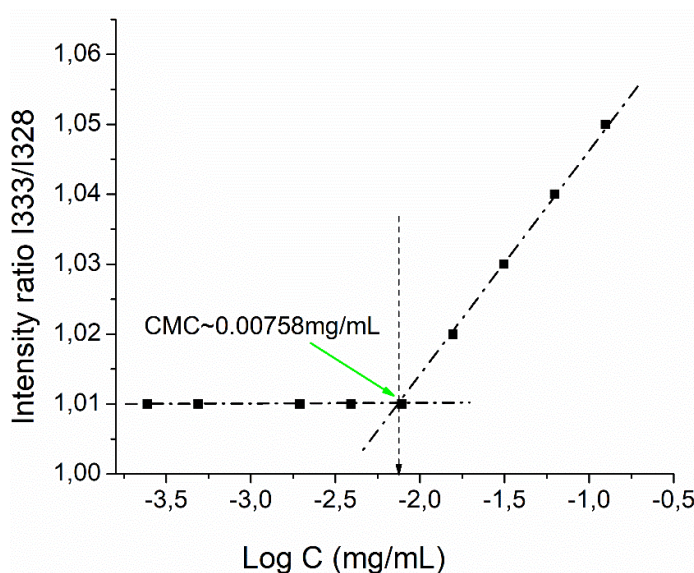


# Transferrin Modified GSH Sensitive Hyaluronic Acid Derivative Micelle to Deliver HSP90 Inhibitors to Enhance the Therapeutic Efficacy of Brain Cancers

Tilahun Ayane Debele, Ping-Ching Wu, Yu-Feng Wei, Jian-Ying Chuang, Kwang-Yu Chang, Jui-Hung Tsai and Wen-Pin Su


## Cell Preparation

The human primary GBM cell line P5 was obtained according to a protocol approved by the Taipei Medical University (TMU) Internal review board (approval no. 201006011) [1]. The P5-TMZ-R was resistant cell line to temozolomide (TMZ), derived from P5. Both P5 and P5-TMZ-R brain cancer cells were maintained and cultured according to their previous reports [2]. Briefly, cells were incubated in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) with 10% fetal bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific), 1% antibiotic-antimycotic solution (Corning). P5-TMZ-R cells were maintained in the same culture medium containing 50  $\mu$ M TMZ (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA). The human cell line U87 was purchased from American type culture collection (Manassas, VA, USA) and incubated in Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (EMEM) with 10% fetal bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific), 1% non-essential amino acids (GeneDirex, Inc.), 1% Sodium pyruvate (GeneDirex, Inc.) and 1% antibiotic-antimycotic solution (Corning). All cells were incubated in a humid atmosphere at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S1.** Intensity ratio (I334/I328) from the pyrene emission spectra as a function of HA-SS-PLGA concentration (Log concentration).

**Table S1.** The mean particle size, PDI, Zeta potential, DL (%) and EE (%) of empty and AUY922-loaded micelles at 25 °C.

s/No	Sample Name	Size (nm)	PDI	Zeta (mv)	DL%	EE%
						

Copy-  
right:

© 2021

by the

au-

thors.

Licen-

see

MDPI,

Basel,

Swit-

zer-

land.

This

article

is an

open

access

article

dis-

trib-

uted

under

the

terms

and

condi-

tions

of the

Crea-

tive

Com-

mons

Attrib-

ution

(CC

BY) li-

cense

([http://](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

crea-

tiveco

mmon

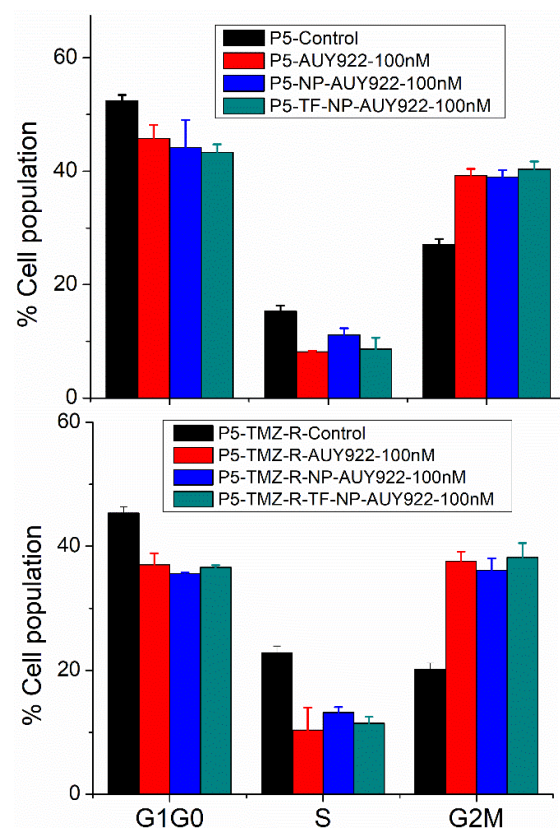
s.org/li

censes/

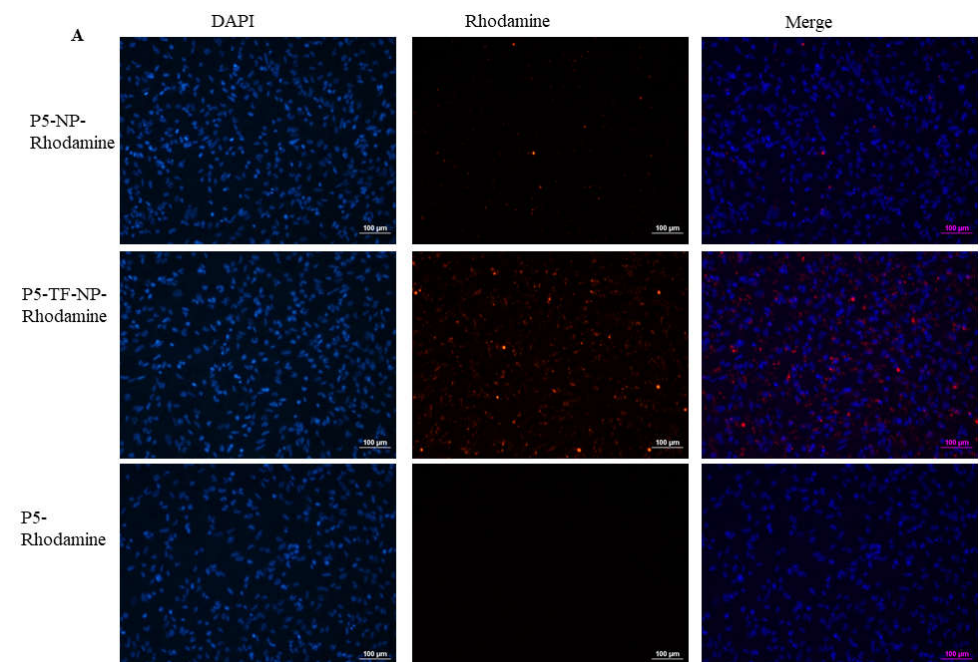
by/4.0/

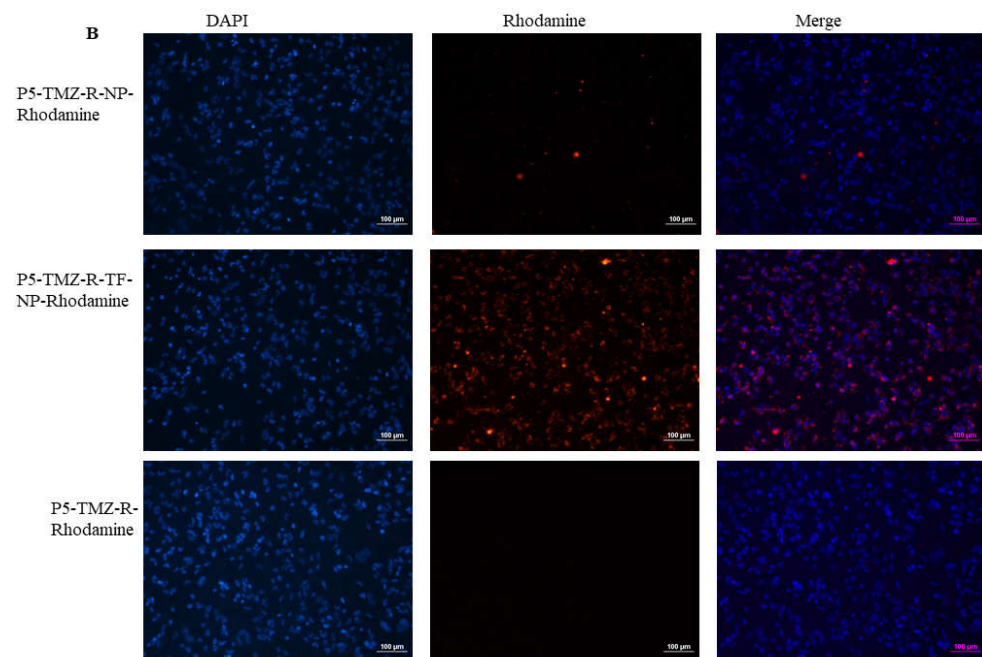
).

1	NP-AUY922	227.27 ± 5.10	0.18 ± 0.06	−36.23 ± 1.97	10.37	87.0 ± 0.58
2	NP	205.33 ± 5.78	0.11 ± 0.09	−35.9 ± 2.92	NA	NA
3	NP-AUY922 + 5mM GSH	1290.97 ± 39.4	0.59 ± 0.08	−2.5 ± 1.47	NA	NA
4	NP + 5mM GSH	466.9 ± 41.57	0.59 ± 0.33	−1.83 ± 2.05	NA	NA
5	NP-AUY922 + 10% FBS	226.73 ± 2.82	0.21 ± 0.02	−3.2 ± 0.1	NA	NA
6	NP + 10% FBS	208.53 ± 2.34	0.11 ± 0.02	−4.1 ± 0.78	NA	NA

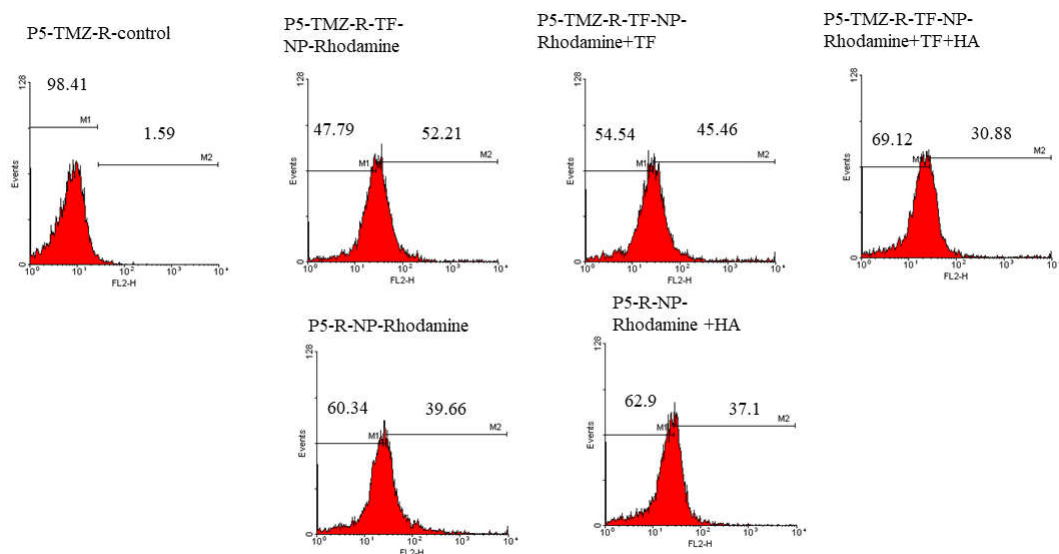


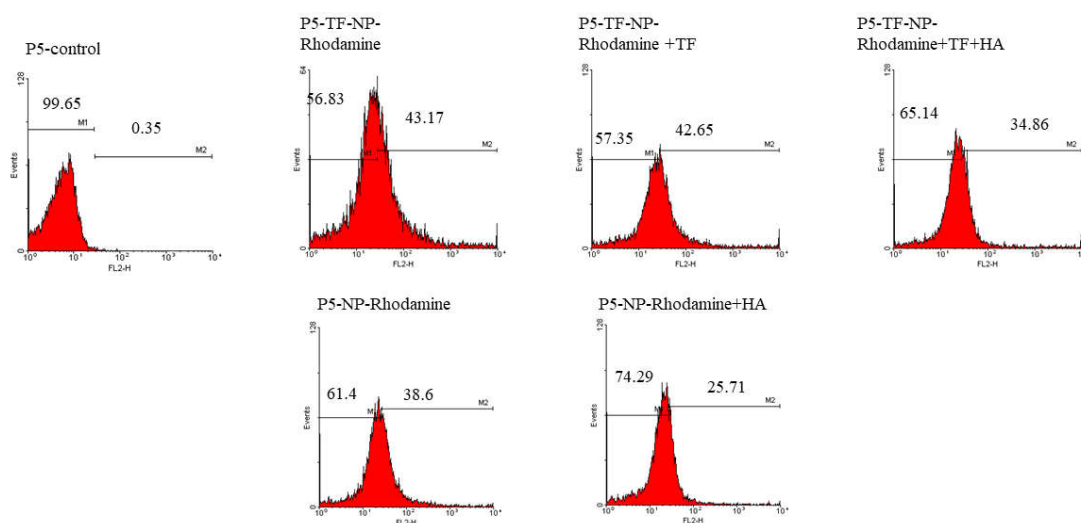
**Figure S2.** Cell cycle analysis of free AUY922, NP-AUY922, and TF-NP-AUY922 using P5 and P5-TMZ-resistant cancer cells after treating for 48h (at 10 nM AUY922 concentration).



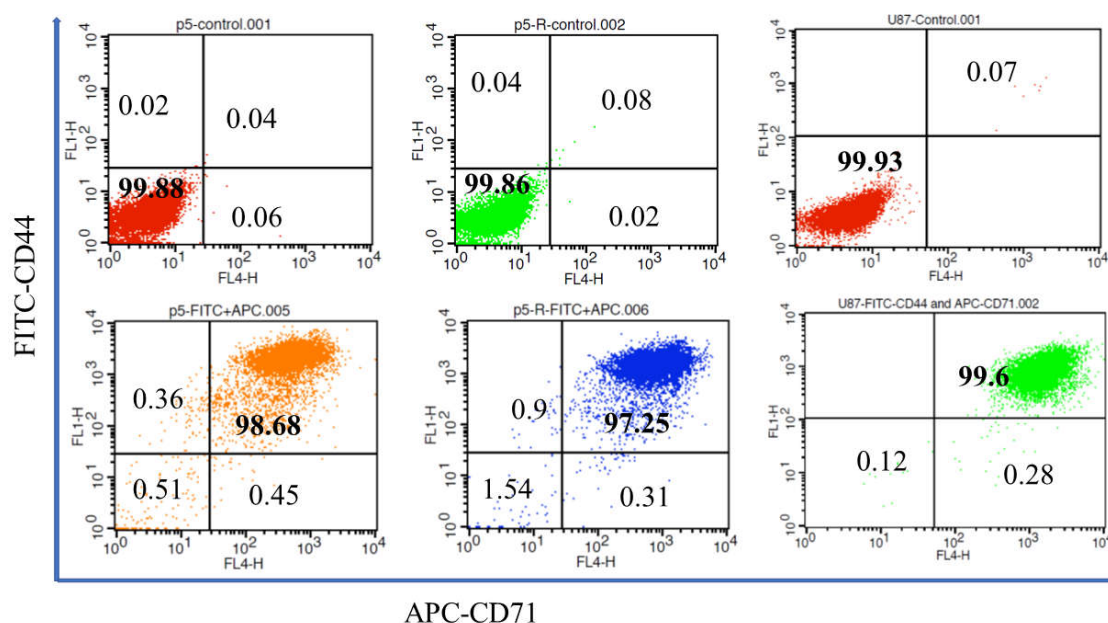


**Figure S3.** Cellular uptake of Rhodamine B encapsulated micelle using fluorescence microscopy after incubating for the 3h using P5 and P5-TMZ-R brain cancer cells.



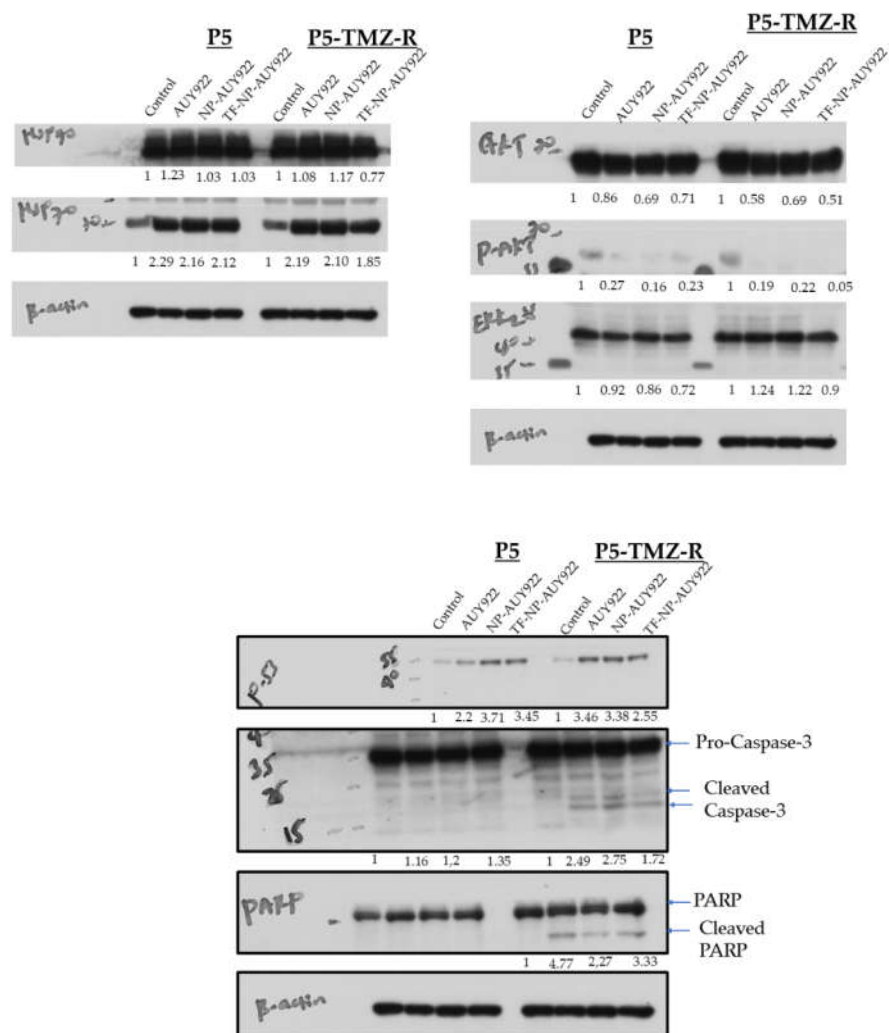
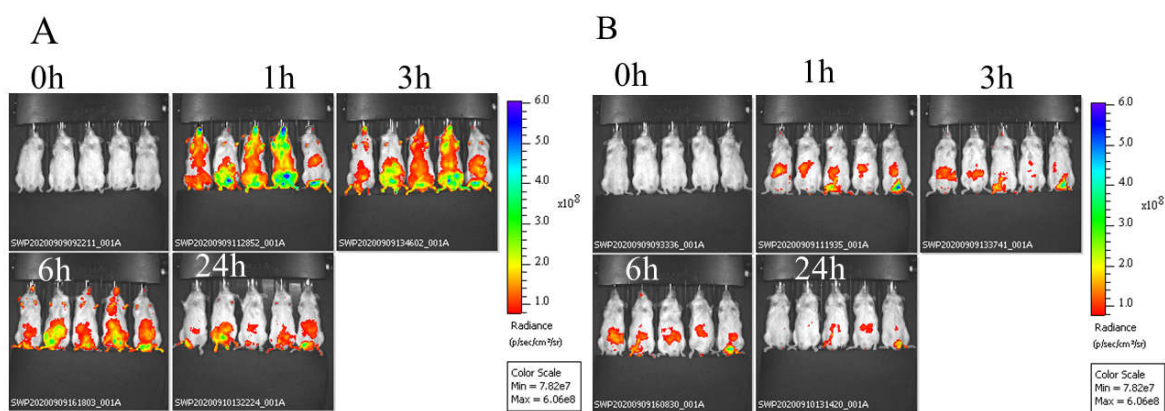


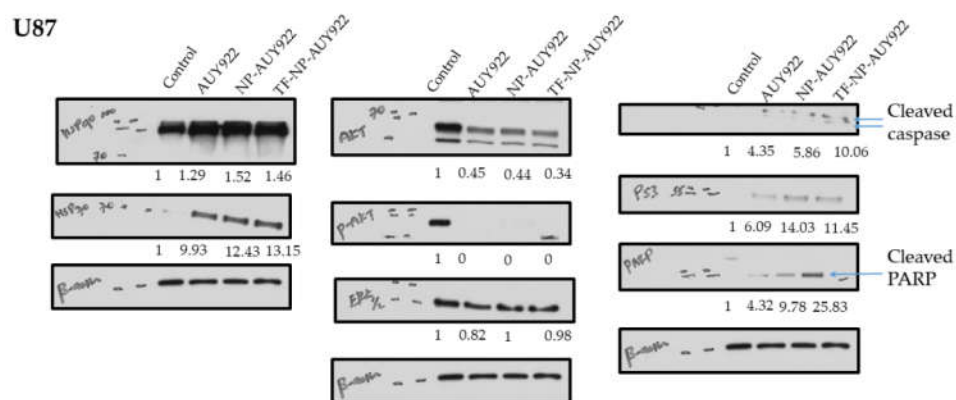
**Figure S4.** Cellular up take of Rhodamine B encapsulated micelle using flow cytometry after 3h of incubation. Competitive inhibition assay was done in the presence of free Transferrin, hyaluronic acid, or both. Note: - free Transferrin and hyaluronic acid were incubated with the P5- and P5-TMZ-R brain cancer cells for the 1h before treating with the Rhodamine B encapsulated micelle.



**Figure S5.** Transferrin (CD71) and Hyaluronic acid (CD44) receptor expression in P5, P5-TMZ-R, and U87 brain cancer cells.







**Figure S7.** Western blot densitometry & uncropped blots. All expression ratio is done by dividing treated groups to control groups. Finally, all the expression ratio was normalized using  $\beta$ -actin.

## Reference

1. Chang, K.-Y.; Huang, C.-T.; Hsu, T.-I.; Hsu, C.-C.; Liu, J.-J.; Chuang, C.-K.; Hung, J.-J.; Chang, W.-C.; Tsai, K.K.; Chuang, J.-Y. Stress stimuli induce cancer-stemness gene expression via Sp1 activation leading to therapeutic resistance in glioblastoma. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **2017**, *493*, 14–19.
2. Lo, W.-L.; Hsu, T.-I.; Yang, W.-B.; Kao, T.-J.; Wu, M.-H.; Huang, Y.-N.; Yeh, S.-H.; Chuang, J.-Y. Betulinic Acid-Mediated Tuning of PERK/CHOP Signaling by Sp1 Inhibition as a Novel Therapeutic Strategy for Glioblastoma. *Cancers* **2020**, *12*, 981, doi:10.3390/cancers12040981.