

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### Materials and Methods

**Formulation development and optimization.** Cisplatin was dissolved in hot sterile de-ionized water (~90°C) at the concentration of 15 mg/ml and hyaluronan was dissolved in sterile de-ionized water at the concentration of 5 mg/ml. The molecular weight of the hyaluronan was 0.6-1.2 x 10<sup>6</sup> g/mole. Different weight ratios of hyaluronan and cisplatin (0/15, 2/15, 5/15, 5/7.5, 5/5, 4/3) were mixed and incubated at 90-95°C for 1 h with the final concentration of cisplatin fixed at 3 mg/ml as shown in Supplementary Table 2, followed by cooling on ice for 10-30 min. The materials were not stirred either during incubation at high temperature or during cooling. Precipitates were found in formulations of ratios <4/3 (w/w, hyaluronan/cisplatin) due to insoluble and un-incorporated cisplatin (solubility of cisplatin in water at 4°C is ~ 1 mg/ml). Therefore, a ratio of 4/3 was chosen for subsequent formulation development. Briefly, 200 µl of the cisplatin solution (15 mg/ml) and 800 µl of the hyaluronan solution (5 mg/ml) were mixed and incubated at either 45 °C or 90°C for 10 min - 6 h followed by cooling on ice for 10-30 min. The formulations were analyzed at 25 ± 0.1 °C for intensity averaged size and zeta potential using a Zetasizer ZS (Malvern Instruments, Malvern, Worcestershire, UK) and the CONTIN model.

**Determination of the incorporation efficiency during formulation development.** The method was adopted from our published work with minor modifications (1). Forty µl of the nanoparticle samples were diluted with 360 µl of de-ionized water before being added to Microcon® centrifugal filter devices (molecular weight cut-off 3,000, Millipore, Bedford, MA). After centrifugation at 10,000 rpm for 10 min, 50 µl of the flow-through was collected and mixed with 450 µl de-ionized water, followed by the addition of 50 µl sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution (100 mg/ml in 0.1N NaOH). The mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 min and then on ice for 2 min. The hydrophobic complex of cisplatin- diethyldithiocarbamate was then extracted from the mixture with 200 µl CHCl<sub>3</sub>, and 100 µl of the chloroform layer was mixed with 100 µl dimethyl sulfoxide and the absorbance at 350 nm was determined by a NanoDrop UV/VIS spectrometer (ND 1000, NanoDrop Technologies Inc.). The concentration of the un-incorporated cisplatin was then calibrated from a standard curve and the incorporation efficiency was calculated.

**Knockdown of CD44 in A2789 and OV2008 cells.** Sublines of A2780 and OV2008 in which CD44 was constitutively knocked down were generated using the CD44-shRNA-lentivirus (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) to infect the cells that were then selected by exposure to puromycin (5-10 µg/ml) following the manufacturer's protocol.

### References:

1. P.A. Andrews, W.E. Wung, S.B. Howell, A high-performance liquid chromatographic assay with improved selectivity for cisplatin and active platinum (II) complexes in plasma ultrafiltrate, *Anal Biochem* 143 (1) (1984) 46-56.

## Tables

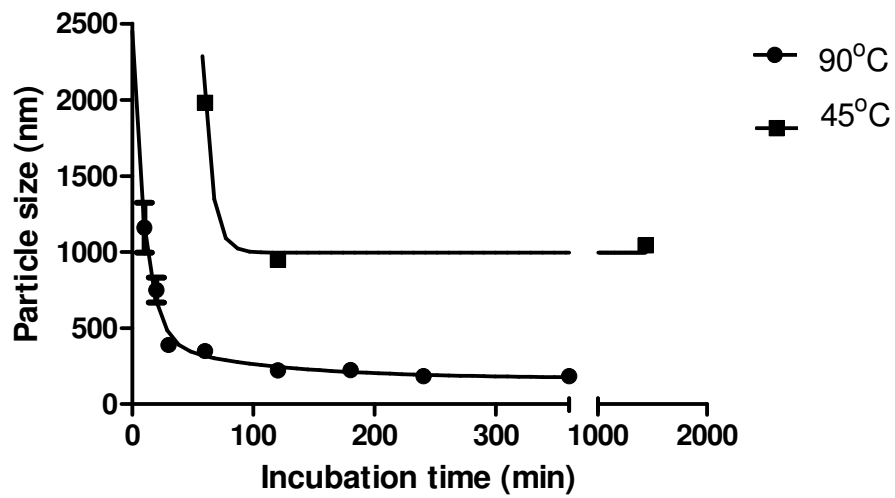
Supplementary Table 1. Electron diffraction spectroscopic analysis of Hyplat.

Element	Weight %	Atomic %
C	38.98 ± 1.96	52.71
O	41.88 ± 2.06	42.52
N	2.20 ± 3.71	2.55
Pt	15.66 ± 1.57	1.3
Na	1.29 ± 0.27	0.91

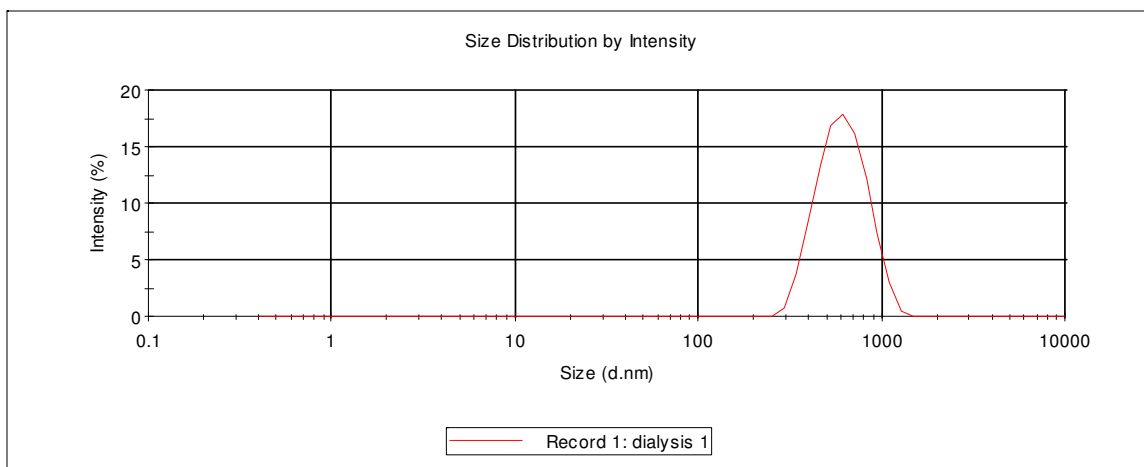
Supplementary Table 2. Formulation of hyaluronan-cisplatin microparticles

Hyaluronan/cisplatin (weight ratio)	0/15	2/15	5/15	5/7.5	5/5	4/3
Hyaluronan (5 mg/ml)	0 µl	40 µl	100 µl	200 µl	300 µl	400 µl
Cisplatin (15 mg/ml)	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
Heated water	400 µl	360 µl	300 µl	200 µl	100 µl	0 µl

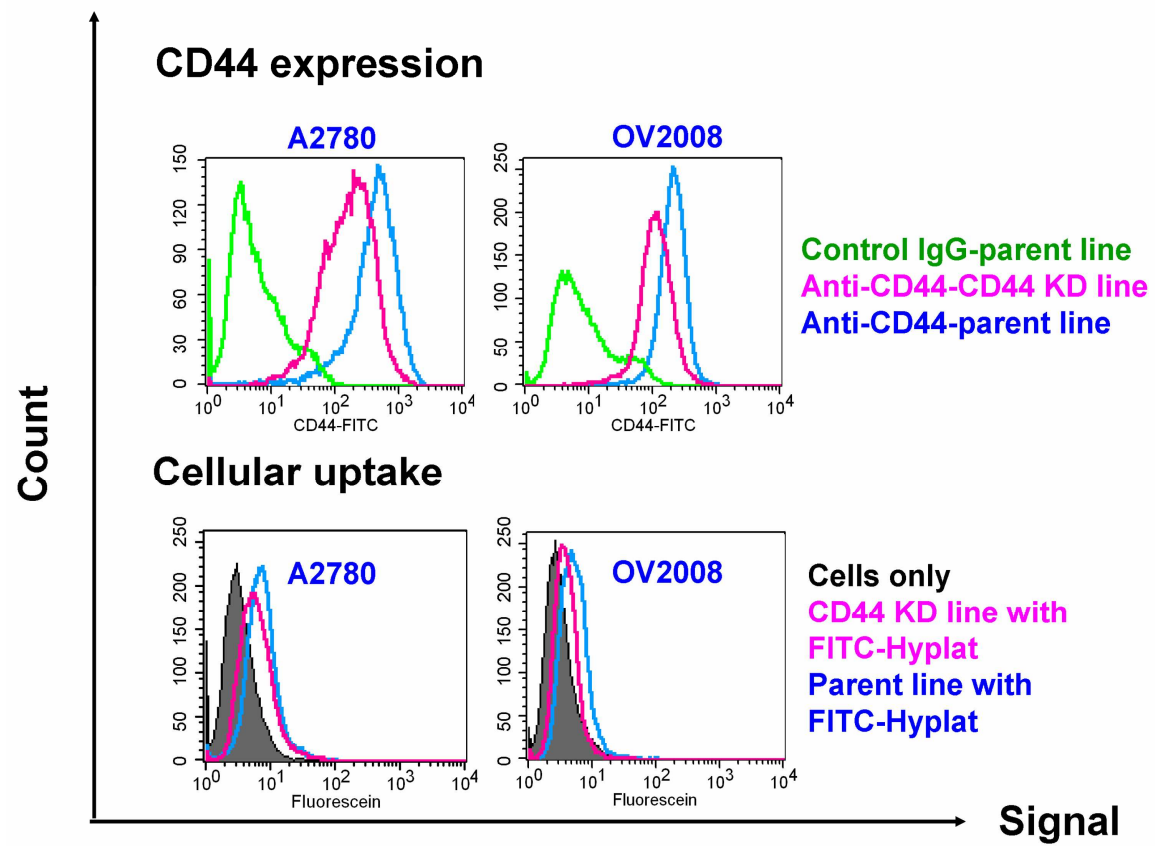
## Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. Average diameter of the hyaluronan-cisplatin particles as a function of incubation temperature and time. Vertical bars,  $\pm$  SD. Where bars are missing, SD was less than the size of the symbol.  $N \geq 3$ .



Supplementary Figure 2. Particle size distribution of Hyplat after removal of un-incorporated cisplatin by dialysis (mean size = 552.6 nm, PDI = 0.142)



Supplementary Figure 3. Cellular uptake of FITC-Hyplat in parent lines and the CD44 knockdown (KD) lines.