

Peptide Aggregation Induced Immunogenic Rupture (PAIRR)

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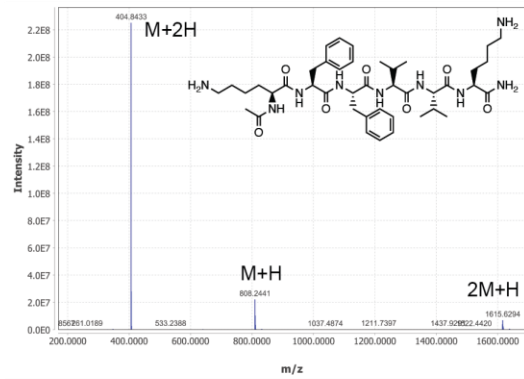
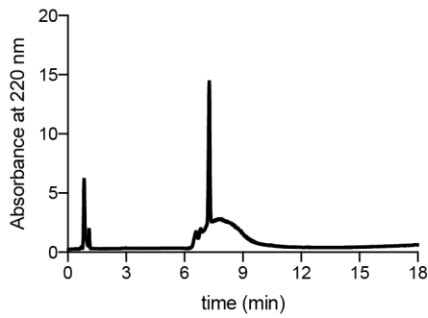
2 Stephenson Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Oklahoma City, OK, 73104, US

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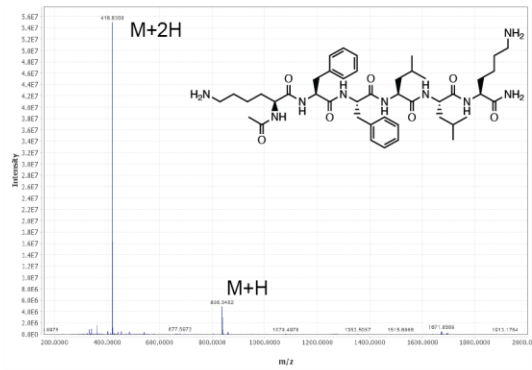
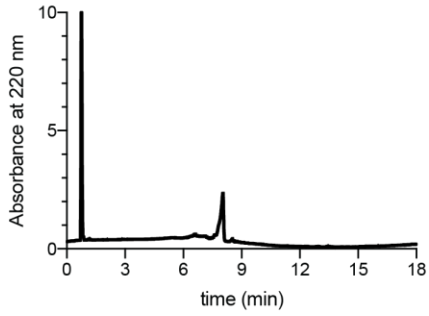
4 Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City, OK, 73104 USA

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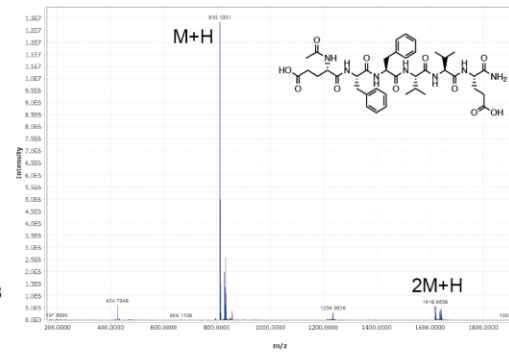
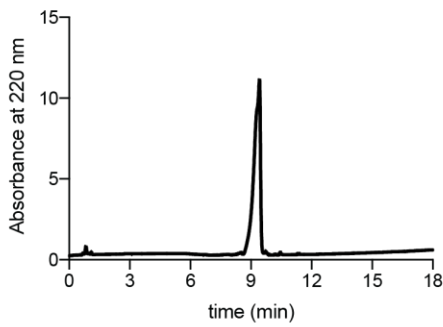
KFFVVK



KFFLLK



EFFVVE



EFFLLE

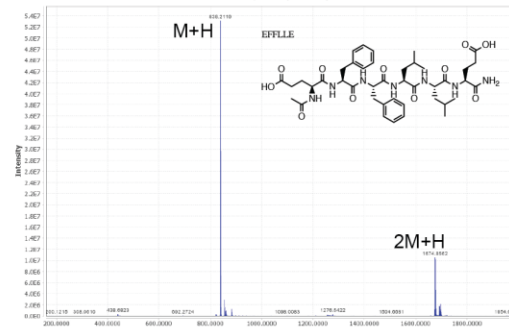
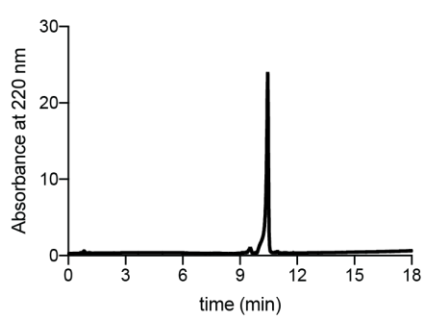


Fig. S1: LC and MS analysis of LL and VV peptides

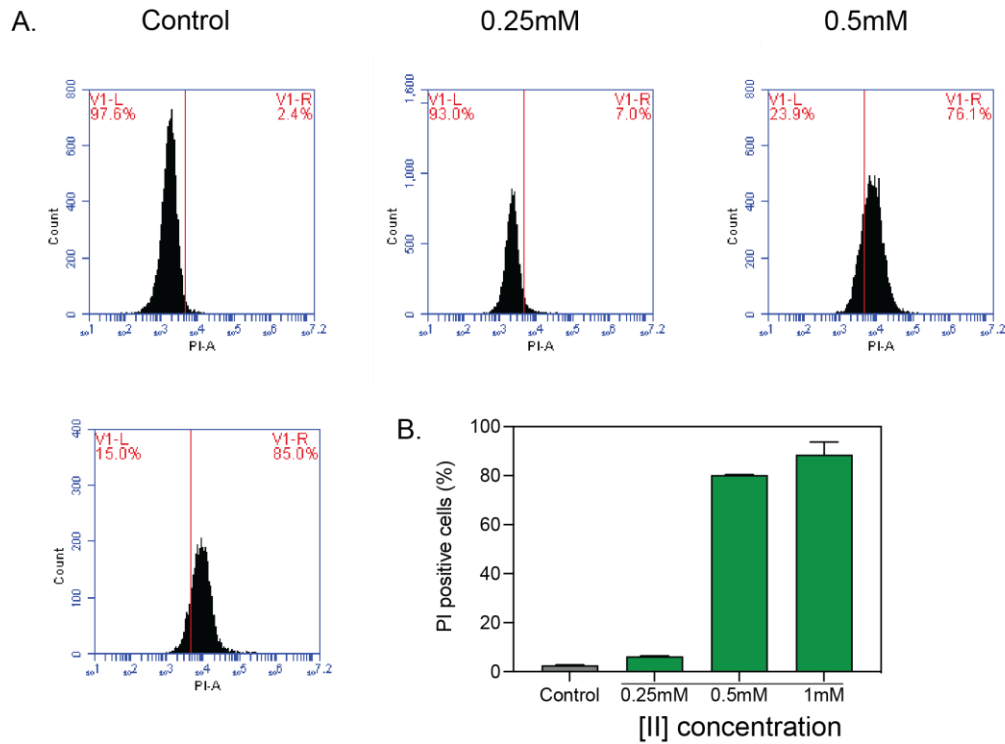


Figure S2: Propidium iodide (PI) uptake analysis by using flow cytometry. Representative histograms of untreated cells and cells treated with 0.25-0.5 and 1 mM [II] peptide for 6h (A). Percent (PI) positive cells at 6h.

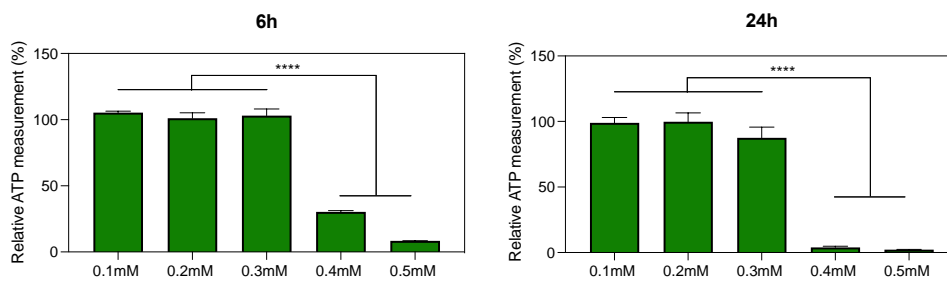


Figure S3: 6h and 24h cell viability measurements of OVCAR-8 cells treated with 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 mM [II] peptide. Statistical analysis was done by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Tukey's multiple-comparison test. Data shown are mean \pm SD, ****p<0.0001. n=3 replicates.

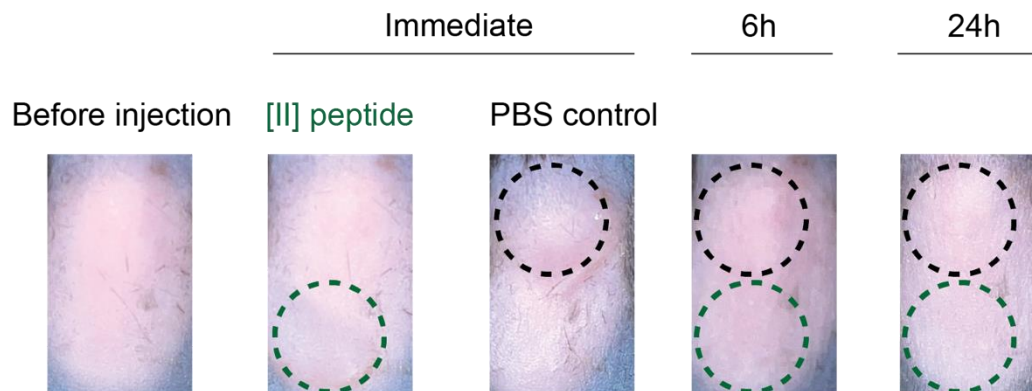


Figure S4: Effect of [II] peptide injection on skin. [II] peptide and PBS control were injected and skin was monitored immediately after injection followed by 6 and 24h.

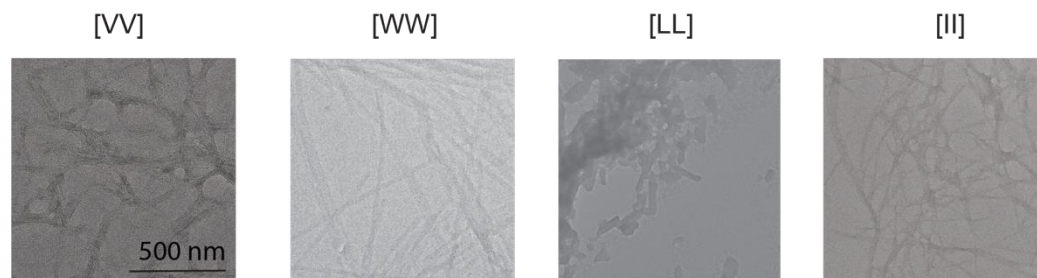


Figure S5: TEM images of [VV], [WW], [LL] and [II] peptides. Scale bar: 500 nm.