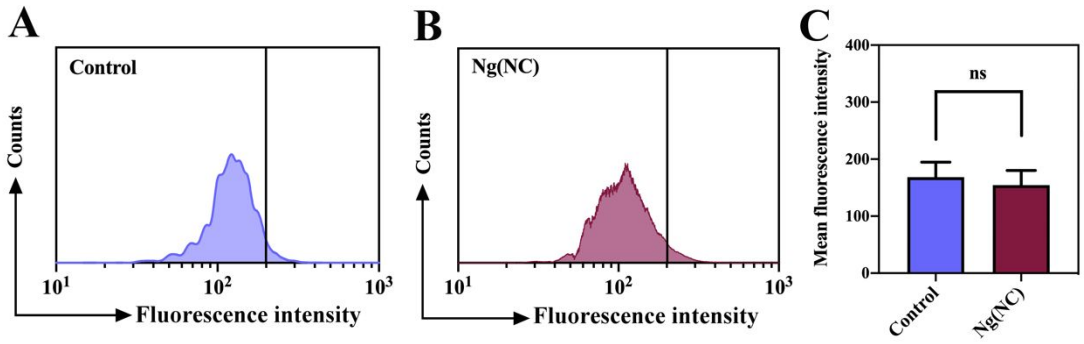

Figure S1. Flow cytometric analyses of macrophages phenotypes treated with PBS (A) or Ng(NC) (B). C) Quantitative analyses of fluorescence of A and B. ns indicates that the groups are not significantly different from each other.

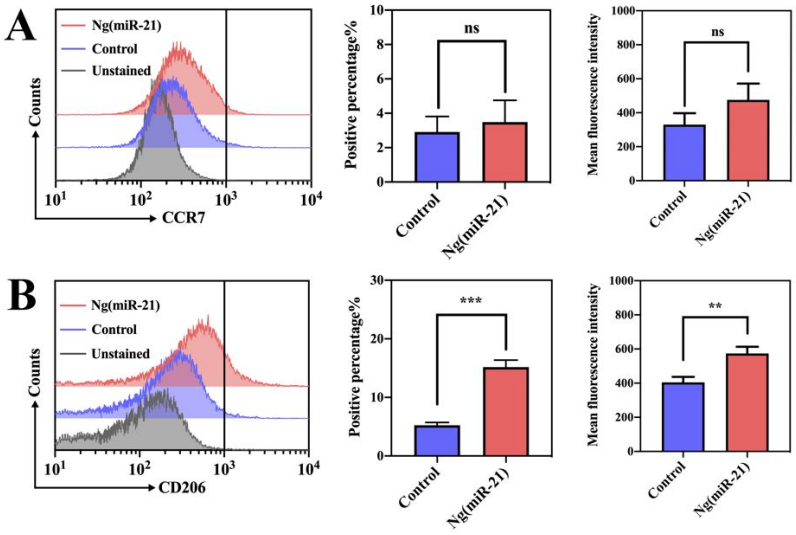

Figure S2. Flow cytometric analyses of macrophages phenotypes treated with Ng(miR-21). A) The M1 macrophages related marker CCR7. B) The M2 macrophages related marker CD206. **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ns indicates that the groups are not significantly different from each other.

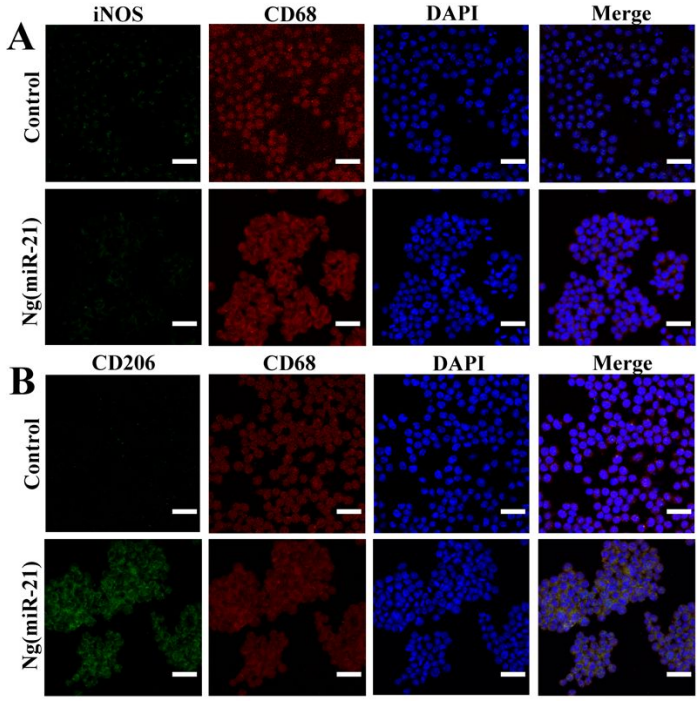

Figure S3. Immunofluorescence images of macrophages with the treatment of Ng(miR-21). A) The expression of iNOS (M1 phenotypes related marker). B) The expression of CD206 (M2 phenotypes related marker). The nuclei were counterstained with DAPI. The scale bars were 50 μm.

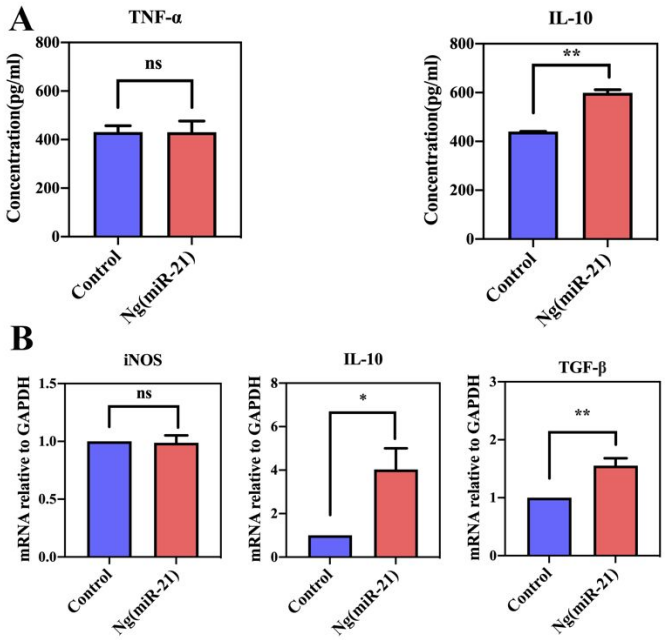

Figure S4. A) ELISA assay for TNF-α and iL-10 in the supernatant of RAW264.7 cells treated with Ng(miR-21). B) Real-time PCR analysis of relative genes expression of the M1-related iNOS and M2-related IL-10 and TGF-β. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ns indicates that the groups are not significantly different from each other.