Development of a Low Toxicity, Effective pDNA Vector Based on Non-covalent Assembly of Bioresponsive Amino-β-Cyclodextrin:Adamantane-Poly(vinyl alcohol)-Poly(ethylene glycol) Transfection Complexes

Aditya Kulkarni, Wei Deng, Seok-hee Hyun and David H. Thompson*
Purdue University, Department of Chemistry, 560 Oval Drive, West Lafayette, IN, USA 47907
Tel: 765-494-0386; E-mail: davethom@purdue.edu

Supporting information

Selective Complexation Analysis by ¹H NMR

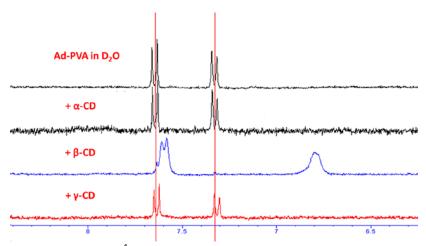


Figure 1s: 300 MHz 1 H NMR spectra of Ad-PVA with α-CD, β-CD and γ-CD in D $_{2}$ O at 20 $^{\circ}$ C.

pDNA:Amino-β-CD⁺:Ad-PVA-PEG Polyplex Characterization

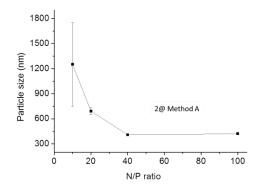


Figure 2s: Particle sizes of pDNA:2:Ad-PVA-PEG₇₅₀ complexes formulated by Method A.

Formulation with Ad-PVA-	Zeta Potentials (mV)					
PEG ₇₅₀	N:P = 5	N:P = 10	N:P = 15	N:P = 20	N:P = 30	
1 , Method B	$\textbf{-17} \pm \textbf{1.3}$	$\text{-2.2 } \pm 0.1$	$\textbf{1.3} \pm \textbf{0.5}$	3.0 ± 0.8	3.1 ± 0.5	
1 without Ad-PVA-PEG	-14.5 ± 0.5	-0.3 ± 0.2	2.6 ± 0.1	3.2 ± 0.6	2.8 ± 0.7	
2 , Method B	-2.3 ± 0.9	3.8 ± 1.1	4.1 ± 0.3	6.1 ± 0.2	6.3 ± 0.1	
2 without Ad-PVA-PEG	-1.1 ± 0.1	4.1 ± 0.8	3.6 ± 0.3	$\textbf{7.2} \pm \textbf{0.4}$	$\textbf{7.1} \pm \textbf{0.2}$	

Table 1s: Zeta potentials of formulations with Ad-PVA-PEG₇₅₀.

	Method of	Size		Zeta Potential	
Amino-β-CD	Formulation	Size	PDI	ζ	
		(nm)		(mV)	
1	Α	224.5	.39	$\text{-8.1} \pm 0.1$	
	В	325.0	.40	-10.7 ± 0.7	
2	А	192.6	.33	-6 ± 0.4	
	В	280.8	.32	-6 ± 0.4	
3	Α	343.1	.36	-9.2 ± 0.5	
	В	293.1	.30	-5.9 ± 0.6	

Table 2s: Particle sizes and zeta potential measurements of pDNA:Amino-β-CD $^{+}$:Ad-PVA-PEG $_{2000}$ complexes at N:P = 20.

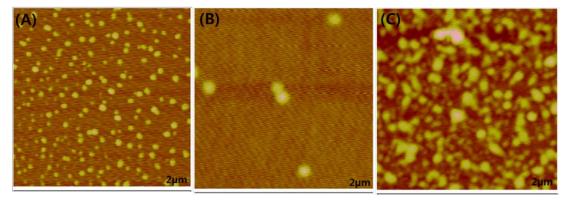


Figure 3s: AFM images of (A) Ad-PVA-PEG₂₀₀₀; (B) 1:1 β-CD:Ad-PVA-PEG₂₀₀₀; and pDNA:**3**:Ad-PVA-PEG₂₀₀₀, prepared by Method B at (C) N:P = 2. The samples were prepared by adding a drop of solution to the mica surface and then slowly evaporating the sample at 25 °C overnight.

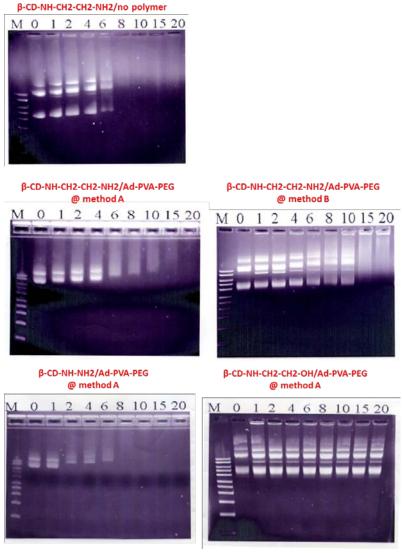


Figure 4s: Gel shift assay of amino-β-CD:Ad-PVA-PEG transfection complexes at various N:P ratios. Images showing pDNA condensation capabilities of **1**:no polymer, **1**:Ad-PVA-PEG @ Method A, **1**:Ad-PVA-PEG @ Method B, **3**:Ad-PVA-PEG @ Method A, and **2**:Ad-PVA-PEG @ Method A.

pDNA:Amino-β-CD⁺:Ad-PVA-PEG Polyplex Transfection Performance

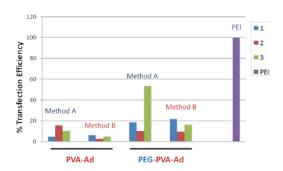


Figure 5s: In vitro gene transfection efficiency of the complexes of pDNA:amino-CD⁺:Ad-PVA and Ad-PVA-PEG₇₅₀ relative to PEI (25K) at N:P = 20 in serum free media in HeLa cells.

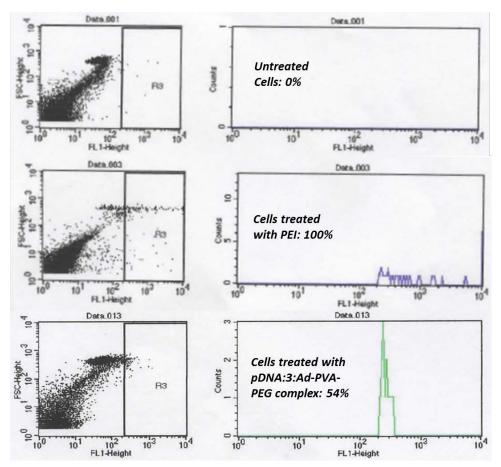


Figure 6s: Flow cytometric analysis of plasmid DNA encoding mhGFP plasmid in HeLa cells. Comparison of complex of pDNA:**3**:Ad-PVA-PEG₇₅₀ relative to pDNA:PEI (25kD) at N:P = 20 in serum free media using HeLa cells (2 μ g/well pDNA).

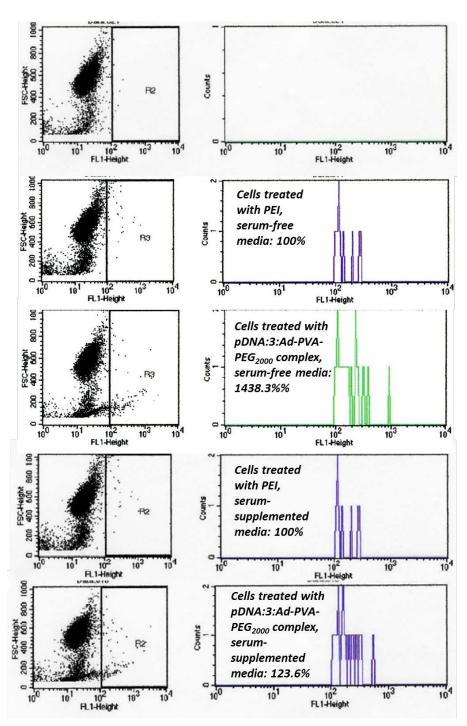


Figure 7s: Flow cytometric analysis of plasmid DNA encoding mhGFP plasmid in HeLa cells. Comparison of complex of pDNA:**3**:Ad-PVA-PEG₂₀₀₀ relative to pDNA:PEI (25kD) at N:P = 20 in serum-free and serum-supplemented media using HeLa cells ($2\mu g/well$ pDNA).