

Supplemental data

Systemic combinatorial peptide selection yields a non-canonical iron-mimicry mechanism for targeting tumors in a mouse model of human glioblastoma

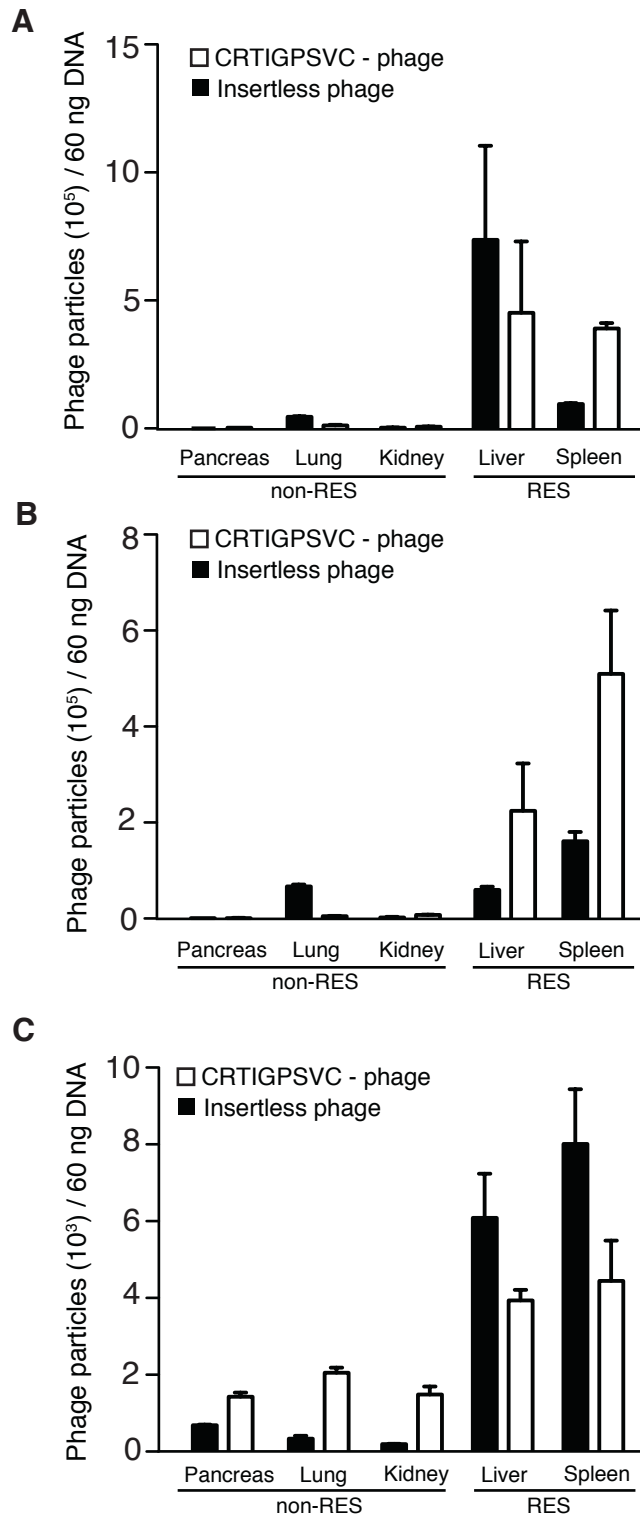
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Supplemental Table 1

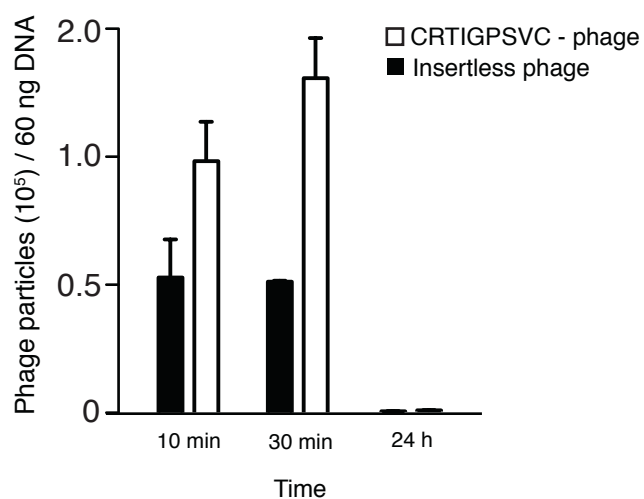
Expression of RMTs in GBM compared to normal brain (NB)*

Affymetrix ID	Gene Symbol	Gene Title	Ratio GBM/NB	P-value (t-test)
208691_at	TFRC	Transferrin receptor (p90, CD71)	2.1	3.83 x 10 ⁻³³
202068_s_at	LDLR	Low density lipoprotein receptor	1.6	1.02 x 10 ⁻⁰⁵
207332_s_at	TFRC	Transferrin receptor (p90, CD71)	1.4	1.91 x 10 ⁻²⁷
202067_s_at	LDLR	Low density lipoprotein receptor	1.1	0.033619
209894_at	LEPR	Leptin receptor	1.0	0.702604
217183_at	LDLR	Low density lipoprotein receptor	1.0	0.039231
217103_at	LDLR	Low density lipoprotein receptor	1.0	0.002134
217173_s_at	LDLR	Low density lipoprotein receptor	0.9	0.122683
217005_at	LDLR	Low density lipoprotein receptor	0.9	0.125734
207851_s_at	INSR	Insulin receptor	0.8	0.003325
207255_at	LEPR	Leptin receptor	0.8	0.046729
211354_s_at	LEPR	Leptin receptor	0.7	0.738849
211355_x_at	LEPR	Leptin receptor	0.7	0.075484
211356_x_at	LEPR	Leptin receptor	0.6	0.058692

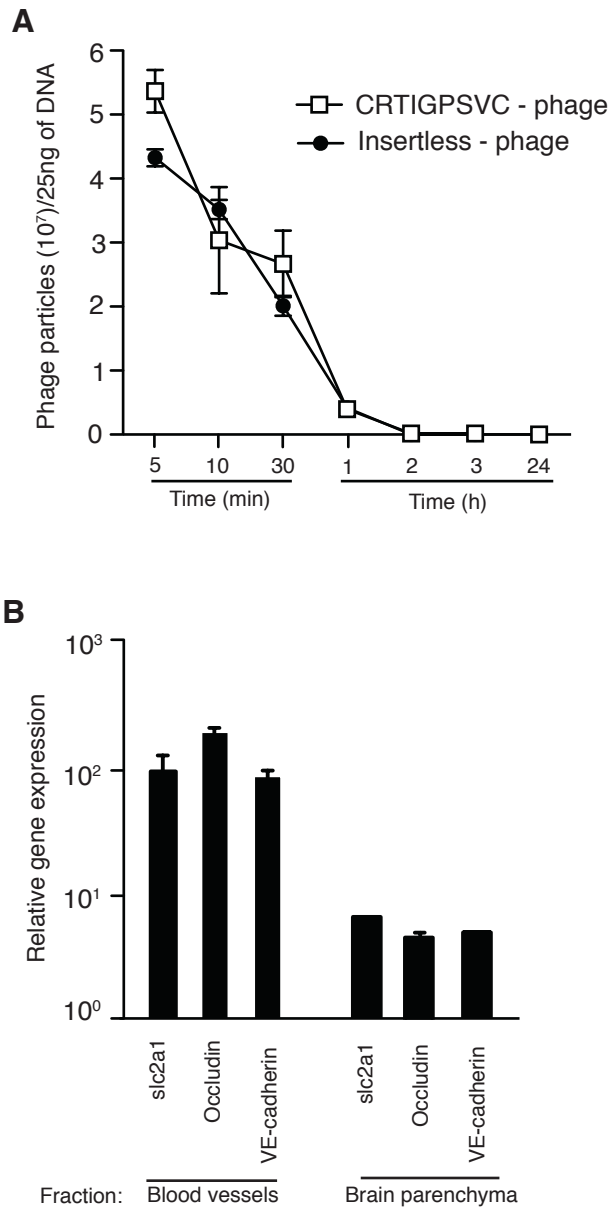
*Gene expression ratio of RMTs in GBM versus NB is shown from the highest (TFRC) to lowest (LEPR) level of relative gene expression.



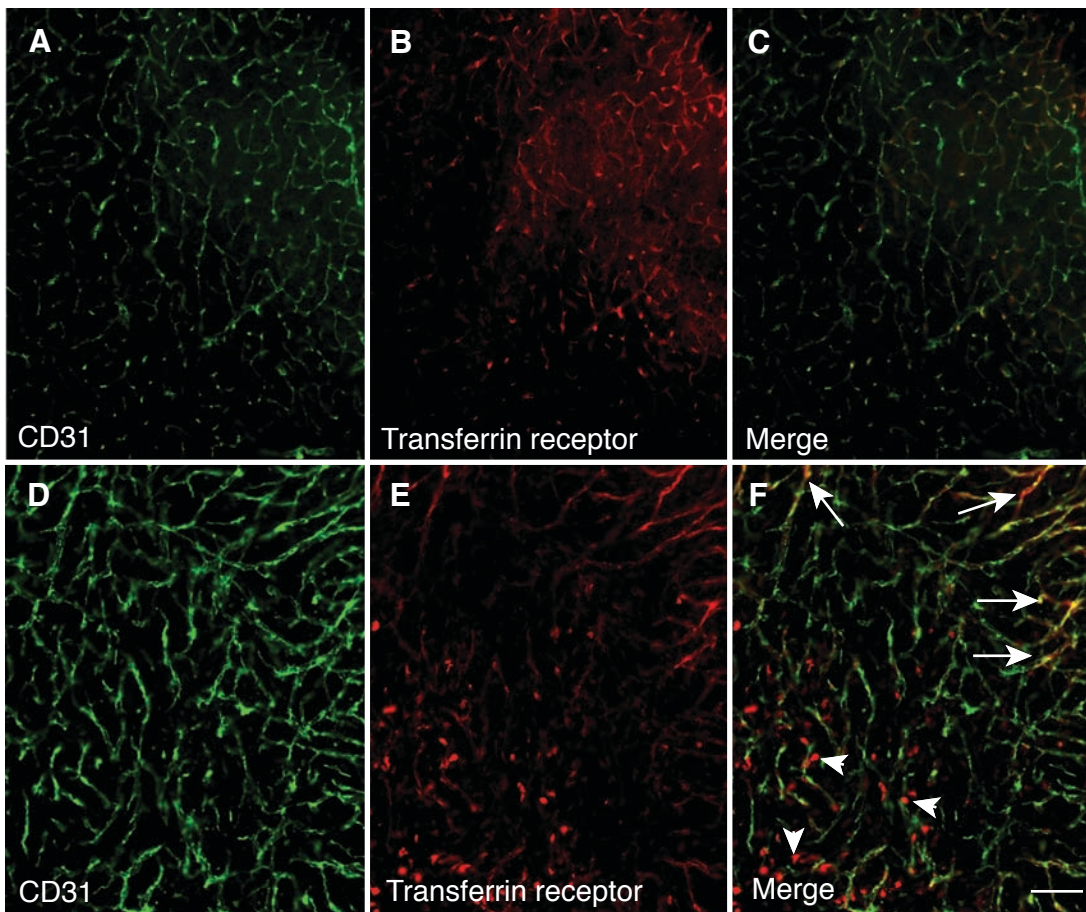
Supplemental Figure 1. Mice were injected with 10^{10} TU of phage and organs were collected after 10 min (A), 30 min (B) and 24 h (C) of systemic circulation. Accumulation of phage particles is observed in the spleen and liver under all experimental conditions, a phenomenon caused by the non-specific clearance of phage within the RES.



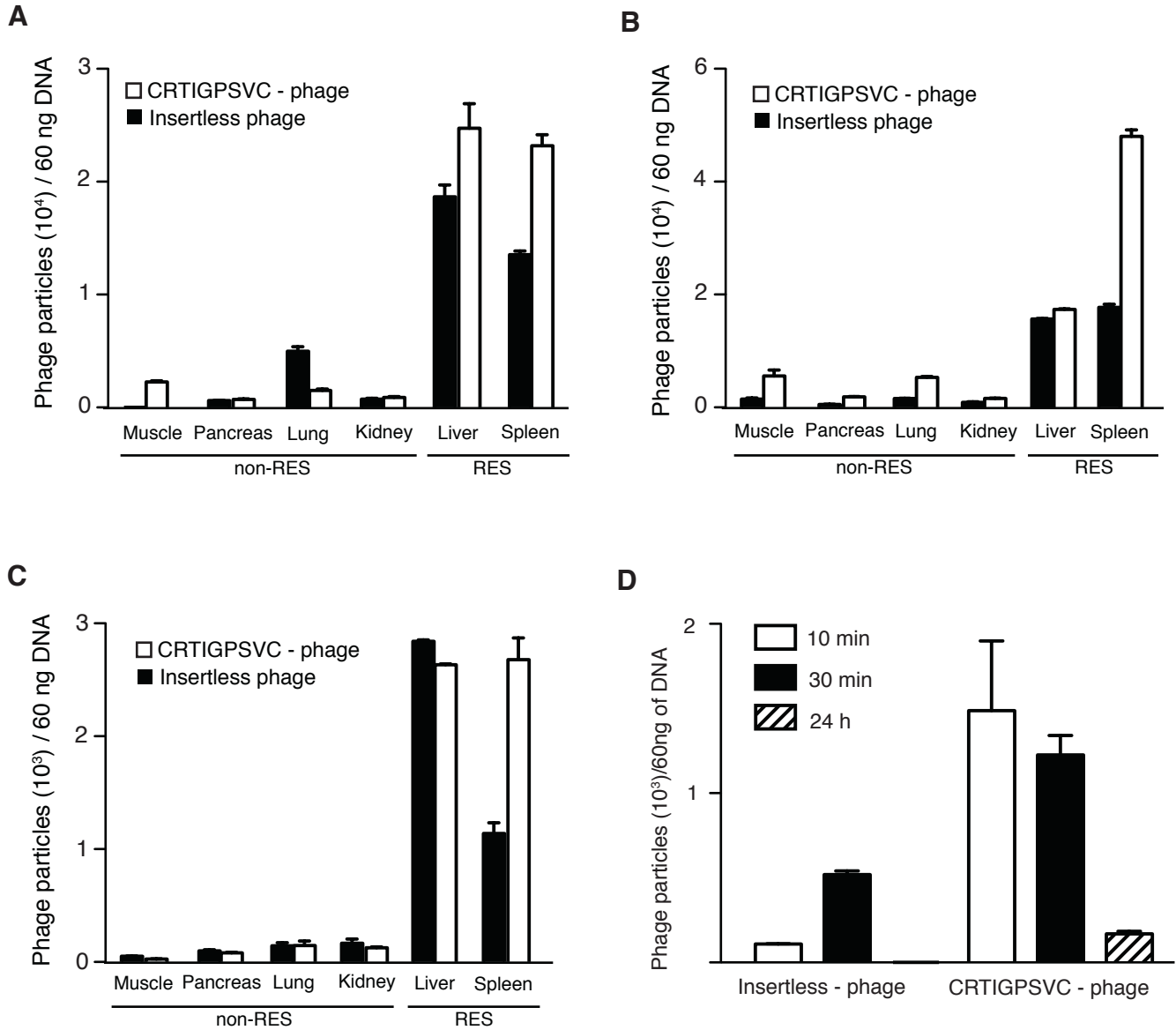
Supplemental Figure 2. In vivo homing of targeted and control phage to the bone marrow of normal mice. Mice were injected with 10^{10} TU of phage and bone marrow was collected after 10 min, 30 min and 24 h of systemic circulation.



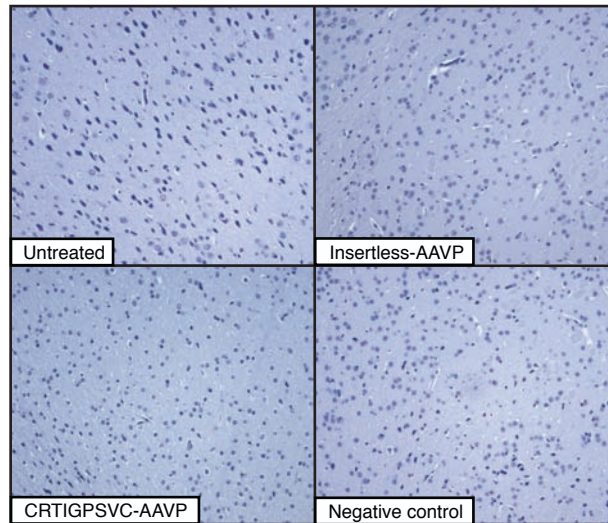
Supplemental Figure 3. (A) Pharmacokinetic study of targeted and insertless phage half-lives in blood. (B) Separation of microvessels from the brain parenchyma was confirmed by real-time quantitative PCR. Shown are markers of brain capillaries (slc2a1 and occludin) and large blood vessels (VE-cadherin).



Supplemental Figure 4. Expression of TfR in normal brain and human glioblastoma xenograft. (A-F) CD31 (green) and TfR (red) immunofluorescence demonstrate expression of TfR in both normal (A-C) and tumor tissues (D-F). (E) High levels of expression of TfR, in parallel with the increased capillary density are observed in brain tumor. (F) Merged image show co-localization of TfR and CD31 in angiogenic blood vessels of human glioblastoma grafts. Arrows: tumor blood vessels; arrowhead: tumor stroma. Scale bar, 100 μ m.



Supplemental Figure 5. (A-D) Mice were injected with 10^{10} TU of phage and organs were collected after 10 min (A), 30 min (B) and 24 h (C) of systemic circulation. (D) Homing of CRTIGPSVC-phage to subcutaneous brain tumor.



Supplemental Figure 6. Detection of apoptotic cells by TUNEL was performed on normal brain tissue sections of animals treated with control insertless AAVP or with targeted-AAVP. Untreated animals received only vehicle. Non-immune IgG was used as negative control.