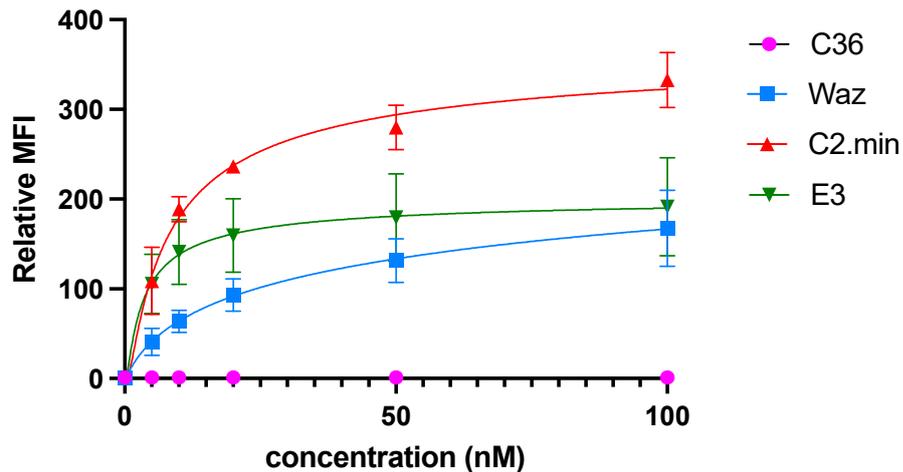
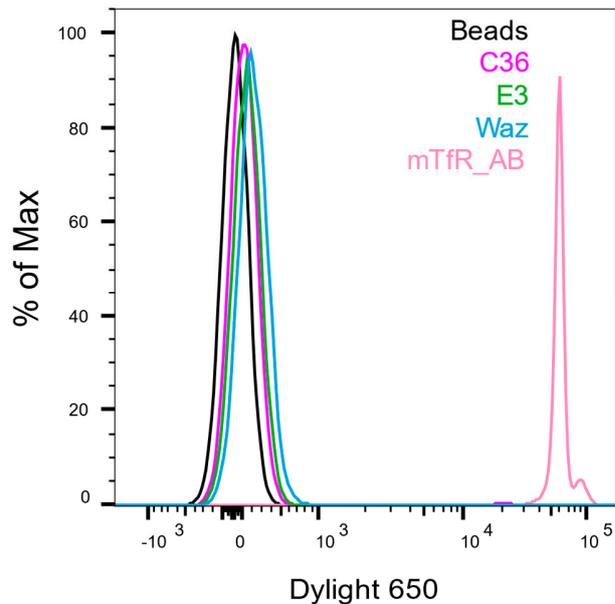


# An Aptamer that Rapidly Internalizes into Cancer Cells Utilizes the Transferrin Receptor Pathway

Xirui Song <sup>1,2</sup>, Haixiang Yu <sup>1</sup>, Cynthia Sullenger <sup>3</sup>, Bethany Powell Gray <sup>1,4</sup>, Amy Yan <sup>1</sup>, Linsley Kelly <sup>1</sup> and Bruce Sullenger <sup>1,2,\*</sup>

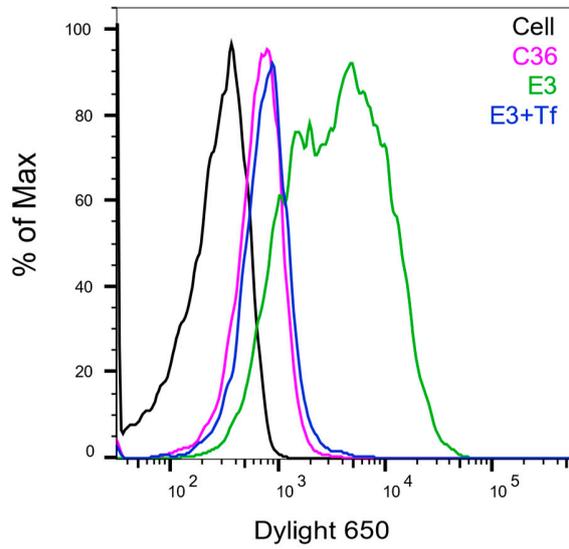


**Figure S1.** DL650-labeled aptamer binding signals on immobilized human TfR 1 protein. A wider concentration range of DL650-aptamers was used (0-100 nM). The apparent  $K_D$  of Waz and  $B_{max}$  of three aptamers in Table 1 is generated based on this figure.

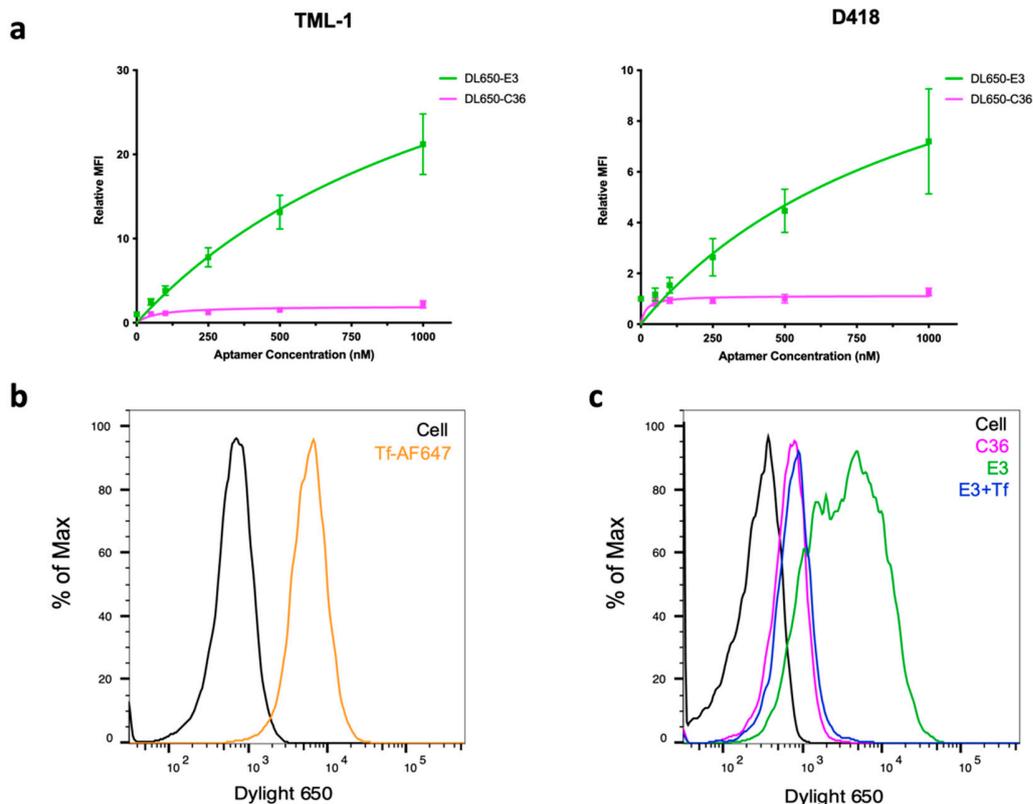


**Figure S2.** C36, E3, and Waz do not bind to mTfR protein. DL650-labeled C36, E3, Waz, and mTfR antibodies were added to the immobilized mouse transferrin receptor. The black line was the signal when no aptamer/antibody was

added to the protein. C36, E3, and Waz are shown in pink, green, and light blue, respectively. The antibody signal is shown in light pink.



**Figure S3.** The binding signal of DL650-E3 on B16-hTfR cells can be competed off by adding human holo-Tf. The black line was the signal when no aptamer was added to the B16-hTfR cells. Signals of DL650-C36 and DL650-E3 independent of human Tf were shown in pink and green, respectively. When B16-hTfR cells were incubated with 1mg/ml of human holo-Tf, the signal of DL650-E3 was presented here in dark blue.



**Figure S4.** E3 binds D418 canine cancer cells, and it is in a TfR-dependent pathway. (a) binding curves of DL650-E3 and DL650-C36 on two canine cancer cell lines, TML-1 and D418. (b,c) The black lines were the signal when no dye-labeled molecules were added to the D418 cells. Signals of (b) AF647-labeled human transferrin (Tf-AF647), (c) DL650-C36, and DL650-E3 were shown in orange, pink, and green, respectively. Signals of DL650-E3 on D418 pre-incubated with 1mg/ml human holo-Tf were shown in blue.

## Supplemental Methods

### *Binding analysis on a wider range of aptamers*

Dynabeads His-Tag Isolation & Pulldown beads (Invitrogen) were washed with SB1T buffer and then incubated with his-tagged human transferrin receptor 1 (Sino Biology) for 30 min at room temperature. Meanwhile, DL650-labeled aptamers were folded in SB1T buffer for 5 min at 65°C, followed by a 15 min slow cool to room temperature. After incubation, the bead-protein complexes were washed and split into separate tubes to get 2 pmol protein/tube. Aptamers were serially diluted by 2-fold and added into each tube with 1 mg/ml ssDNA blocked SB1T buffer. Samples were incubated at 37°C for another 30 min. Next, proteins were collected via a magnetic field and washed with SB1T. Fluorescence intensities were collected via CytoFlex flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter).

### *Aptamer/antibody Binding on mTfR*

Dynabeads His-Tag Isolation & Pulldown beads (Invitrogen) were washed with SB1T buffer and then incubated with His-tagged mouse transferrin receptor (Sino Biology #50741-M07H) for 30 min at room temperature. DL650-C36 and DL650-E3 were folded in SB1T buffer for 5 min at 65°C, followed by a 15 min slow cool to room temperature. After incubation, the bead-protein complexes were washed and split into separate tubes to get 2 pmol protein/tube. 1 mg/ml ssDNA was added into the aptamer solution where the final concentration of aptamer was 200 nM in 50  $\mu$ l solution. APC-mTfR antibody (Invitrogen, clone R17217) and its isotype control were used in SB1T buffer with 1%

BSA. Samples were incubated at 37°C for another 30 min. Next, proteins were collected via a magnetic field and washed with SB1T. Fluorescence intensity was collected via CytoFlex flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter).

*Binding Curves and Competition assay on D418 and TLM-1 cells*

For cell-based binding curves, TLM-1 and D418 cells were seeded in a 24-well flat bottom tissue culture plate at 100,000 cells/well. After a 48 hr incubation at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 95% relative humidity, old media was replaced by 180 µl 1.11 mg/ml ssDNA in complete media. The plate was returned to the incubator for 1 hr. Meanwhile, DL650-E3 and DL650-C36 were folded in DPBS+/+ (DPBS with Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup>; Thermofisher) at a concentration of 10 µM. RNA solutions were heated at 65°C for 5 min and cooled down on the ice for another 5 min. The RNA solutions were serially diluted to prepare them at different concentrations. 20 µl RNA solution was added to each well, followed by 1 hr incubation. The cells were then washed twice with PBS, trypsinized off from the plate, quenched with complete media, and collected via centrifuge at 350xg for 5 min. After washing twice with PBS, cells were resuspended in 150 µl flow buffer (PBS+1% BSA) containing 1 µg/ml 7-aminoactinomycin (7-AAD) live/dead staining and incubated at 4°C for 15 min. The fluorescent signals were collected on a CytoFlex flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter). Binding curves were generated using GraphPad Prism.

30,000 D418 cells were plated in a 96-well plate a day before. As described in other cell-based binding assays, 90 µl 1.1 mg/ml ssDNA in complete media was added into each well. For cells pre-incubated with human transferrin, each well received 1.1 mg/ml Tf in 1.1 mg/ml ssDNA-blocked complete media. After a 1 hr incubation, refolded DL650-E3, DL650-C36, and Tf-AF647 (Thermofisher #T23366) were added to the designated well at a final concentration of 500 nM. The collection and analysis steps were the same as described in the "Binding Curves on Recombinant Protein and Canine Cancer Cells".