## **Supplementary Materials**

## Synthesis and intracellular basic protein delivery of a polyanionic flexible organic framework

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**Compound 3**. To a round-bottom flask (250 mL) containing anhydrous *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide (DMF, 150 mL) were added compound **1** (3.0 g, 17 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (18.8 g, 136 mmol). Then, compound **2** (2.3 g, 3.3 mmol) was added, the mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight under ambient protection and then water (300 mL) added. The precipitate formed was filtered and washed with water (50 mL × 3) and then dried to afford compound **3** as a white solid (3.6 g, 67%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.93 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 4H), 8.38 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 4H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 10H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 5.28 (s, 8H), 3.92 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 12H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  190.2, 165.4, 162.8, 146.4, 134.8, 134.5, 133.7, 129.5, 126.1, 121.1, 113.8, 77.2, 70.6, 52.4. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C<sub>65</sub>H<sub>52</sub>O<sub>16</sub>Na: 1111.3148 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. Found:1111.3143.



**Compound T1**. To a solution of compound **3** (100 mg, 0.09 mmol) and LiOH•H<sub>2</sub>O (23 mg, 0.54 mmol) was added a solution of THF and H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mL). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. Then 1 M HCl (5 mL) was added and filtered to afford a white solid (81 mg, 85%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Deuterium Oxide + Dioxane)  $\delta$  9.56 (s, 4H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 4H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 6.97-6.91 (m, 12H), 6.60 (s, 8H), 5.24 (s, 8H), 3.74 (s, 8H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, Deuterium Oxide)  $\delta$  174.2, 160.5, 145.7, 134.2, 133.2, 130.7, 130.5, 130.0, 128.4, 126.3, 113.8, 69.4. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C<sub>61</sub>H<sub>40</sub>Li<sub>4</sub>O<sub>16</sub>: 1042.2647 [M-2Li]<sup>2+</sup>. Found:1042.3879.



**Compound 6**. To the solution of compound **4** (5.0 g, 25 mmol) and compound **5** (7.3 g, 55 mmol) in 50 mL DMF was added EDCI (10.5 g, 55 mmol) and HOBt (7.4 g, 55 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 12 hours at room temperature. Then water (100 mL) was added and filtered to afford a yellow solid (9.9 g, 93%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  11.09 (s, 2H), 10.25 (s, 2H), 9.06 (s, 2H), 7.42 (s, 2H), 1.43 (s, 18H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  166.5, 155.1, 150.1, 120.0, 116.4, 79.5, 28.1. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>8</sub>Na: 449.1643 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. Found:449.1656.



**Compound 8**. To a round-bottom flask (250 mL) containing anhydrous DMF (20 mL) were added compound **6** (3.0 g, 7.0 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (3.9 g, 28 mmol). Then, compound **7** (7.7 g, 21 mmol) was added, the mixture was stirred at room temperature under ambient protection for 12 hours 80%. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing of the solvent, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to yield **8** as white solid (Yield: 68%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  10.23 (s, 2H), 8.99 (s, 2H), 8.58 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (s, 2H), 4.71 (s, 4H), 4.58 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (dd, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.58 (dd, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.43-1.37 (m, 54H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.8, 169.7, 166.9, 164.2, 155.4, 149.9, 83.0, 82.2, 81.6, 68.5, 49.0, 37.5, 29.8, 28.4, 28.2, 28.0. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C4<sub>6</sub>H<sub>73</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>18</sub>: 997.4976 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>. Found:997.4969.



**Compound L1**. The compound **8** (100 mg, 0.1 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and dichloromethane (DCM, volume ratio 20:1) at room temperature for one day, during which time nuclear magnetic monitoring was used to detect whether all the protective groups were removed. After the reaction was finished, acetonitrile was added and obtained white solid. The acetonitrile suspension was centrifuged at 10000 rpm for 5 minutes and the supernatant was sucked out. The solid

was collected and added to ammonia water to spin dry again, and the white solid was obtained as the target compound with a yield of 80%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Deuterium Oxide + Dioxane)  $\delta$  7.30 (s, 2H), 4.76-4.73 (m, 4H), 4.54-4.50 (m, 2H), 2.78 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, Deuterium Oxide)  $\delta$  177.3, 177.2, 169.8, 166.4, 149.4, 125.5, 115.2, 68.1, 51.8, 38.2. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>14</sub>Na: 595.1243 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. Found:595.1220.



Supplementary Figure 1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of the mixture of L1 (10 mM), T1 (5.0 mM) in D<sub>2</sub>O (pD = 6.5, DCl) at 25°C at different times, highlighting the quantitative formation of **pa-FOF** after standing at 80 °C for 24 hours.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** DLS profile of **pa-FOF** of different concentrations in water recorded after the solutions were left at room temperature for 1 week. The profile was comparable with that recorded after the preparation of the solutions.



Supplementary Figure 3. Molecular modeling of pa-FOF.



Supplementary Figure 4. (a) Fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 490 \text{ nm}$ ) of FITC-BSA (50 µg/mL) in the presence of the increasing amount of **pa-FOF** (0-64 µg/mL) in water (Inset: I/I<sub>0</sub> versus W<sub>pa-FOF</sub>/W<sub>BSA</sub> ( $\lambda_{em} = 520 \text{ nm}$ )). (b) Fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 490 \text{ nm}$ ) of FITC-myoglobin (400 µg/mL) in the presence of the increasing amount of **pa-FOF** (0-58 µg/mL) in water (Inset: I/I<sub>0</sub> versus W<sub>pa-FOF</sub>/W<sub>myoglobin</sub> ( $\lambda_{em} = 520 \text{ nm}$ )).



**Supplementary Figure 5.** Confocal laser microscopic images of ana-1 cells after incubation for 16 hours with FITC-lysozyme (4, 8, and 12  $\mu$ g/mL) in the presence or absence of **pa-FOF** (12  $\mu$ g/mL). The lysosomes and nuclei were stained with Lyso-Tracker Red (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue), respectively. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



Supplementary Figure 6. Calculation of Pearson's correlation coefficients between the signals from the FITC-lysozyme and Lyso-Tracker Red after co-incubation of ana-1 cells with **pa-FOF** (12  $\mu$ g/mL) and FITC-lysozyme (12  $\mu$ g/mL).



**Supplementary Figure 7.** Fluorescence intensity analysis of FITC channels using ImageJ software.



**Supplementary Figure 8**. Confocal laser microscopic images of L929, RAW264.7, MCF-7 and A549 cells after incubation for 16 hours with FITC-lysozyme ( $12 \mu g/mL$ ) in the presence of **pa-FOF** (9  $\mu g/mL$ ). The lysosomes and nuclei were stained with Lyso-Tracker Red (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue), respectively. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



Supplementary Figure 9. Confocal laser microscopic images of ana-1 cells after incubation for 16 hours with FITC-cytochrome c ( $12 \mu g/mL$ ) in the presence of **pa-FOF** (0-18  $\mu g/mL$ ). The lysosomes and nuclei were stained with Lyso-Tracker Red (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue), respectively. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



Supplementary Figure 10. Confocal laser microscopic images of ana-1 cells after incubation for 16 hours with FITC-Trypsin (12  $\mu$ g/mL) in the presence of **pa-FOF** (0-12  $\mu$ g/mL). The lysosomes and nuclei were stained with Lyso-Tracker Red (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue), respectively. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Figure 11**. Representative Z-stack images (images have x and y projections of 3-dimensional Z-stack images below and to the right of each image, respectively) of ana-1 cells after incubation with **pa-FOF** (blue) for 16 hours. The cytoskeleton was stained with RhB-phalloidin (red). Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Figure 12.** Confocal laser microscopic images of ana-1 cells after incubation for 16 hours with FITC-myoglobin (12  $\mu$ g/mL) and FITC-myoglobin (12  $\mu$ g/mL) in the presence of **pa-FOF** (9  $\mu$ g/mL). The lysosomes and nuclei were stained with Lyso-Tracker Red (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue), respectively. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



Supplementary Figure 13. The delivery of FITC-myoglobin (12  $\mu$ g/mL) by pa-FOF (0-72  $\mu$ g/mL) for ana-1 cell lines. The cells were tested after incubation in F12/DMEM medium for 16 hours.



Supplementary Figure 14. Delivery (internalization) experiments of FITC-lysozyme (12  $\mu$ g/mL) into ana-1 cells by **pa-FOF** (9.0  $\mu$ g/mL) after incubation for 16 hours in the absence and presence of endocytosis inhibitors amiloride, chlorpromazine, nystatin,  $\beta$ -CD, and dynosore.



Supplementary Figure 15. CLSM images of L929 cells after incubation for 16 hours with FITC-CytC (5  $\mu$ g/mL), **pa-FOF** (12  $\mu$ g/mL), and FITC-CytC (5  $\mu$ g/mL)/**pa-FOF** (12  $\mu$ g/mL). The lysosomes and nuclei were stained with Lyso-Tracker Red (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue), respectively. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



Supplementary Figure 16. CLSM images of ana-1 cells after incubation for 16 hours with FITC-cytochrome c (5  $\mu$ g/mL) and FITC-cytochrome c (5  $\mu$ g/mL)/pa-FOF (12  $\mu$ g/mL). The nuclei were stained with PI (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue), respectively. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Figure 17**. Cell viability values (%) of (a) L02, (b) ana-1, and (c) L929 cell lines estimated by CCK-8 proliferation tests versus incubation concentration of **pa-FOF** represented by [**T1**]. The cells ( $\sim 2 \times 10^4$  per well) were incubated with the **pa-FOF** at 37 °C for 24 h. Error bars represent the s.d. of uncertainty for each point.



Supplementary Figure 18. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compound 3 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 19. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of compound 3 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 20. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compound T1 in D<sub>2</sub>O (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 21. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of compound T1 in D<sub>2</sub>O (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 22. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compound 6 in DMSO (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 23. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of compound 6 in DMSO (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 24. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compound 8 in DMSO (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 25. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of compound 8 in DMSO (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 26. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compound L1 in D<sub>2</sub>O (400 MHz, 25 °C).



Supplementary Figure 27. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of compound L1 in D<sub>2</sub>O (400 MHz, 25 °C).