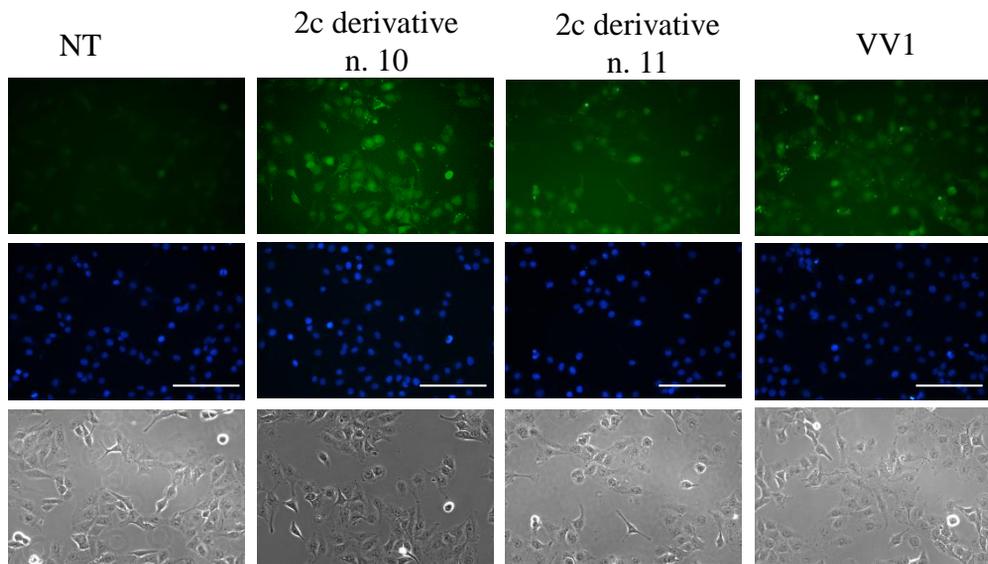
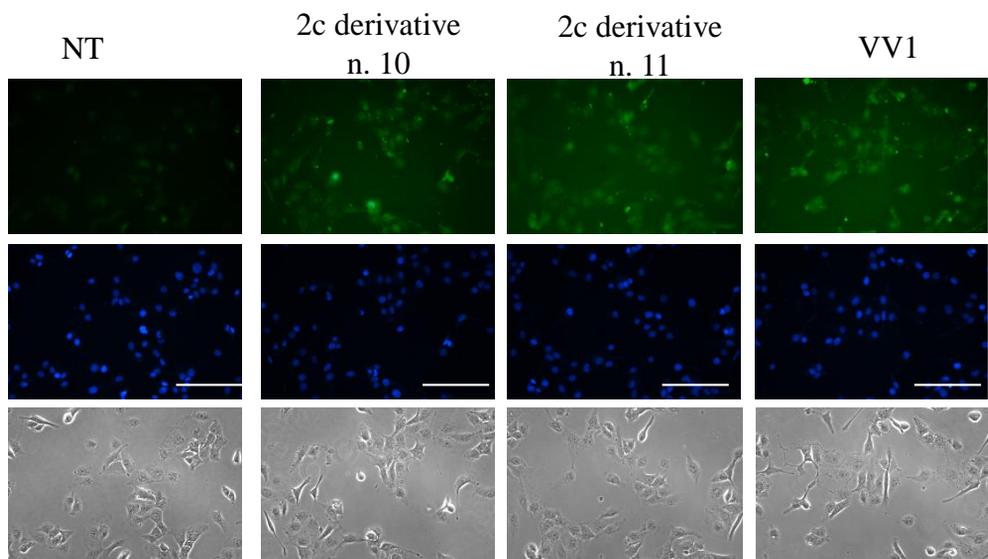


Figure S1. Representative imagines of the uptake of 2c derivatives n10/11 and VV1 fluorescently labelled in Kuramochi and OVCAR3 cell lines

A) Kuramochi

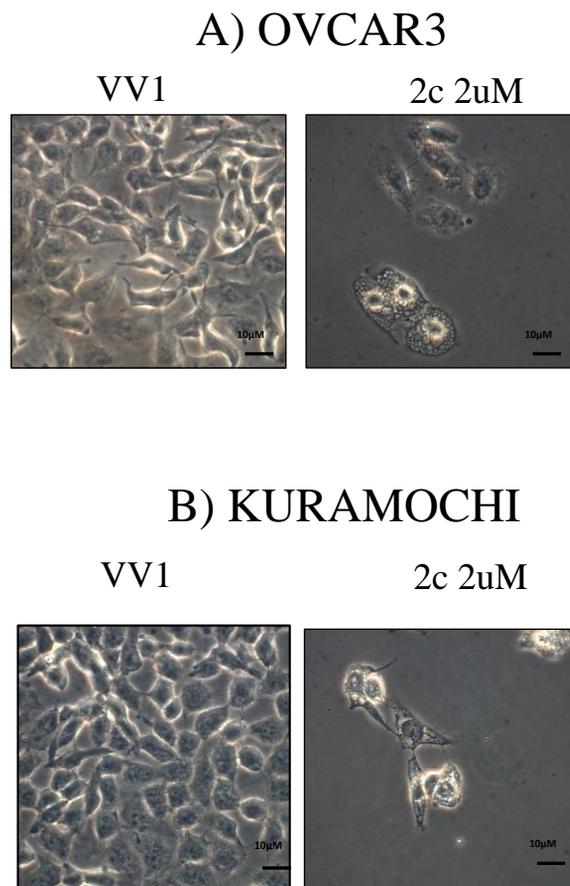


A) OVCAR3



A) and B) Representative images of Kuramochi and OVCAR3, respectively, treated by the 2c-derivatives n10, n11 (see table 1) or VV1 (2 μ M) conjugated with fluorescein; images were taken 24 hours after drug administration; scale bar: 100 μ m, magnification 20x; nuclei have been labelled by DAPI (blue); images were taken with a Leica DM2000 fluorescence microscope.

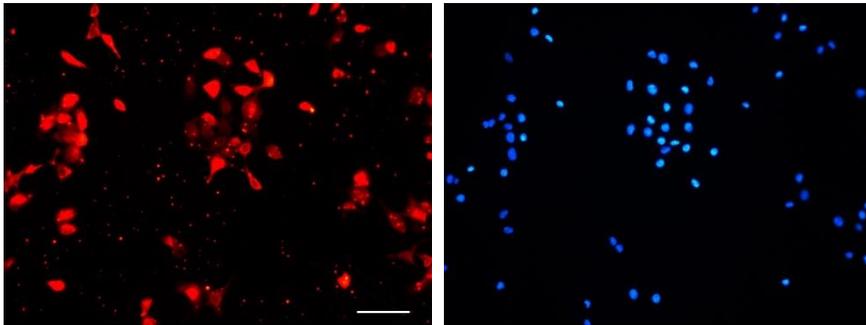
Figure S2. Representative images of the morphology of OVCAR3 and Kuramochi cell lines following 2c administration



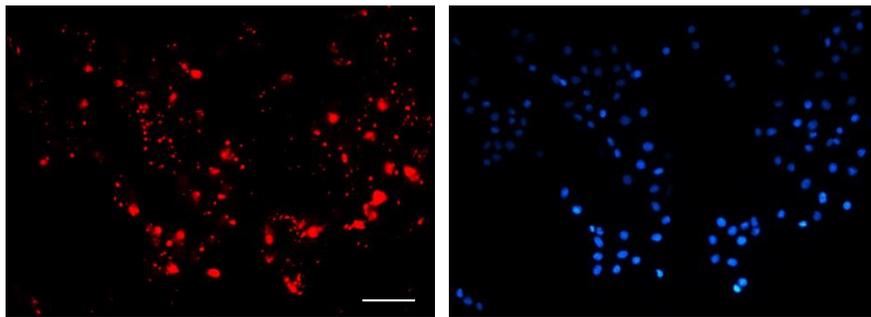
Representative images of the morphology of OVCAR3 (A) and Kuramochi (B) cell lines, analysed with a Leica DM 2000 phase contrast microscope, 24 hours after treatment with the 2c and the VV1 control, at a concentration of 2 μ M. (40/63x objective, Bar: 10 μ m).

Figure S3. Trilencer siRNA uptake in OVCAR3 and Kuramochi

OVCAR3

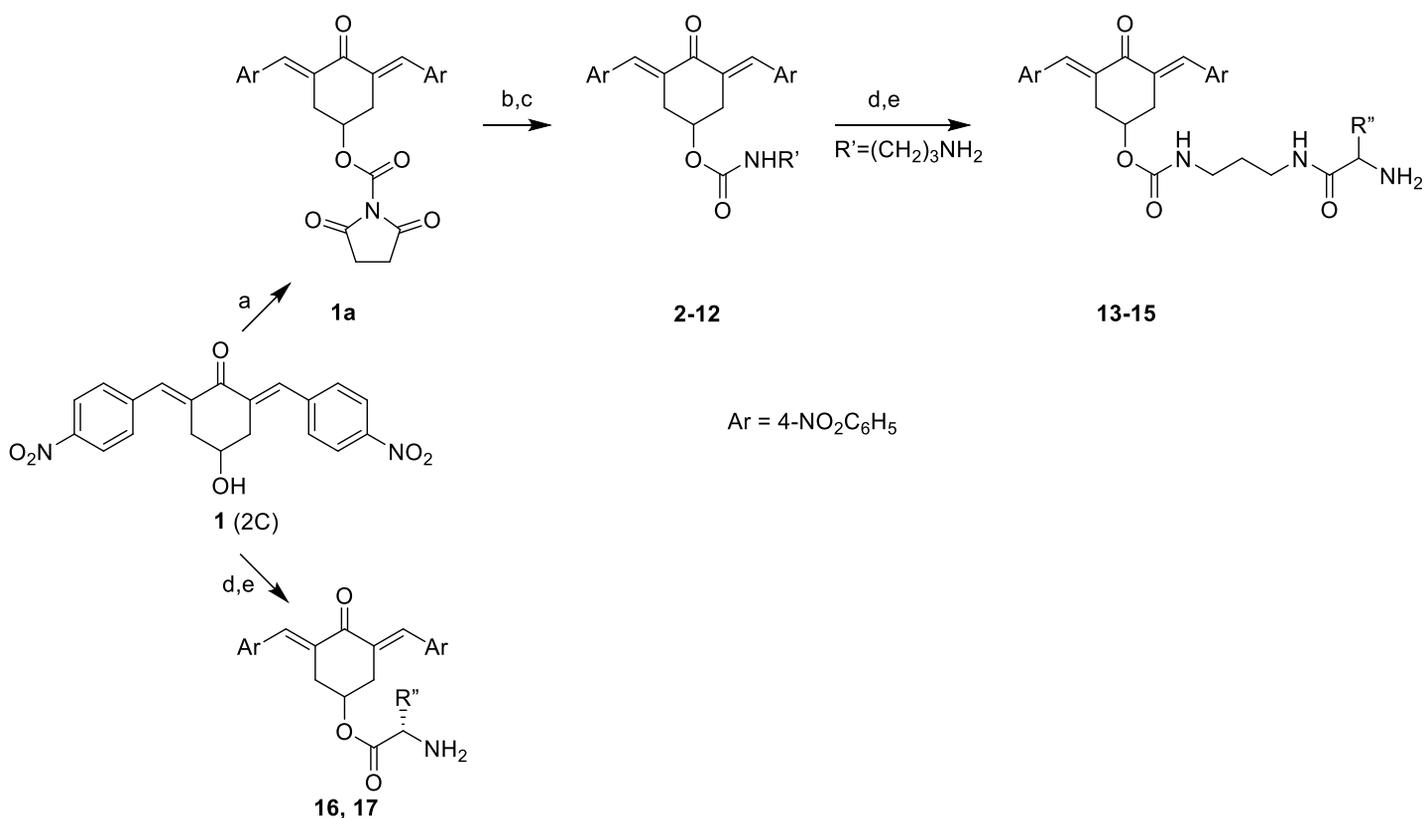


Kuramochi



OVCAR3/Kuramochi were seeded at the density of $7,2 \times 10^4$ cells/well in six well plate on collagen I coated slide; transfection was carried 24 hours later for 4 hours using the red fluorescent Trilencer siRNA complexed with lipofectamine 2000. Images were taken immediately after the end of transfection. Scale bar: 100 μm , magnification 20x; nuclei have been labelled by DAPI (blue); images were taken with a Leica DM2000 fluorescence microscope

Figure S5. Conjugation of the secondary alcohol group of 2c to primary amines and to carboxylic acids



Reagents and conditions: a) N,N'-disuccinidimyl carbonate; b) R-NH₂, CH₂Cl₂, TEA, rt 12 h, 52-85%. c) for R=(CH₂)₃NHBoc and R=(CH₂)₅NHBoc: 10% TFA in DCM, rt, 12h; 82-85% overall. d) (L)-BocNHPh or (L)-BocNHLeu, EDC, HOBT, CH₂Cl₂, TEA, 25 °C, 12h. e) 10% TFA in CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 12h, 62-70% overall.