Supporting Information

of

Intelligent "Peptide-gathering Mechanical Arm" Tames Wild "Trojan-Horse" Peptides for

the Controlled Delivery of Cancer Nanotherapeutics

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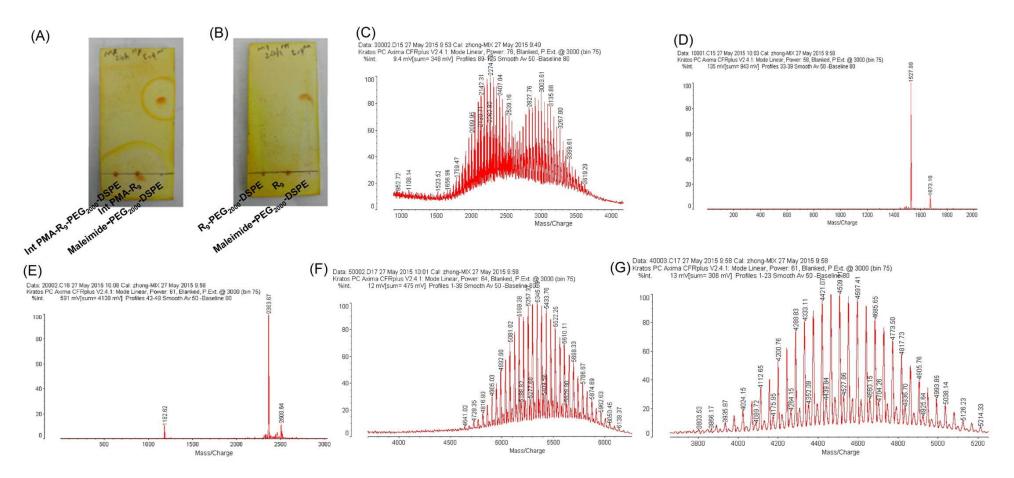


Figure S-1. Characterization of Int PMA-R₉-PEG₂₀₀₀-DSPE and R₉-PEG₂₀₀₀-DSPE using TLC and MALDI-TOF MS analysis. TLC chromatograms of Int PMA R₉-PEG₂₀₀₀-DSPE (**A**) and R₉-PEG₂₀₀₀-DSPE (**B**) were recorded. The developing solvent for TLC was chloroform/methanol (4/1, ν/ν). The PEG chains were visualized by Dragendorff's reagent. The peptides were visualized using ninhydrin staining. MALDI-TOF MS spectra of PEG₂₀₀₀-DSPE (**C**), -C-R₉(**D**), Int PMA-R₉(**E**), Int PMA-R₉-PEG₂₀₀₀-DSPE (**F**) and R₉-PEG₂₀₀₀-DSPE (**G**) were measured.

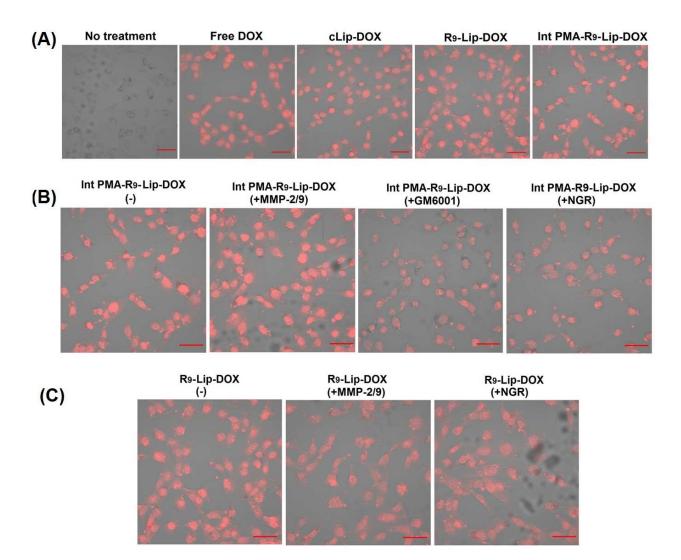


Figure S-2. Cell uptake visualized using confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM) under endogenous or exogenous triggers. (A) CLSM images of HT-1080 cells were recorded after incubation with free DOX, cLip-DOX, R₉-Lip-DOX and Int PMA-R₉-Lip-DOX (DOX 2.5 μ g/mL) at 37 °C for 24 h. (B) CLSM images of HT-1080 cells was recorded after incubation with Int PMA-R₉-Lip-DOX (DOX 2.5 μ g/mL) at 37 °C for 24 h after 4 h of pre-incubation of 0.1 mg/mL MMP-2/9, 250 ng/mL GM6001 or 0.1 mg/mL NGR. (C) CLSM images of HT-1080 cells were recorded after incubation with R₉-Lip-DOX (DOX 2.5 μ g/mL). HT-1080 cells were pre-incubated with excess MMP-2/9 or NGR for 4h followed by co-incubation with R₉-Lip-DOX for another 24 h. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. DOX fluorescence (Red) was recorded. All images were taken under identical instrumental conditions and presented at the same intensity. Scale bar, 50 µm.

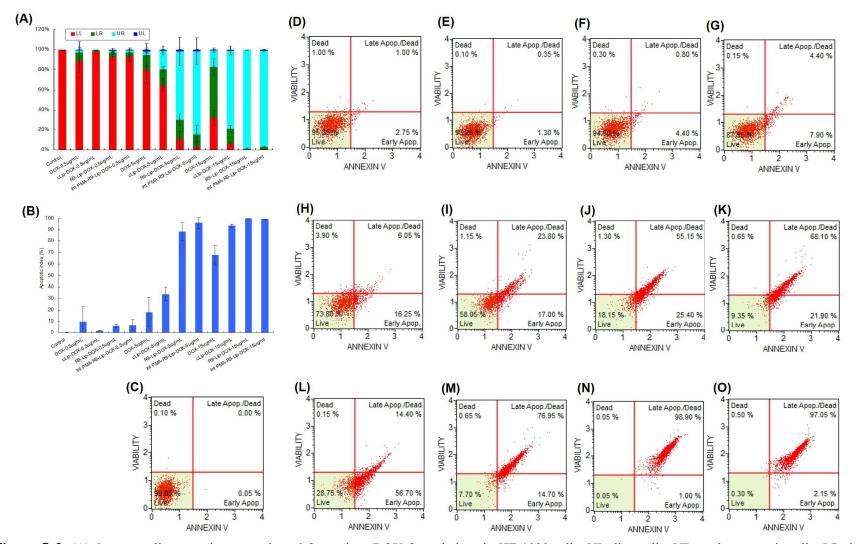


Figure S-3. (A) *In vitro* cell apoptosis was evaluated for various DOX formulations in HT-1080 cells. UL: live cells; UR: early apoptotic cells; LR: late apoptotic cells; LL: necrotic cells. (B) Apoptotic indexes were calculated in HT-1080 cells for each group. (C-O) Representative cell apoptotic diagrams were detected by flow cytometry. Cells were treated with DOX in solution or in DOX-loaded liposomes containing total DOX concentrations of 0.5, 5 and 15 μ g/mL for 24 h. These representative diagrams included non-treatment group (control, C), 0.5 μ g/mL of DOX (D), cLip-DOX (E) R₉-Lip-DOX (F) and Int PMA-R₉-Lip-DOX (G), 5 μ g/mL of DOX (H), cLip-DOX (I), R₉-Lip-DOX (J) and Int PMA-R₉-Lip-DOX (K), and 15 μ g/mL of DOX (L), cLip-DOX (M), R₉-Lip-DOX (N) and Int PMA-R₉-Lip-DOX (N) and Int PMA-R₉-Lip-DOX (N).

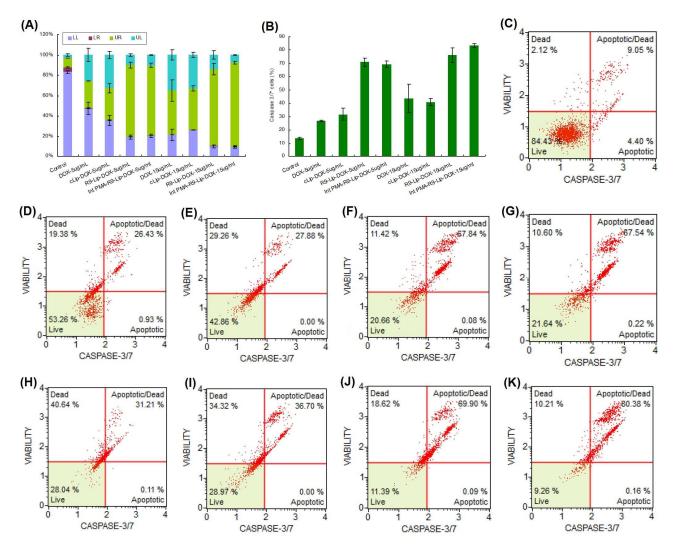


Figure S-4. (A) Caspase 3/7-induced cell apoptosis was evaluated for various DOX formulations in HT-1080 cells. (B) Caspase 3/7 activation was calculated in HT-1080 cells for each group. UL: live cells; UR: apoptotic cells; LR: apoptotic/dead cells; LL: dead cells. (C-K) Representative caspase 3/7-induced cell apoptotic diagrams were detected by flow cytometry. Cells were treated with DOX in solution or in DOX-loaded liposomes containing total DOX concentrations of 5 and 15 μ g/mL for 24 h. These representative diagrams included non-treatment group (control, C), 5 μ g/mL of DOX (D), cLip-DOX (E) R₉-Lip-DOX (F) and Int PMA-R₉-Lip-DOX (G), 15 μ g/mL of DOX (H), cLip-DOX (I), R₉-Lip-DOX (J) and Int PMA-R₉-Lip-DOX (K). Data are shown as the mean \pm SD (n = 3).