

Customizing Morphology, Size, and Response Kinetics of Matrix Metalloproteinase-responsive Nanostructures by Systematic Peptide Design

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Supporting Information

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1. High Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRMS)

HRMS data were obtained on an Agilent 6550 QToF, with a dual sprayer ESI source, coupled to an Agilent 1290 Infinity LC system. Samples were analyzed by FIA (flow injection analysis) using a mobile phase of 50% acetonitrile in water (0.1% formic acid) with a flow rate of 0.4 mL/min.

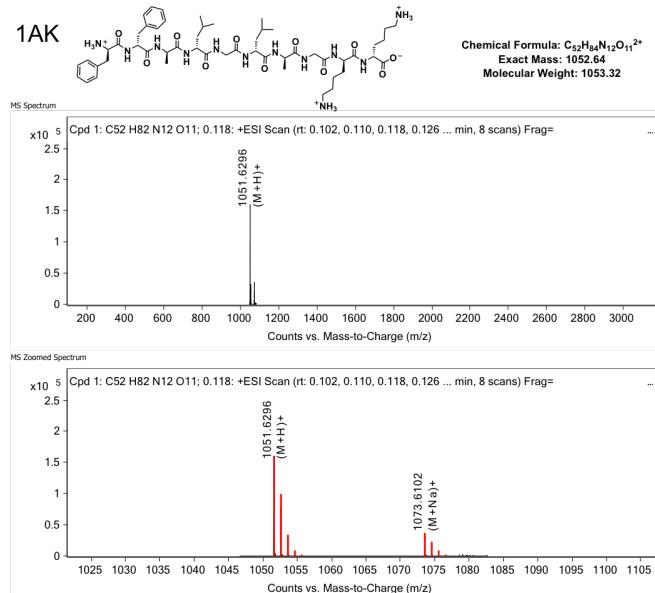


Figure S1 A. MS spectra of **1 AK**.

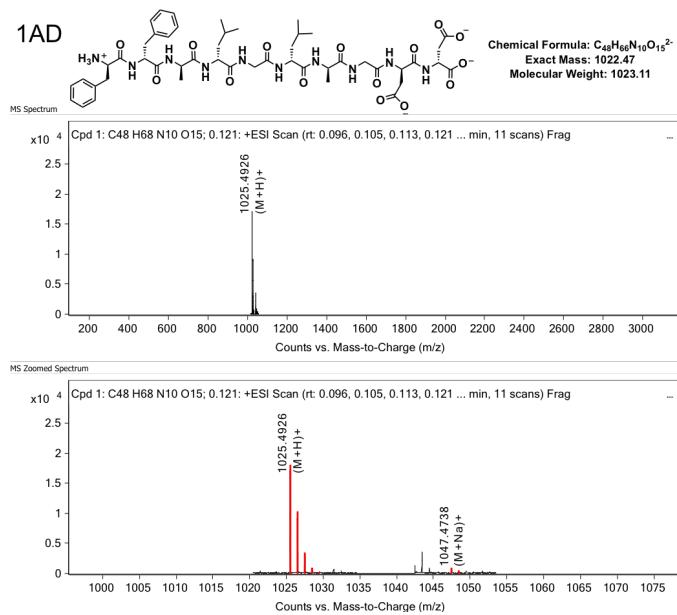


Figure S1 B. MS spectra of **1 AD**.

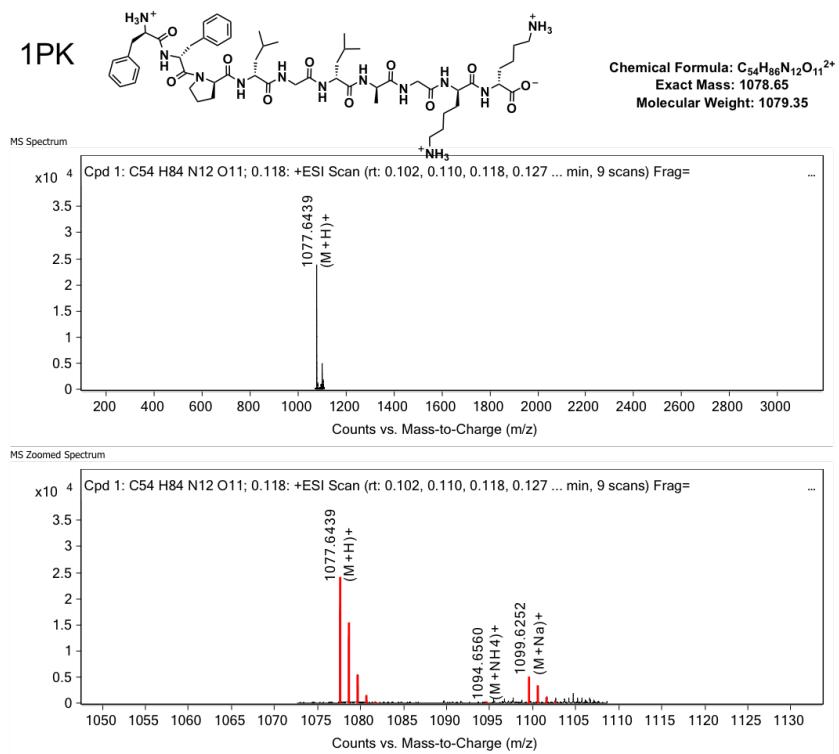


Figure S1 C. MS spectra of **1 PK**.

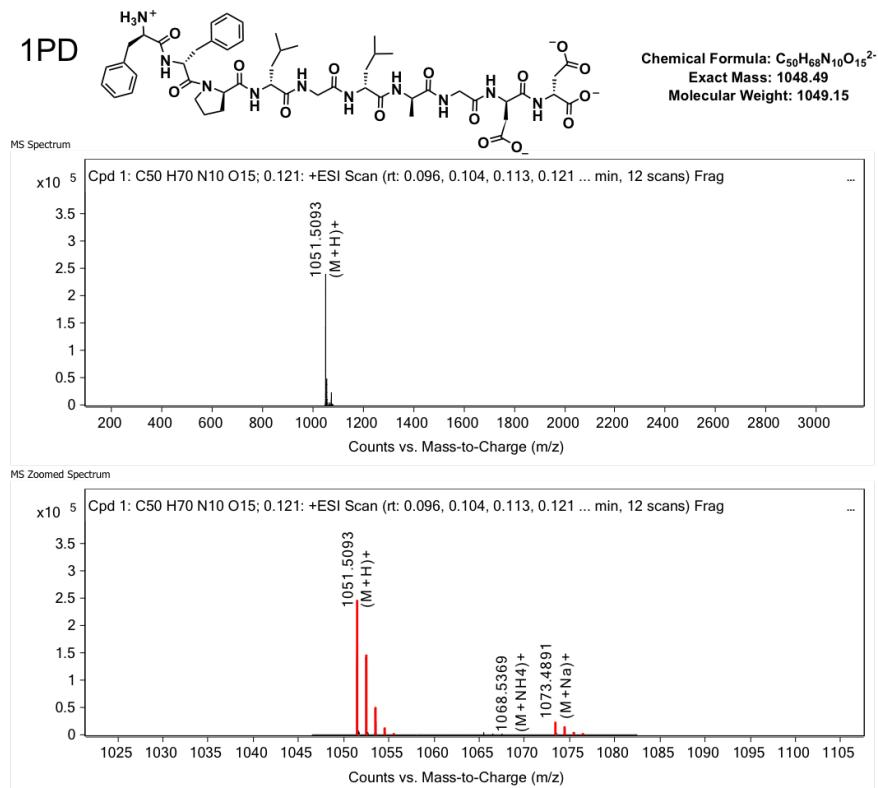


Figure S1 D. MS spectra of **1 PD**.

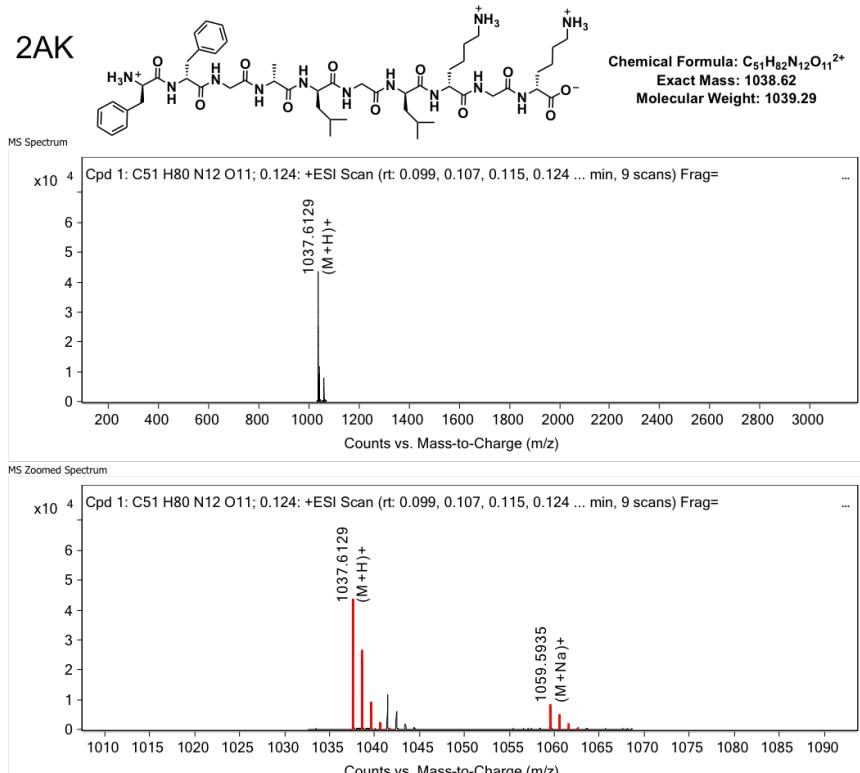


Figure S1 E. MS spectra of 2 AK.

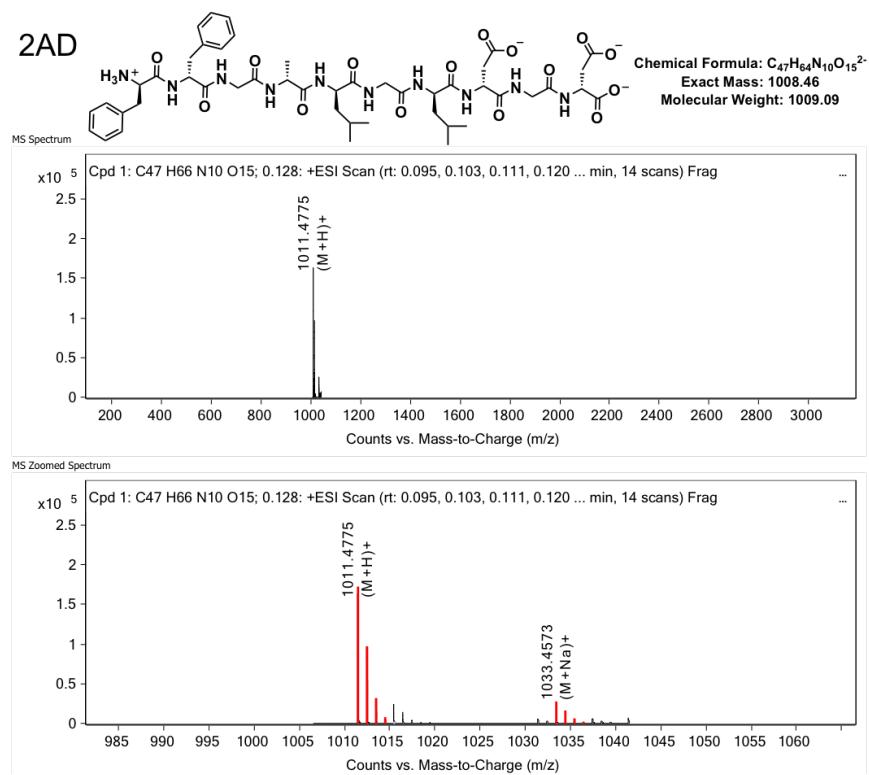


Figure S1 F. MS spectra of 2 AD.

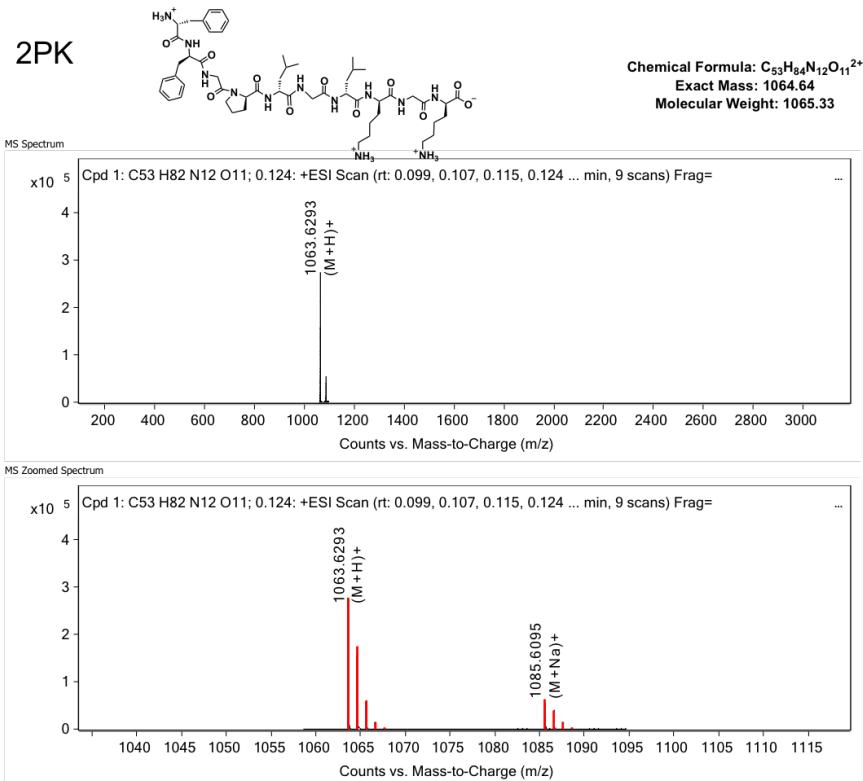


Figure S1 G. MS spectra of **2 PK**.

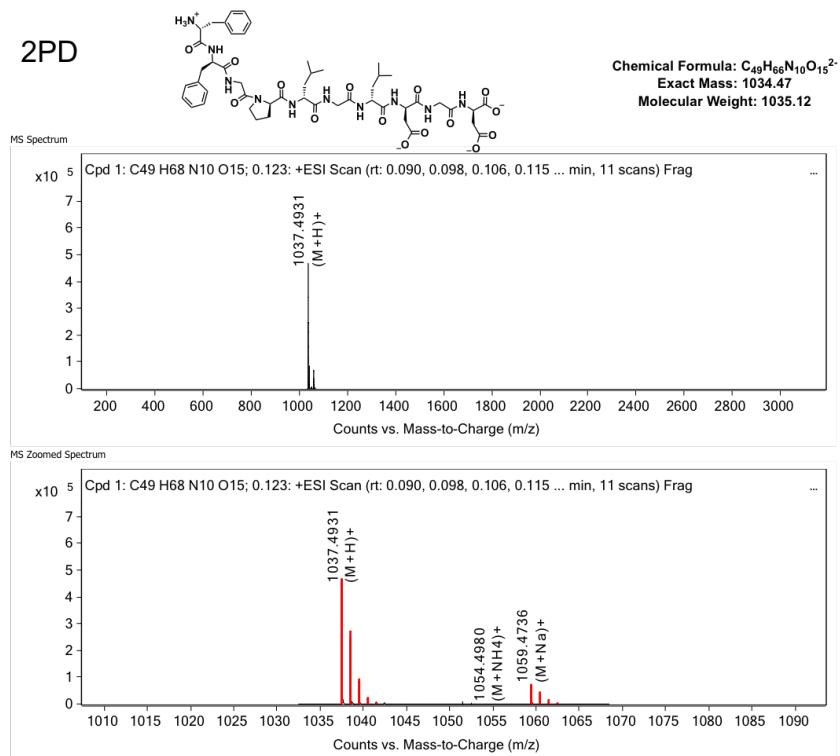


Figure S1 H. MS spectra of **2 PD**.

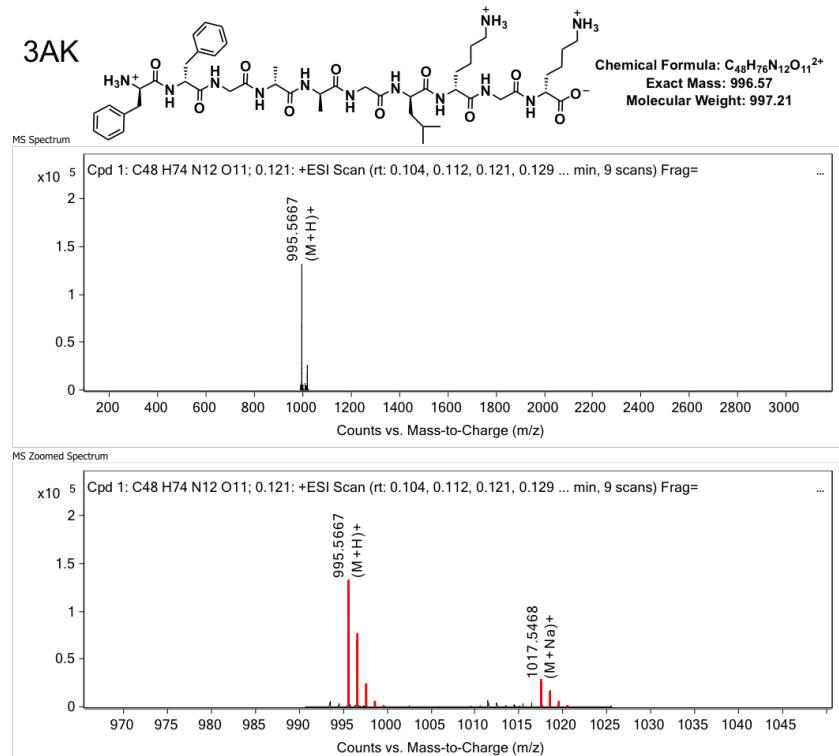


Figure S1 I. MS spectra of **3 AK**.

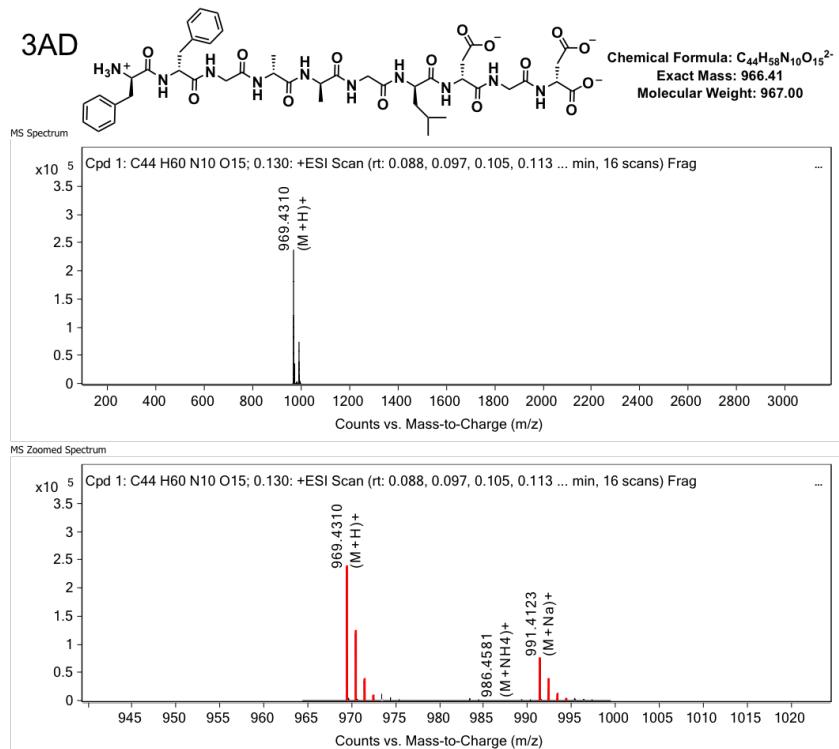


Figure S1 J. MS spectra of **3 AD**.

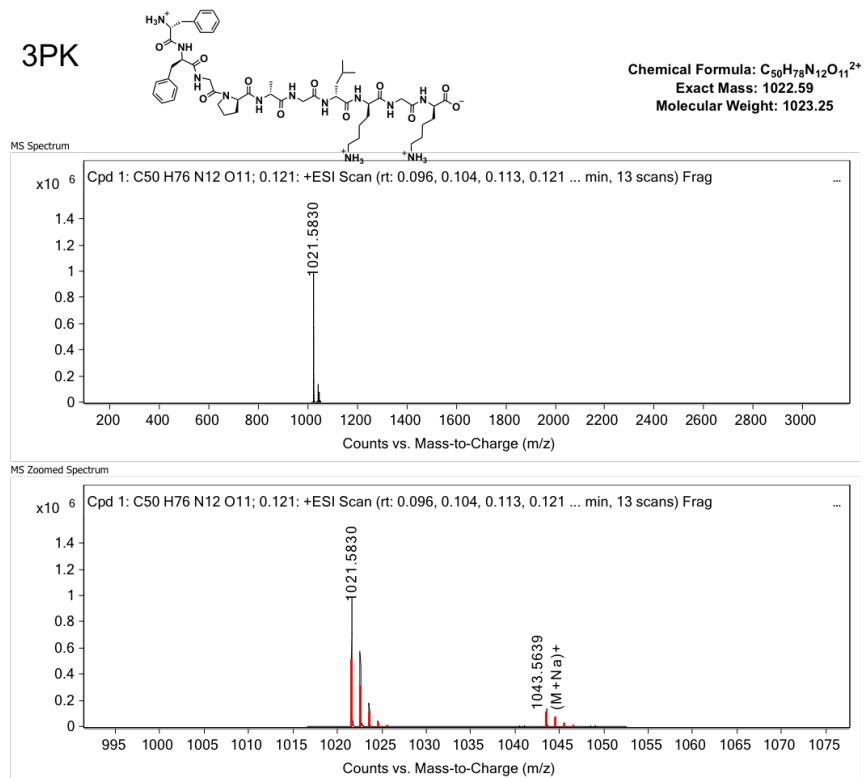


Figure S1 K. MS spectra of **3 PK**.

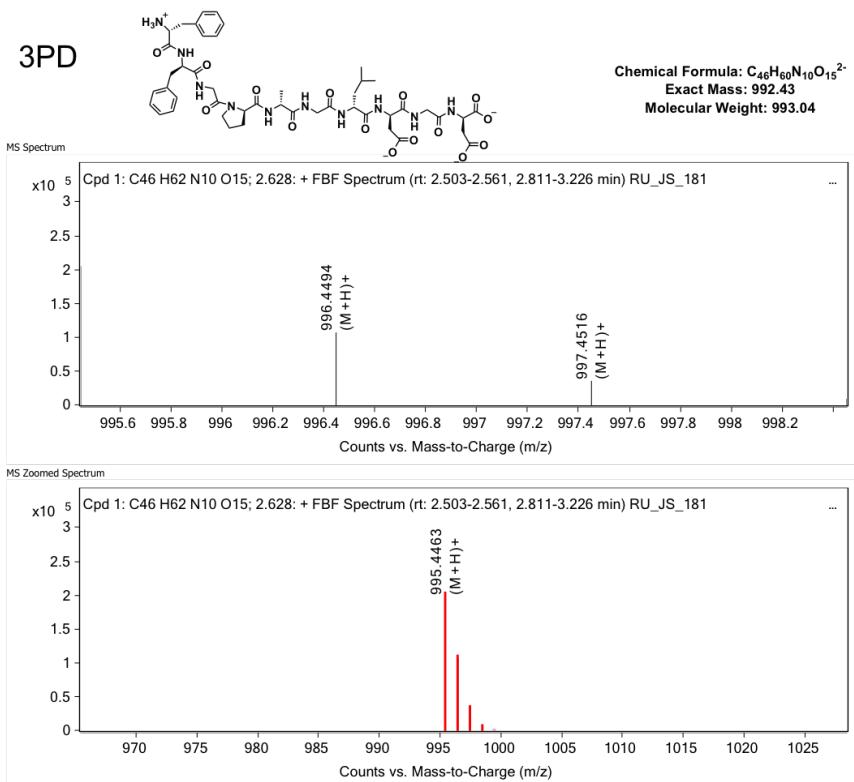


Figure S1 L. MS spectra of **3 PD**.

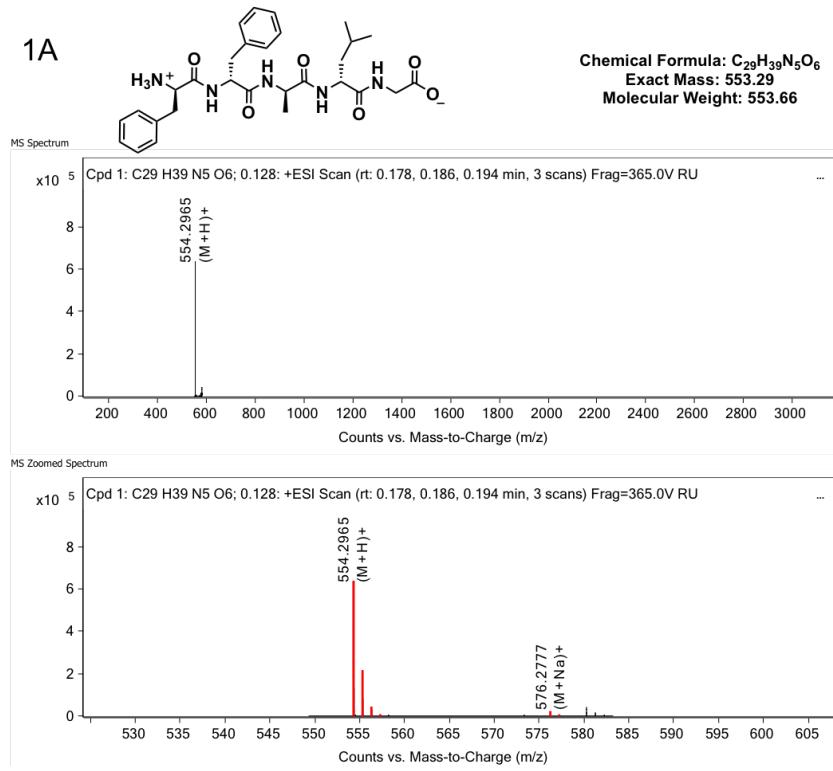


Figure S1 M. MS spectra of **1 A**.

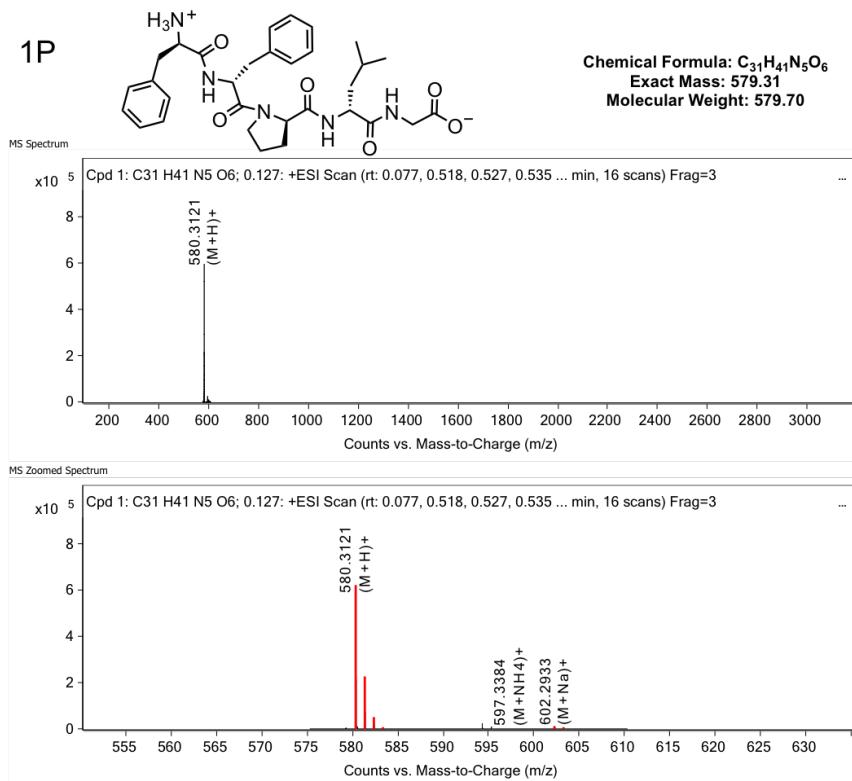


Figure S1 N. MS spectra of **1 P**.

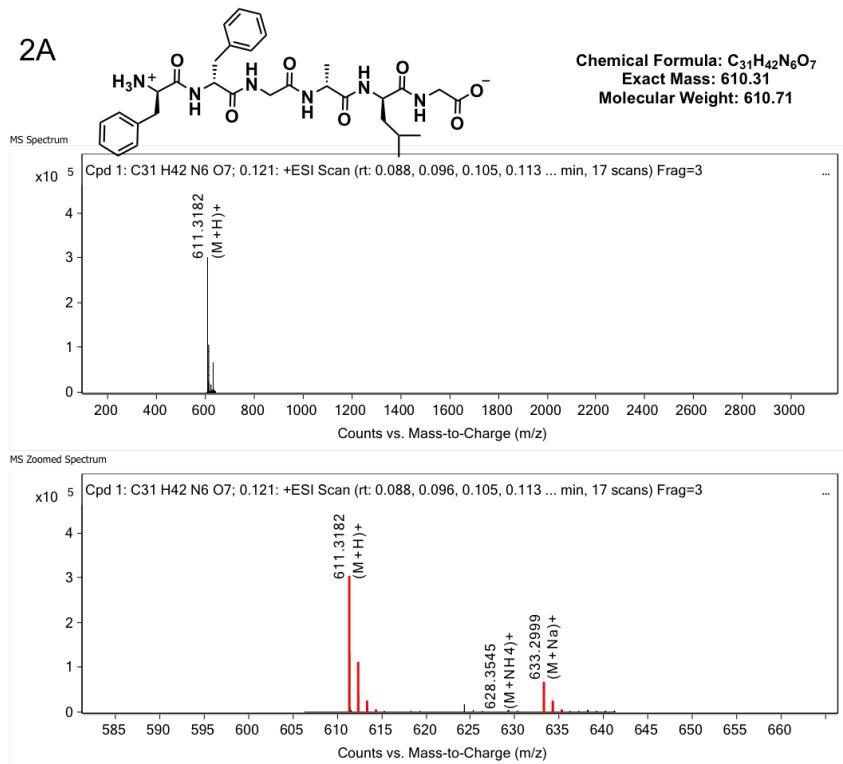


Figure S1 O. MS spectra of **2 A.**

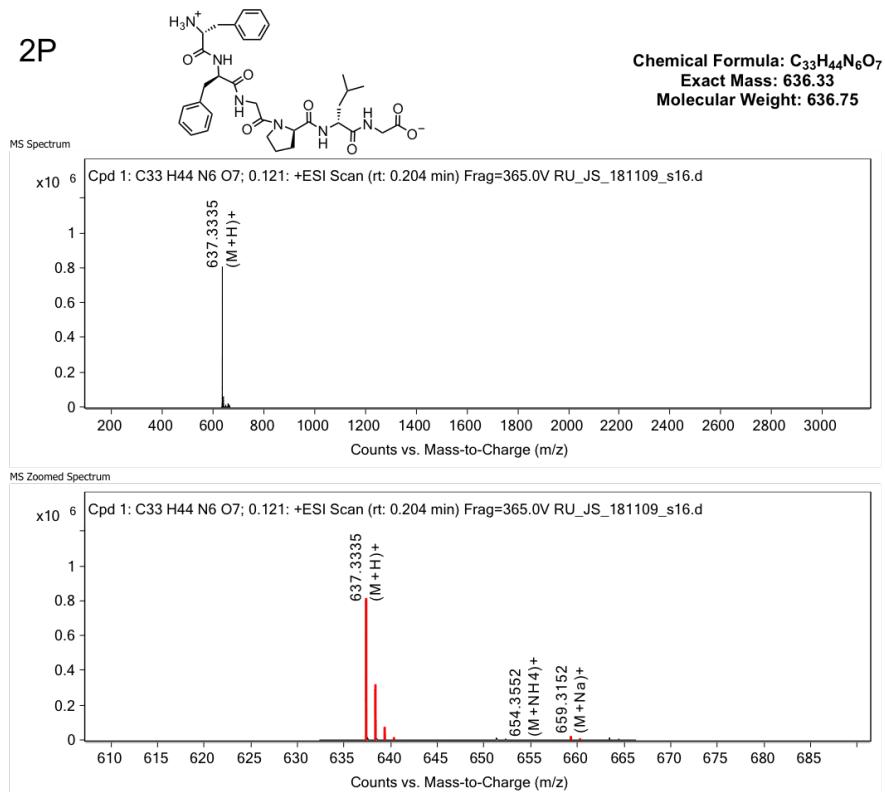


Figure S1 P. MS spectra of **2 P.**

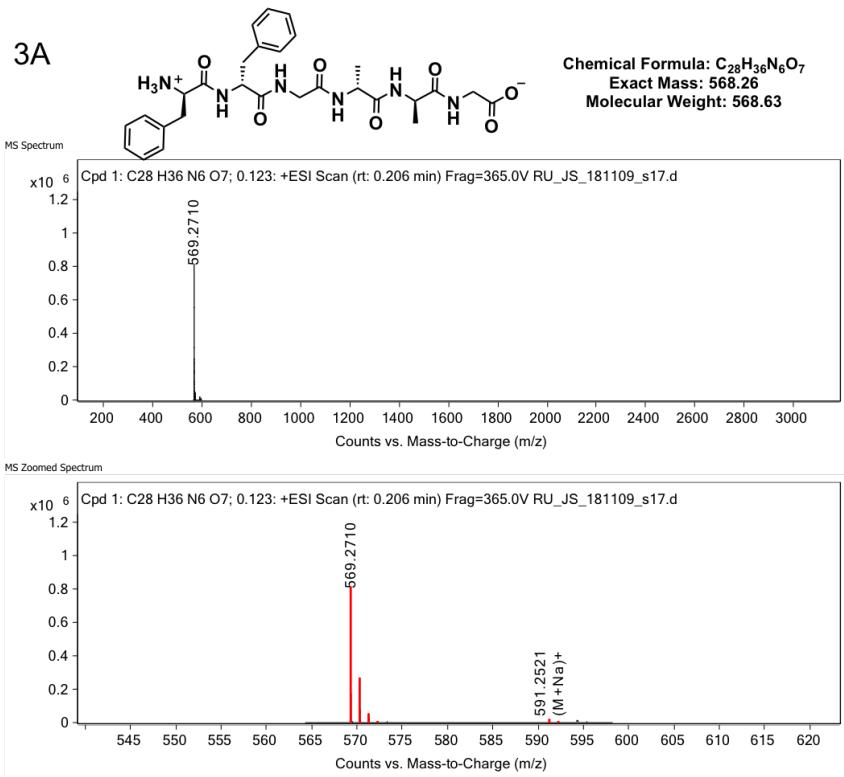


Figure S1 Q. MS spectra of **3 A**.

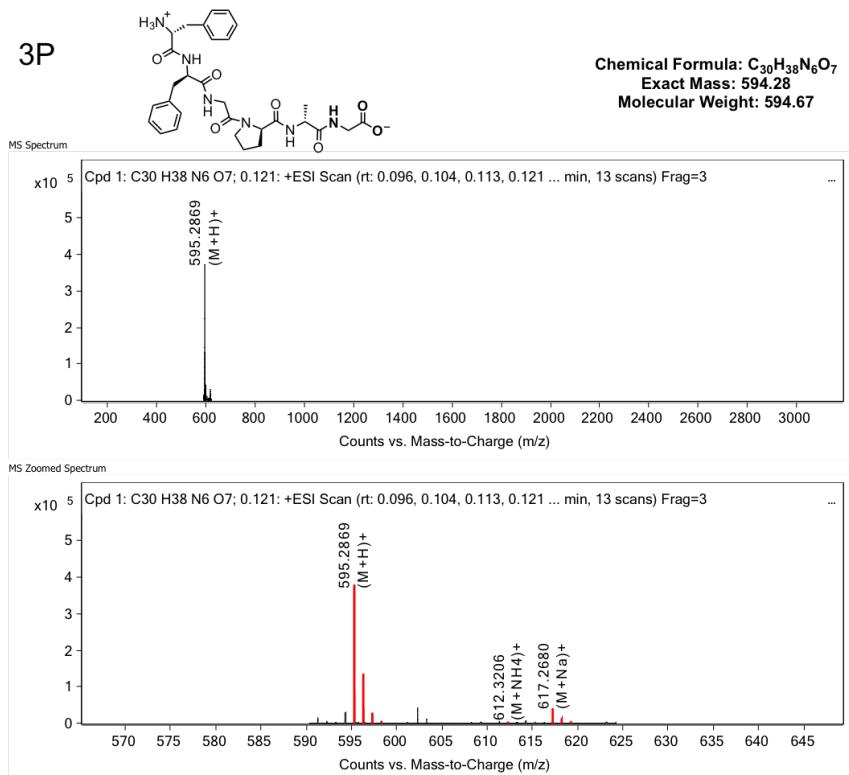


Figure S1 R. MS spectra of **3 P**.

2. ^1H Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy

^1H NMR spectra were recorded in a Bruker AV400 at 400 MHz. Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm using D_2O as solvent.

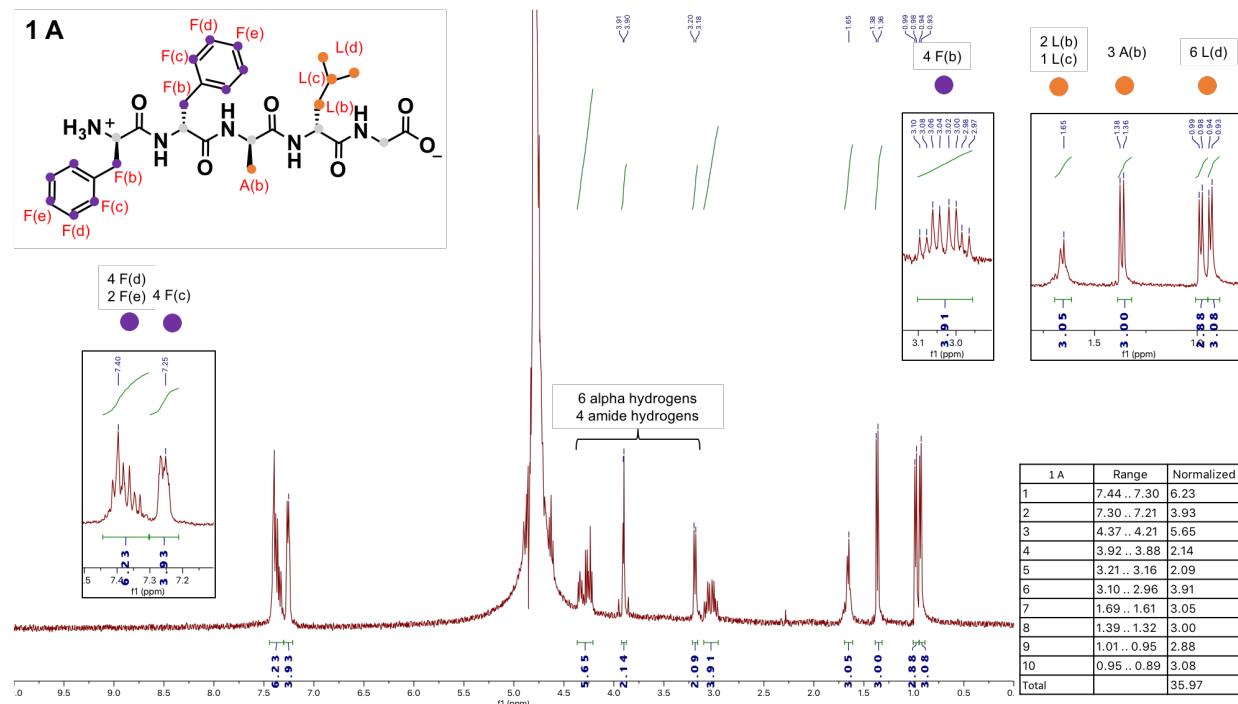


Figure S2 A. ^1H NMR spectra of **1 A**.

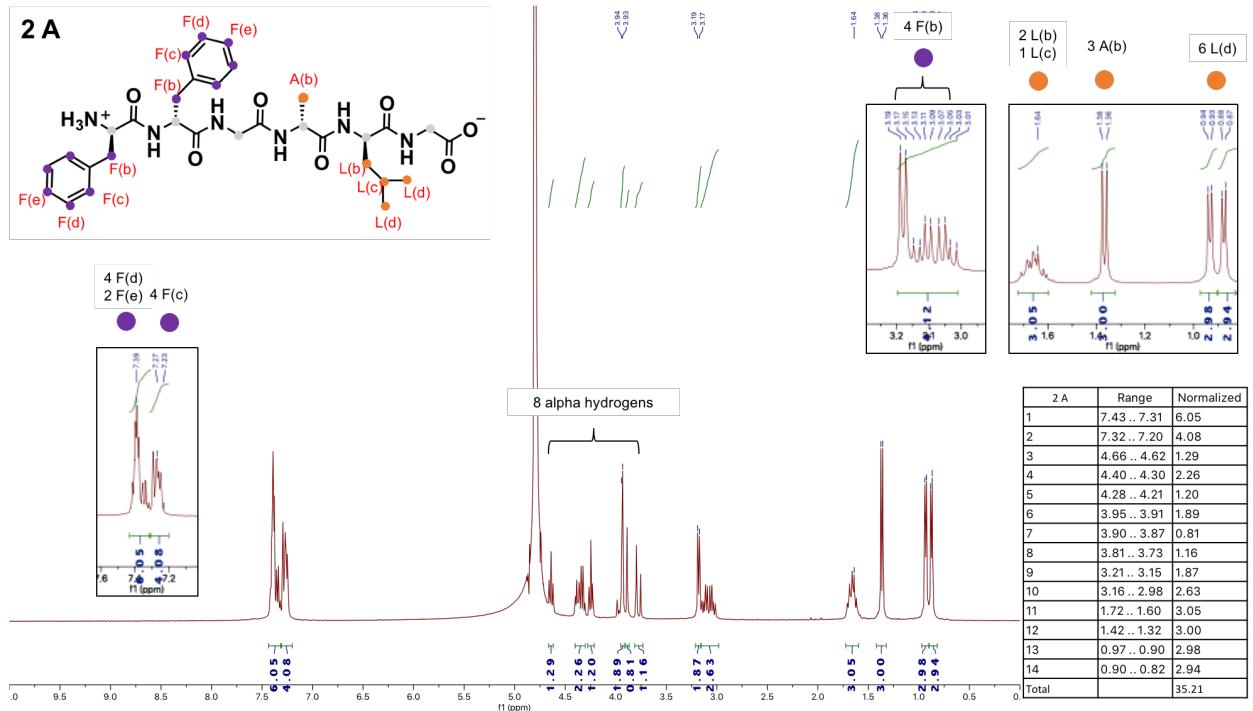


Figure S2 B. ^1H NMR spectra of 2 A.

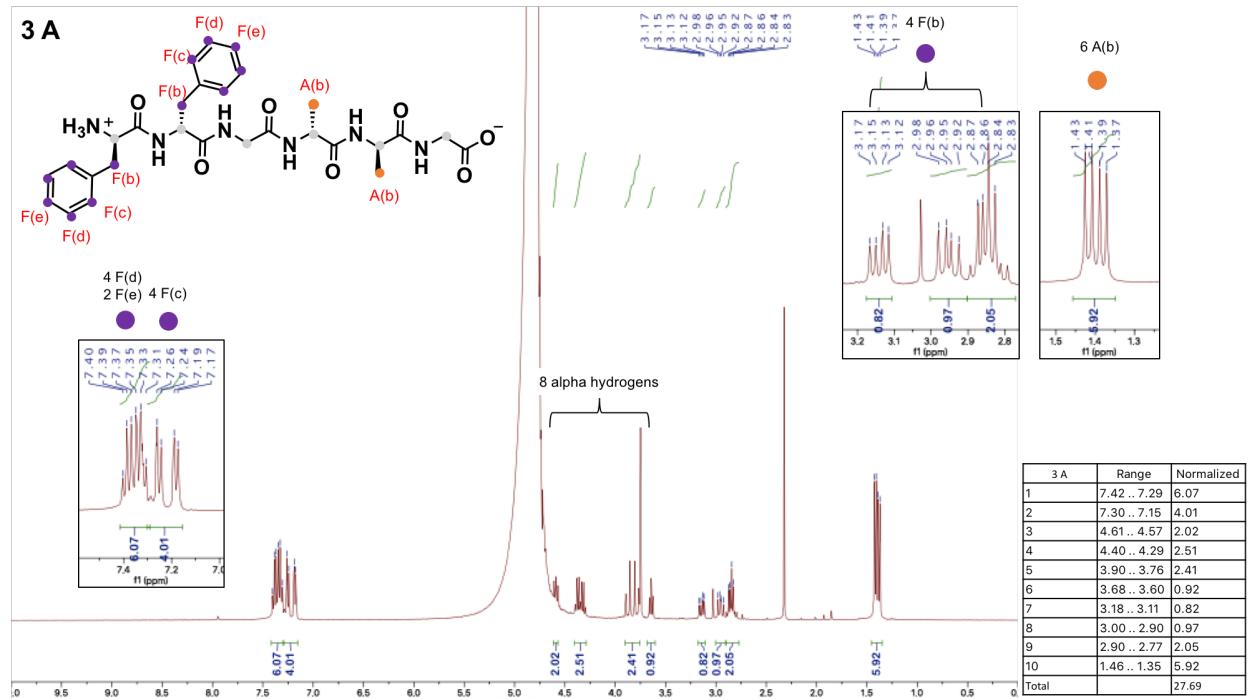


Figure S2 C. ^1H NMR spectra of 3 A.

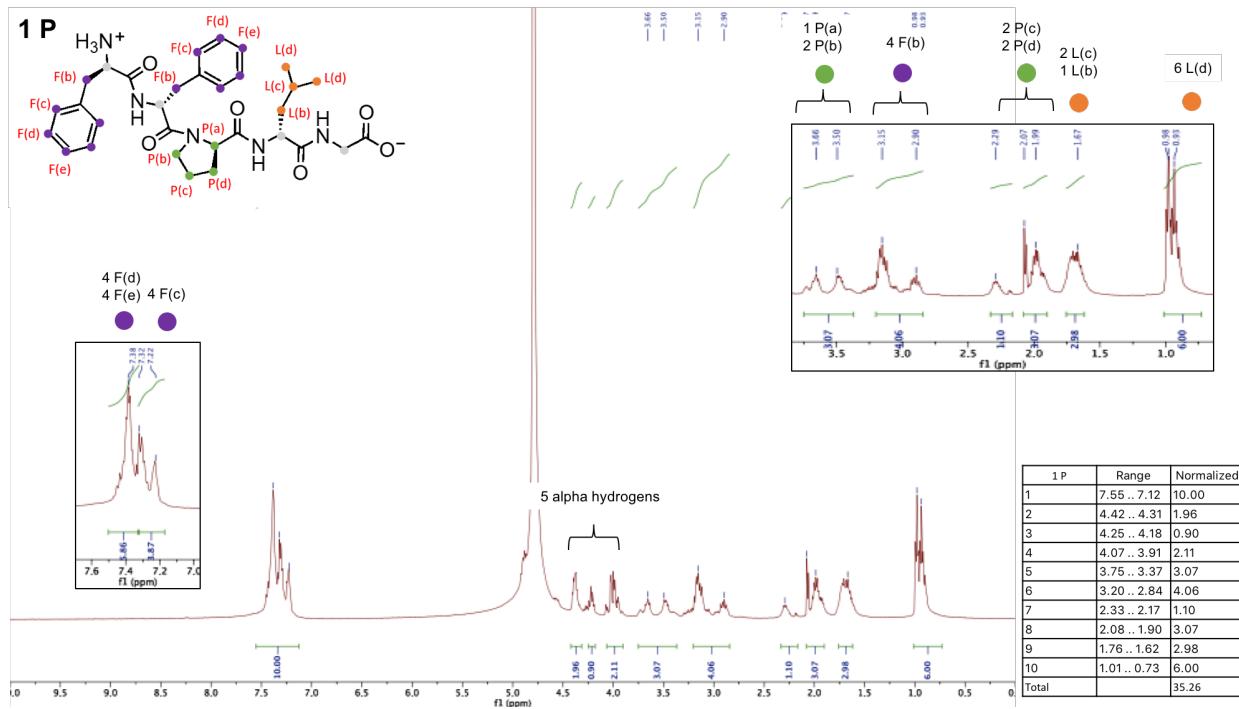


Figure S2 D. ^1H NMR spectra of **1 P**.

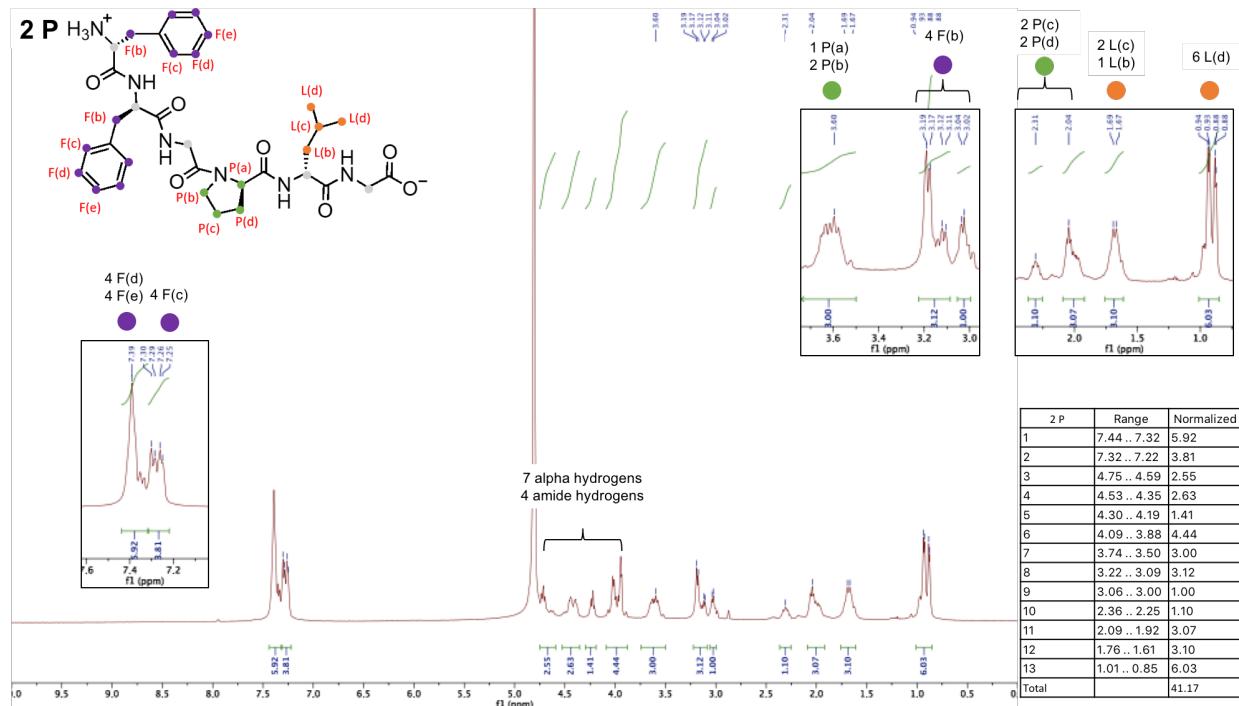


Figure S2 E. ^1H NMR spectra of **2 P**.

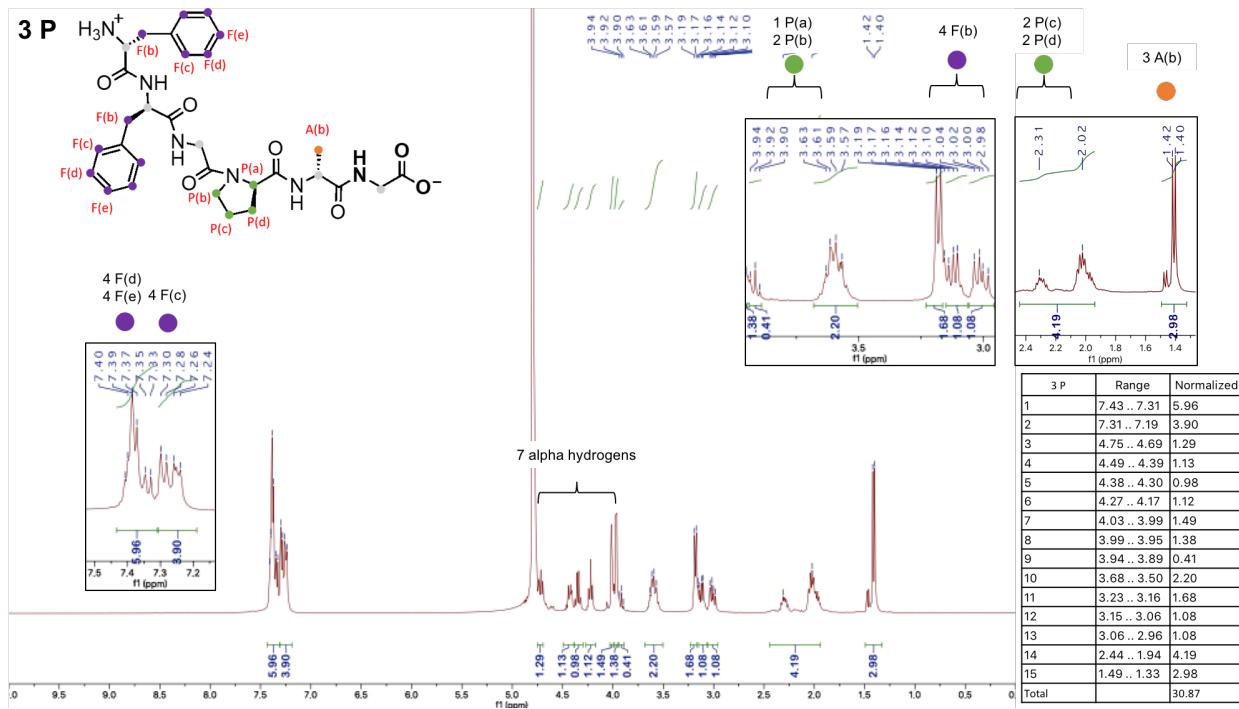


Figure S2 F. ^1H NMR spectra of 3 P.

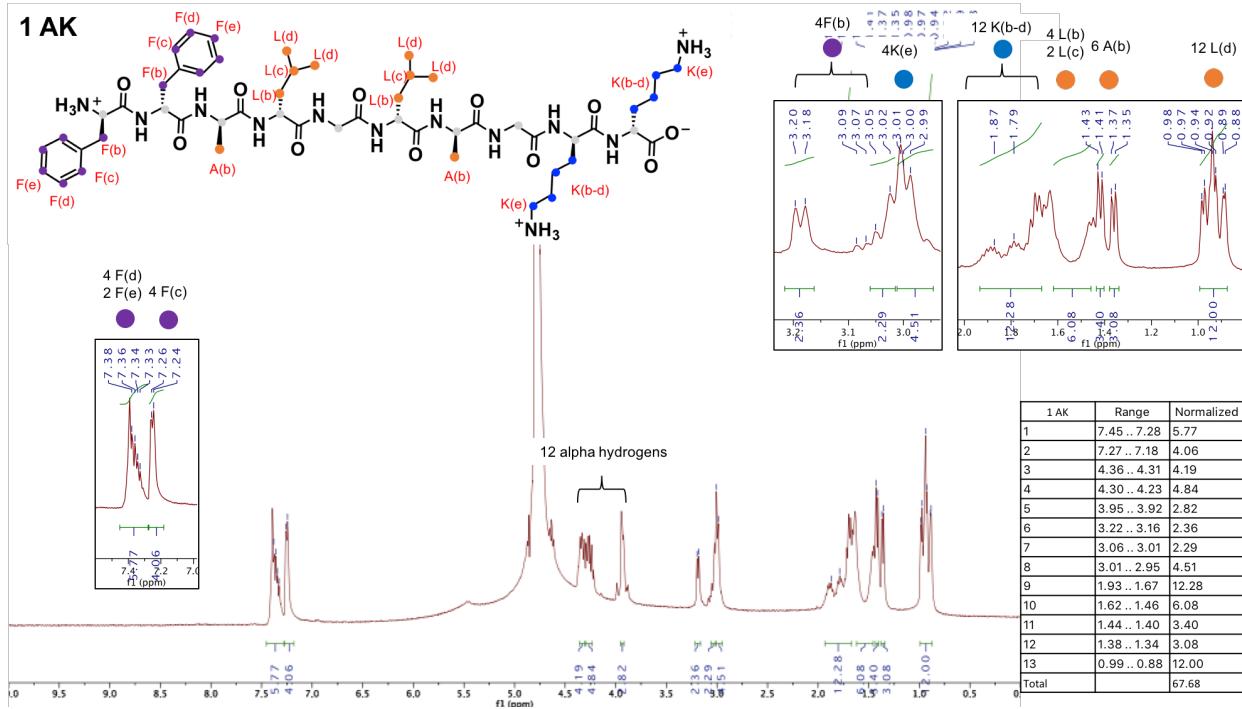


Figure S2 G. ^1H NMR spectra of 1 AK.

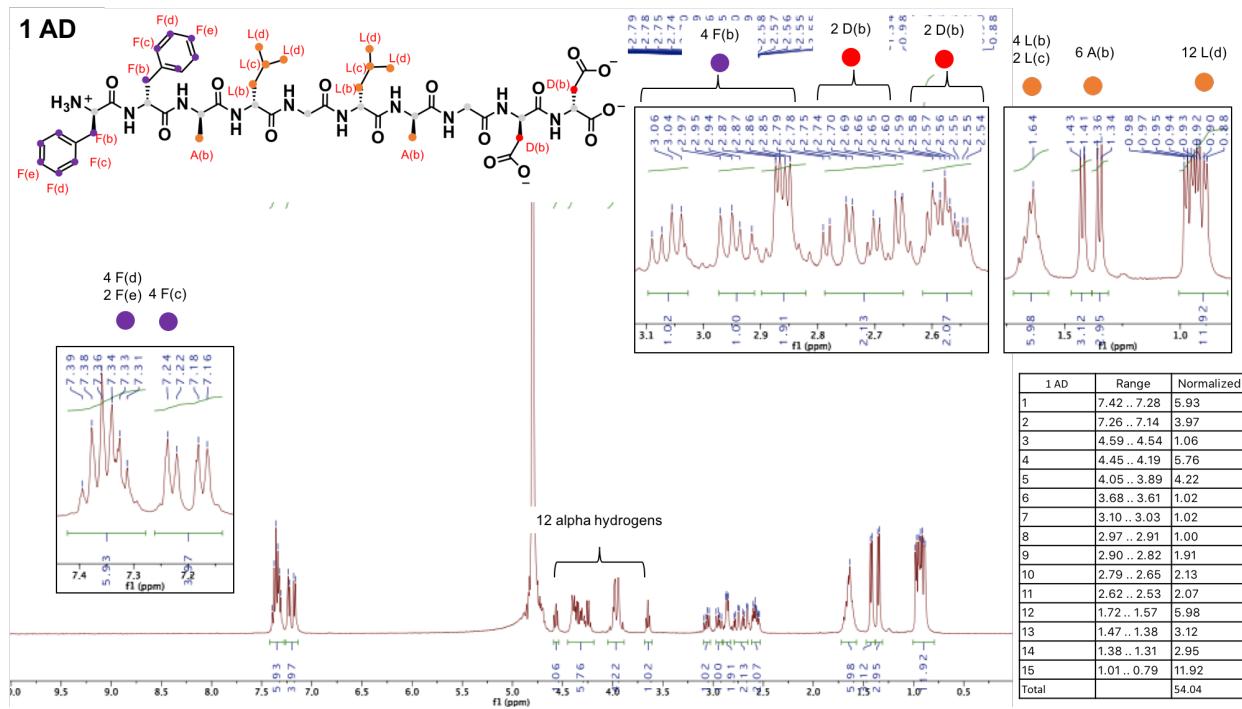


Figure S2 H. ^1H NMR spectra of **1 AD**.

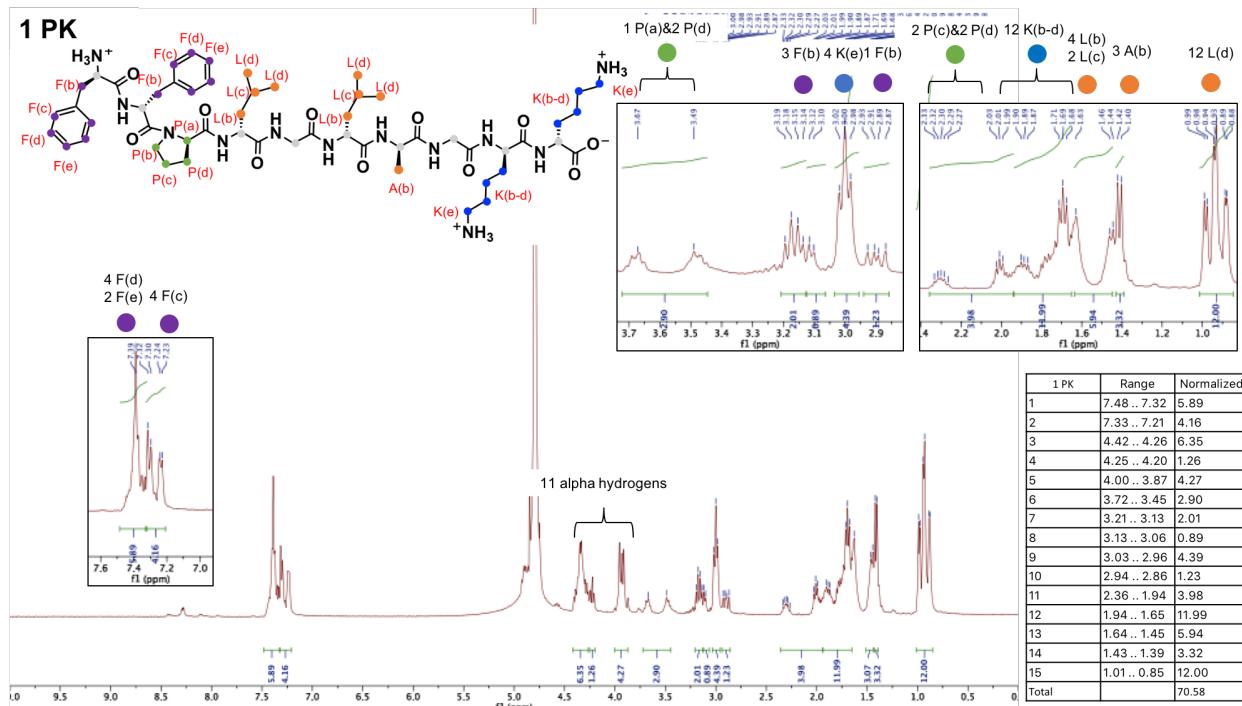


Figure S2 I. ^1H NMR spectra of **1 PK**.

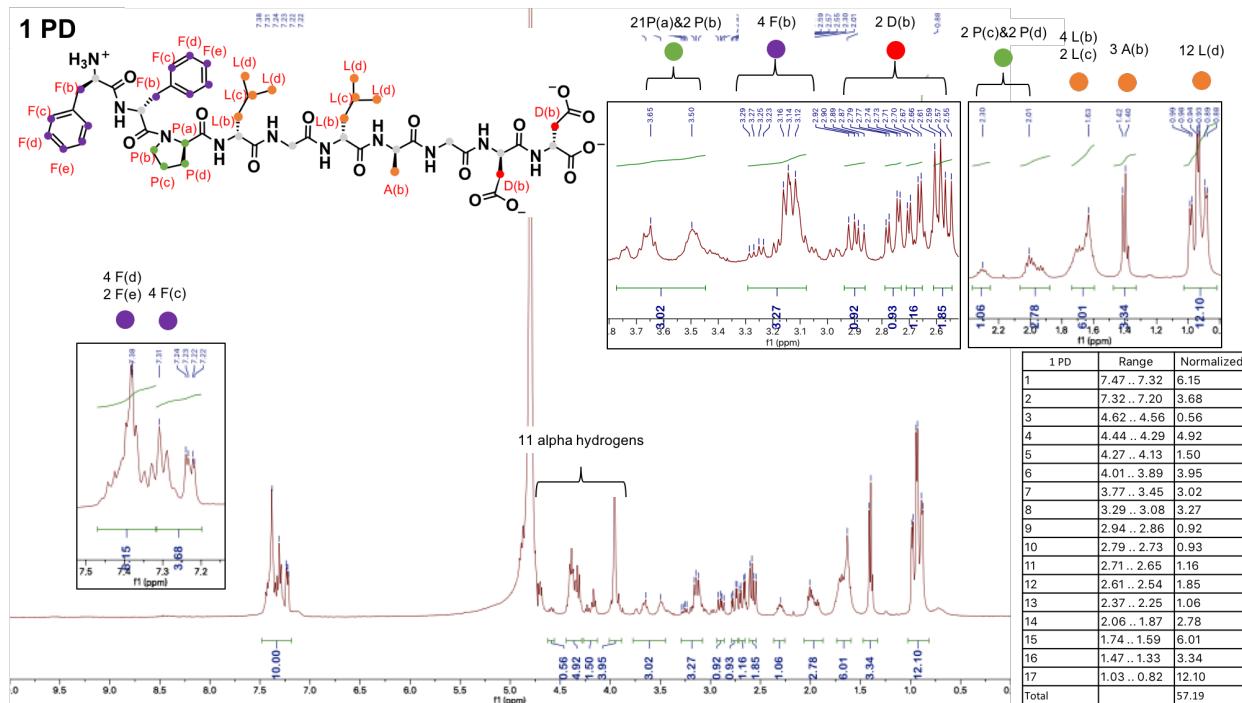


Figure S2 J. ^1H NMR spectra of 1 PD.

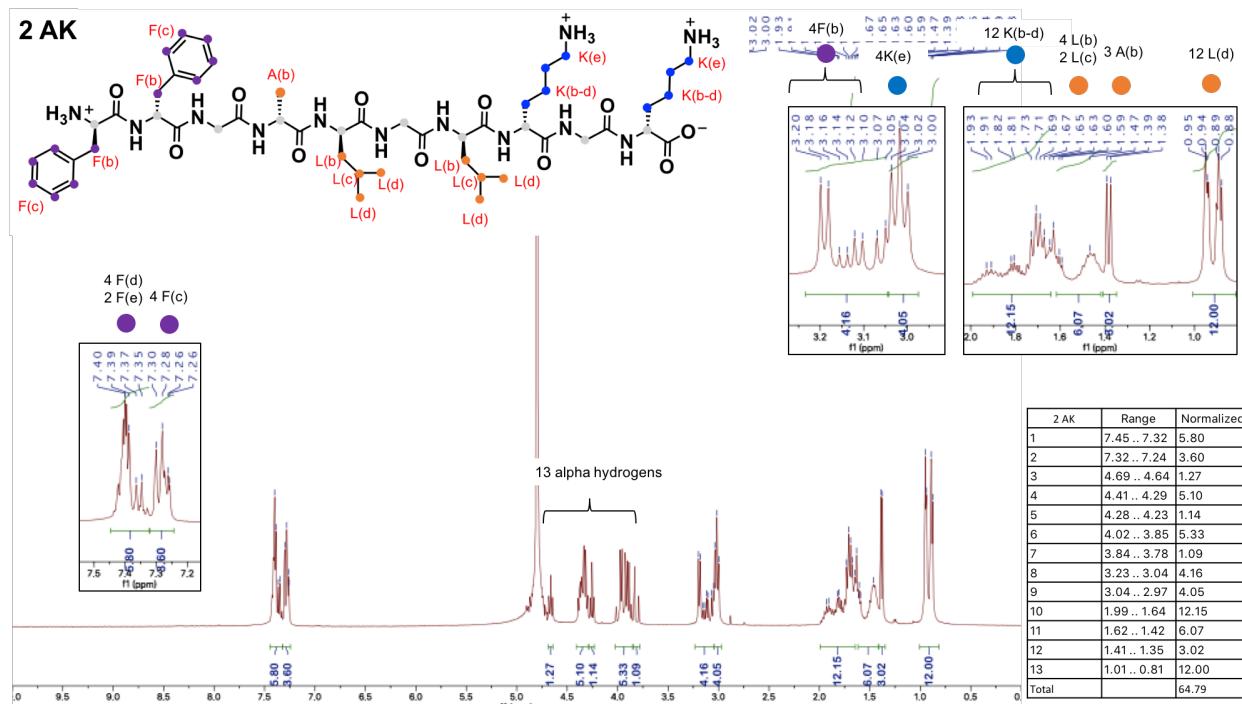


Figure S2 K. ^1H NMR spectra of 2 AK.

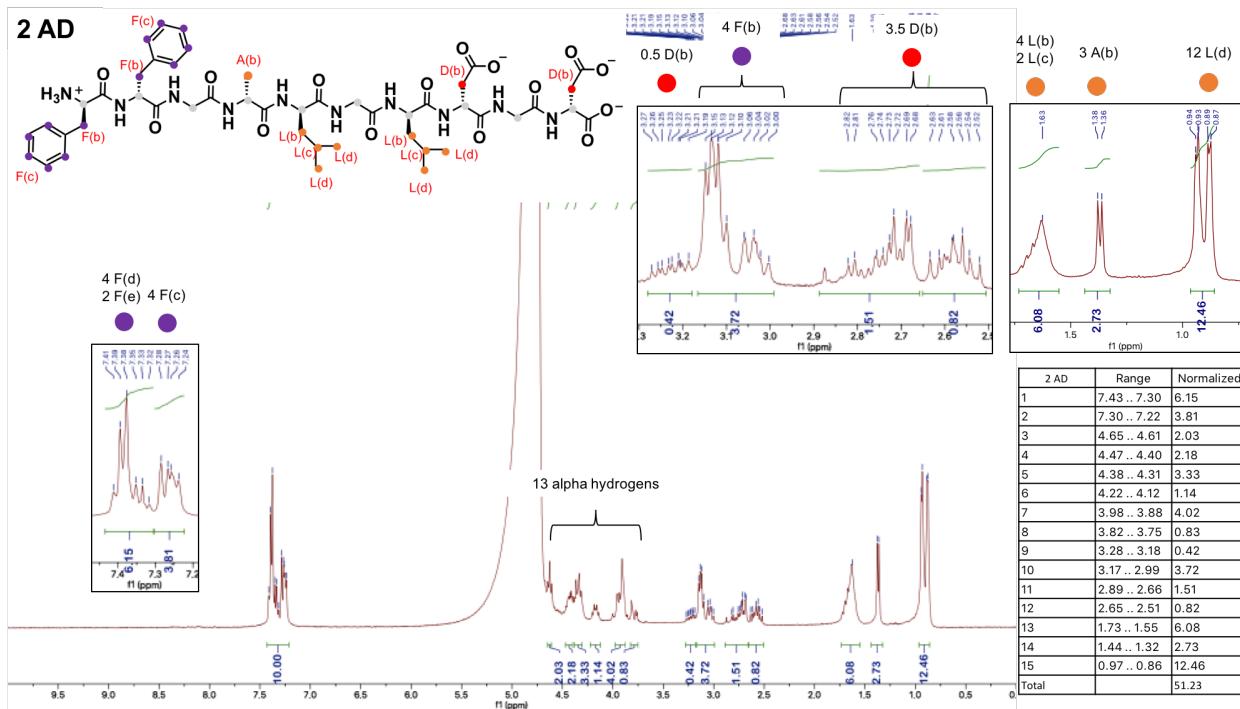


Figure S2 L. ^1H NMR spectra of 2 AD.

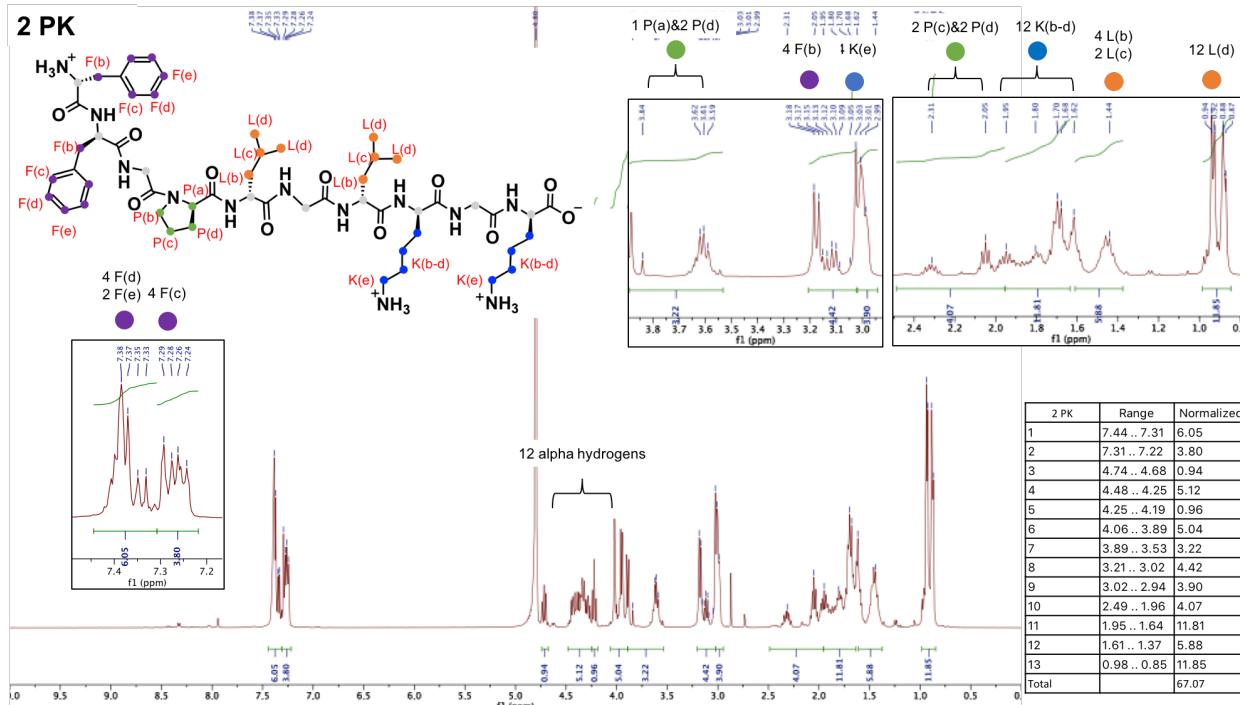


Figure S2 M. ^1H NMR spectra of 2 PK.

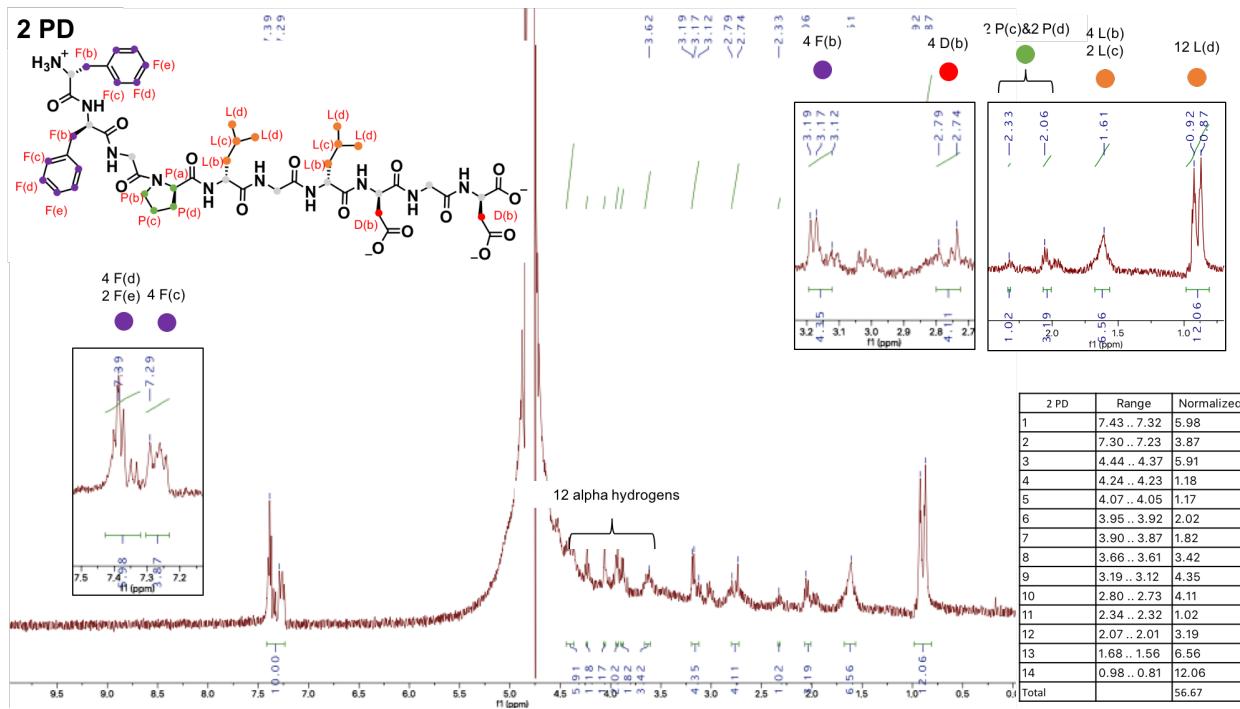


Figure S2 N. ¹H NMR spectra of 2 PD.

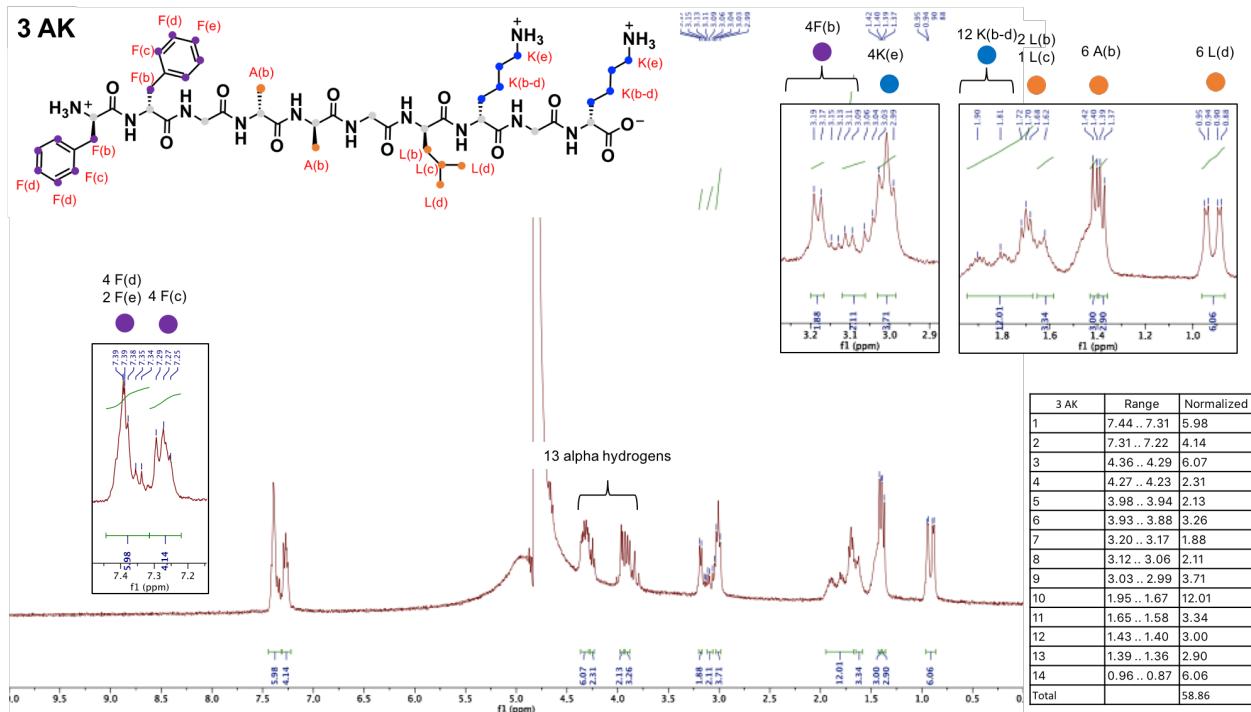


Figure S2 O. ¹H NMR spectra of 3 AK.

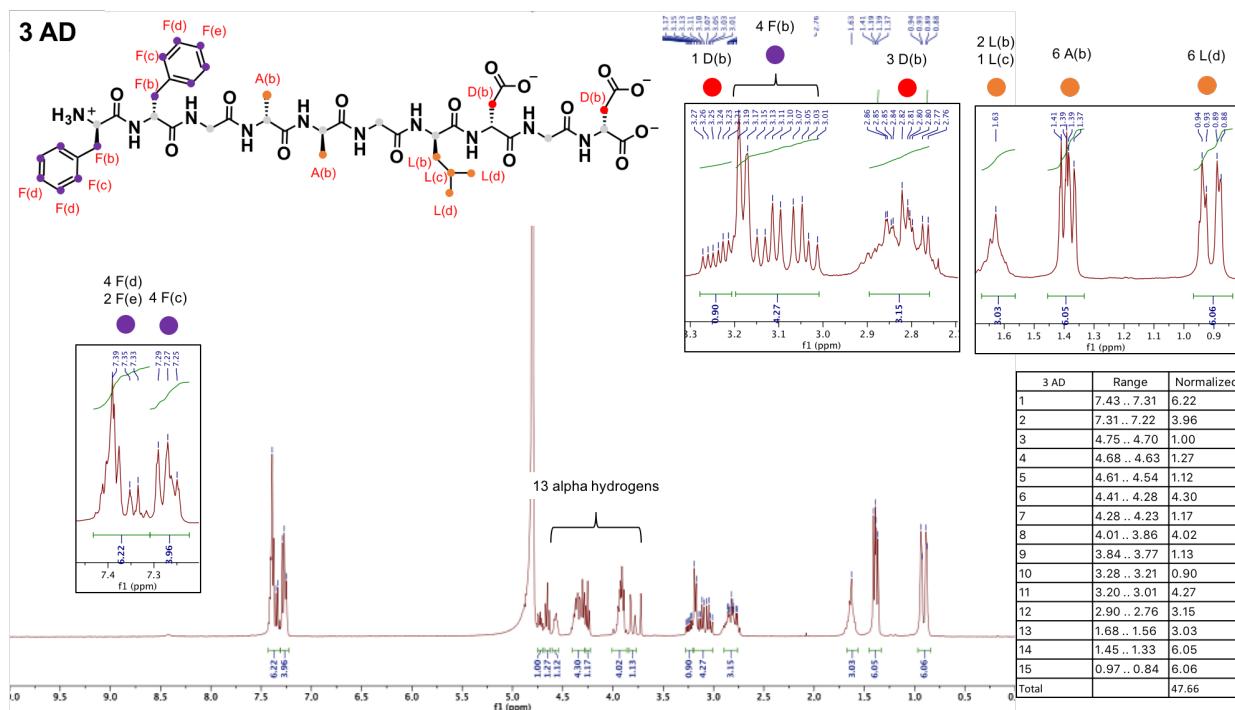


Figure S2 P. ^1H NMR spectra of **3 AD**.

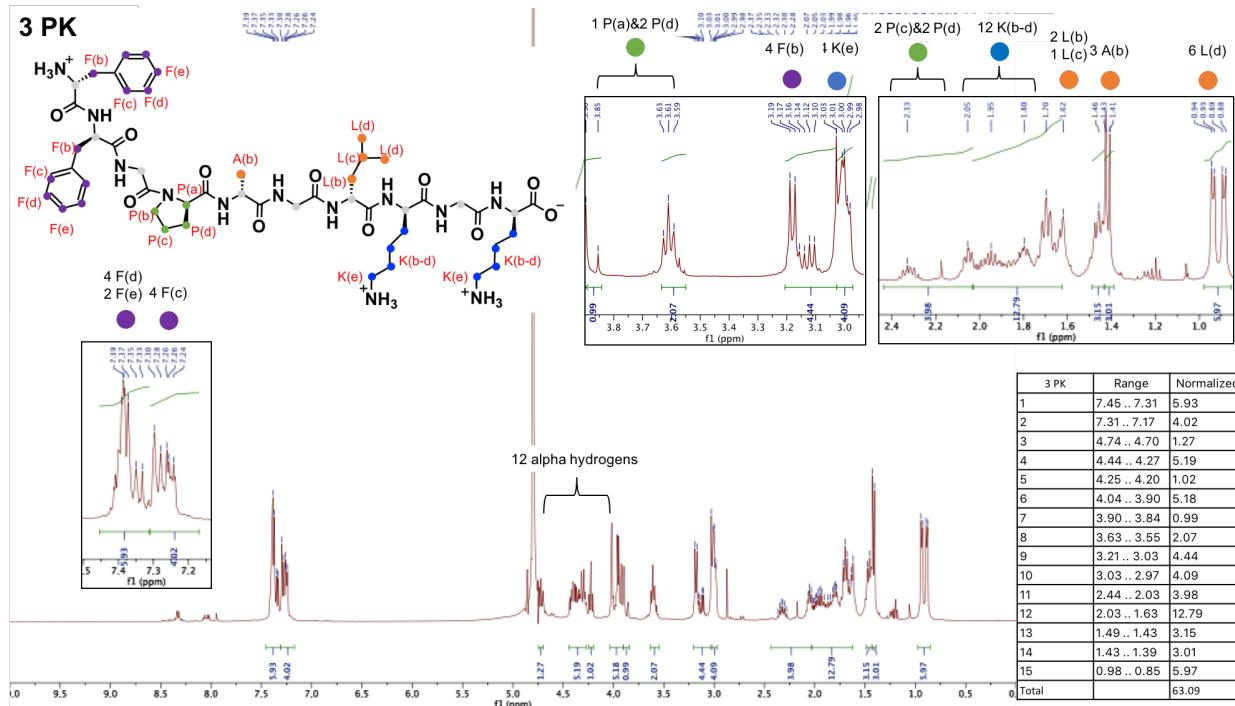


Figure S2 Q. ^1H NMR spectra of **3 PK**.

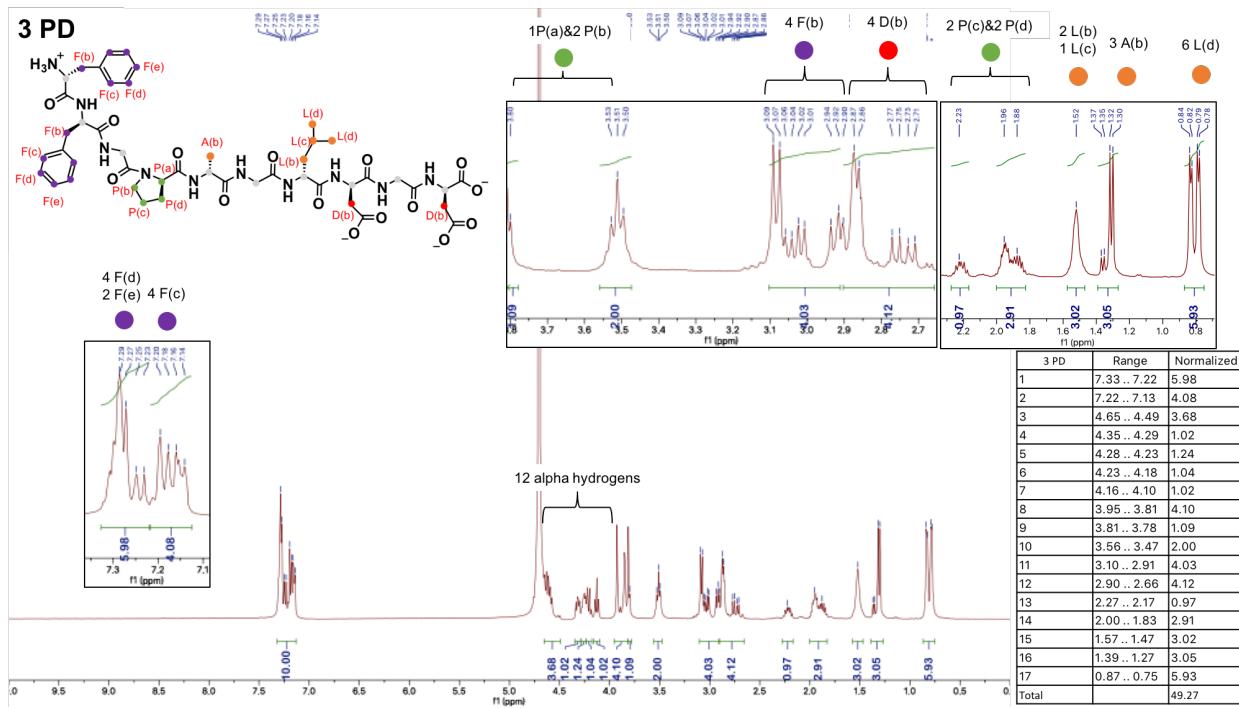


Figure S2 R. ^1H NMR spectra of **3 PD**.

3. Determination of peptide hydrolysis rate by MMP-9 using Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS)

30µL of the MMP-9 reaction solution (or peptide only solution at t=0) was directly added to 50% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% TFA. Samples were analyzed on an LCMS system comprised of an Agilent 1200 LC system coupled to an Agilent 6340 ion trap mass spectrometer. Samples were injected onto an Agilent Zorbax column (SB-C8, 5µM, 2.1x50mm) using a gradient of 2-50% acetonitrile in water (0.1% formic acid) at a flow rate of 200µL/min over 10minutes followed by a 2min wash step with 95% acetonitrile.

Table S1. The enzymatic products were identified and quantified for two separate trials. Column '#K/D' lists the MW of the 12 peptides and column 'P6-P1↓' lists the MW of the N termini portion of the enzymatic product (and observed major products for the anionic peptides).

	MW (g/mol)		First Trial (% conversion)					Second Trial (% conversion)				
	#K/D	P6-P1↓	0hr	24hr	48hr	72hr	96hr	0hr	24hr	48hr	72hr	96hr
1AK	1050.62	553.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		553.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1AD	1024.49	877.42 (↓P4-P5')	0	14.35	34.14	49.64	57.42	0	11.57	28.94	41.82	50.82
		610.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1PK	1075.64	579.69	0	52.61	83.93	100.00	100.00	0	50.07	78.62	87.12	88.67
1PD	1050.5	579.69	0	5.18	6.50	7.27	8.13	0	3.64	5.88	6.30	6.57
2AK	1036.62	610.7	0	28.86	44.68	52.02	57.34	0	14.11	25.47	60.20	60.20
		610.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2AD	1010.46	863.4 (↓P5-P4')	0	0	4.13	4.51	7.04	0	0	7.18	20.93	30.78
		636.74	0	61.70	100.00	95.02	89.68	0	69.62	97.49	100.00	85.53
2PK	1062.64	636.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.68	5.41	5.17	5.47
		889.42 (↓P5-P4')	0	8.49	40.37	52.96	100.00	0	0	0	0	0
3AK	994.57	568.62	0	2.67	4.50	4.42	4.53	0	10.53	10.62	10.62	14.02
3AD	968.41	568.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3PK	1020.59	594.66	0	48.47	50.28	75.70	82.33	0	70.67	72.04	84.73	100.00
		594.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3PD	994.43	847.37 (↓P5-P4')	0	4.53	41.15	68.38	81.11	0	0	7.98	22.28	39.26

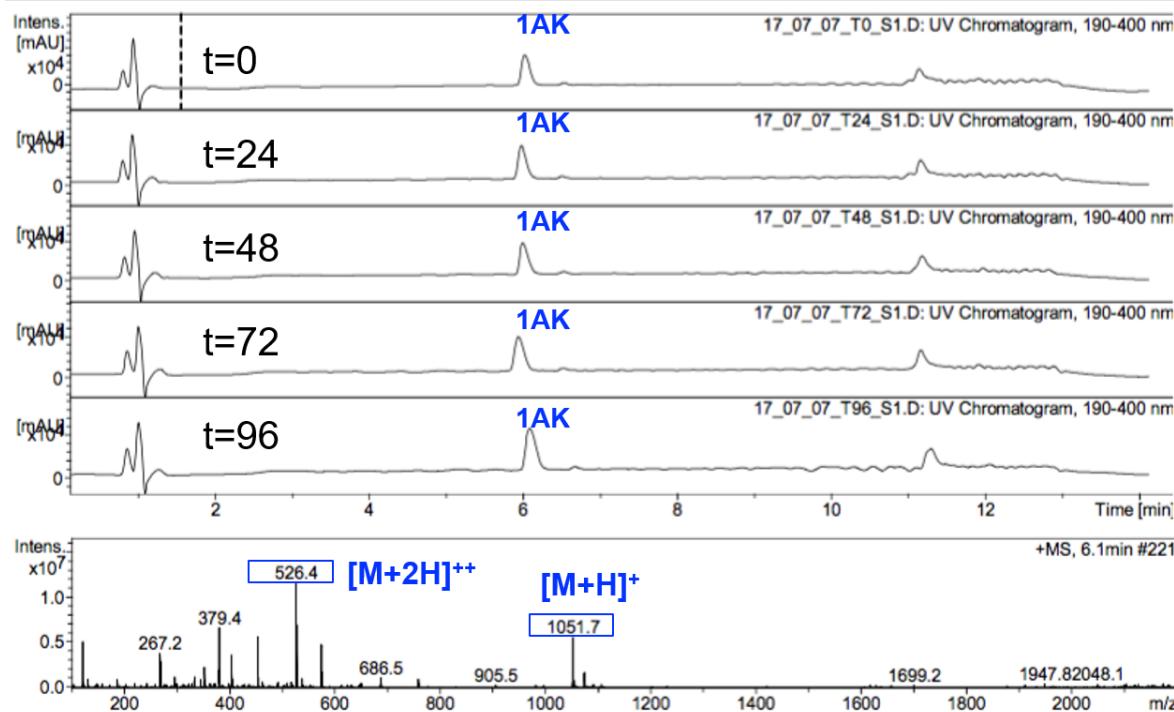


Figure S3 A. First trial LC-MS spectra of **1 AK**.

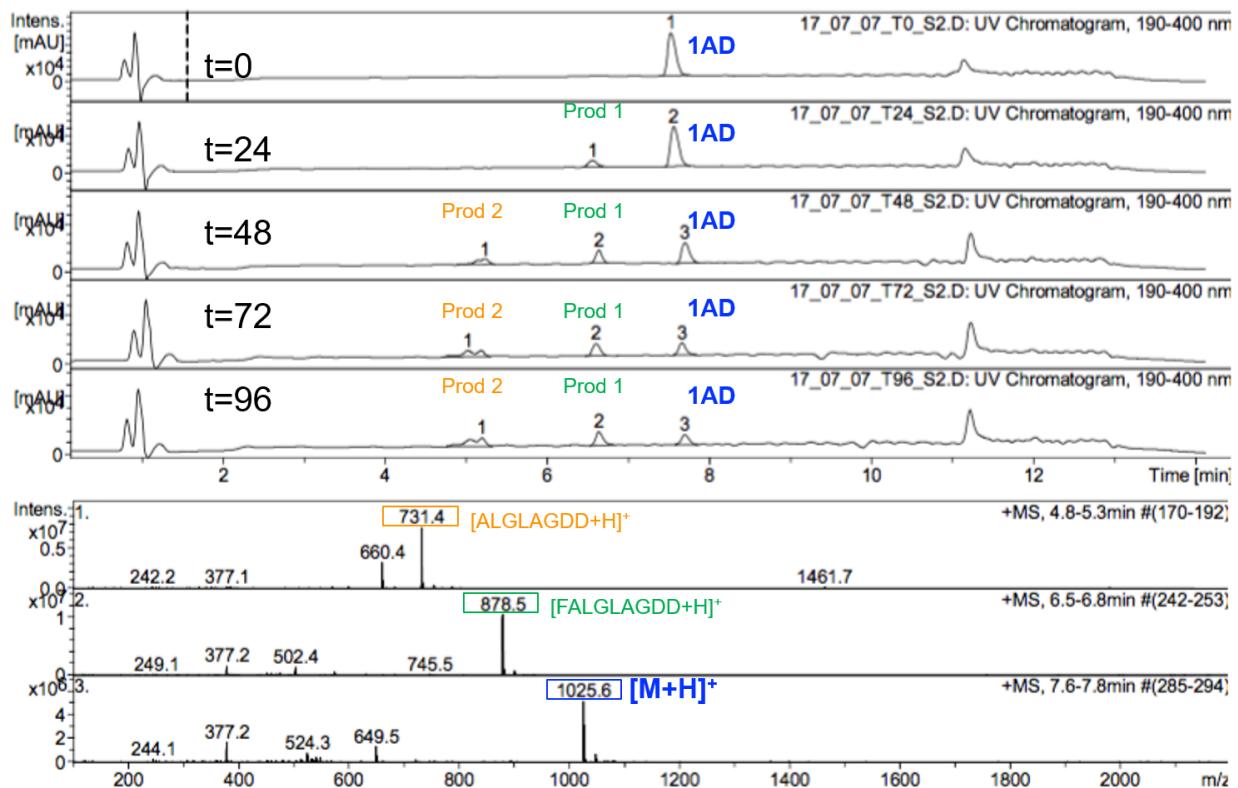


Figure S3 B. First trial LC-MS spectra of **1 AD**.

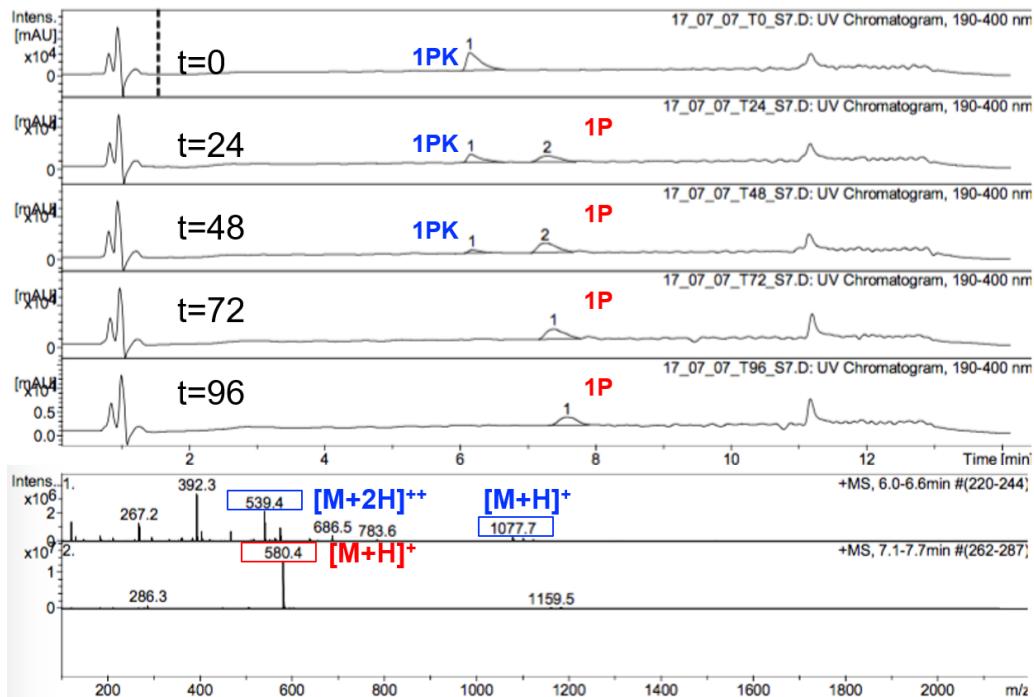


Figure S3 C. First trial LC-MS spectra of **1 PK**.

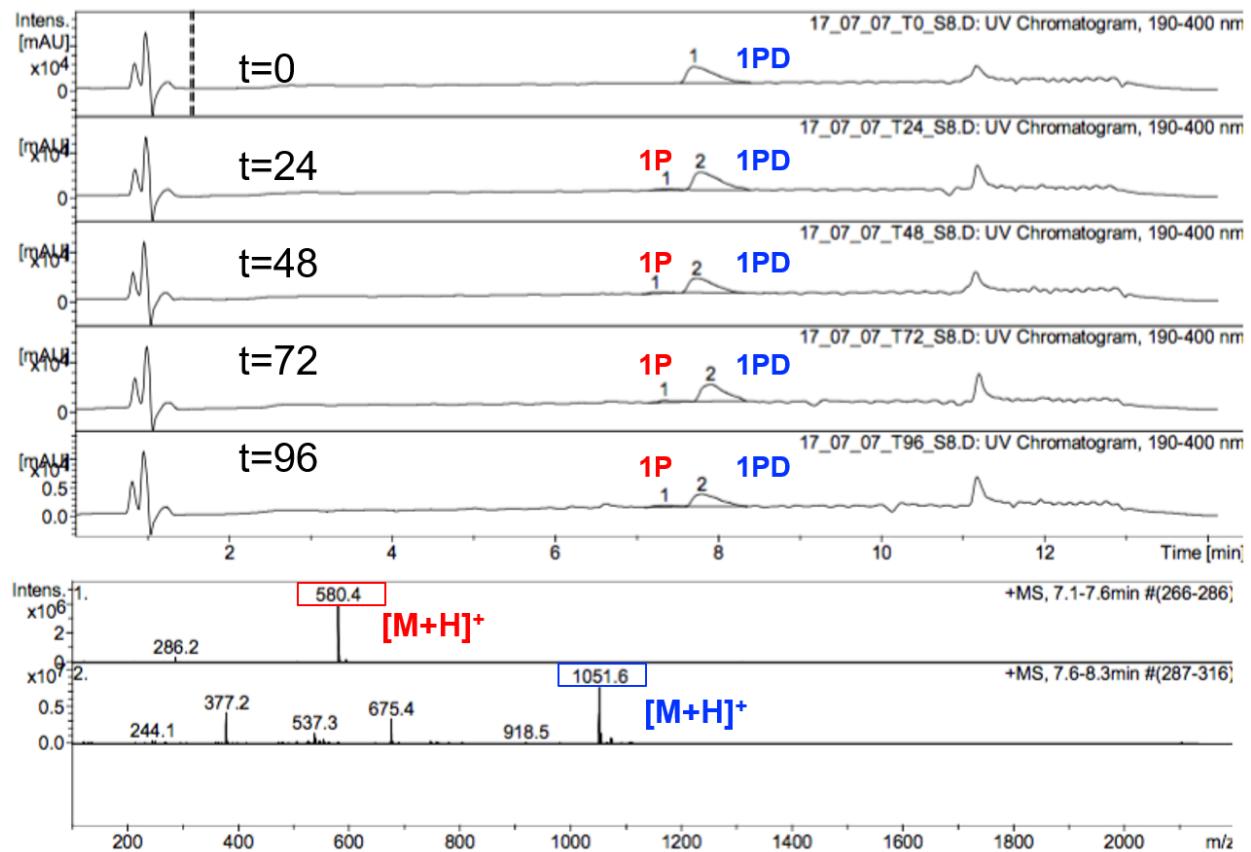


Figure S3 D. First trial LC-MS spectra of **1 PD**.

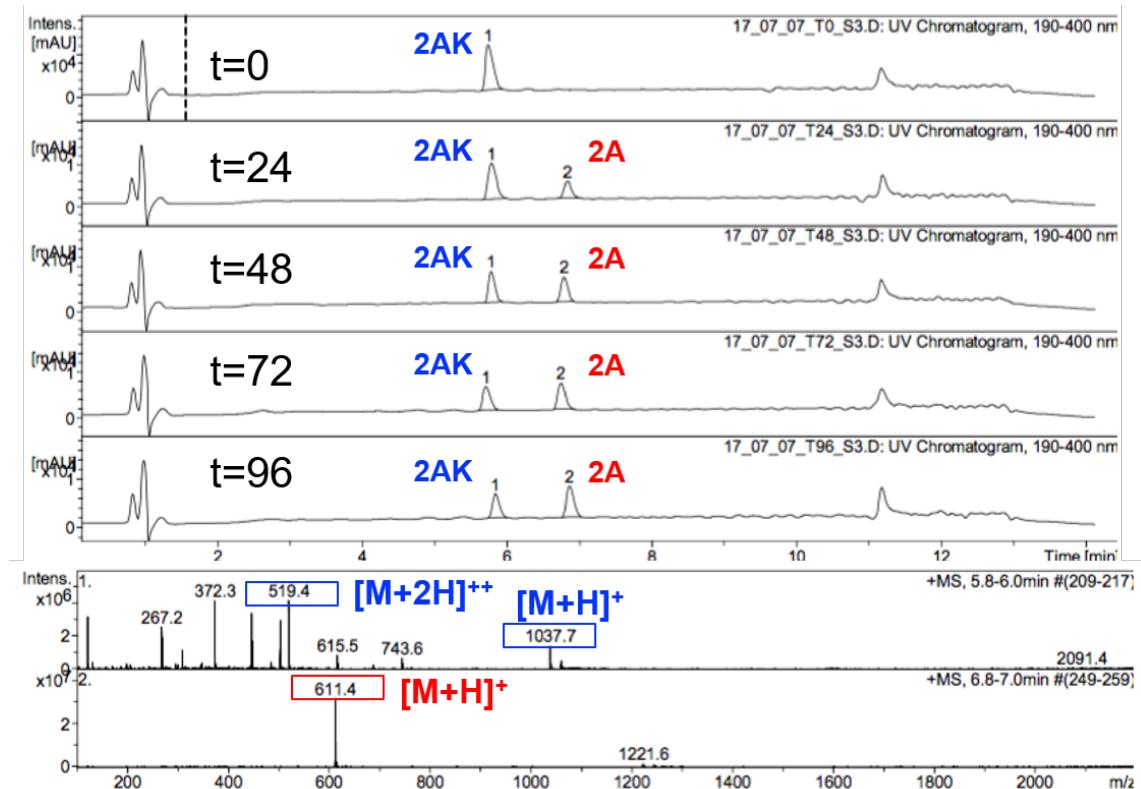


Figure S3 E. First trial LC-MS spectra of **2 AK**.

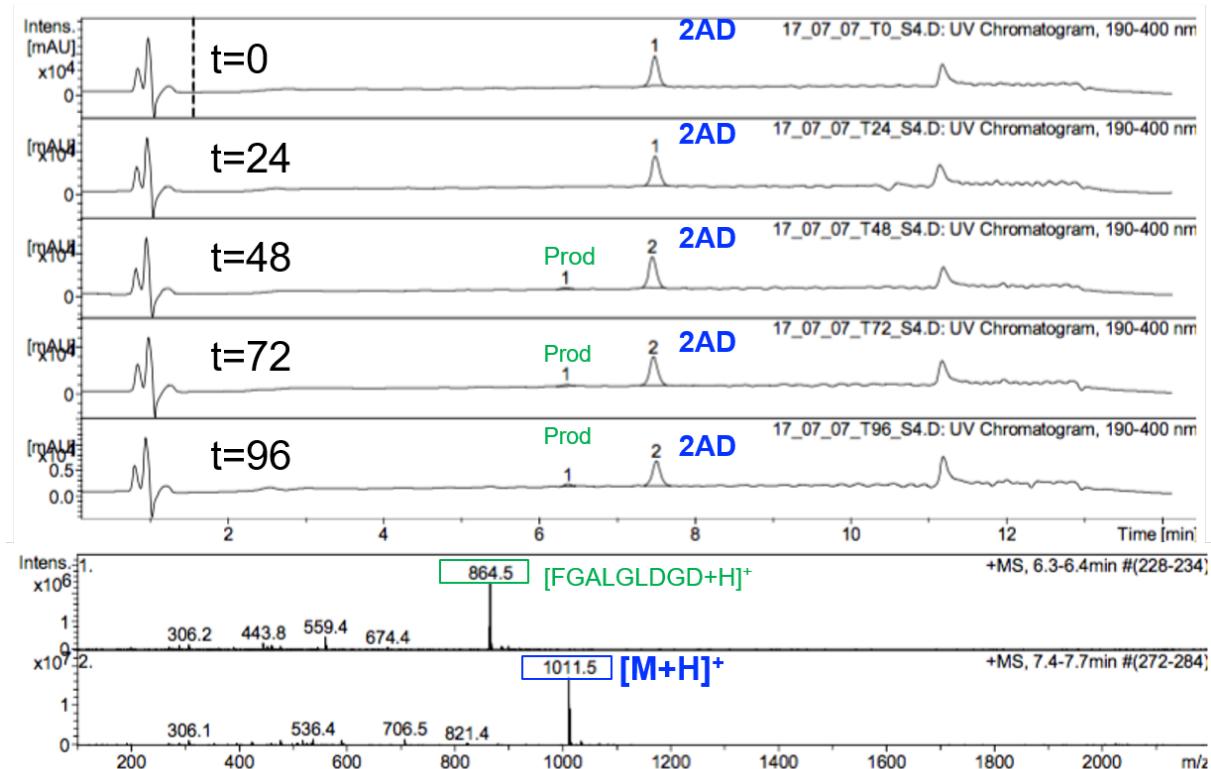


Figure S3 F. First trial LC-MS spectra of **2 AD**.

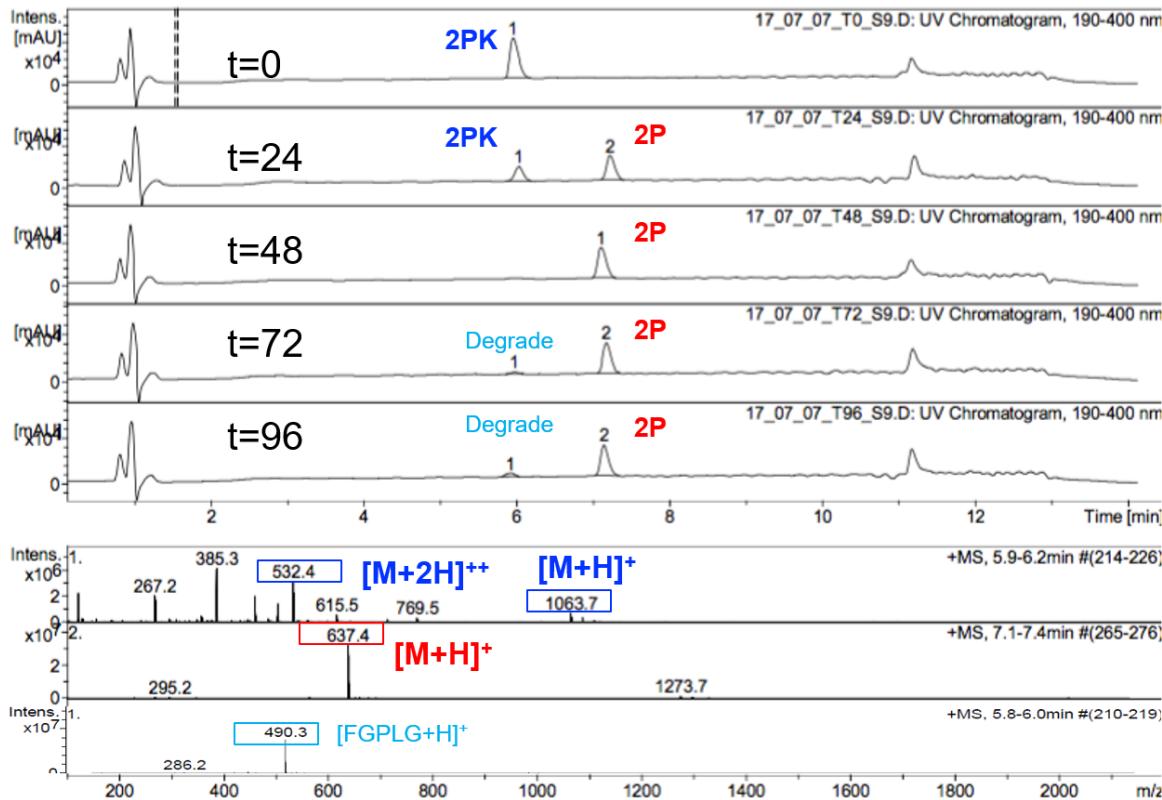


Figure S3 G. First trial LC-MS spectra of **2 PK**.

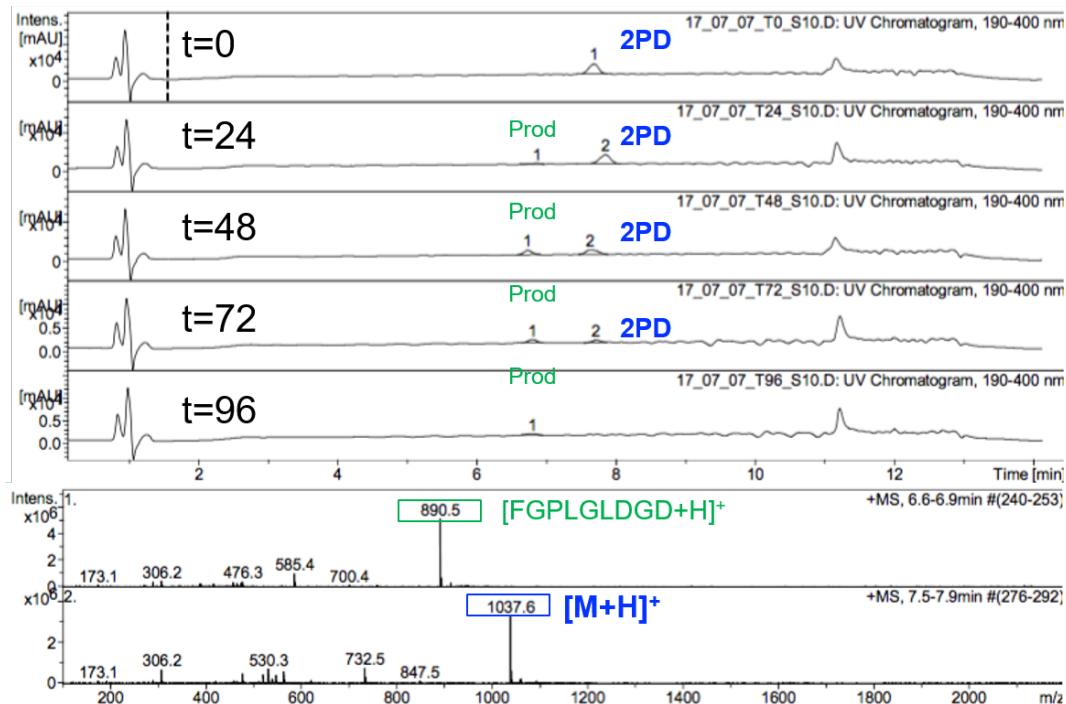


Figure S3 H. First trial LC-MS spectra of **2 PD**.

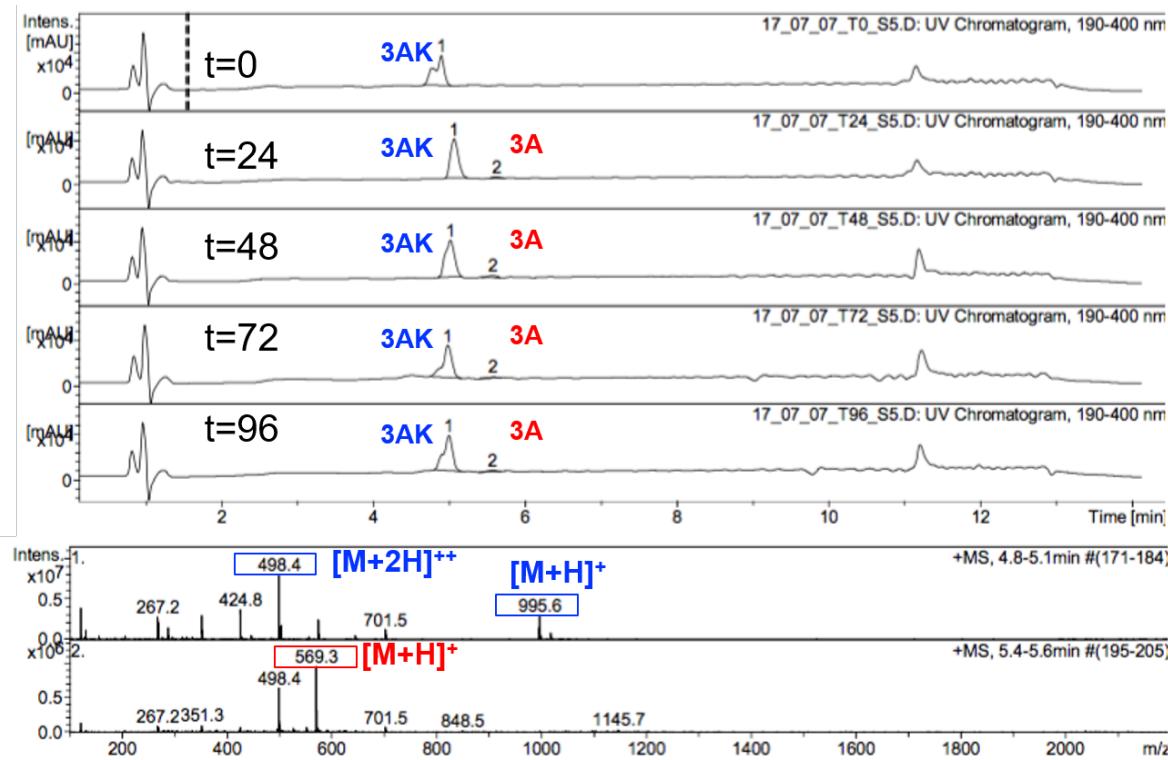


Figure S3 I. First trial LC-MS spectra of 3 AK.

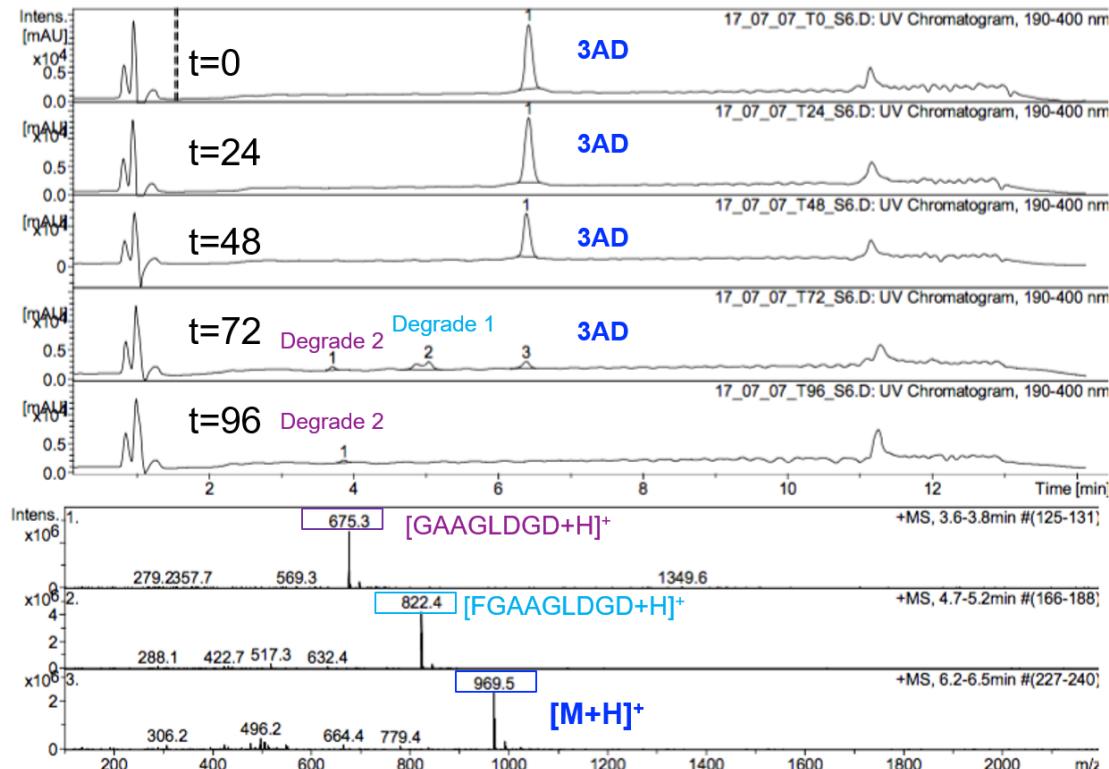


Figure S3 J. First trial LC-MS spectra of 3 AD.

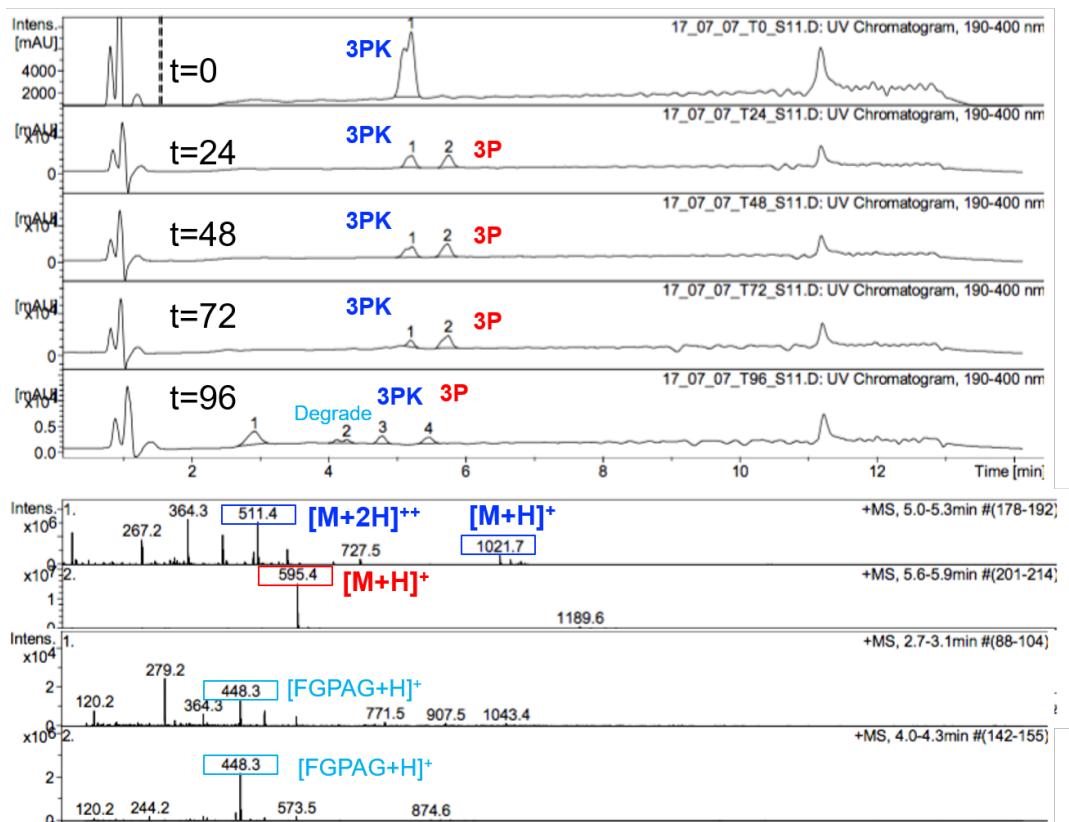


Figure S3 K. First trial LC-MS spectra of 3 PK.

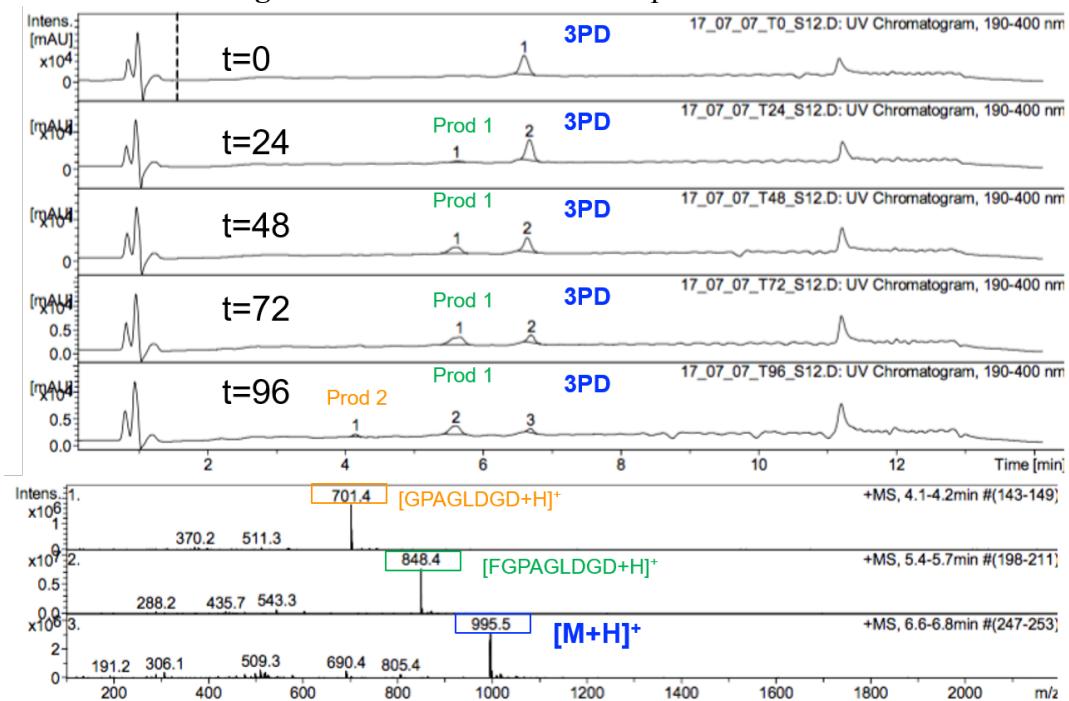


Figure S3 L. First trial LC-MS spectra of 3 PD.

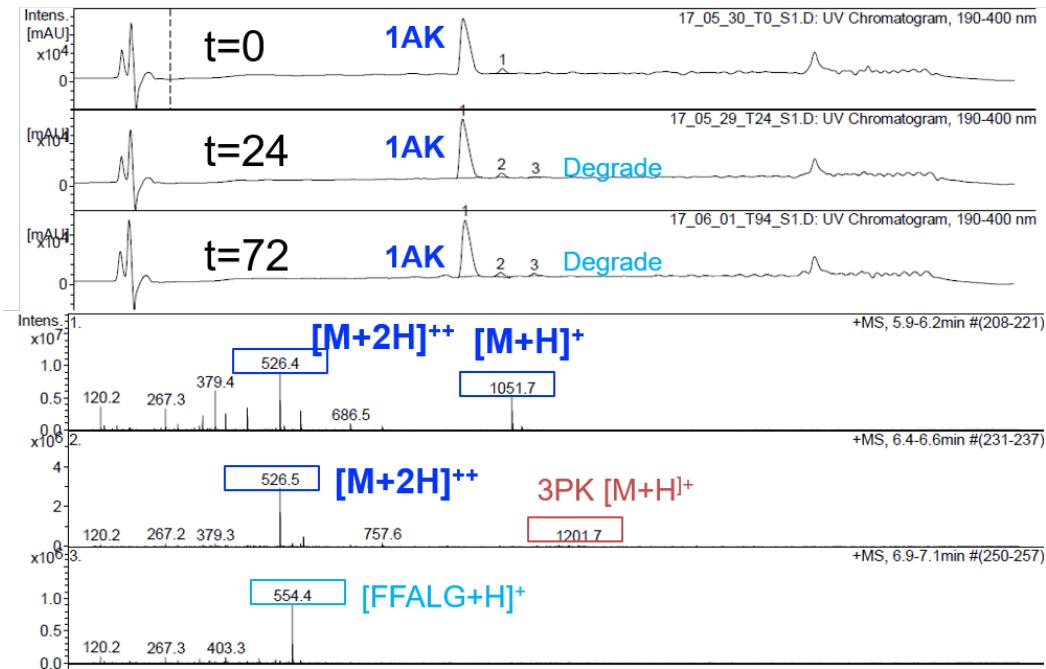


Figure S4 A. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **1 AK**.

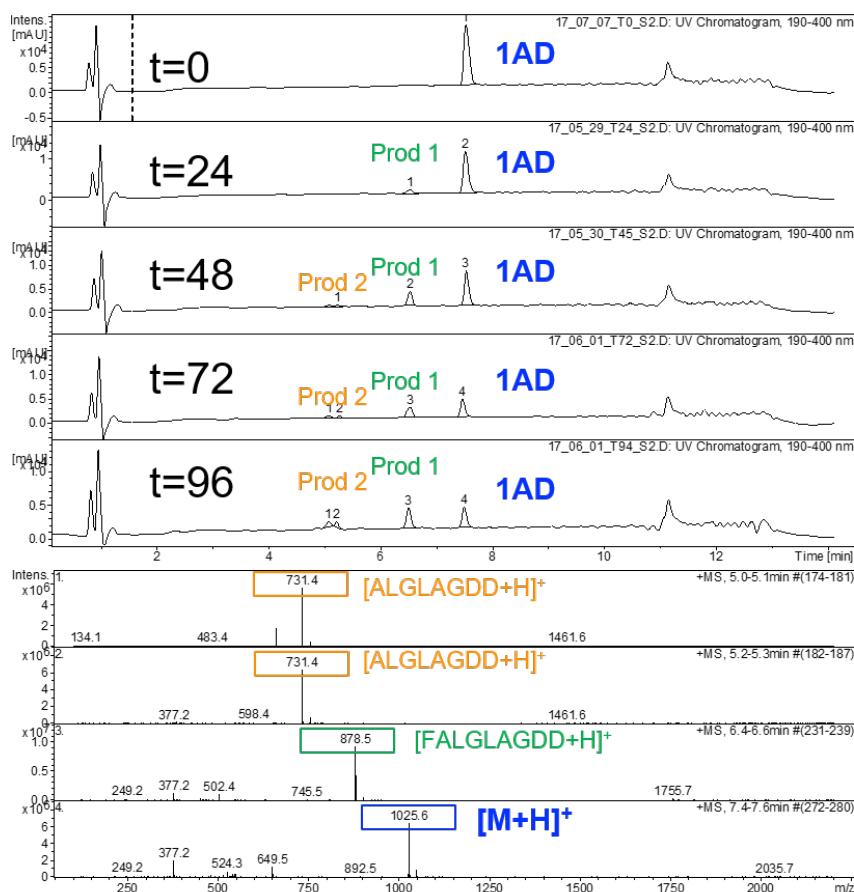


Figure S4 B. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **1 AD**.

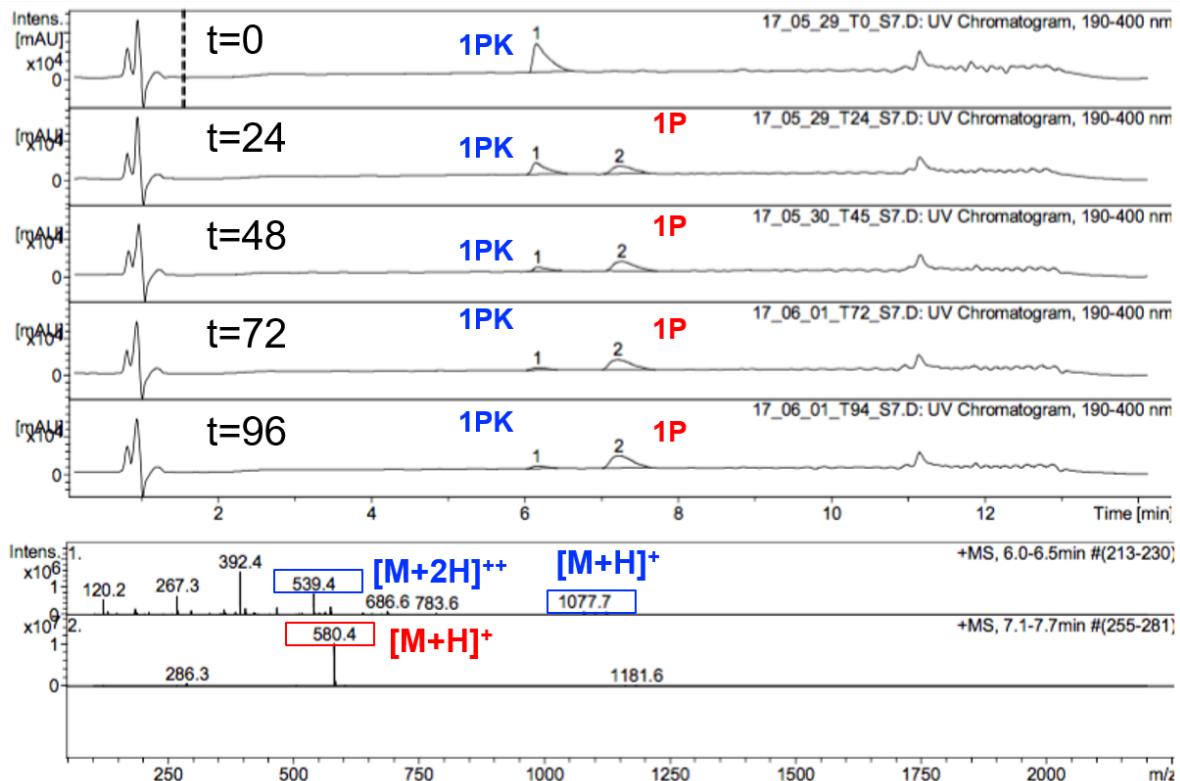


Figure S4 C. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **1 PK**.

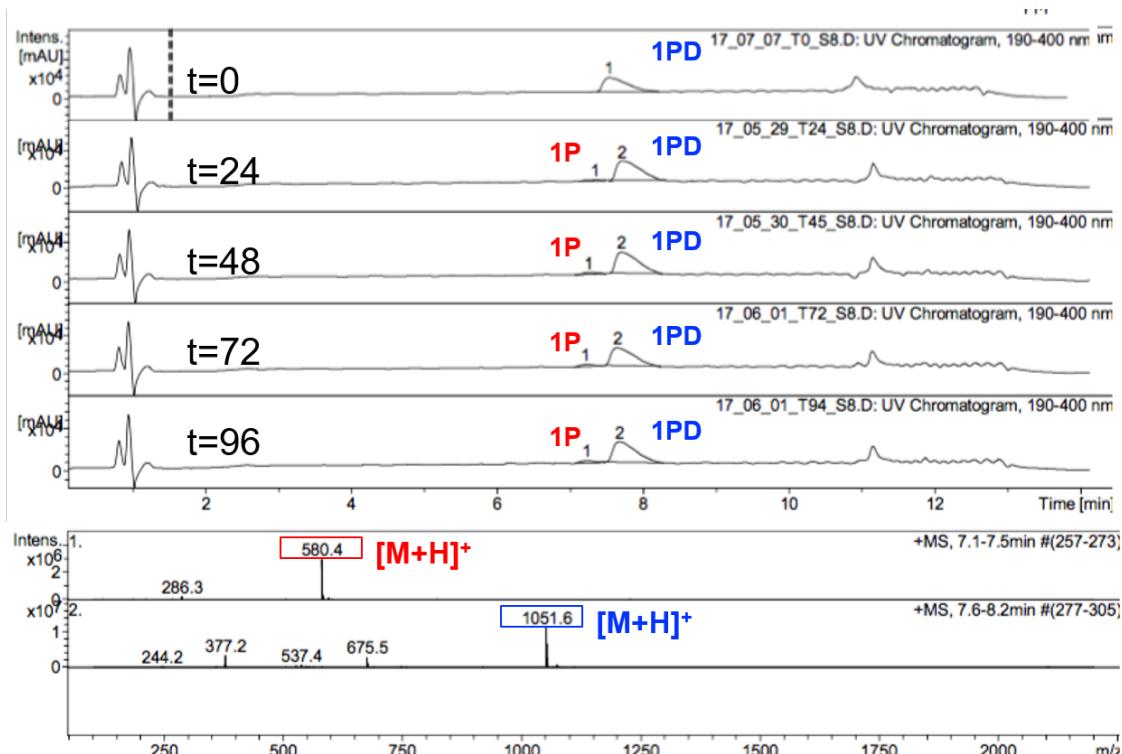


Figure S4 D. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **1 PD**.

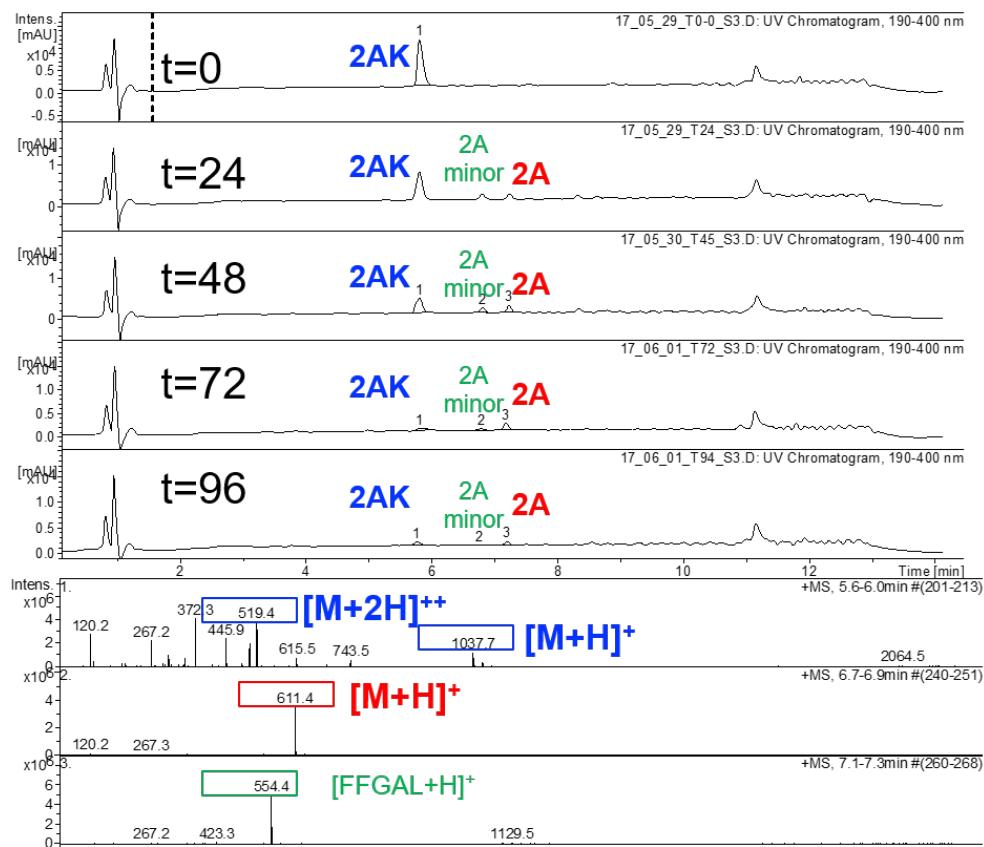


Figure S4 E. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **2 AK**.

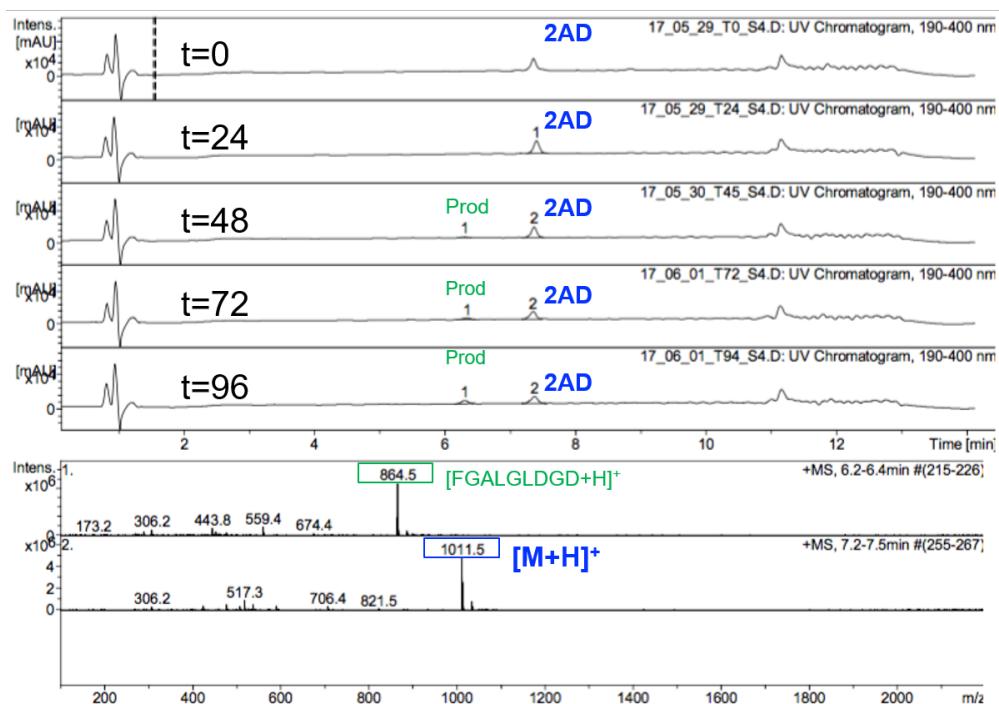


Figure S4 F. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **2 AD**.

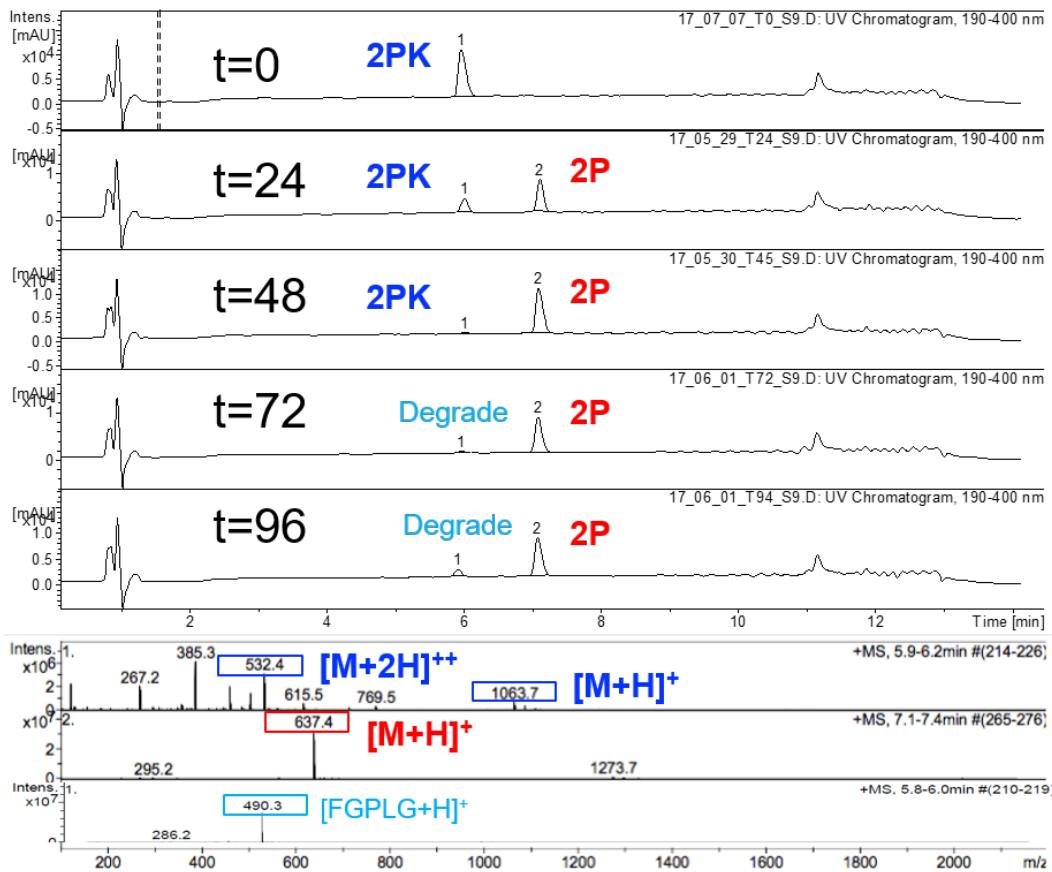


Figure S4 G. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **2 PK**.

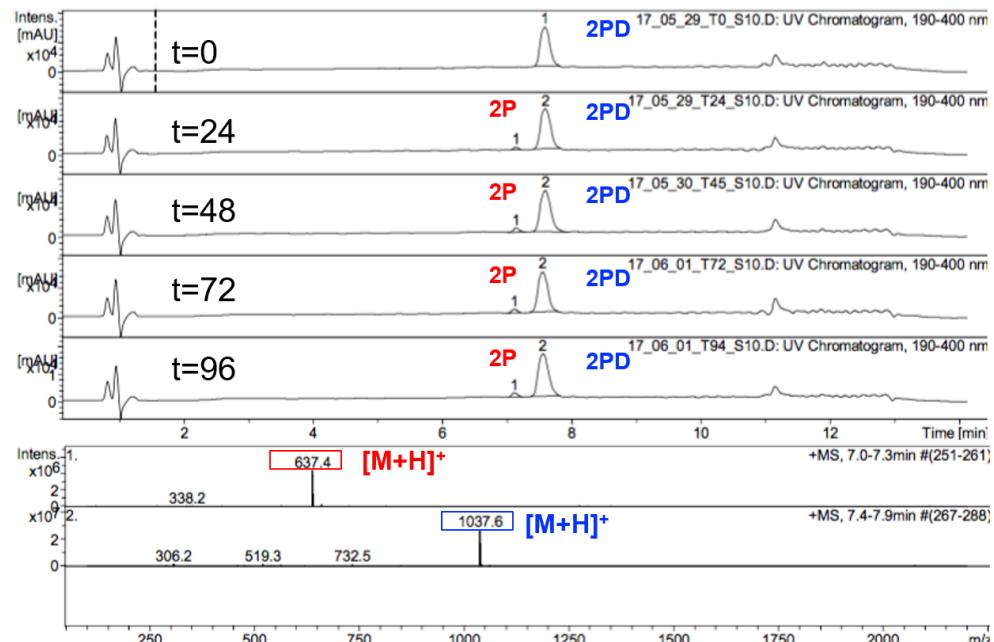


Figure S4 H. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **2 PD**.

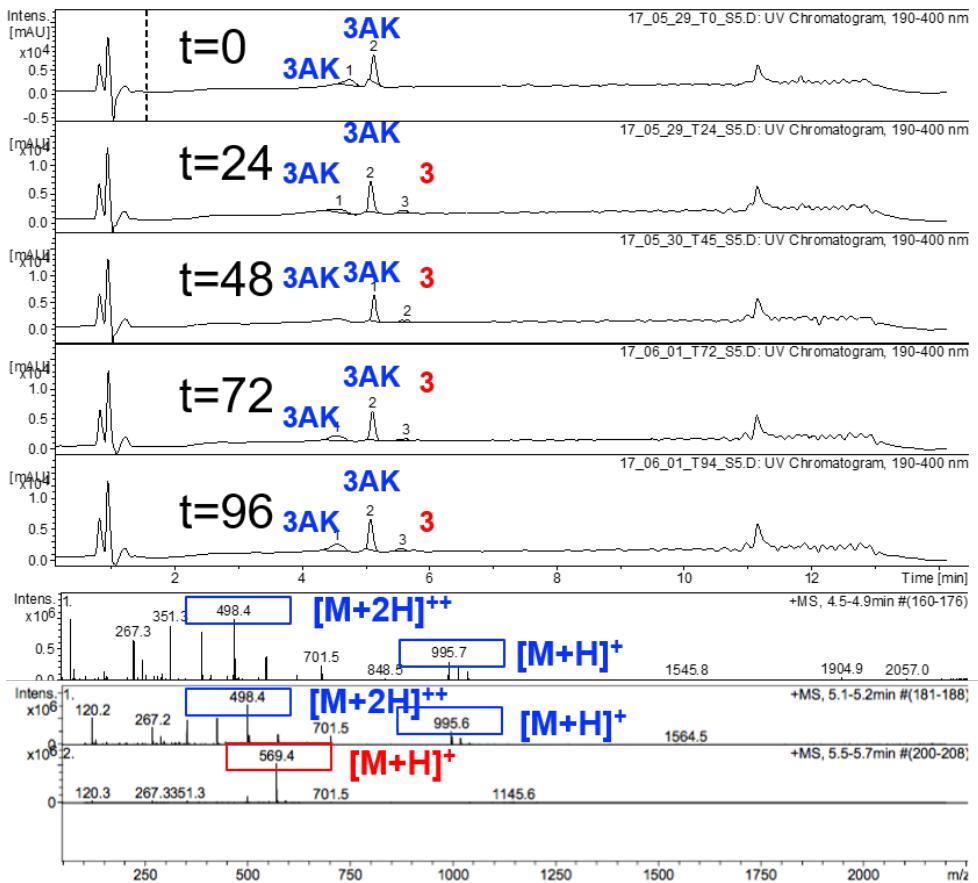


Figure S4 I. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **3 AK**.

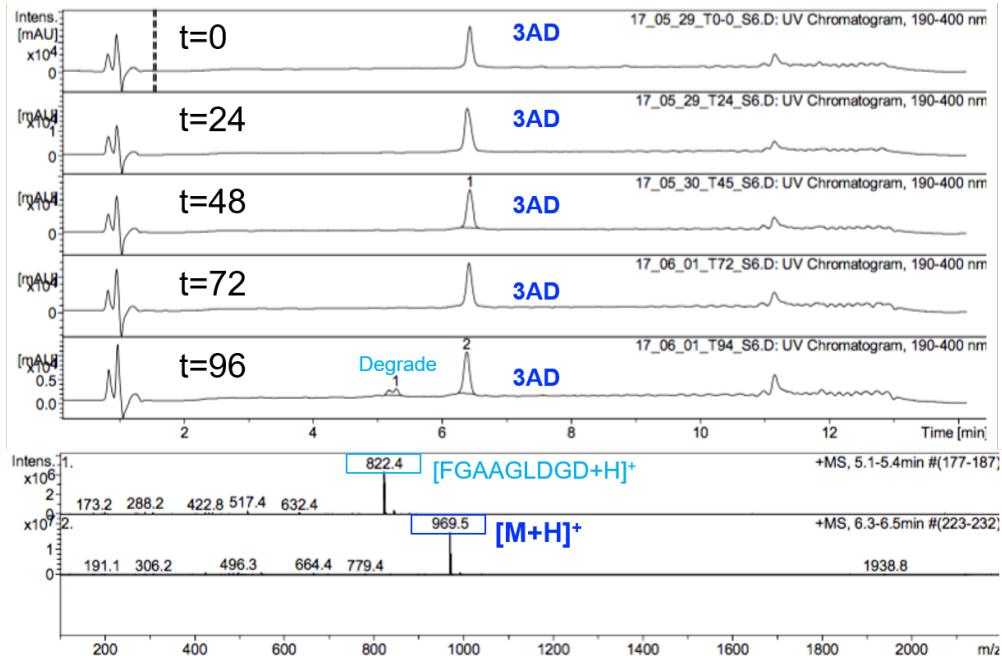


Figure S4 J. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **3 AD**.

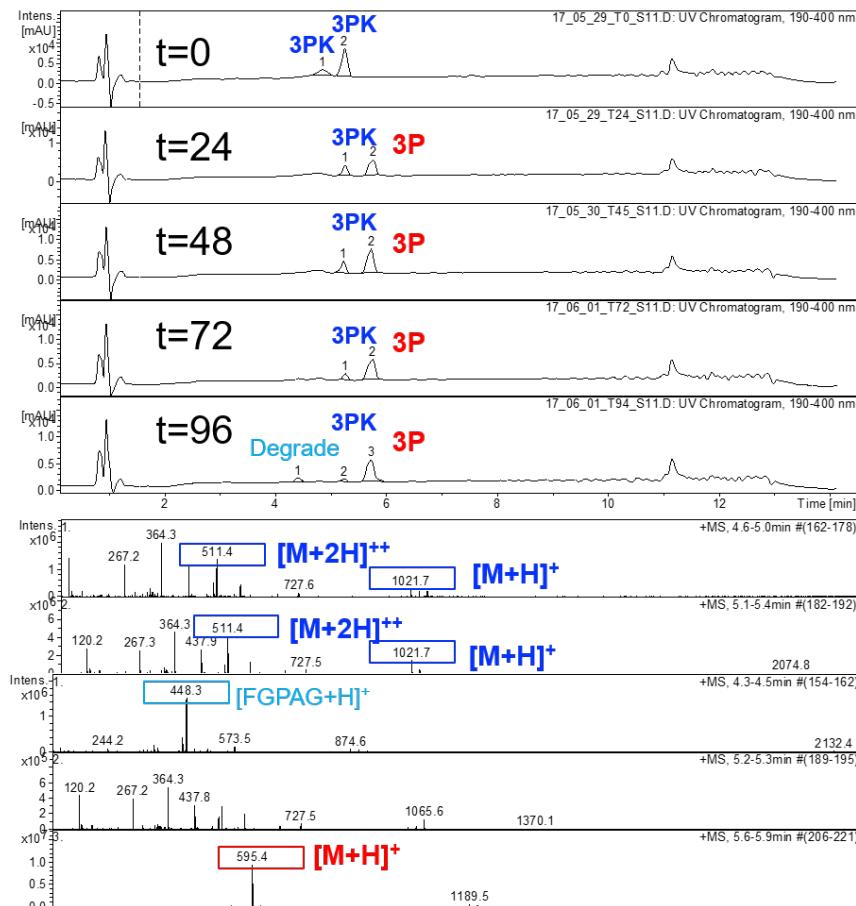


Figure S4 K. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **3 PK**.

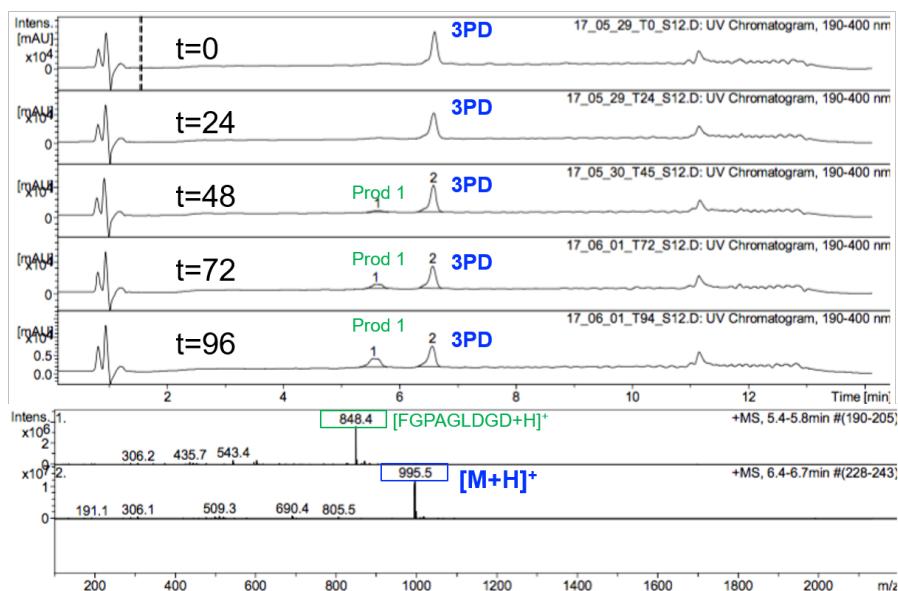


Figure S4 L. Second trial LC-MS spectra of **3 PD**.

4. Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)

AFM images were taken on Bruker Dimension FastScan using FASTSCAN-B tip on fast scan mode. 1mM of peptide solution was prepared in phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), sonicated for 10minutes and drop casted on freshly cleaved mica and allowed to dry for 48hr before imaging.

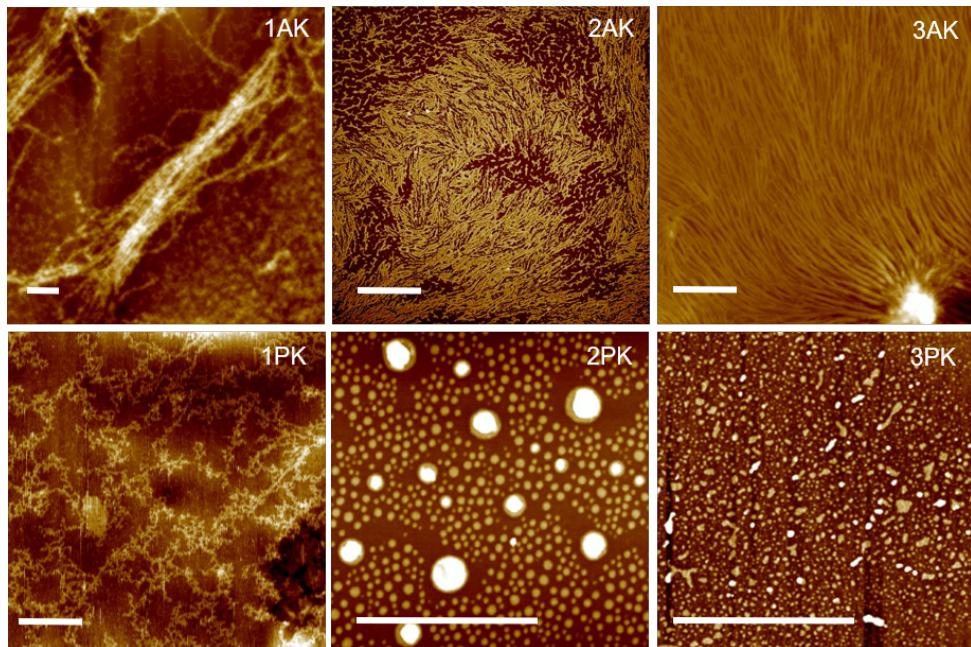


Figure S5 A. AFM images of 1-3 AK and 1-3 PK. Scale bar 1 μ m.

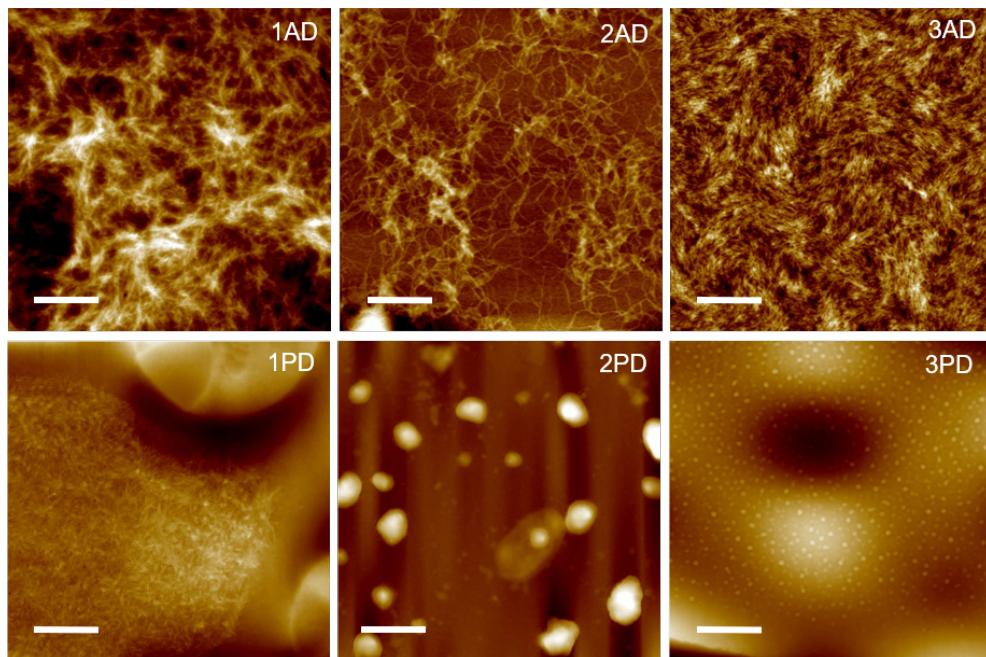


Figure S5 B. AFM images of 1-3AD and 1-3 PD. Scale bar 1 μ m.

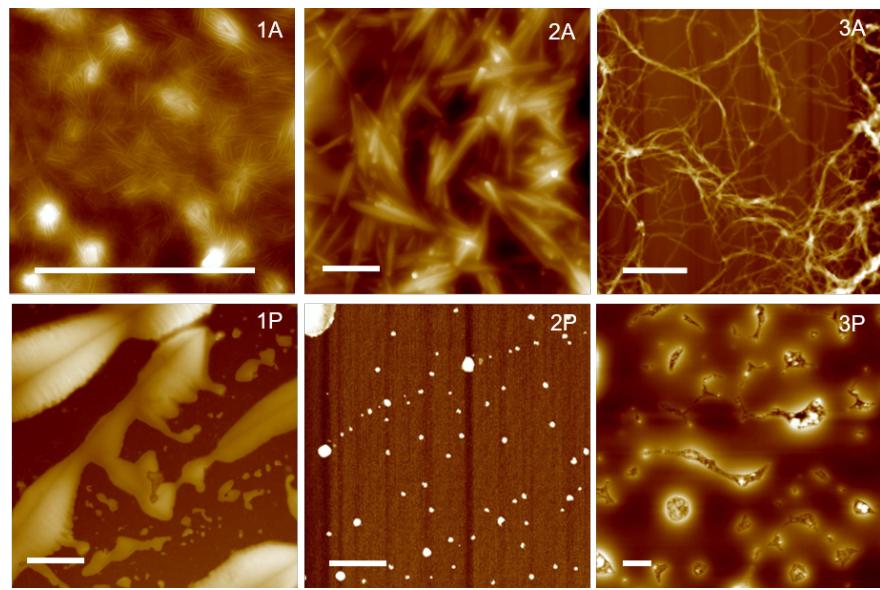


Figure S5 C. AFM images of 1-3AD and 1-3 PD. Scale bar 1 μ m.

5. Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

TEM images were taken on FEI Titan Halo 80-300 microscope. 1mM of peptide solution was prepared in 10mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) sonicated for 10minutes and 5 μ L of the solution was drop casted on a carbon film grid (400 mesh, copper) and dried completely. To the dry grid, 5 μ L of MilliQ water was drop casted and quickly blotted to wash away the phosphate salts and dried completely. Finally, 5 μ L of methylamine vanadate based negative stain (NanoVan® by Nanoprobes) was drop casted, blotted away, and dried completely.

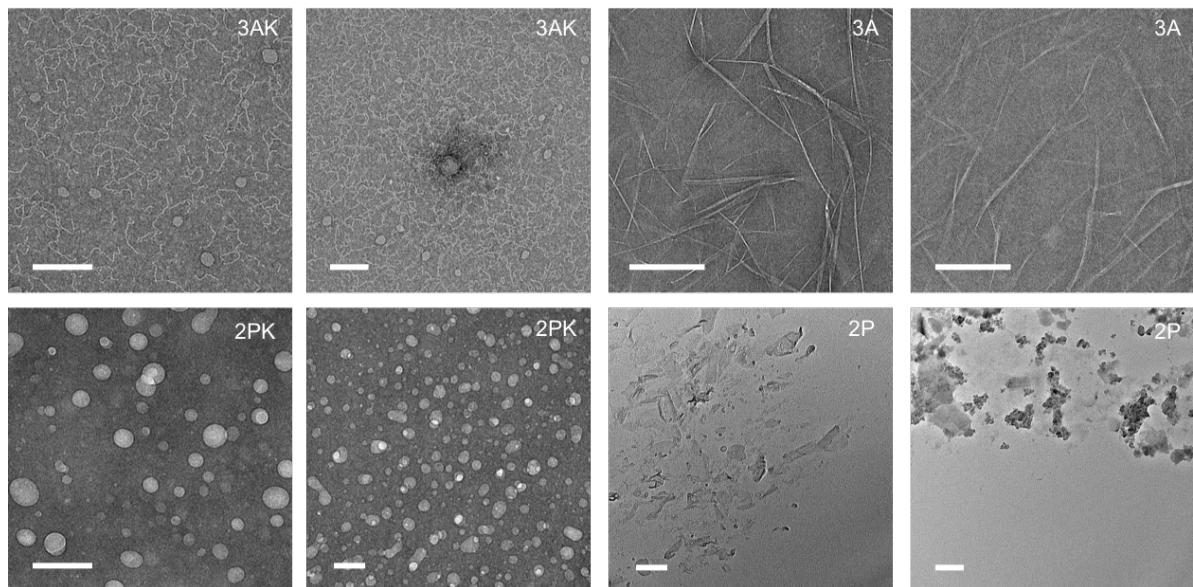


Figure S6. TEM images of 3 AK, 3 A, 2 PK, and 2 P. Scale bar 200nm.

6. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

Absorbance spectra were taken from 4000cm^{-1} to 800cm^{-1} with 64 scans at 4cm^{-1} resolution on the Bruker Vertex 70 spectrometer. 20mM peptide solutions was prepared in deuterated phosphate buffer ($\text{pH}=8$), pH was adjusted to 7.4 using 0.5M NaOH or 0.5M HCl, and sonicated for 10minutes. $5\mu\text{L}$ of sample solutions were drop casted between two CaF_2 cells with PTFE spacers ($12\mu\text{m}$ thickness x 13mm diameter). For analysis, deuterated phosphate buffer absorbance spectra was subtracted from the sample absorbance and normalized from 1560 to 1655cm^{-1} .

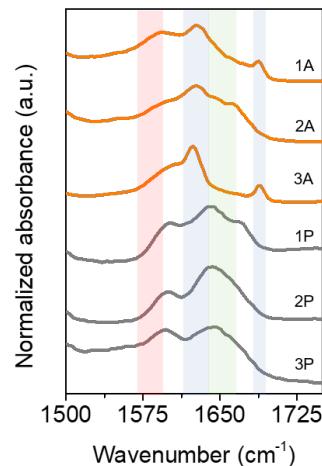


Figure S7. FTIR spectra of the peptides **1-3 A** and **1-3 P** in amide I region. Red shade highlights the carboxylate groups (1580 - 1590cm^{-1}), blue shade highlights parallel β -sheet (near 1620cm^{-1}) and anti-parallel β -sheet (additional peak at 1688cm^{-1}) hydrogen bonding of the peptide backbones, and the green shade highlights disordered hydrogen bonds (1640 - 1650cm^{-1}).

Table S2. FTIR absorbance of peptides in the amide I region.

Peptide	FTIR absorbance in the Amide I region (cm^{-1})				
	Carboxylate	β -sheet	Disorder	(antiparallel) β -sheet	Asp (COOH)
1AK	1590	1620		1688	-
1AD	1541	1624	-	1697	1716
1A	1593	1627	-	1687	-
1PK	1593	-	1642	-	-
1PD	1584	-	1645 1672*	-	1717
1P	1601	-	1641 1669	-	-
2AK	1591	-	1646	-	-
2AD	1584	-	1649	-	1711
2A	1596	1624	1643 1658	-	-
2PK	1593	-	1645	-	-
2PD	1585	-	1652 1672*	-	1715
2P	1600	-	1643	-	-
3AK	1592	-	1647	-	-
3AD	1584	-	1650	-	1710
3A	1607	1624	-	1688	-
3PK	1592	-	1647	-	-
3PD	1584	-	1649	-	1711
3P	1600	-	1653	-	-

* 1672cm^{-1} peak is due to the residual TFA

7. Zeta Potential

Zeta potential measurements were made on Anton Paar Litesizer 500 Particle Analyzer. 5mM of peptide samples were prepared in 2%PBS and the pH was adjusted to 7.4 using dilute NaOH and HCl. 50uL of samples were pipetted into Univette low volume cuvette and three series of measurements were made at 25°C using Smoluchowski approximation.

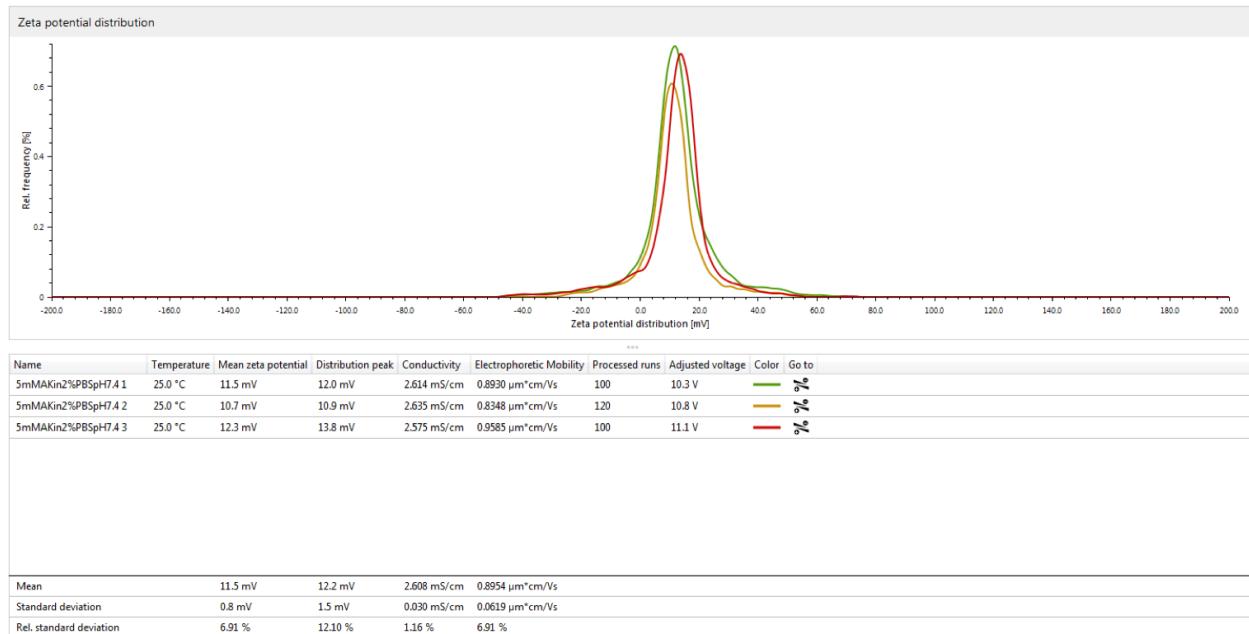


Figure S8 A. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **1 AK**.



Figure S8 B. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **1 AD**.

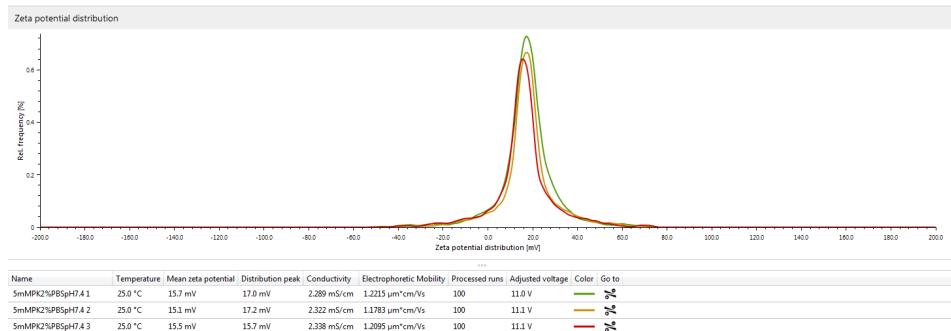


Figure S8 C. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **1 PK**.

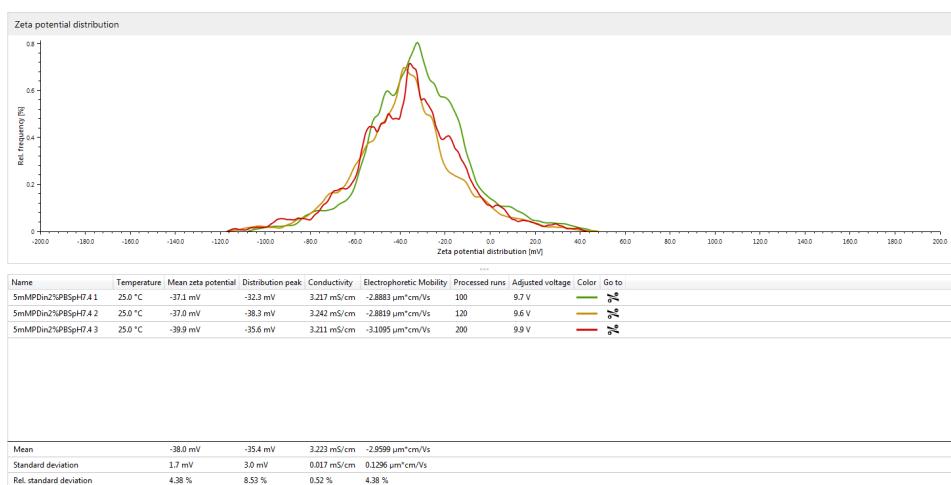


Figure S8 D. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **1 PD**.



Figure S8 E. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **2 AK**.

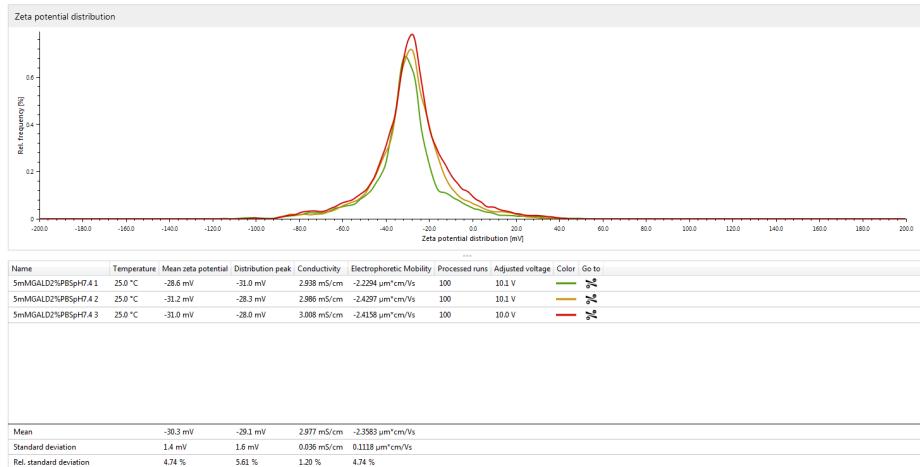


Figure S8 F. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **2 AD**.



Figure S8 G. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **2 PK**.

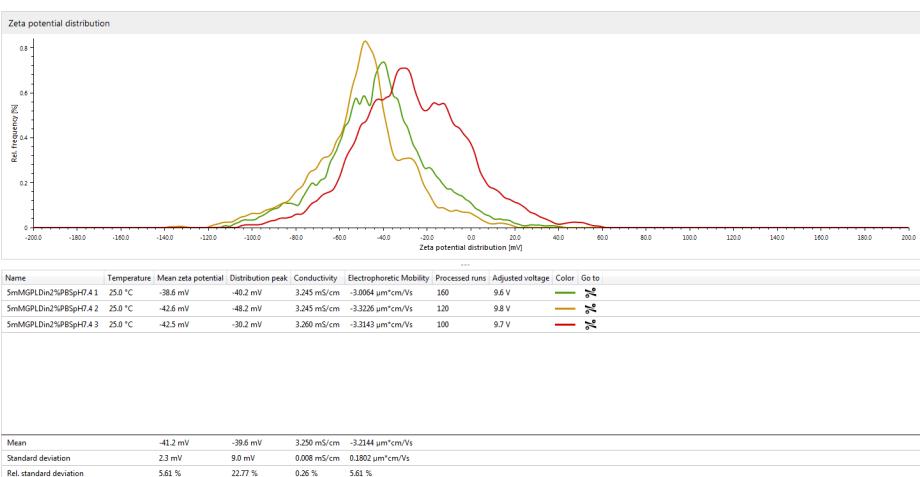


Figure S8 H. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **2 PD**.

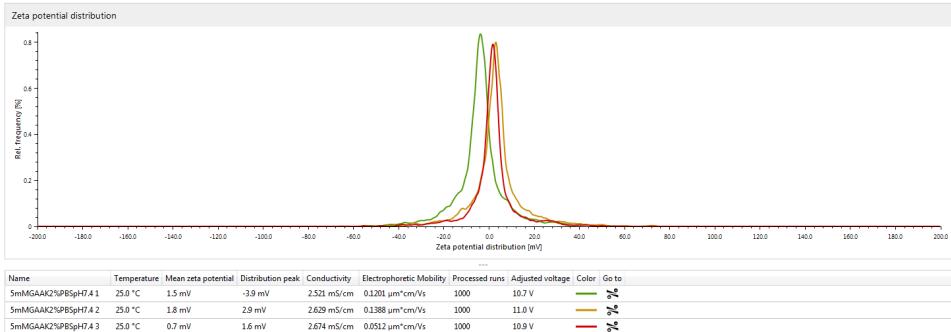


Figure S8 I. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **3 AK**.

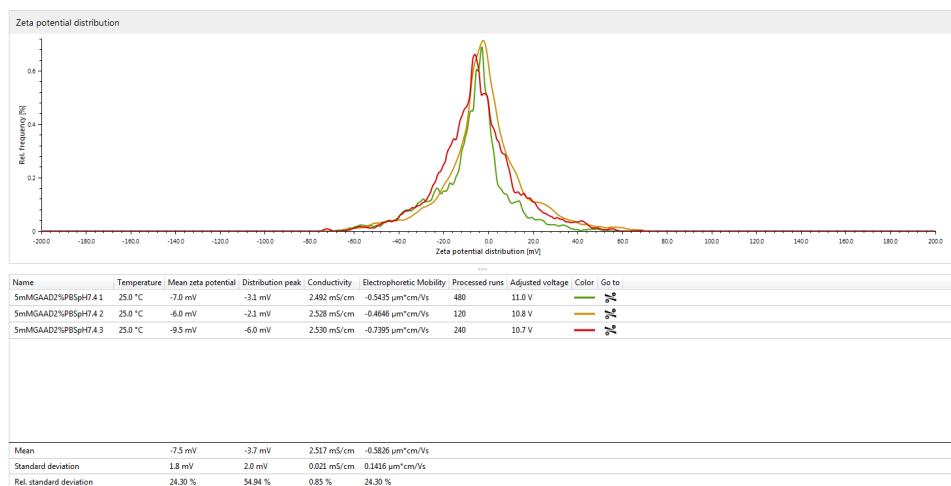


Figure S8 J. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **3 AD**.

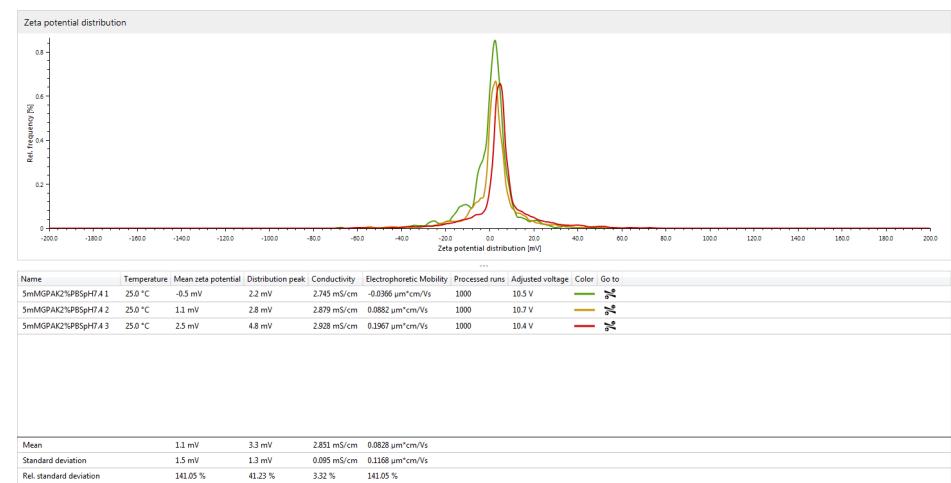


Figure S8 K. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **3 PK**.

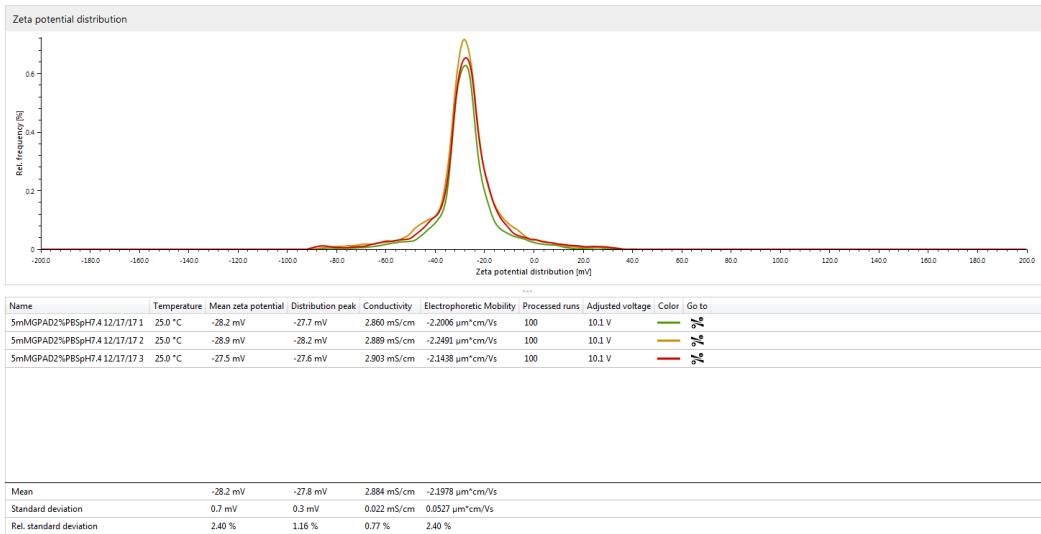


Figure S8 L. Triplicate measurements of zeta potential of **3 PD**.

8. Critical Aggregation Concentration (CAC)

1mM of peptides were prepared in PBS and the pH adjusted to 7.4 using 0.5M NaOH or 0.5M HCl, and serially diluted in PBS with thorough vortexing. Peptide solutions were incubated in 50°C for 15 minutes, then 2 μ L of stock pyrene solution (100 μ M in methanol) was added to 100 μ L of each peptide solution, gently mixed, and incubated for 5 minutes at 50°C, then finally cooled down to room temperature to co-assemble the peptides with pyrene molecules. Pyrene emission spectra was measured from 350-450nm ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=310\text{nm}$) in a micro fluorescence cuvette (3mm path length) on Jasco FP-8500 Spectrofluorometer (measurement parameter: 20nm excitation and 1nm emission bandwidth, 0.2sec response, medium sensitivity, 0.2 cm^{-1} data interval, at 200nm/min). The CAC was determined by plotting the ratio between intensities of the 3rd to 1st peak of the pyrene emission spectra. Increasing peptide concentrations were measured in 0.1mM increments until the slope of the plot had changed, and simultaneously the 3rd peak shifted from 382.4nm to 384.4nm and the 1st peak shifted from 371.8nm to 373.4nm.

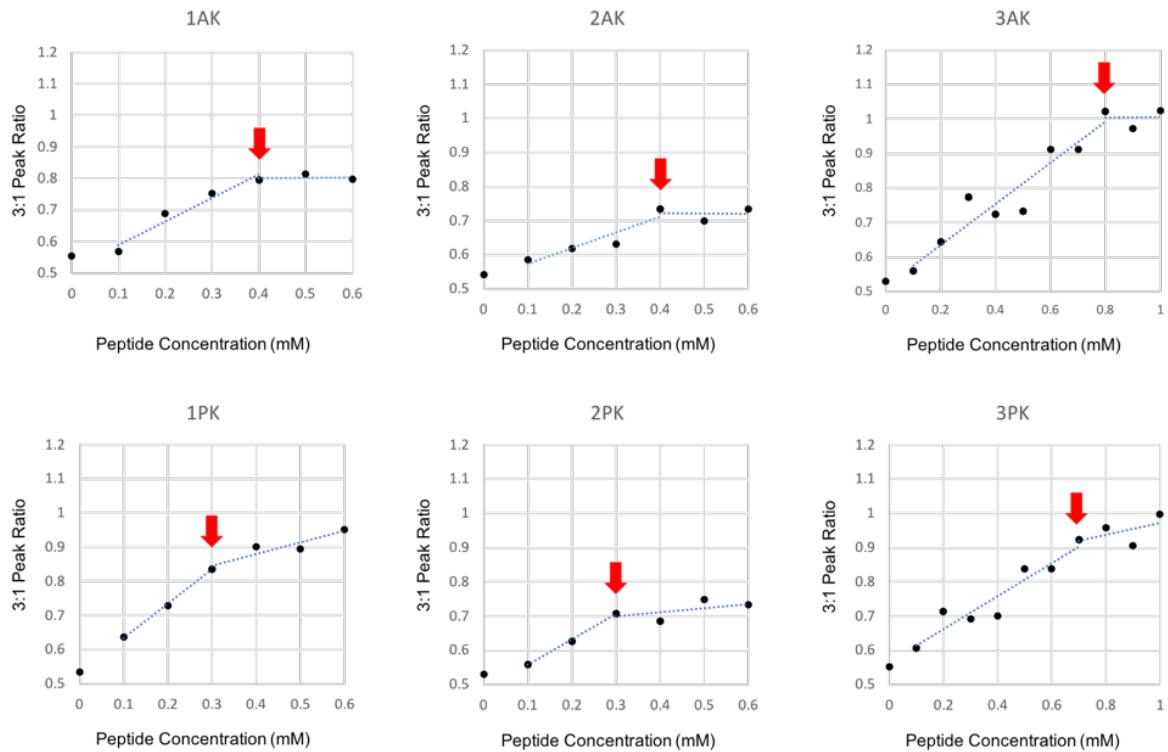


Figure S9 A. 3:1 peak ratio of pyrene co-assembled with 1-3 AK/PK.

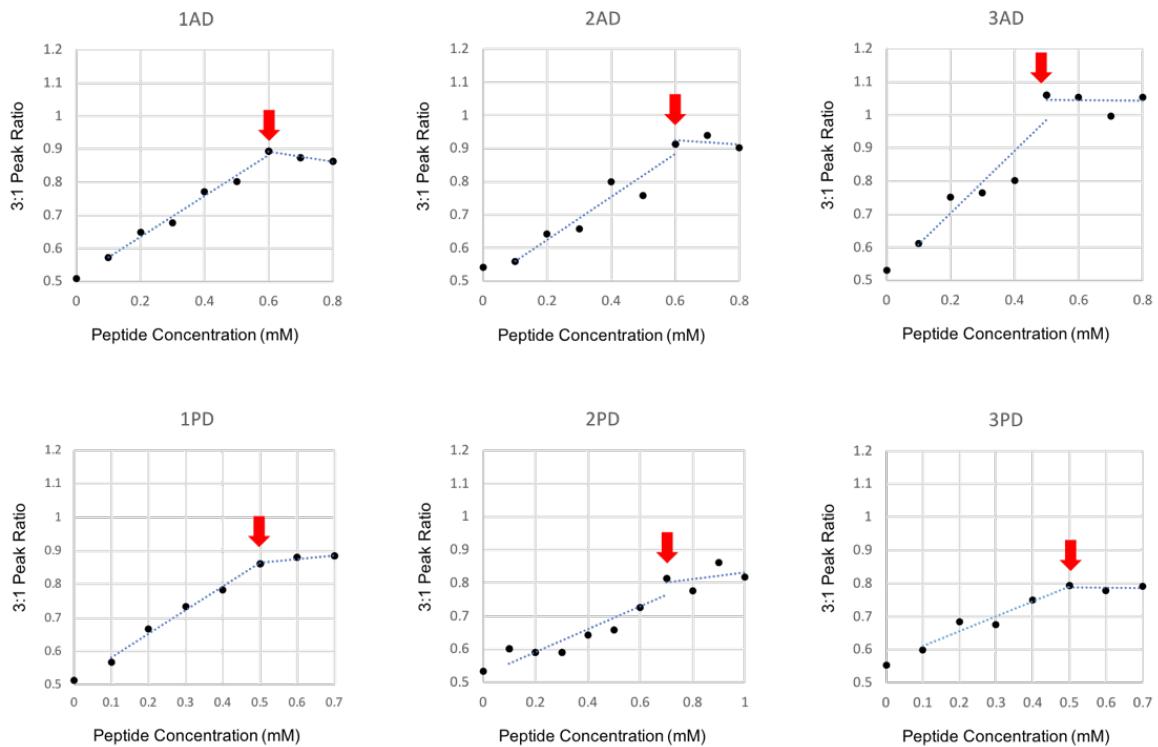


Figure S9 B. 3:1 peak ratio of pyrene co-assembled with 1-3 AD/PD.