



## Supporting Information

for *Adv. Healthcare Mater.*, DOI: 10.1002/adhm.202000564

Programmable Delivery of Synergistic Cancer Drug  
Combinations Using Bicompartmental Nanoparticles

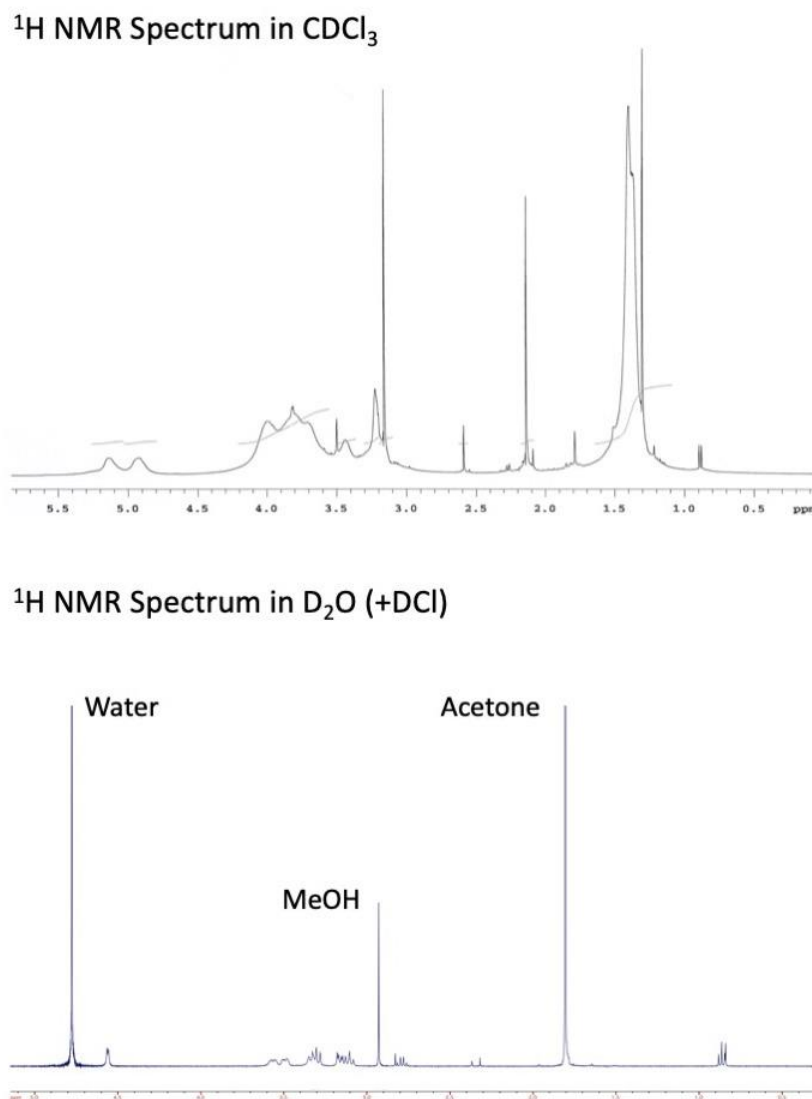
*Jason V. Gregory, Douglas R. Vogus, Alexandra Barajas,  
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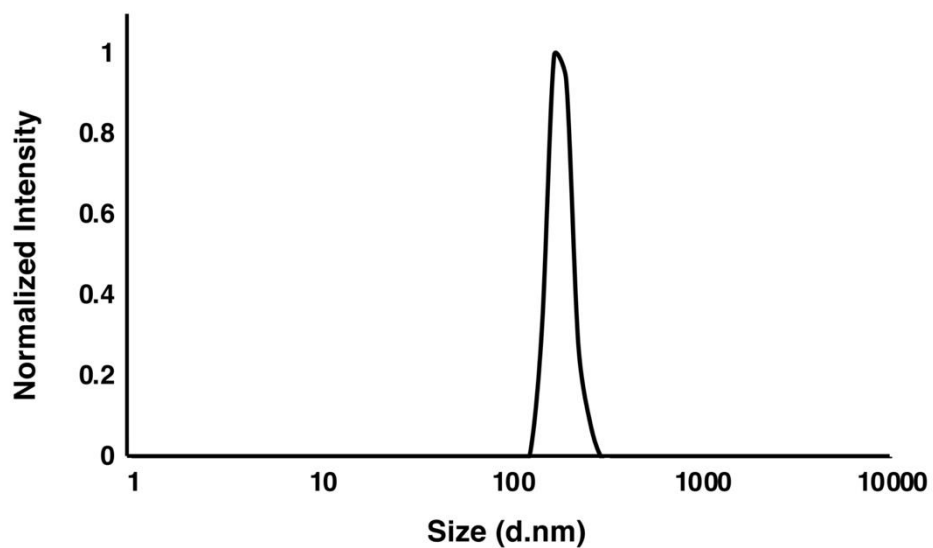
**Programmable Delivery of Synergistic Cancer Drug Combinations Using Bicompartamental Nanoparticles**

*Douglas R. Vogus<sup>†</sup>, Jason V. Gregory<sup>†</sup>, Alexandra Barajas, Melissa A. Cadena, Samir Mitragotri<sup>\*</sup>, Joerg Lahann<sup>\*</sup>*

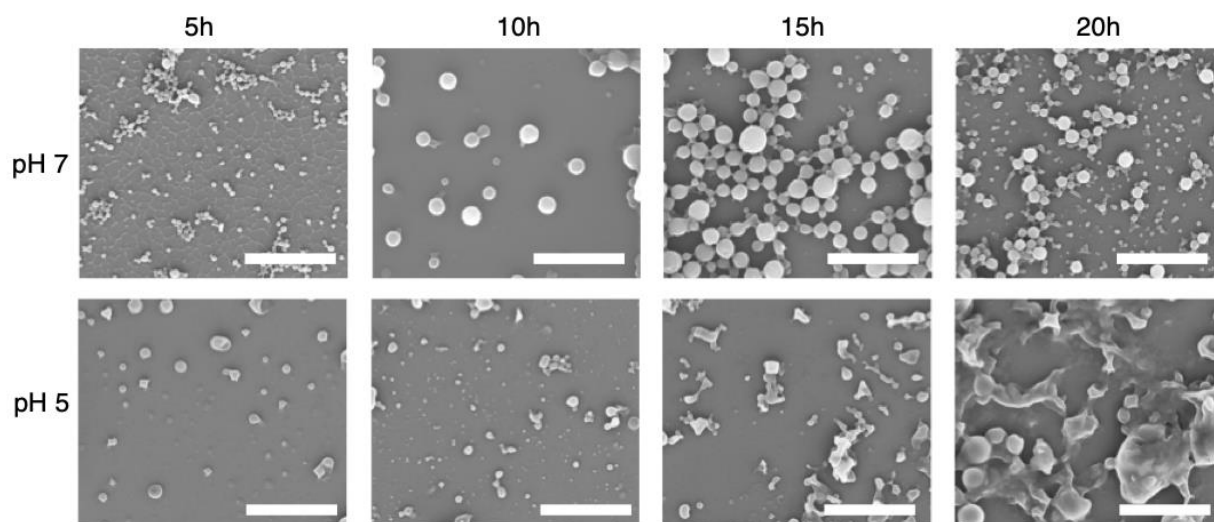
Supplemental Figures:



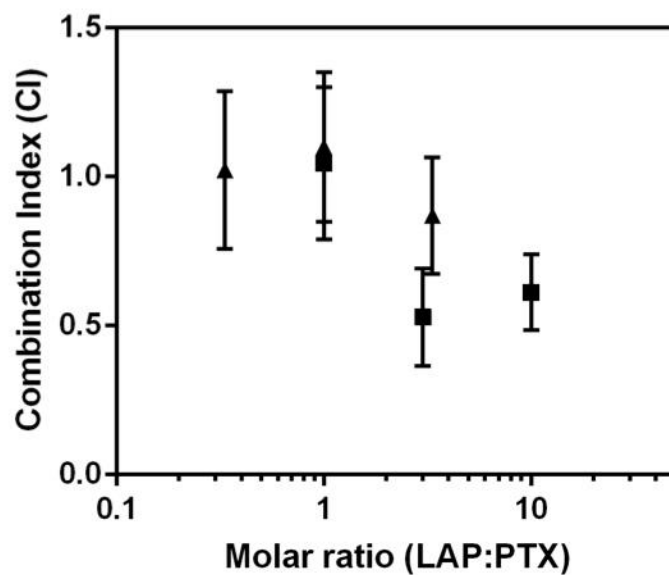
**Figure S1. NMR spectra.** (Top) Proton NMR spectra of synthesized 70 kDa AcDex confirms modified chemical structure. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 1.39 (s, br, 23H), 2.15 (s, 1H), 3.25 (br, 6H), 3.45 (br, 2H), 3.60-4.20 (br, 14H), 4.93 (br, 1H), 5.15 (br, 1H). (Bottom) Following degradation of synthesized AcDex in D<sub>2</sub>O/DCl, deprotection byproduct (methanol and acetone) peaks confirm the degree of protection (71%) and relative ratio of acyclic vs. cyclic (4:1) of hydroxyl protecting groups.



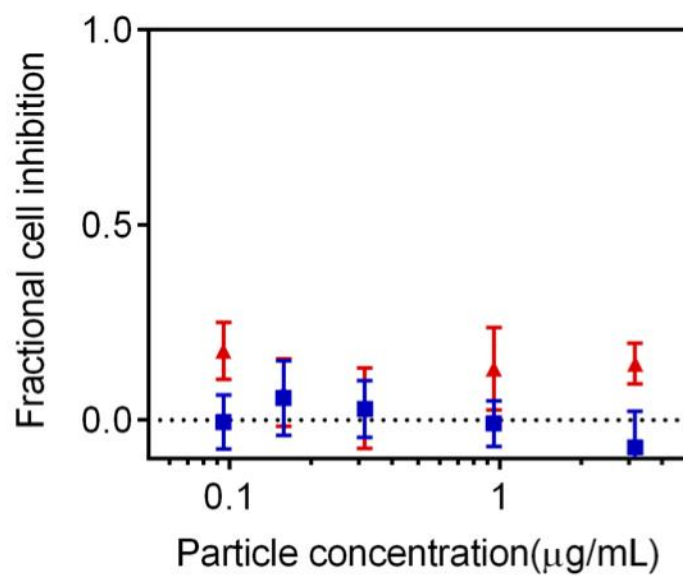
**Figure S2. Size distribution post purification via centrifugation.** Dynamic light scattering (DLS) size characterization of bicompartamental nanoparticles in PBS following purification via centrifugation. Average diameter = 173 nm, PDI = 0.174.



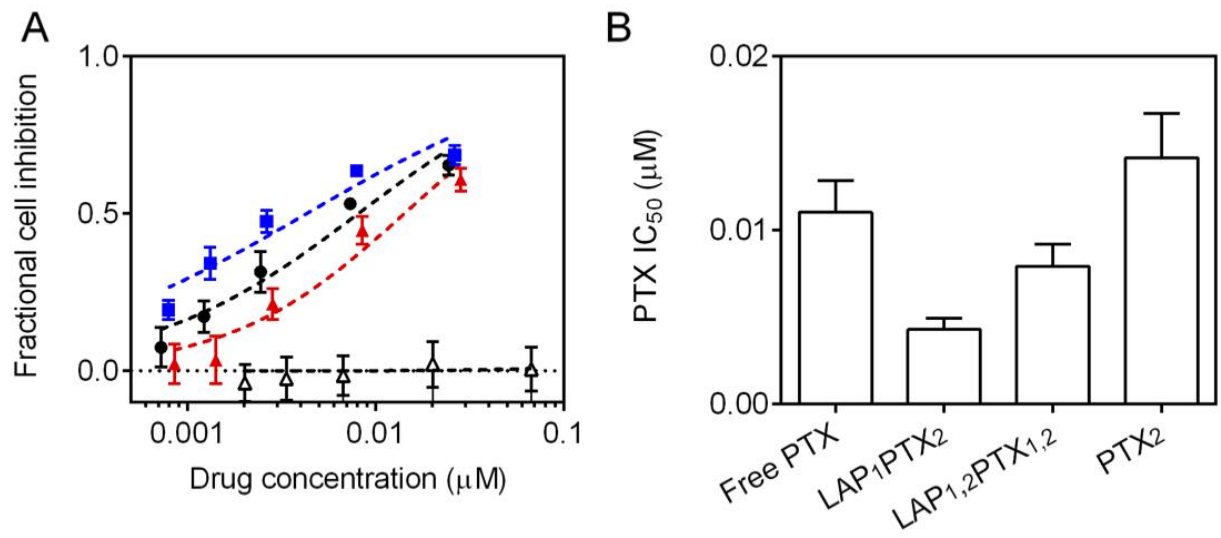
**Figure S3. pH dependent particle degradation.** Janus nanoparticles consisting of PLGA and PLGA/AcDex compartments undergo distinctly different degradative processes in response to solution pH.



**Figure S4. Molar ratio dependence and drug synergy.** Synergy as a function of LAP:PTX molar ratio when exposing cells to LAP (4 h) → LAP/PTX (68 h). Relative to PTX concentrations of 0.03  $\mu\text{M}$  (triangles) and 0.01  $\mu\text{M}$  (squares). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals ( $n \geq 12$  wells).



**Figure S5. PLGA/AcDex nanoparticle toxicity.** Fractional cell inhibition of MDA-MB 231 (HER2-, blue) and BT-474 (HER2+, red) cells after 72 h exposure to blank bicompartmental nanoparticles. Error bars represent 95 % CI ( $n \geq 6$  wells).



**Figure S6. Cancer activity of programmable nanoparticles in HER2- cells.** (A) Fractional cell inhibition of MDA-MB-231 cells after 72 h exposure to the following bicompartmental particles: LAP<sub>1</sub>PTX<sub>2</sub> (blue), and LAP<sub>1,2</sub>PTX<sub>1,2</sub> (black) compared to particles containing a single therapeutic, PTX<sub>2</sub> (PTX only, PLGA, red) and LAP<sub>1</sub> (LAP only, AcDex, open triangles). Points are experimental data and lines are best fit median effect model. (B) PTX IC<sub>50</sub> concentrations for each particle type. Error bars represent 95 % CI (n ≥ 12 wells).

## Supplemental Tables

Table S1: Composition of particles synthesized via EHD co-jetting

Particle	PLGA/AcDex Comp	PLGA Comp.	PTX (wt%)	LAP(wt%)
LAP <sub>1</sub> PTX <sub>2</sub>	LAP	PTX	0.71	1.24
LAP <sub>1,2</sub> PTX <sub>1,2</sub>	LAP + PTX	LAP + PTX	0.65	1.29
LAP <sub>2</sub> PTX <sub>1</sub>	PTX	LAP	0.61	1.22
PTX <sub>2</sub>	–	PTX	0.76	–
LAP <sub>1</sub>	LAP	–	–	1.23
Blank	–	–	–	–

Table S2: PTX IC50 values

	MCF 10a	BT-474	MDA MB 231
Free PTX	4.4 ± 0.7	14 ± 1	11 ± 2
LAP <sub>1</sub> PTX <sub>2</sub>	1.1 ± 0.1	4.3 ± 0.4	4.3 ± 0.6
LAP <sub>1,2</sub> PTX <sub>1,2</sub>	3.4 ± 0.4	23 ± 10	8 ± 2
LAP <sub>2</sub> PTX <sub>1</sub>	1.9 ± 0.4	6.6 ± 0.7	--
PTX <sub>2</sub>	3.1 ± 0.4	8.8 ± 1.7	14 ± 2