

## Supplementary Material

### **Hierarchically tumor-activated nanoCRISPR-Cas13a facilitates efficient microRNA disruption for multi-pathway-mediated tumor suppression**

Xiaowei Liu <sup>a, †</sup>, Suleixin Yang <sup>a, †</sup>, Li Wang <sup>a, †</sup>, Xinyue Wu <sup>a</sup>, Xinxin Wang <sup>a</sup>,  
Chunqing Ou <sup>a</sup>, Jin Yang <sup>a</sup>, Linjiang Song <sup>b</sup>, Shiyao Zhou <sup>a</sup>, Qinjie Wu <sup>a,\*</sup>, Changyang  
Gong <sup>a,\*</sup>

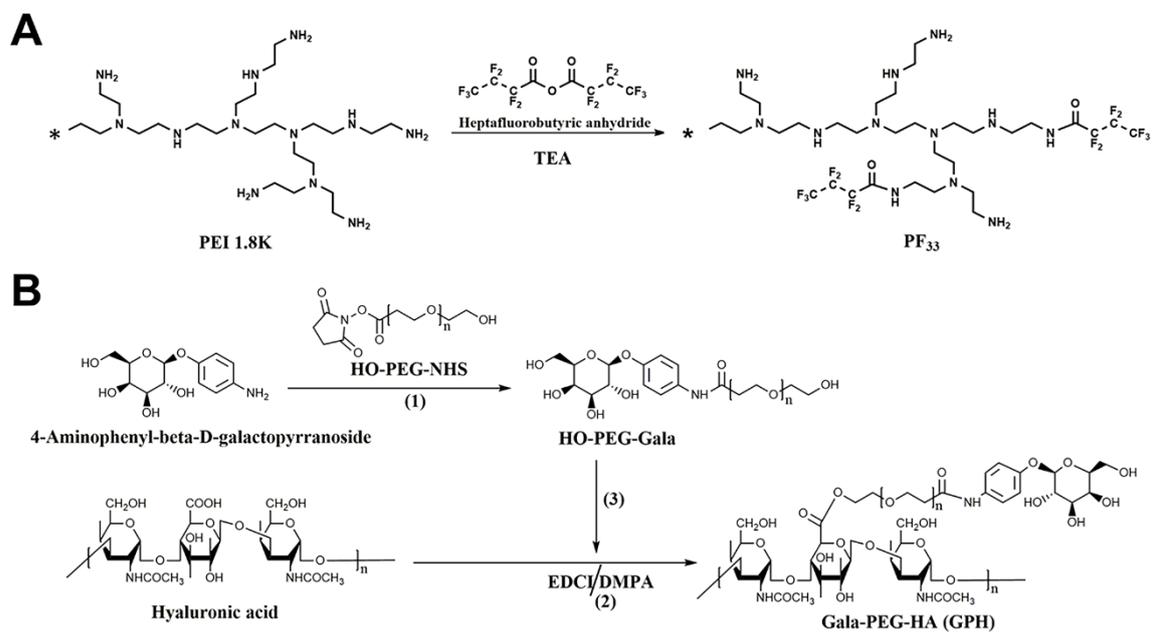
<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy and Cancer Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, P. R. China

<sup>b</sup> School of Medical and Life Sciences, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, 611137, P. R. China

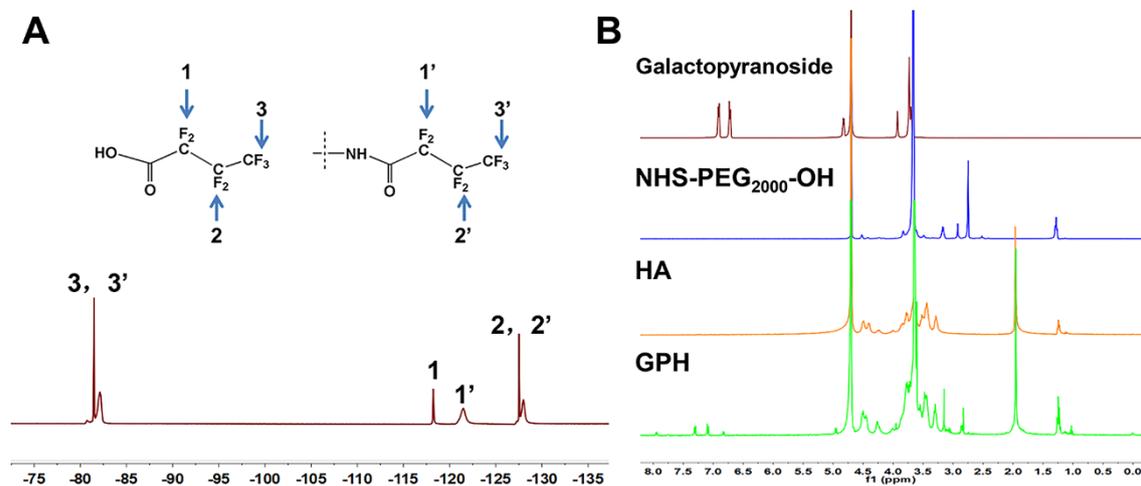
\* Corresponding author at: State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy and Cancer Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, P. R. China.

E-mail addresses: [chygong14@163.com](mailto:chygong14@163.com) (C Gong) and [cellwqj@163.com](mailto:cellwqj@163.com) (Q Wu).

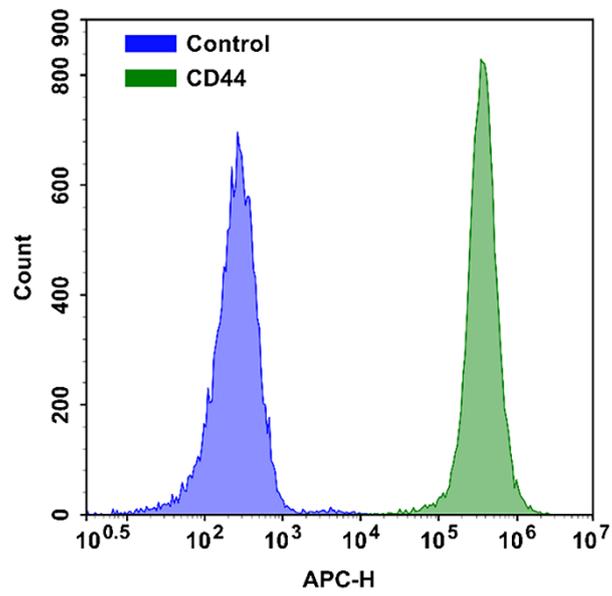
† These authors contributed equally to this work.



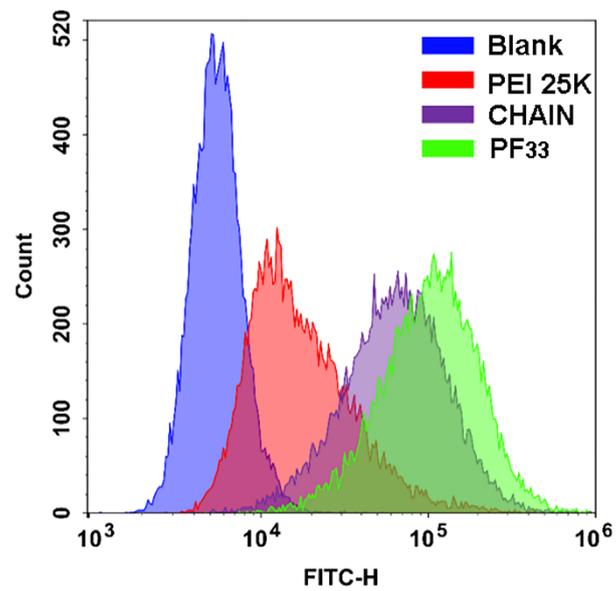
**Figure S1.** Synthetic procedure of PF<sub>33</sub> (A) and GPH (B).



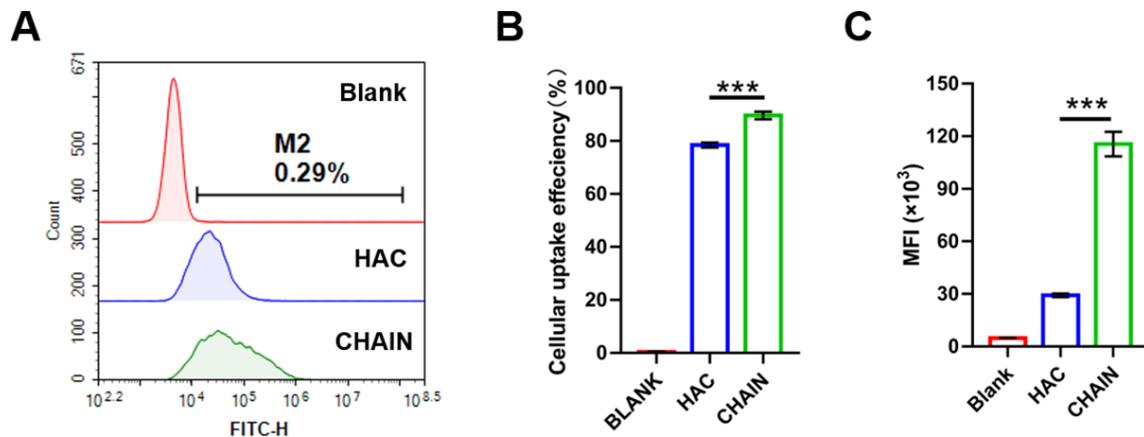
**Figure S2.** Characterization of PF<sub>33</sub> and GPH. (A) The <sup>19</sup>F-NMR spectra of PF<sub>33</sub>; (B) The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of GPH and raw materials.



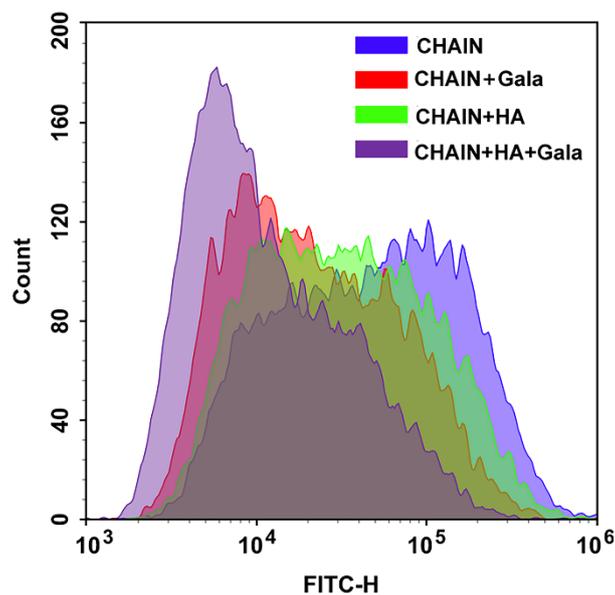
**Figure S3.** Analysis of the CD44 receptor expression on HepG2 cells by flow cytometry.



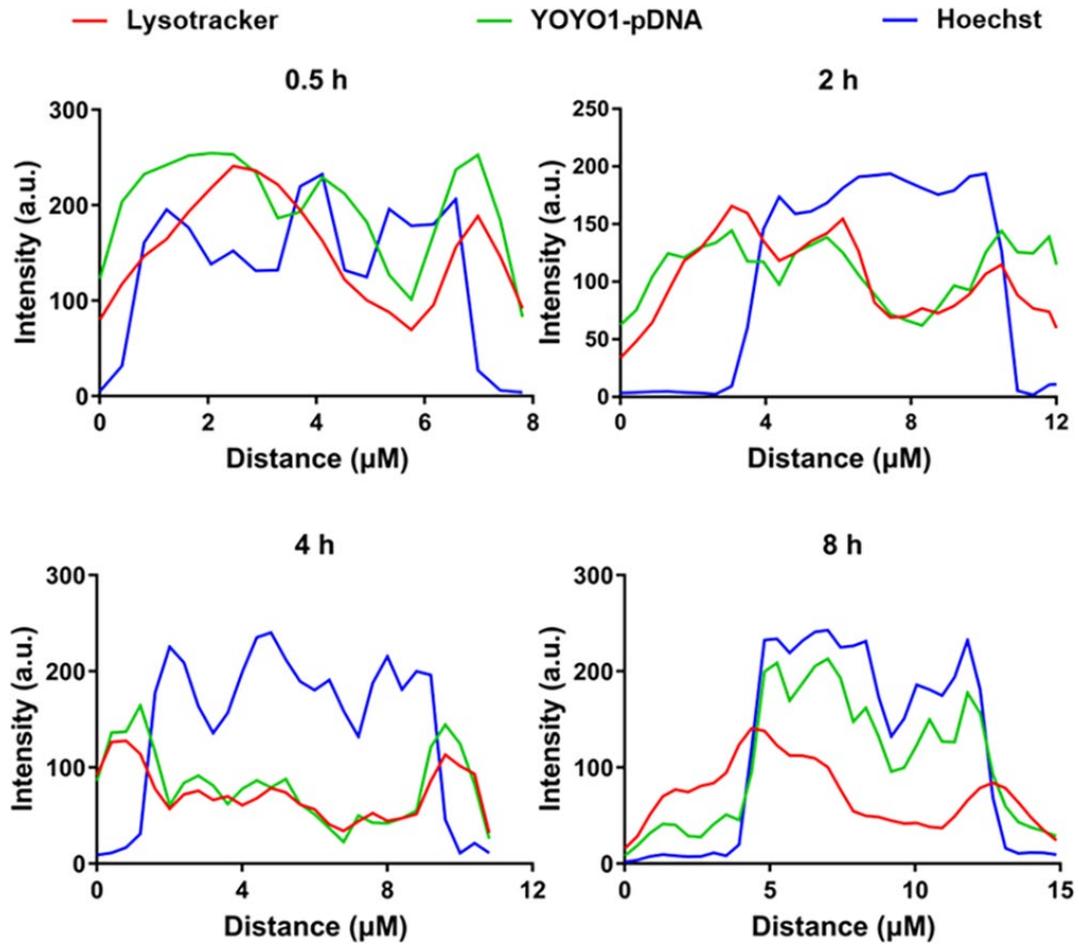
**Figure S4.** Cellular uptake of HepG2 cells incubated with CHAIN/pCas13a determined by flow cytometry.



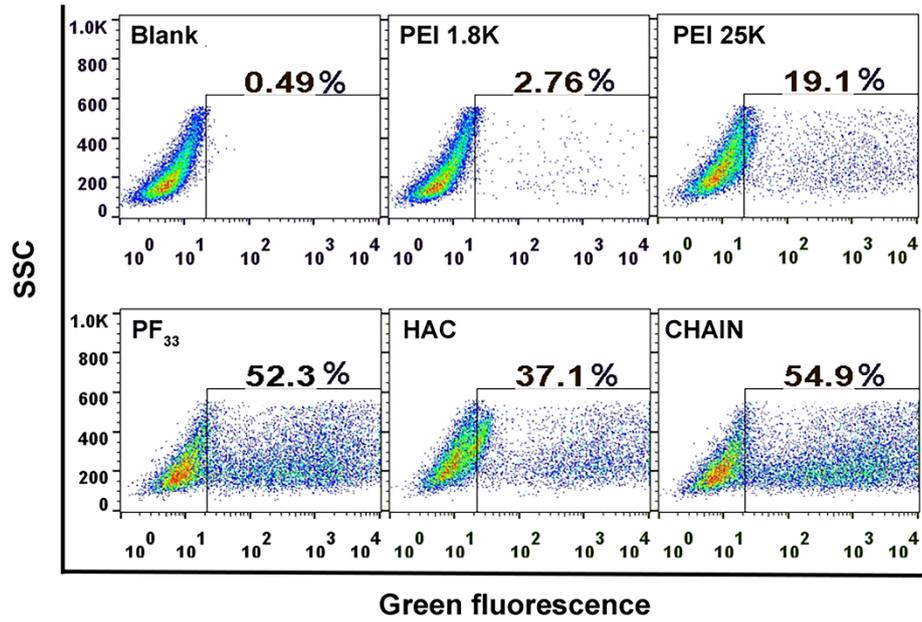
**Figure S5.** Cellular targeting of HepG2 cells incubated with CHAIN/pCas13a and HAC/pCas13a determined by flow cytometry. (A) Flow cytometry data; (B) Uptake efficiency (\*\**p* < 0.001); (C) Mean fluorescence intensity (\*\**p* < 0.001).



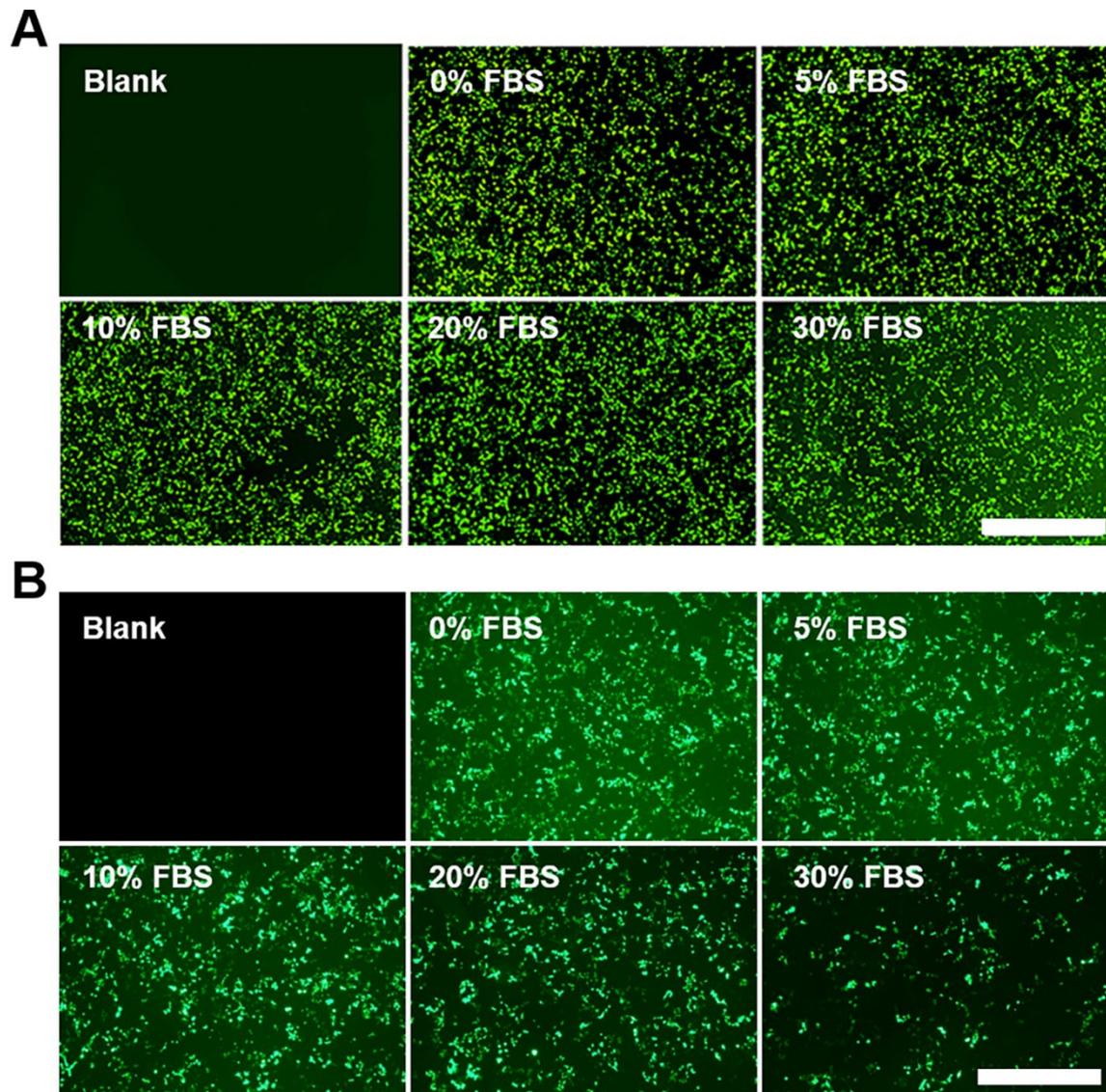
**Figure S6.** Cellular uptake in HepG2 cells incubated with CHAIN/pCas13a (with or without free galactopyranoside (1 mM) or/and HA (10 mg/mL) competition) determined by flow cytometry.



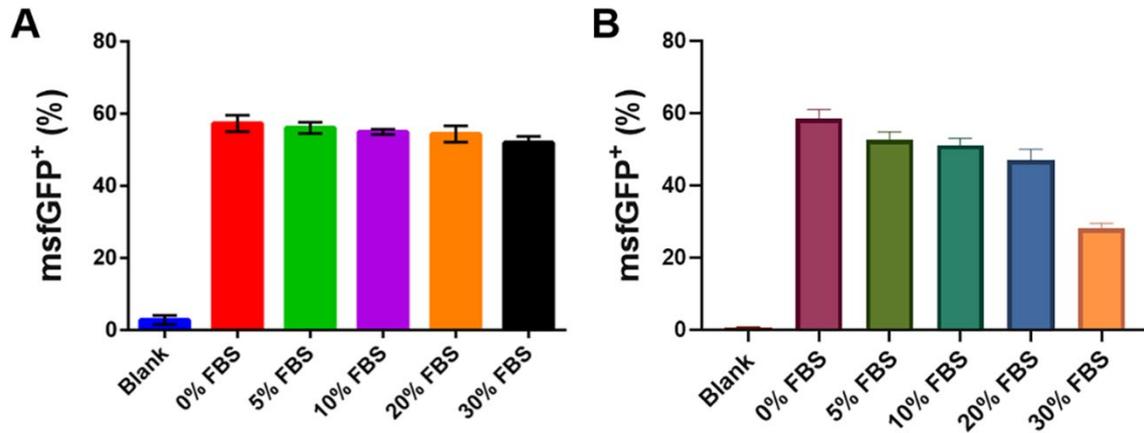
**Figure S7.** Colocalization of red (Lysotracker), green (YOYO-1-pDNA) and blue (Hoechst) fluorescence of merged cells from Figure 3D.



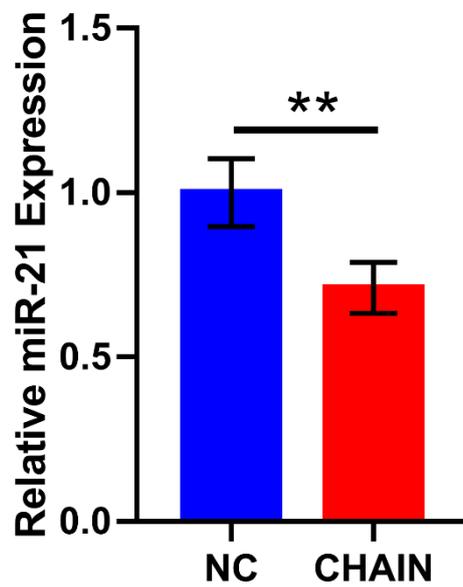
**Figure S8.** Transfection efficiency of different groups determined by flow cytometry.



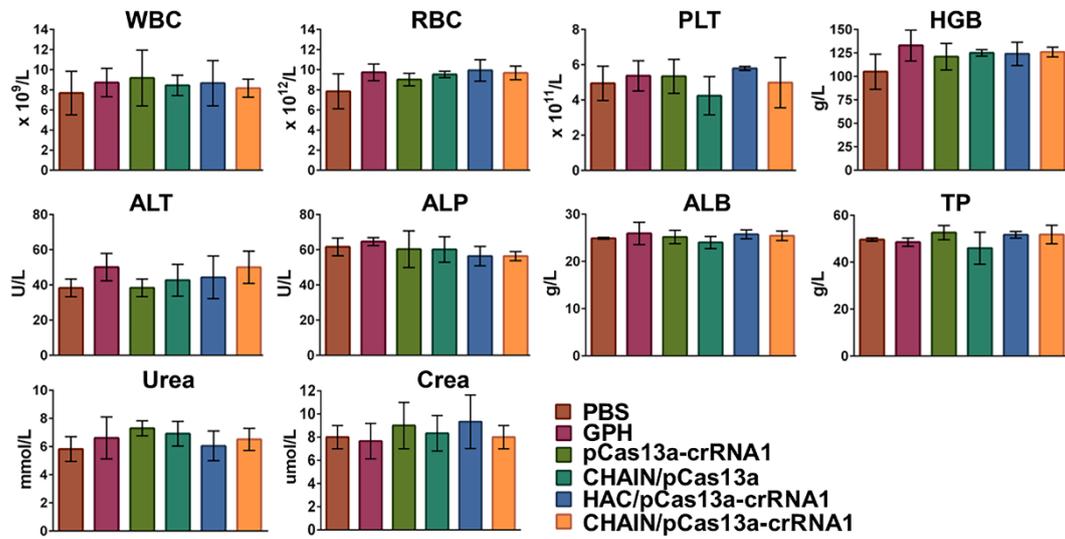
**Figure S9.** Fluorescence images of CHAIN/pCas13a-msfGFP (**A**) and PF<sub>33</sub>/pCas13a-msfGFP (**B**) in medium containing 0~30% serum in HepG2 cells. Scale bars: 500  $\mu$ m.



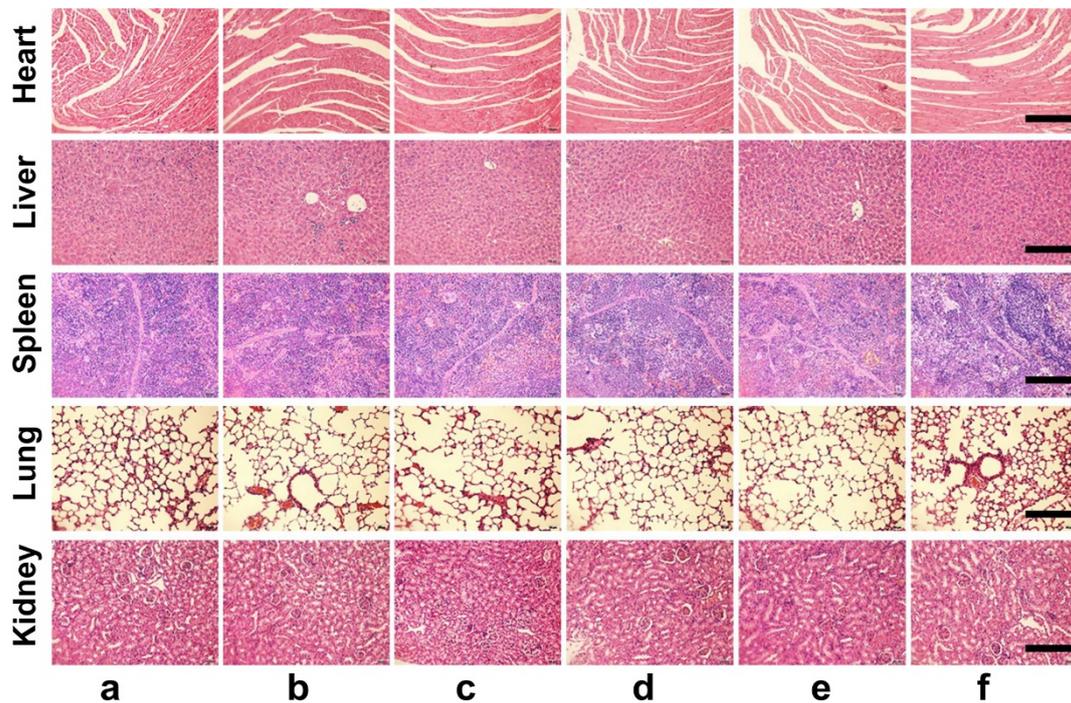
**Figure S10.** Analysis of the transfection efficiency of CHAIN/pCas13a-msfGFP (A) and PF<sub>33</sub>/pCas13a-msfGFP (B) in medium containing 0~30% serum in HepG2 cells.



**Figure S11.** *In vivo* miR-21 expression examined by stem-loop RT-qPCR. P-values are the mean  $\pm$  SEM (n = 5, \*\* p < 0.01).



**Figure S12.** CBC test and blood chemistry profile analysis after different treatments.



**Figure S13.** Representative histological sections of major organs stained with H&E. a: PBS, b: GPH, c: pCas13a-crRNA1, d: CHAIN/pCas13a, e: HAC/pCas13a-crRNA1, and f: CHAIN/pCas13a-crRNA1. Scale bars, 20  $\mu$ m.