

Supporting Information

**Chitosan-grafted-Poly(L-lysine) Dendrons Assisted Facile Self-Assembly of Au Nanoclusters for Enhanced X-Ray Computer Tomography Imaging and Precise MMP-9 Plasmid shRNA Delivery**

*Siming Yu<sup>1,#,\*</sup>, Rong Wen<sup>1,#</sup>, Haiyang Wang<sup>1</sup>, Yongchao Zha<sup>1</sup>, Lin Qiu<sup>2</sup>, Bo Li<sup>1</sup>, Wei Xue<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Dong Ma<sup>1,\*</sup>*

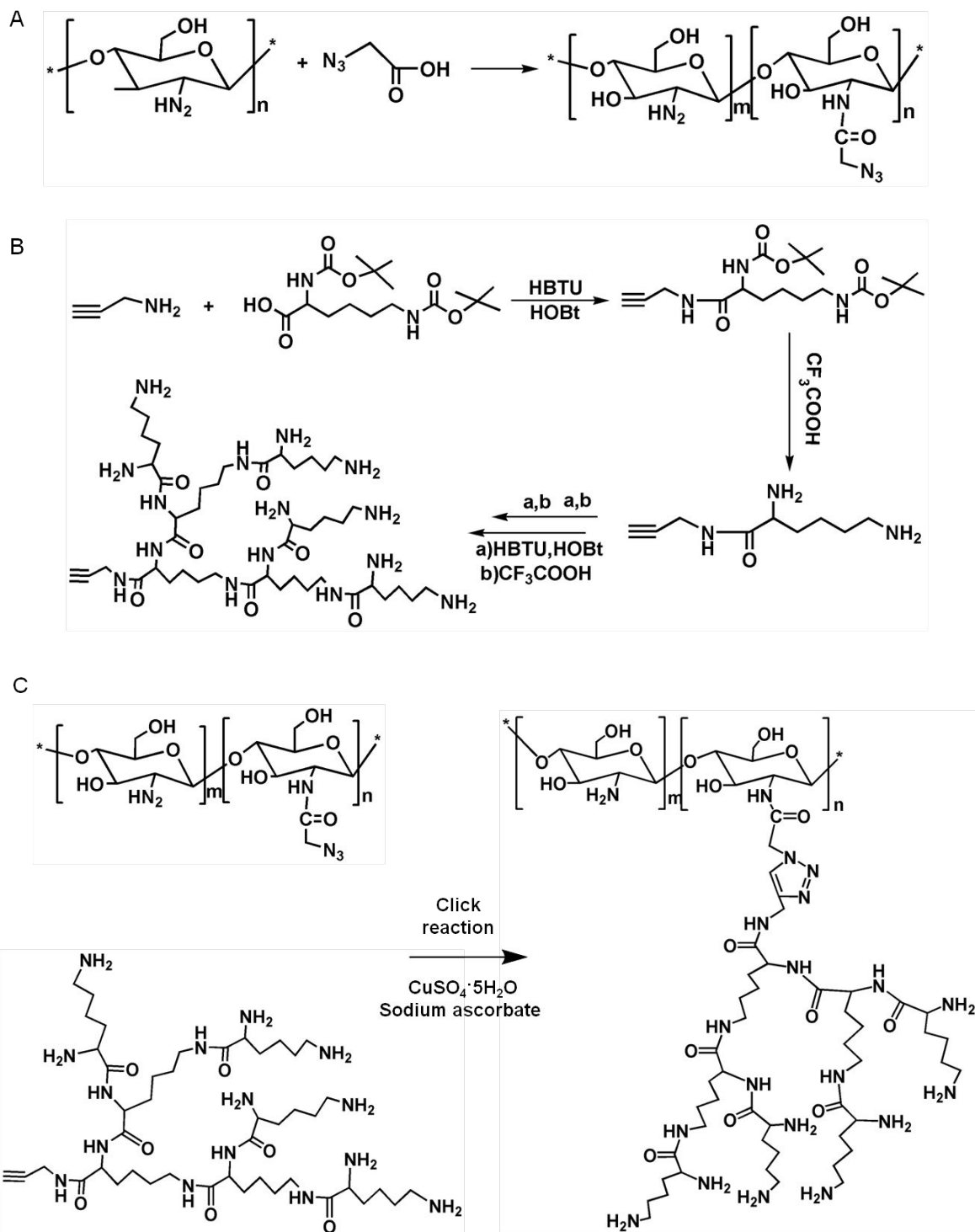
<sup>1</sup> Key Laboratory of Biomaterials of Guangdong Higher Education Institutes, Guangdong Provincial Engineering and Technological Research Center for Drug Carrier Development, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Jinan University, Guangzhou 510632, China

<sup>2</sup> The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University, Guangzhou 510632, China

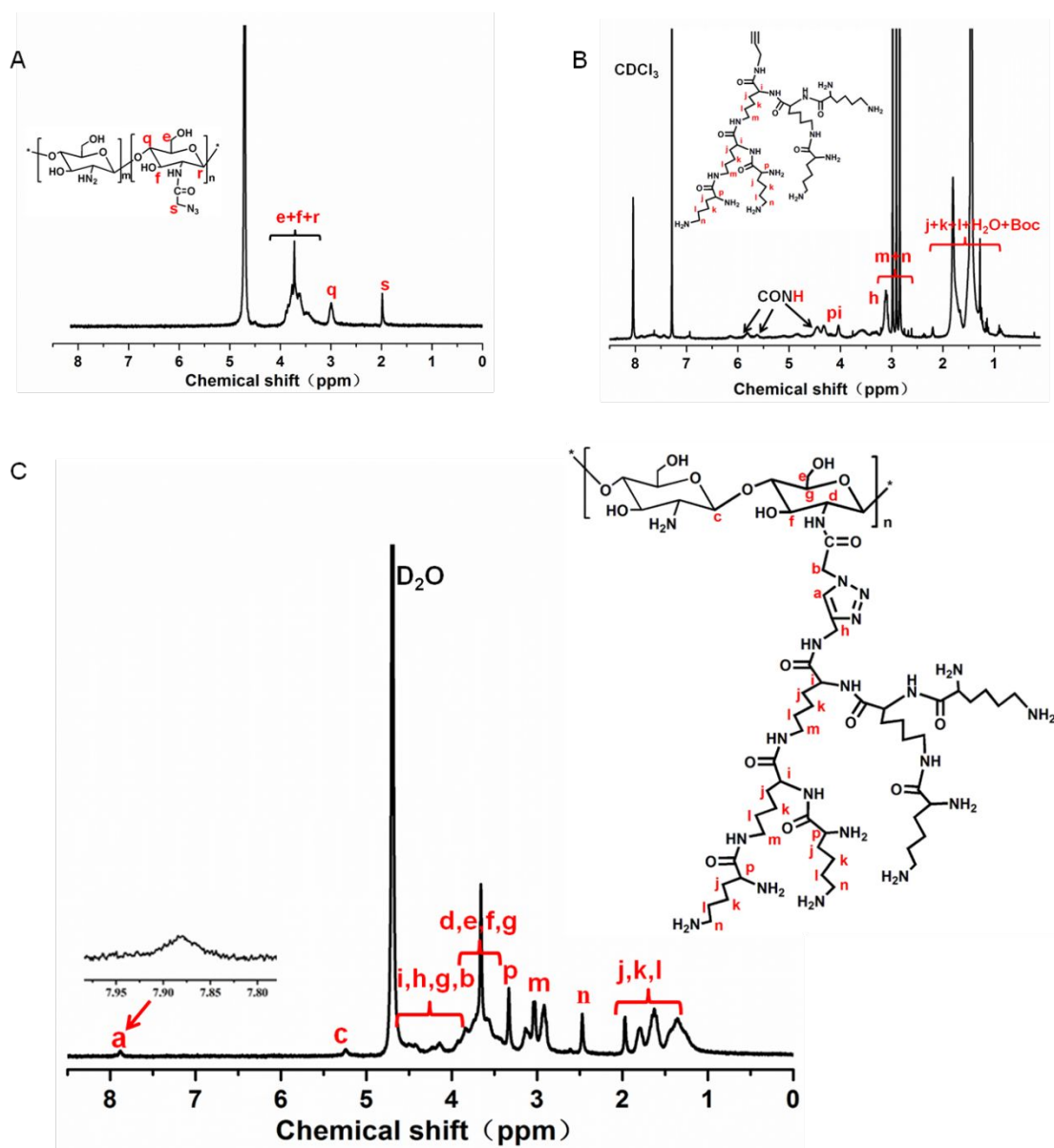
\* Corresponding authors: Siming Yu (siming\_yu@hotmail.com); Wei Xue (weixue\_jnu@hotmail.com); Dong Ma (tmadong@jnu.edu.cn)

# These authors contributed equally to this work.

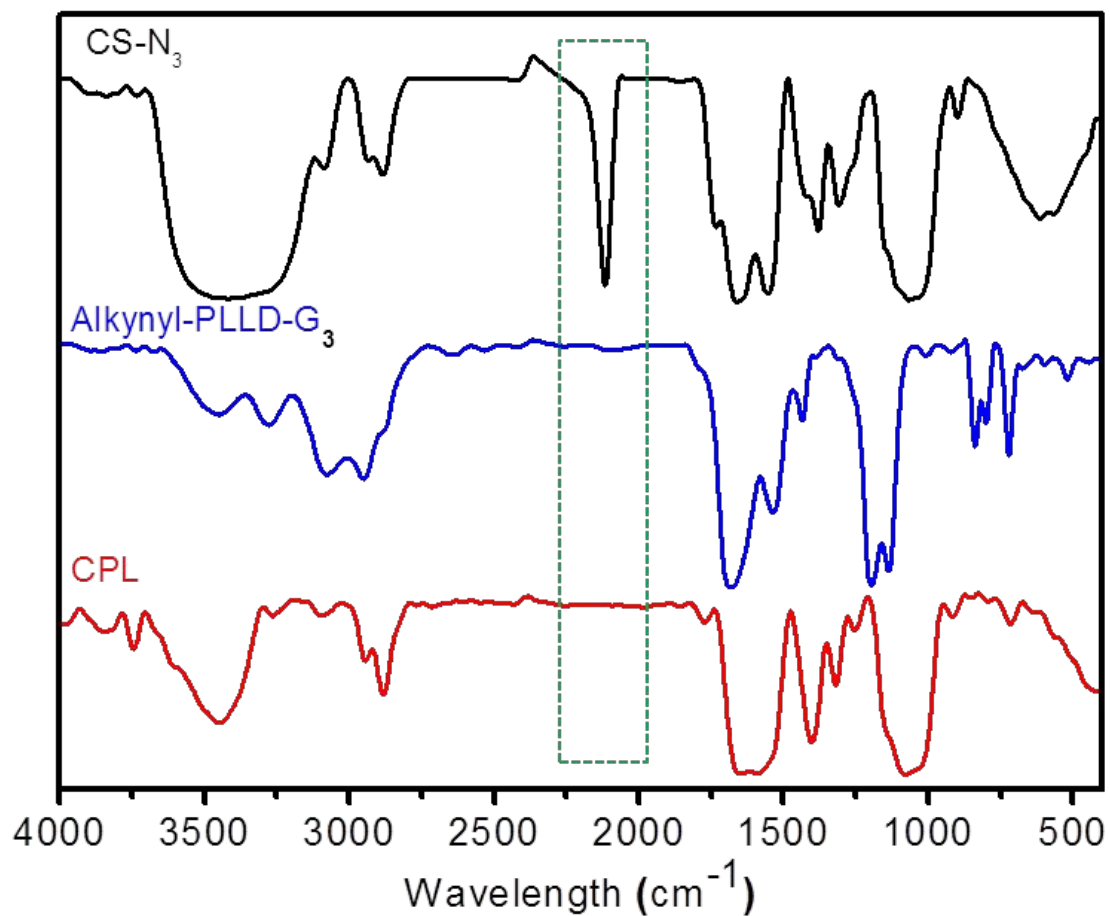
**Figure S1.** Schematic illustration of the copper catalyzed azide-alkyne cyclization reaction route of CPL dendrons. Synthesis of CS-N<sub>3</sub> (A), alkynyl-PLLD-G<sub>3</sub> (B) and CPL (C).



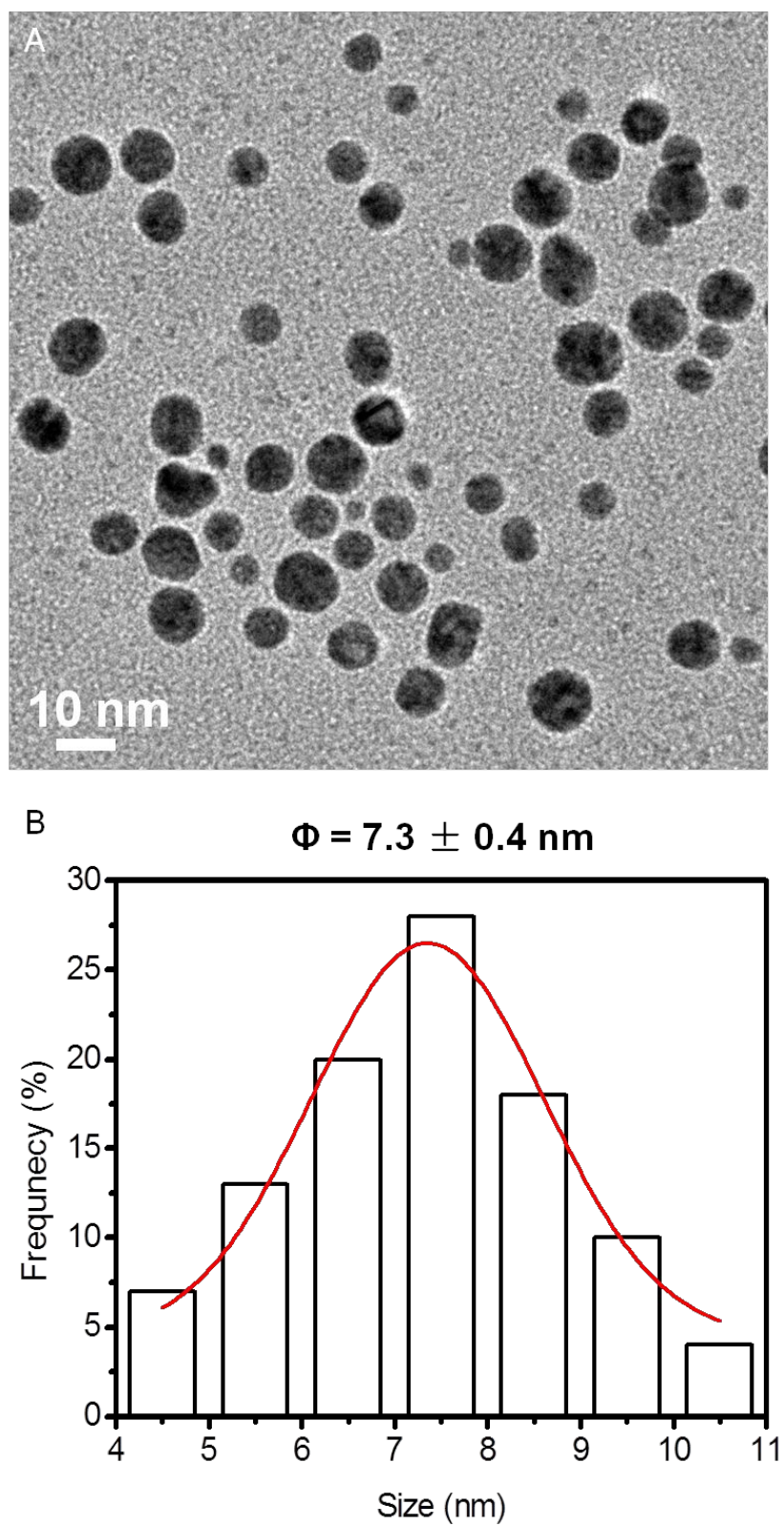
**Figure S2.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra for CS- $\text{N}_3$  (A), alkynyl-PLLD- $\text{G}_3$  (B) and CPL (C).



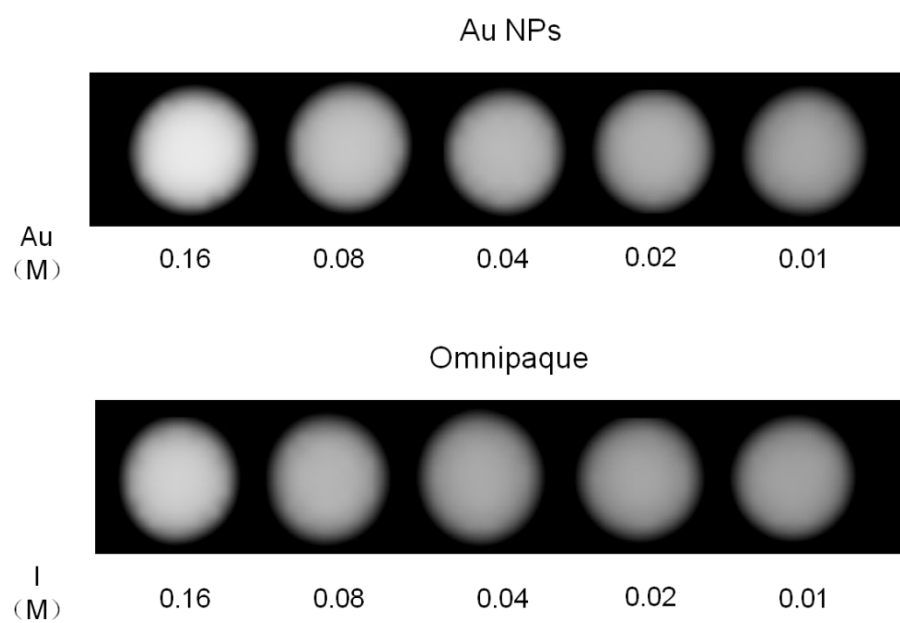
**Figure S3.** FTIR spectra of CS-N<sub>3</sub>, alkynyl-PLLD-G<sub>3</sub> and CPL. FTIR Spectrum of CS-N<sub>3</sub> displayed a typical peak at 2100 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Disappearance of this typical peak indicated the successful synthesis of CPL.



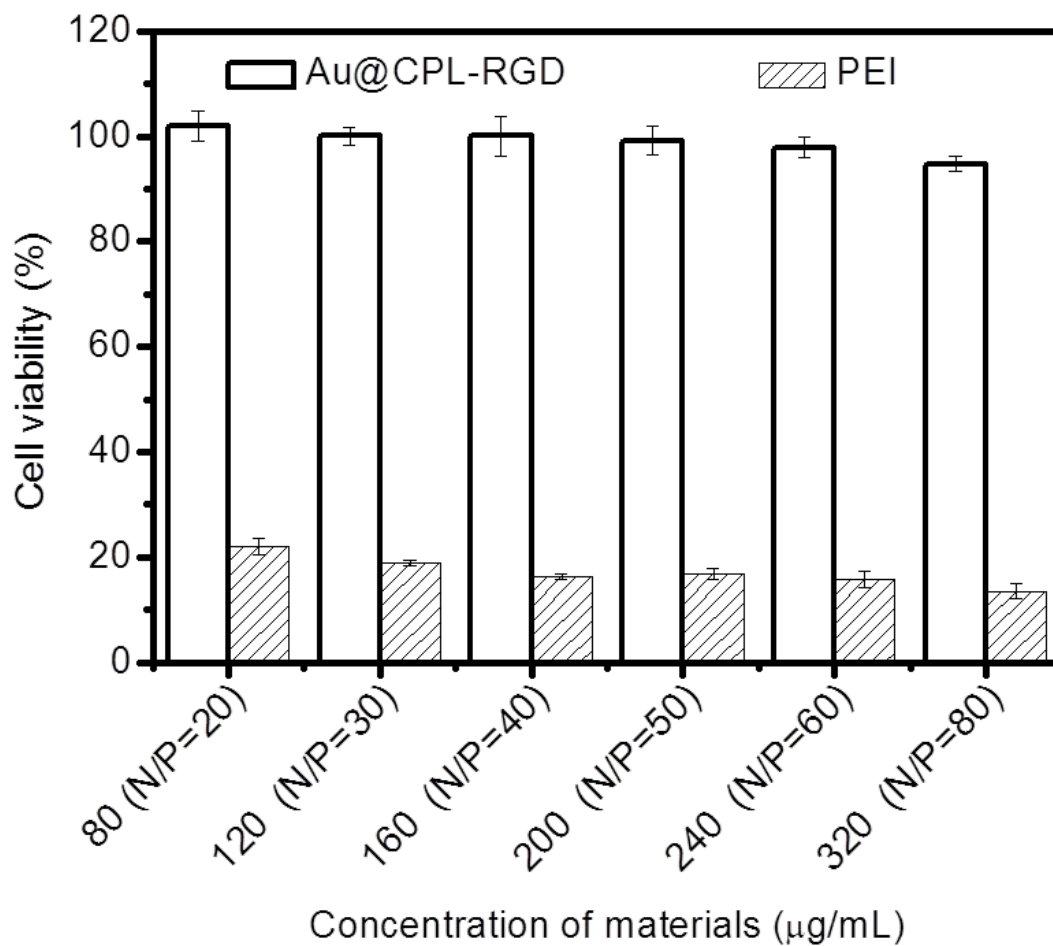
**Figure S4.** TEM (A) and size distribution (B) of Au-CPL NPs synthesized in the first 10 min. Au@CPL NPs displayed a spherical shape with a small size at about  $7.3 \pm 0.4$  nm.



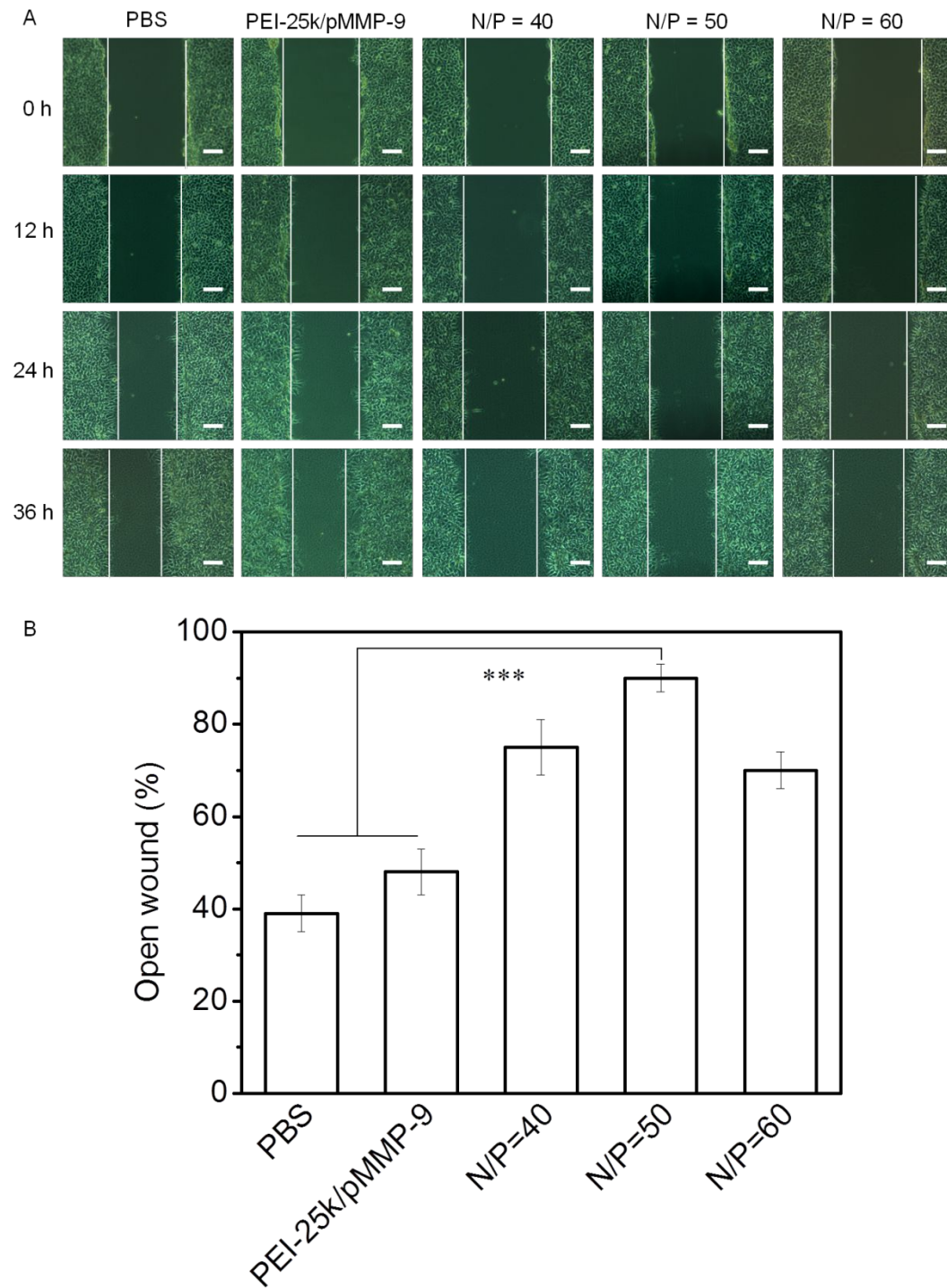
**Figure S5.** CT images of individual Au NPs (8 nm) and iohexol (Omnipaque) with different concentrations.



**Figure S6.** Cytotoxicity of Au@CPL-RGD and PEI with different concentration on MCF-7 cells. Concentration of 80, 120, 160, 200, 240 and 320  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  were equivalent to the weight of Au@CPL-RGD in Au@CPL-RGD/pMMP-9 complexes with N/P ratio of 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80, respectively.

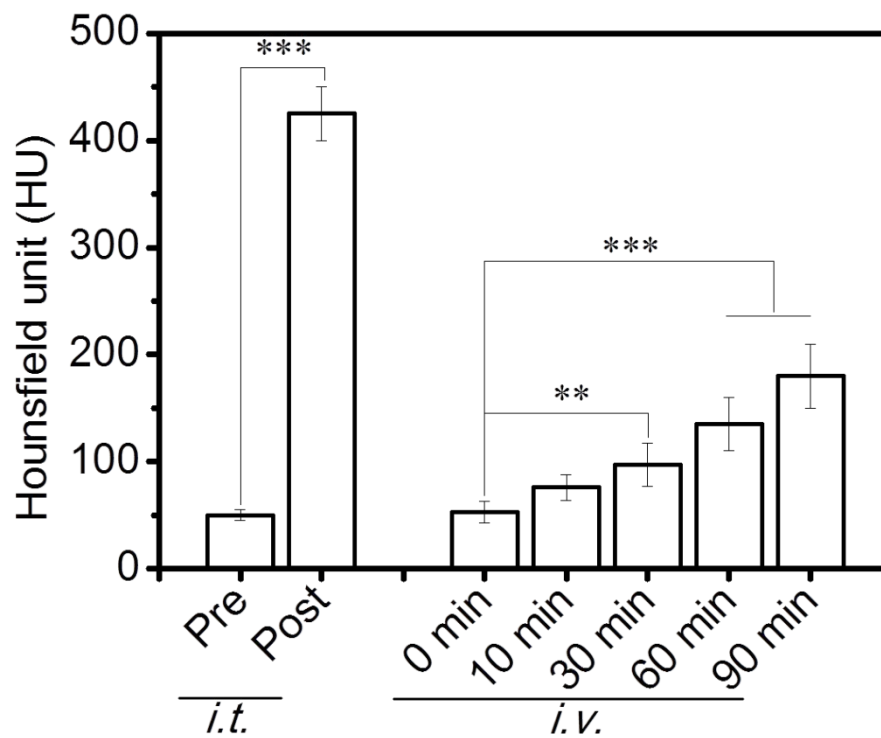


**Figure S7.** A, Fluorescent microscopic images showing the wound healing rate of cell gap under different treatment in 36h. B, Relative cell gap distance in different group after 36 h healing. Data presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation, statistical significance was considered when  $p < 0.01$  (\*\*\*)

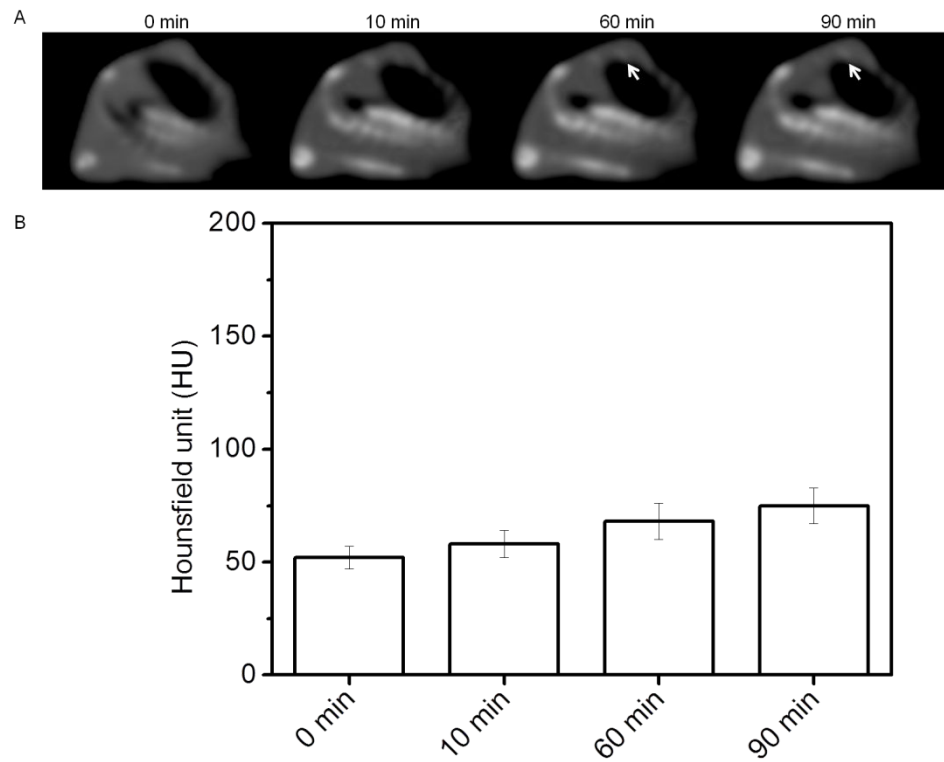




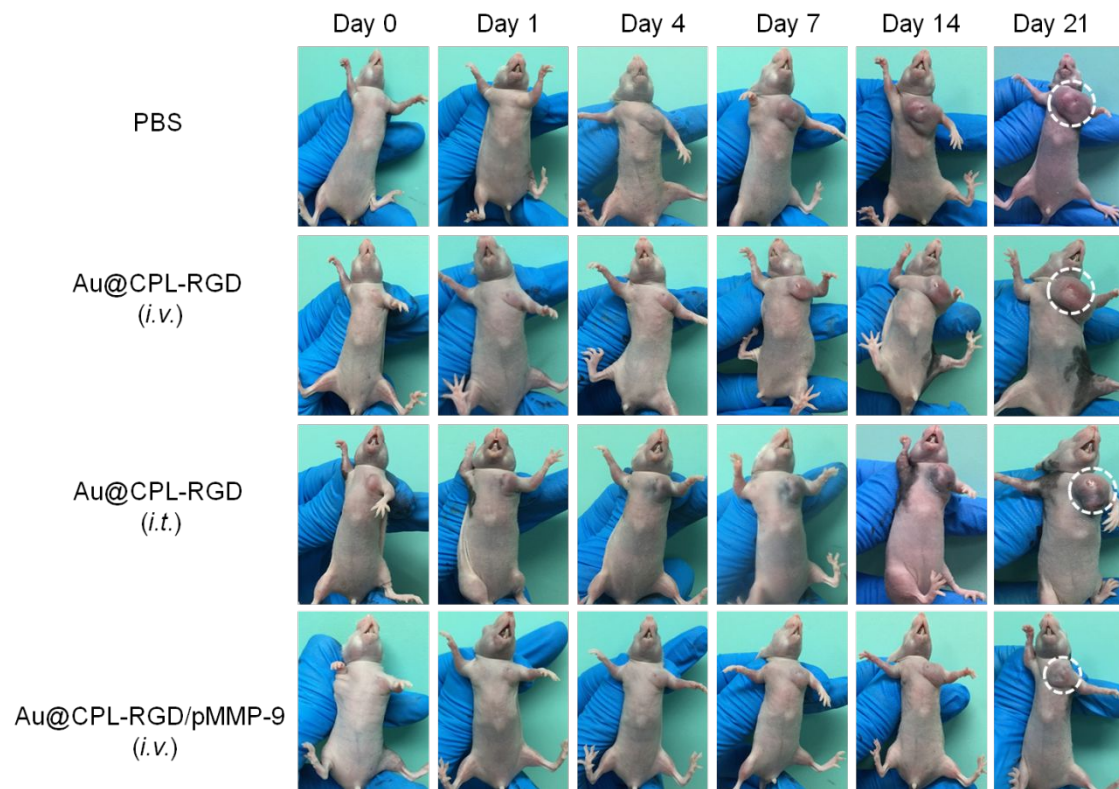
**Figure S8.** HU value determined from CT images of the tumor after intratumoral (*i.t.*) or intravenous injection (*i.v.*) of Au@CPL-RGD/pMMP-9. Data presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation, statistical significance was considered when  $p < 0.01$  (\*\*) and  $p < 0.001$  (\*\*\*).



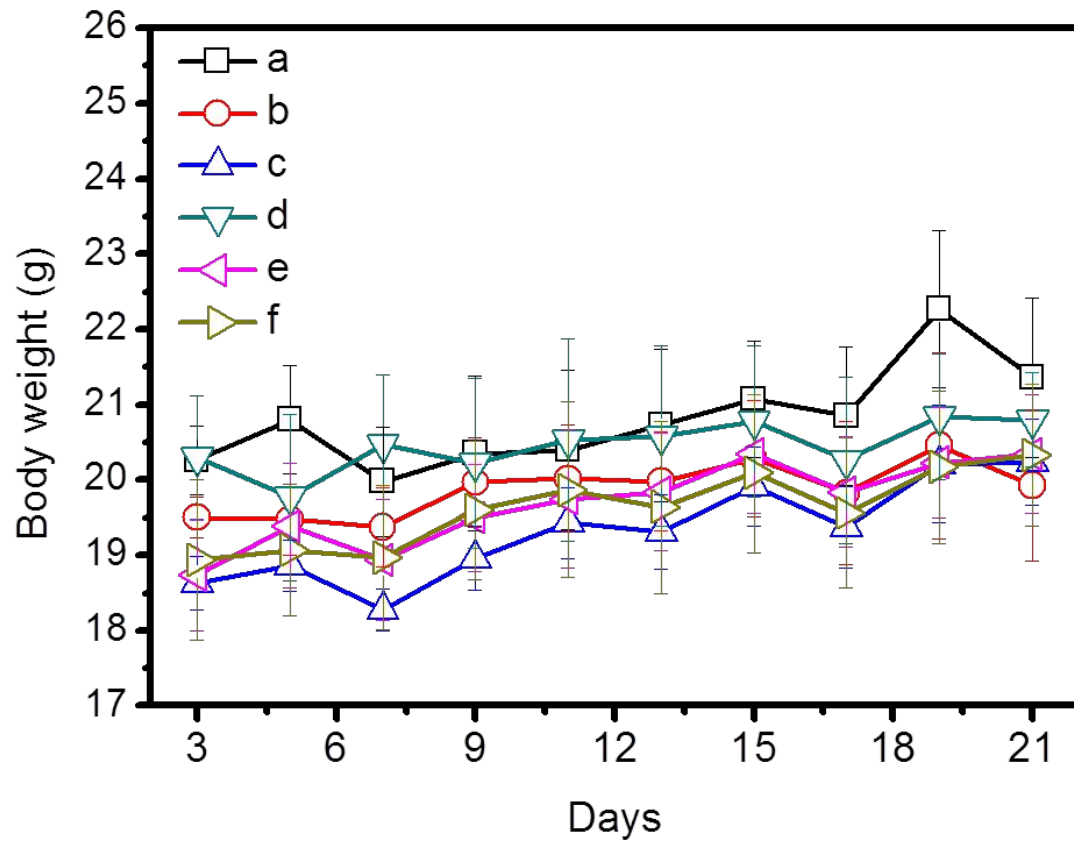
**Figure S9.** A, CT images of tumor-bearing nude mice after intravenous injection of Au@CPL/pMMP-9 complex at different times. B, changes in HU value determined from CT images of the tumor along with time.



**Figure S10.** Images showing the tumor growth state in group of PBS, Au@CPL-RGD (*i.v.*), Au@CPL-RGD (*i.t.*) and Au@CPL-RGD/pMMP-9 (*i.v.*) at different days. It clearly showed that Au@CPL-RGD (*i.t.*) and Au@CPL-RGD (*i.v.*) did not have inhibitory effect on tumor growth, the size of tumor in those two groups were similar to that of the PBS control group.



**Figure S11.** Changes in the mean body weight of mice in different treatment group in 21 days. a: PBS, b: intravenous injection of Au@CPL-RGD (*i.v.*), c: intratumoral injection of Au@CPL-RGD (*i.t.*), d: intravenous injection of Au@CPL-RGD/pMMP-9 (*i.v.*), e: intratumoral injection of PEI-25k/pMMP-9 (*i.t.*) and f: intratumoral injection of Au@CPL-RGD/pMMP-9 (*i.t.*).



**Figure S12.** Slow ADC value determined from MRI images of different groups. Data presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation, statistical significance was considered when  $p < 0.01$ (\*\*) and  $p < 0.001$ (\*\*\*).

