

Supporting information

of

Mitochondria-Targeted Chimeric Peptide for Trinitarian

Overcoming of Drug Resistance

Kai Han,^a Jing-Yi Zhu,^b Hui-Zhen Jia,^b Shi-Bo Wang,^b Shi-Ying Li,^b Xian-Zheng
Zhang,^{b,*} and He-You Han^{a,*}

^a State Key Laboratory of Agricultural Microbiology, College of Science,
Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan 430070, China

^b Key Laboratory of Biomedical Polymers of Ministry of Education & Department
of Chemistry, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China

* Corresponding author. E-mail address: hyhan@mail.hzau.edu.cn,

xz-zhang@whu.edu.cn

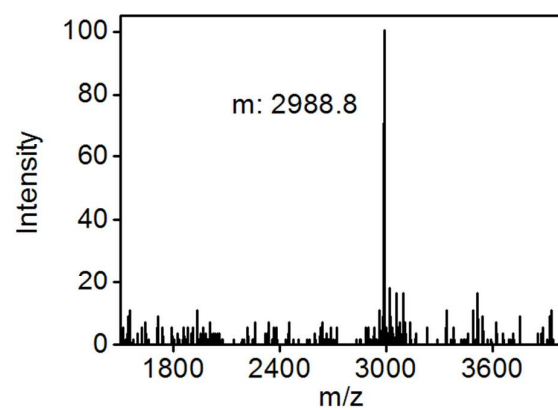


Figure S1. MALDI-TOF-MS of MTCP.

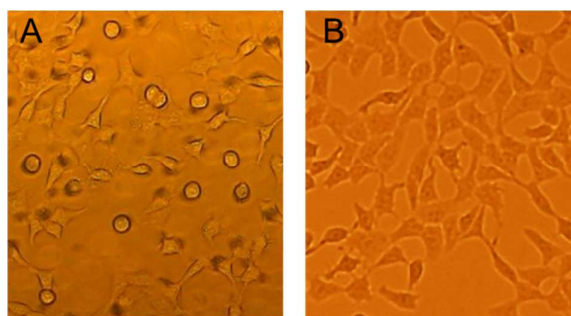


Figure S2. Morphology of HeLa cells in culture medium with (A) 2.5% DMSO and (B) without DMSO.

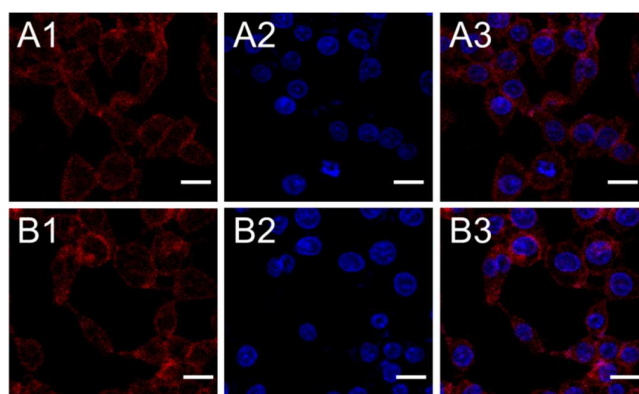


Figure S3. Cellular uptake of free PpIX in (A1-A3) HeLa cells and (B1-B3) COS7 cells. Red signal: PpIX; blue signal: Hoechst 33342 stained nucleus. The scale bar was 20 μm .

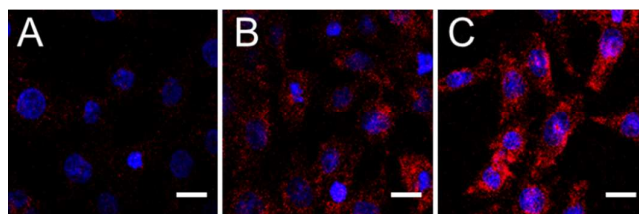


Figure S4. Cellular uptake of MTCP/DOX in HeLa cells over time: (A) 1 h, (B) 2 h and (C) 4 h. Red signal: DOX; blue signal: Hoechst 33342 stained nucleus. The scale bar was 15 μm .

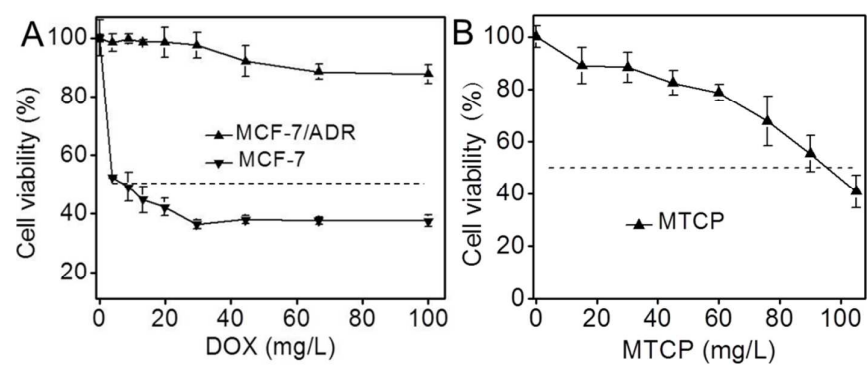


Figure S5. (A) Cytotoxicity of free DOX in MCF-7/ADR cells and MCF-7 cells. (B)

Cytotoxicity of MTCP in MCF-7 cells.

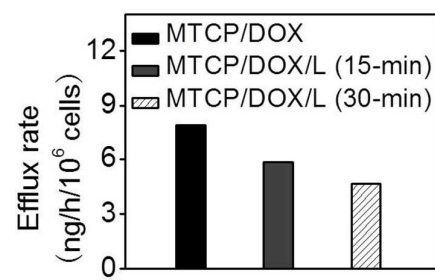


Figure S6. Average efflux speed of various samples in MCF-7/ADR cells.