Supplementary Materials

Encapsulation of mRNA into artificial viral capsids via hybridization of a β annulus-dT₂₀ conjugate and the poly(A) tail of mRNA

Yoko Nakamura 1, Yuki Sato 1, Takashi Iwasaki 3, Hiroshi Inaba 1, 2 and Kazunori Matsuura 1, 2,*

- ¹ Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, Graduate School of Engineering, Tottori University, Tottori 680-8552, Japan.
- ² Centre for Research on Green Sustainable Chemistry, Tottori University, Tottori 680-8552, Japan.
- ³ Department of Bioresources Science, Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences, Tottori University, Tottori 680-8553, Japan.

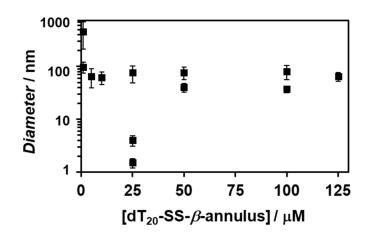


Figure S1. Concentration dependence of size distribution obtained from DLS for the aqueous solution of dT_{20} -SS- β -annulus in PBS (pH7.4) at 25°C.

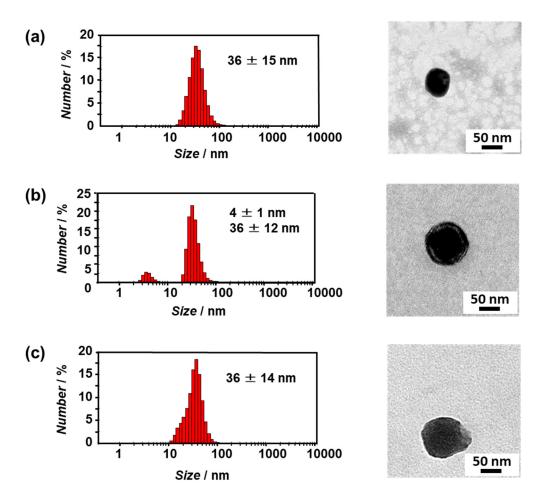


Figure S2. Size-distributions obtained from DLS and TEM images for co-assembly peptides (dT_{20} -SS- β -annulus: β -annulus = 1:4.5 (a), 1:2 (b), and 1:1 (c) in water at 25°C.

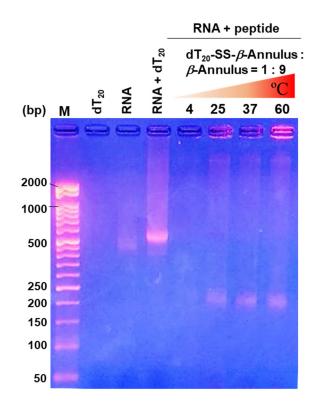


Figure S3. Gel shift assay obtained after hybridization of co-assembly peptides and mCherry mRNA in PBS (pH 7.4) incubated at various temperatures for 10-30 minutes. M : DNA marker.

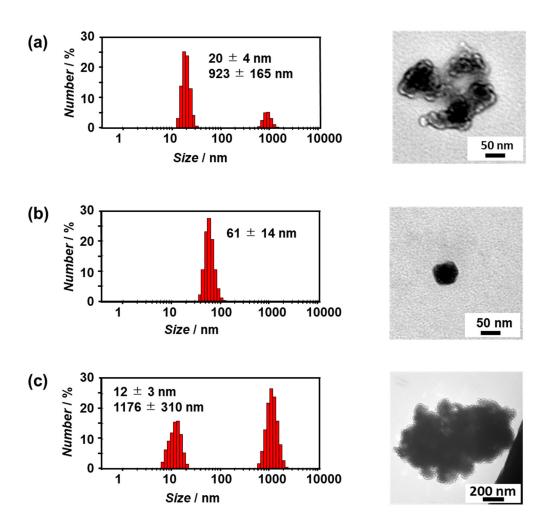


Figure S4. Size-distributions obtained from DLS and TEM images for co-assembly peptides (dT_{20} -SS- β -annulus: β -annulus = 1:9) and mCherry mRNA in PBS buffer (pH7.4) obtained after incubation at 4°C (a), 37°C (b) and 60°C (c) for 10-30 minutes.